

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Fort Lauderdale is a waterfront community located in Broward County. Fort Lauderdale is the largest of Broward County's 31 municipalities and the seventh (7th) largest City in the State of Florida.

The City's housing stock ranges from wood frame constructed "shotgun" styled homes to oceanfront luxury homes and condominiums. The majority of the city's low-income residents are located within the northwest quadrant of the City in Zip Code 33311 and census tracts 414, 415, 416, 417 and 425. This is also the most heavily populated minority community as well. More than seventy (70%) of the residents in these census tracts have income levels at eighty percent (80%) or below AMI.

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

The City of Fort Lauderdale's Consolidated Plan for 2015-2019 is a comprehensive strategy addressing housing, economic and community development needs throughout the City. Federal funding to support these activities will be provided by annual entitlement grants from the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME); and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program (HOPWA).

The objectives and outcomes of the Plan and the allocation priorities are:

- Development of activities that will assist the City in the creation of jobs and new businesses
- Provision of job training for residents
- Increased access to public services
- Creation of affordable homeownership/rental housing opportunities
- Provide safe, sanitary, decent and sustainable housing
- Provide housing and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS
- Provide housing and supportive services for the homeless
- Support of new community revitalization activities

Anticipated outcomes of these objectives for the City of Fort Lauderdale will be:

- Partnership with the Economic and Community Redevelopment Office (ECR) utilizing CDBG funds to promote economic development incentives and projects which will attract/create new businesses and jobs to the City.
- Support for nonprofit agencies that apply for public services funds that assist them in providing greater access to community services for residents of the City. CDBG funds have been utilized in the past to provide services such as childcare subsidies, after school programs, FCAT tutorials, recreation programs, job training programs, homeless prevention, et al.
- Support for ongoing housing programs that address the needs of residents whether existing homeowners or prospective first time homebuyers. The City also partners with local nonprofits and with for profit agencies to provide support for homeownership opportunities. Current homeowners are provided assistance to upgrade their substandard housing units through the use of CDBG, HOME and State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program (SHIP) funds.
- Support of the Economic Community Revitalization (ECR) Office efforts for new activities within the City's designated CRA areas. This area overlaps (in part) the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA).
- Expand Housing Opportunities for Individuals living with HIV/AIDS: Through HOPWA, the City of Fort Lauderdale will work to ensure affordable housing opportunities for Broward County residents who are low income and have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. The overall objectives of this effort are to increase housing stability of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families and reduce homelessness among such persons, thereby facilitating increased access to care through the Ryan White Care Act Program administered by Broward County.

Continue Coordination and Support of the Broward County Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Program: The City of Fort Lauderdale continues its efforts in the prevention of homelessness by supporting the Broward County Homeless Program and its outreach programs. The City provides assistance to homeless individuals and homeless families. The assistance consists of outreach services, mainly in the form of referrals to social services (including behavioral, mental, health, and supportive housing). The City collaborates with Broward County in a coordinated effort; to exhaust all available resources to assist homeless individuals within City limits.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City uses the support of its community partners (including the CSB and AHAC) in evaluating the performance and outcome of its goals and projects.

Additionally, the City assign performance measures to sub-recipients and internal programs (i.e. first time homebuyer and rehabilitation).

The City uses performance data, plus the projections of our sub-recipients and staff to project future goals.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

At least two public meetings / hearings are held: the public meeting / hearing is held to review and receive comments on community development and housing needs, the amount of assistance the City expects to receive and the range of activities that may be undertaken; the public hearing is held to review and receive comments on the draft performance report and to present any HUD comments on the City's programs to our City Commission. Additional public meetings and/or hearings may be held if necessary to receive comments on proposed substantial changes to previously approved projects or for other citizen participation purposes. Public hearings are held in the City Commission Chambers or 8th floor conference room in the evenings to encourage participation. City Hall is centrally located, and is particularly convenient for residents of neighborhood areas most likely to benefit from programs and services funded by federal and state dollars, and is accessible to the handicapped. From time to time public meetings/hearings may be convened in similar facilities located in the affected neighborhoods. Those public meetings are typically held at the Sustainable Development Building or the City Hall.

The City of Fort Lauderdale administers a year-round process, which encourages citizens to participate in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of its CP. The Community Services Advisory Board (CSB) serves as a community wide citizen advisory body to the City Commission. It is composed of up to sixteen members appointed by the City Commission, and representative of residents from identified geographical sections as well as the diverse cultural, socio-economic, and professional sectors characteristic of the City. They regularly meet on the second Monday of each month at the Fort Lauderdale City Hall located at 100 North Andrews Avenue. Public notice of these meetings is given in accordance with legal requirements. Most CDBG related public hearings are convened as a part of CSB meetings.

5. Summary of public comments

No written comments from the public were received throughout the development and approval process of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. Verbal requests for enhancements to the Consolidated Plan were received and incorporated.

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

No written comments from the public were received throughout the development and approval process of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

7. Summary

The City will take the following actions:

- Establish a Homeless Initiative Program.
- Increase awareness of down payment incentives for income eligible very low and low-income persons to assist them in qualifying for mortgage assistance.
- Partner with nonprofits, developers and / or CHDO's in an effort to develop more affordable housing units.
- Promote its First (1st) Mortgage Loan Program (FMLP) for income eligible applicants, when available.
- Continue efforts for stabilizing neighborhoods.
- Continue funding for its Homeless Information Management System (HMIS) in HOPWA linking housing services with health care providers.
- Continue to strengthen partnerships with providers and stakeholders of the Continuum of Care Services and the Ryan White programs.
- Continue to support job creation and retention for agencies assisted with Federal
- Identify target areas for rehabilitating properties

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
CDBG Administrator	FORT LAUDERDALE	Housing and Community Development
HOPWA Administrator	FORT LAUDERDALE	Housing and Community Development
HOME Administrator	FORT LAUDERDALE	Housing and Community Development
ESG Administrator		Housing and Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Housing & Community Development Manager

City of Fort Lauderdale

Housing and Community Development Division

700 N.W. 19th Avenue

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33311

E-mail: JonathanBr@FortLauderdale.gov

954-828-4527

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

1. Introduction

The effort to administer the HUD programs in coordination with input from partner agencies required extensive community involvement from stakeholders, including residents, owner/operators of businesses and financial institutions, nonprofit organizations and community groups in the neighborhood. Over many years, community input has been sought, and goals developed. The activities proposed are based directly on the above planning efforts. The goals will be updated annually based on the ongoing planning processes and priorities of the City.

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

To assure the Consolidated Plan is responsive to community needs, the City of Fort Lauderdale continues to be aggressive in the solicitation of citizen participation in the identification of community and economic development needs and in planning strategies to address those needs. The City has hosted several community forums / meetings to obtain input from residents, nonprofits and for profit entities for the development and redevelopment of the neighborhoods. Additional planning meetings are conducted annually with citizens, nonprofits and other stakeholders to assess if the City is meeting those needs and to identify other community and economic development needs as they become prevalent. Needs identified by City of Fort Lauderdale staff, the Community Services Advisory Board members, service providers as well as input from residents formed the foundation for this Consolidated Plan.

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

The City works with Broward County's CoC and its partner agencies to address homelessness. The City provides CDBG to the local homeless assistance center and the City partners with the County through our Neighbor Support Office.

Additionally, the City has established a comprehensive homeless strategy.

This is a collaborative activity where the City will utilize funds to support operations of a safe, decent and sanitary location(s) that will allow community partners to coordinate food services for our most vulnerable homeless population. This initiative continues the Comprehensive Homeless Strategy to ending homelessness in Fort Lauderdale as it expands the opportunities to engage the homeless and connect them with services that may enable them to acquire housing, treatment, job training, and other services.

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

N/A.

The City is not a recipient of ESG funds. All work with ESG for the City of Fort Lauderdale is completed by the County.

However, the City is working with other agencies/community partners whose mission is to work with and serve the homeless within the City.

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	FORT LAUDERDALE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA 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 Service-Fair Housing Child Welfare Agency Other government - County Other government - Local Business Leaders Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders Neighborhood Organization Private Sector Banking / Financing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children HOPWA Strategy Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Through the Consolidated Planning process, input was solicited.

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

N/A

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	Broward County	The City is committed to providing assistance to sub-recipients that will provide housing assistance. Additionally, the City is working with sub-recipients to providing feeding options.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

With the elimination of the City's ESG Program, the County is consulted to determine the extent of the homelessness within the City.

Narrative (optional):

The City has 2 sub-recipients funded through CDBG to address homelessness.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

A Public Meeting was held on January 14, 2015. Discussions on the following subjects were reviewed: CDBG Application process and required documentation, Community Services Advisory Board CDBG Application review process, City Commission approval of CSB award recommendations, HUD yearly allocations for all grants, review of CDBG and HOME budget, Public Service monies available this fiscal year, review of specific programs being funded this fiscal year, review of HOPWA funding, review of current year HOME CHDO process, Homeless Assistance strategy and review of the City of Fort Lauderdale's 5 Year Consolidated Plan.

A Public Hearing was held on July 7, 2015, where the City Commission made final approvals and funding recommendations.

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 Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Creole and Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	Many attended the Public Hearing	No written comments received	No written comments were rejected	

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)
2	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Creole and Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	Many attended	No written comments received	No written comments rejected	
3	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Creole and Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community	Many attended the public meetings and public hearing	No written comments received	No written comments were rejected	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Fort Lauderdale has contracted with Florida International University (FIU) Metropolitan Center to conduct a Housing and Economic Analysis.

The Housing and Economic Analysis provides a current market perspective on the key demand and supply factors impacting the production and availability of affordable housing in the City of Fort Lauderdale. A basic premise of all housing markets is the need to create and maintain a “spectrum” of housing choice and opportunity for local residents. This axiom establishes that housing choice and needs differ in most communities due to a variety of factors including: household income, population age, proximity of employment and mere preference. A spectrum of owner and rental housing choice and opportunity is particularly important in supporting the range of income groups that reside in the City.

An understanding of the shifting demands for housing is critical for the creation of effective housing policies and strategies. The increasing demand for worker housing has magnified the importance of providing a wide spectrum of owner and renter choice and opportunity with respect to affordability, location and access to jobs.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to the most recent 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, the City of Fort Lauderdale's housing inventory increased by 12,109 units (15 percent) since 2000. Growth in the City's total housing inventory was attributed to a 23.8 percent (6,605 units) increase in 1-unit, detached unit (single-family) structures and a 20.7 percent (4,991 units) increase of units in structures with 20 or more units. The percentage (36.9 percent) of Fort Lauderdale's inventory of detached, single-family units is less than Broward County (41.4 percent), as a whole. Conversely, the percentage (31.3 percent) of units in structures with 20 or more units is greater in Fort Lauderdale than Broward County (27.8 percent).

According to 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, 77.2 percent (71,749 units) of the City of Fort Lauderdale's housing units are occupied. The City's occupied units are comprised of 38,944 (54.3 percent) owner units and 32,805 (45.7 percent) renter units. There are currently 21,140 vacant units in the City with an overall vacancy rate of 22.8 percent. The City's current vacancy rate represents a 71.4 percent (8,800 units) increase since 2000.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	162,997	166,712	2%
Households	71,951	71,491	-1%
Median Income	\$37,887.00	\$50,648.00	34%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	12,715	9,790	11,785	6,545	30,660
Small Family Households *	3,515	2,805	3,250	2,000	10,415
Large Family Households *	980	890	745	399	1,179
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,740	1,815	2,910	1,170	6,175
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,835	1,594	1,440	560	2,625
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	2,199	1,615	1,255	779	825
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	210	60	35	25	330	4	10	10	0	24
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	159	135	70	60	424	30	30	50	4	114
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	545	395	220	50	1,210	145	105	190	105	545
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,405	2,035	575	70	8,085	2,860	2,490	2,160	870	8,380
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	675	2,215	2,065	735	5,690	565	940	1,500	945	3,950

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	760	0	0	0	760	450	0	0	0	450

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 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	6,320	2,620	900	200	10,040	3,040	2,630	2,410	980	9,060
Having none of four housing problems	1,155	2,720	4,455	2,915	11,245	985	1,820	4,015	2,440	9,260
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	760	0	0	0	760	450	0	0	0	450

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 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	2,385	1,585	910	4,880	815	880	899	2,594
Large Related	690	405	75	1,170	220	375	390	985
Elderly	1,424	660	340	2,424	1,910	1,649	1,560	5,119

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	2,405	2,100	1,475	5,980	665	650	940	2,255
Total need by income	6,904	4,750	2,800	14,454	3,610	3,554	3,789	10,953

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 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	2,095	625	240	2,960	690	735	559	1,984
Large Related	650	135	0	785	190	215	105	510
Elderly	1,140	470	95	1,705	1,510	1,050	910	3,470
Other	2,250	925	250	3,425	625	560	610	1,795
Total need by income	6,135	2,155	585	8,875	3,015	2,560	2,184	7,759

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 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	599	405	235	10	1,249	160	125	160	70	515
Multiple, unrelated family households	100	120	50	50	320	20	10	80	39	149
Other, non-family households	10	4	0	60	74	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	709	529	285	120	1,643	180	135	240	109	664

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	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.

Approximately 300-500 extremely low and low income single person households are in need of 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.

Approximately 300-500 families who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking are in need of housing assistance.

What are the most common housing problems?

Affordability and older homes in need of repair are the most common housing problems.

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

Residents in the northwest quadrant of the City are predominately low income African Americans who reside in older homes.

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 families are cost burdened. These appears to be a major issue putting families at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered.

In order to overcome this issue, higher paying jobs are needed. In order to secure higher paying jobs, a higher level of education and improved job skills are necessary.

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 does not provide estimates of the at-risk populations. We work with Broward County to determine the number of people "at risk" of homelessness.

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

The current economic condition is the major cause of instability and an increased risk of homelessness, not the housing characteristics.

For example, we have seen both young and older people lose their homes. New homes (constructed within the past 10 years) and older homes (constructed 10 years or more) have been lost due to the economic condition.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

The racial and ethnic composition of the City of Fort Lauderdale has been gradually changing since 2000. While the City’s White Alone (50.9 percent) and Black or African American (30.9 percent) populations continue to comprise the largest shares of the City’s racial composition, there has been a significant shift in the growth the racial groups. The City’s White Alone population decreased by 2.6 percent since 2000 while the City’s Black or African American population increased by 23.9 percent. Hispanic or Latinos of any race have been the fastest growing population, increasing by 81.2 percent (11,292 persons) since 2000. Hispanic or Latinos now comprise 14.9 percent of the City’s population up from 9.1 percent in 2000.

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	10,605	900	1,210
White	4,510	435	700
Black / African American	4,675	330	355
Asian	70	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,230	140	115

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,405	1,385	0
White	4,260	795	0
Black / African American	2,890	355	0
Asian	120	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,040	190	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,875	4,905	0
White	4,010	2,970	0
Black / African American	1,815	1,365	0
Asian	45	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,000	500	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,860	3,675	0
White	2,005	1,995	0
Black / African American	345	820	0
Asian	70	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	340	720	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

Age

According to 2009-2013 ACS estimates, the current median age of the City of Fort Lauderdale’s population is 42.3 up from 39.6 in 2000. Significantly, however, is the 2.8 percent (1,617 persons) decrease in the City’s prime age (20-44) worker population. The City’s fastest growing (51.5 percent) age grouping is between 50-69 years of age.

Educational Attainment

According to 2009-2013 ACS estimates, 43 percent of the City of Fort Lauderdale’s population 25 years of age and over have some college or an associate’s degree with 33 percent having a Bachelor’s, graduate or professional degree. Significantly, the City’s 25+ population with less than a high school diploma has decreased since 2000.

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	9,365	2,140	1,210
White	4,140	805	700
Black / African American	3,970	1,035	355
Asian	70	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,115	255	115

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,250	4,540	0
White	2,695	2,365	0
Black / African American	1,790	1,455	0
Asian	70	85	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	670	555	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,310	8,470	0
White	1,950	5,035	0
Black / African American	865	2,315	0
Asian	20	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	480	1,020	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,185	5,360	0
White	775	3,215	0
Black / African American	135	1,035	0
Asian	15	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	20	0
Hispanic	200	855	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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:

According to 2009-2013 5-Year ACS estimates, owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage comprise 62.2 percent (23,885 owners) of the City of Fort Lauderdale’s total owner-occupied housing units. Significantly, 51.7 percent of current owner households with a mortgage pay in excess of 30 percent of their income on housing costs up from 37.6 percent in 2000. An additional 26.6 percent of owner households “without a mortgage” also pay in excess of 30 percent of their income on housing costs. The level of cost-burdened owner households with and without a mortgage in the City are similar to County-wide levels.

According to 2009-2013 5-Year ACS estimates, there are 32,805 occupied housing units in the City of Fort Lauderdale paying rent (45.7 percent of all occupied units). The median monthly gross rent of all renter-occupied units in the City is \$1,057. The current rent price represents a 63.3 percent increase since 2000.

According to 2009-2013 5-Year ACS estimates, 55.0 percent (18,051 households) of the City of Fort Lauderdale’s renter households are paying in excess of 30 percent of their incomes on housing costs. This represents a 39.7 percent (5,131 renters) increase in cost-burdened renter households in the City since 2000.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,440	10,525	17,560	1,290
White	25,455	9,415	10,690	700
Black / African American	5,560	3,690	5,865	430
Asian	510	165	135	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	60	25	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,915	1,855	2,135	115

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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?

The African American population in the 33311 zip code and surrounding codes appear to be most vulnerable.

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

The major needs are:

- Affordable homeownership opportunities
- Rehabilitating the older housing stock
- Affordable rental opportunities

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

Yes. There appears to be a significant number of low income african americans in the Northwest area of the City

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority has been committed to providing safe, decent, and affordable housing to low-income residents in Broward County since 1938.

The Housing Authority of the City of Fort Lauderdale (HACFL) has worked to ensure the housing needs of the extremely low-income and low income needs of families are met. Where possible, the City has partnered with HACFL and/or its affiliated organizations to serve the needs of this income category.

The PHA plan of HACFL outlines their planned efforts. The plan is available on their website at <http://www.hacfl.com/>

The City will work with HACFL on properties that were purchased using HUD funds, to ensure revitalization and new construction projects are undertaken, this increasing the number of affordable housing.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based	- Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	405	2,332	0	2,288	36	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project based	- Tenant based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	11,380	13,644	0	13,621	11,940	0
Average length of stay	0	0	7	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	209	330	0	323	7	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	65	493	0	469	24	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	405	2,332	0	2,288	36	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based -	Tenant based -	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	51	323	0	307	16	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	353	1,997	0	1,969	20	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	5	0	5	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project based -	Tenant based -	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	16	200	0	197	3	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	389	2,132	0	2,091	33	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Quality affordable housing near public transportation is a primary need of public housing tenants.

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

- HCV - 636
- PBV ELDERLY - 452
- FAMILY PBV - 200
- PUBLIC HOUSING - 256

Neither PH development in HACFL's existing inventory is designated for a particular population.

The HACFL only assesses housing needs and does not collect information on other needs the clients may have. Nonetheless, anecdotal information indicates participants do need affordable housing units in areas throughout the jurisdiction, assistance with security and utilities deposits, access to reliable transportation, first time homeownership opportunities, and job training opportunities.

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

The needs are consistent with the community needs in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

For federally funded homeless programs, the McKinney-Vento Act defines a homeless person as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. It also considers as homeless any individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is either a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations or an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Based on the new formula allocation for ESG, the City did not receive any funding. The City will use some CDBG funds to support his effort, but ESG funds are desperately needed. The City does not receive any private funding to support this effort.

The Housing and Homeless Needs section of the Consolidated Plan identify high priority needs for:

1. Physical defects for small rental units, large rental units and owner-occupied extremely low and very low income households
2. Cost burden and overcrowded housing problems for large renter extremely low and very low income households
3. Outreach assessment for homeless families, individuals and persons with special needs.
4. Emergency shelters for homeless families, individuals and persons with special needs.
5. Transitional shelters for homeless families, individuals and persons with special needs
6. Permanent supportive housing for homeless families, individuals and persons with special needs
7. Permanent housing for homeless families

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):

See Appendix 3 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	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.

See Appendix 3 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan

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

See Appendix 3 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

See Appendix 3 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

With possible funding reductions continuing, a paradigm shift is needed in order to create a sustainable HOPWA housing model that allows HOPWA clients to achieve housing stability without long-term dependence on HOPWA assistance. The paradigm shift is to create a sustainable housing model that would include, but is not limited to:

- Review of Literature on Best Practices;
- Working with appropriate HUD officials;
- Feedback from Community Services Board;
- Feedback from HOPWA Providers;
- Feedback from the HIV/AIDS Community; and

Feedback from HOPWA Clients.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	20,485
Area incidence of AIDS	413
Rate per population	23
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	1,516
Rate per population (3 years of data)	28
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	17,288
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	952
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	341
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	123
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	207

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Approximately 78% of the clients served are identified as extremely low income. 16.3% of the clients served are identified as very low income and 5.4% of the clients served are identified as low income. Many of the clients experience mental health or substance abuse issues. We are seeing an increase of clients having both mental health and substance abuse use, otherwise known as co-occurring disorder, with the emergence of illicit drugs. Many HIV/AIDS clients are living on a fixed income provided by either SSI or SSD in the amount of \$698 dollars per month. The one bedroom apartments in Broward County average \$1050 and two bedroom rents average \$1329. As of October, 2014, the average bedroom apartments in Broward County averaged \$1050 for efficiency, \$1320 for 1 bedroom and \$1680 for two bedrooms. Our clients on a fixed income cannot sustain independent living without HOPWA Assistance. The cost burden for clients is extremely high.

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

Ongoing psycho-social case management, advocacy, coordination of benefits and follow-up housing stability work that includes but not limited to: home visits, and the creation and monitoring of housing plans with each client.

This includes HOPWA staff's time with clients for referrals to affordable housing resources, assistance in locating available, affordable, and appropriate housing units, working with property owners to secure units for participants, and homelessness prevention.

Every client who access HOPWA in Broward county is assessed for the following supportive services

- Developing Housing Stability Plan
- Linkages to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment and Counseling
- Linkages to Mental Health
- Linkages to Day Care
- Linkages to Legal Assistance
- Provide Legal Services if funded to provided legal services
- Personal Assistance
- FAC provide Nutritional Services
- Linkages to Nutritional Services: Ryan White
- Intensive Care (when required)
- Fiscal Management of Funds (i.e., living on fixed income)
- Leveraging other resources
- Employment Assistance
- Assistance in Accessing Other Federal/State/Local Benefits and Services

Annual, each agency supplies a list of barriers the clients are facing to obtain or maintain stable housing. This information is placed in the CAPER.

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

Broward County is Florida's second largest metropolitan area, with 1.75 million residents and 686,000 households. The US Census reports that among Broward residents in 2010, 43% were White non-Hispanics, 26% Black non-Hispanic, and 25% were Hispanic, making Broward a "majority of minorities" county with the rate of racial and ethnic minorities exceeding that of White non-Hispanics. About 31% of Broward residents are foreign-born, a higher rate than the state average. The US Census reports that Fort Lauderdale ranks first among mid-size US cities in population-adjusted rates of same sex couples.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has severely impacted Broward. A cumulative 28,806 HIV+ Broward residents were reported through 2013, including more than 360 children. HIV prevalence through 2013 included 8,970 AIDS cases and 7,662 HIV (not AIDS) cases, or 16,632 living with HIV/AIDS. In 2013, newly reported AIDS cases decreased 35% and while HIV cases rose 3.4% over the prior year, or an average of 2.4 new HIV/AIDS cases per day in 2013. Due to the uncontrolled HIV epidemic in the EMA, at least one in every 89 Broward residents is HIV+. The CDC reports Broward and two other South FL EMAs in the MSA rank highest in population-adjusted AIDS cases in the US. Broward HIV+ residents experience an average of 2.7 deaths per week. One-half of living HIV+ Broward residents are non-Hispanic Blacks, 34% are non-Hispanic Whites, and 14% are Hispanic. Non-Hispanic Blacks are impacted disproportionately, comprising 25% of Broward residents but 53% of living AIDS cases and 45% of HIV+ (not AIDS) cases. Non-Hispanic Black women account for nearly 76% of all living HIV+ women in Broward. Men who have sex with men represent 48% of living HIV+ cases. One-half of HIV+ residents live in Broward's East-Central section, home to one of the largest population-adjusted gay communities in the US and many of Broward's poorest minority neighborhoods. HIV services are located in these communities to ensure their accessibility.

Discussion:

266 clients are served annually with Tenant Based Rental Voucher (TBRV). Over the past several years, City of Fort Lauderdale (COFL) has already received a reduction of approximately 2.2 million dollars. With the implementation of the new formulary, a projected 1.5 million dollar reduction will take place in the upcoming years. As result of the continuing reductions, several cost containment measures have been put in place. As part of the cost containment plan, the flowing changes began in January 2015.

As a TBRV vacancy opens, the voucher will not be filled. Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) changes include moving from a 21 week **program cap** to a 13 week **program cap** (93 days) and a maximum lifetime CAP of 39 weeks (279 days). Once initial assistance is paid, the client must develop and comply with their comprehensive housing stability plan to receive future STRMU assistance. This new methodology allows the housing case managers to work with the clients over a three year period

on housing stability and sustainability. Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) assistance went from annual assistance to every 24 months. Clients must develop and comply with their comprehensive housing stability plan that includes how to sustain a unit on their current income. In both the PHP and STRMU programs, a waiver can be submitted through the agency for consideration. Approval of the waiver is at the sole discretion of the COFL Housing Administrator.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The City's Public Facilities are in above satisfactory condition.

Where maintenance and repair is needed, the City uses funding sources that do not include HUD funds.

How were these needs determined?

Annually the City reviews capital projects and ranks those projects (public infrastructure, etc.) for funding in the Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) list.

The funding requests can be presented in various ways. Agencies and neighborhoods can submit applications and / or present recommendations to the City Commission.

Approximately two years ago, the City established a 5 year plan for the CIP. This plan guides the City on its annual project selection.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City has worked to address unpaved roads, infrastructure projects and areas prone to flooding.

If improvements are needed and the project is in an eligible CDBG area that City will use CDBG funds. If the area is not eligible, the City will use an alternative funding source.

How were these needs determined?

Annually the City reviews capital projects and ranks those projects (public infrastructure, etc.) for funding in the Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) list.

The funding requests can be presented in various ways. Agencies and neighborhoods can submit applications and / or present recommendations to the City Commission.

Approximately two years ago, the City established a 5 year plan for the CIP. This plan guides the City on its annual project selection.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Public service activities are vital in ensuring areas of need in social service activities are met.

Annually, the City sets aside CDBG funds to address these areas of need.

How were these needs determined?

The City takes input from the public when preparing its Annual Action Plan and we deploy a CDBG Public Services application process that begins annually in January/February.

Additionally, public service requests can be submitted directly to the City Commission for consideration.

Approximately two years ago, the City established a 5 year plan for the CIP. This plan guides the City on annual project selection.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Population Change

According to recent 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, the City of Fort Lauderdale has a current population of 168,603 residents. The City's population has increased by 10.8 percent (16,478 residents) since 2000 and by 0.8 percent (1,327 residents) since 2010. The population growth rate of the City has been slightly higher than Broward County during this period.

There are currently 71,749 households in the City which represents a 4.8 percent increase since 2000. Significantly, the number of households in the City has decreased by 7.3 percent (5,685) since 2009. The City's recent household loss is attributed to an 11.8 percent (4,482 households) decrease in family households. Overall, family households comprise 46.7 percent of all occupied units in the City down from 48.2 percent in 2000.

Household Income

According to 2009-2103 ACS estimates, the City of Fort Lauderdale's current median household income is \$49,119 which is 29.6 percent higher than 2000 (\$37,887).

Poverty

According to 2009-2013 ACS estimates, 15.0 percent of families in the City of Fort Lauderdale and 20.6 percent of people had incomes in the past 12 months below the poverty level. Both the percentages of families and people whose income in the past 12 months was below the poverty level are significantly higher than in 2000.

Labor Force

According to 2009-2013 ACS estimates, 65.2 percent (141,986 workers) of the City of Fort Lauderdale's population age 16 and over are in the labor force up from 61.3 percent (126,162 workers) in 2000. The current percentage of unemployed is 8.1 percent with 34.8 percent of the 16+ population not in the labor force.

The City of Fort Lauderdale's employed population 16 years and older is primarily employed in management, business, science and art occupations (36.6 percent), sales and office occupations (25.4 percent) and service occupations (21.4 percent). According to the U.S. Census, "occupation" describes the kind of work a person does on the job. The highest median earnings are in management, business,

science and art occupations (\$47,637) with the lowest in service occupations (\$16,607. The median earnings for sales and office occupations is \$28,020.

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

Introduction

Housing Inventory and Tenure

According to the most recent 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, the City of Fort Lauderdale’s housing inventory increased by 12,109 units (15 percent) since 2000. Growth in the City’s total housing inventory was attributed to a 23.8 percent (6,605 units) increase in 1-unit, detached unit (single-family) structures and a 20.7 percent (4,991 units) increase of units in structures with 20 or more units. The percentage (36.9 percent) of Fort Lauderdale’s inventory of detached, single-family units is less than Broward County (41.4 percent), as a whole. Conversely, the percentage (31.3 percent) of units in structures with 20 or more units is greater in Fort Lauderdale than Broward County (27.8 percent).

According to 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, 77.2 percent (71,749 units) of the City of Fort Lauderdale’s housing units are occupied. The City’s occupied units are comprised of 38,944 (54.3 percent) owner units and 32,805 (45.7 percent) renter units. There are currently 21,140 vacant units in the City with an overall vacancy rate of 22.8 percent. The City’s current vacancy rate represents a 71.4 percent (8,800 units) increase since 2000.

Housing Vacancies and Characteristics

An analysis of the City’s “vacancy status characteristics” found the increase in the City’s housing vacancies is largely due to the increasing number of “for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use” and “for rent” vacancies. Seasonal, recreation or occasional use vacancies have increased by 4,014 units (55 percent) from 2000-2013 with “for rent” vacancies increasing 1,016 units (40.1 percent). The City also had significant increases in the number of vacancies in the category of “other vacant” (3,404 units/331 percent). Vacancy increases in this category are generally attributed to some combination of newly constructed, not occupied units and/or an inventory of distressed properties. The City’s vacancy status characteristics largely mirror that of Broward County. The County also experienced significant increases in for rent, for seasonable, recreational, or occasional use and all other vacancy categories since 2000.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	34,429	37%
1-unit, attached structure	3,858	4%
2-4 units	12,584	14%
5-19 units	11,852	13%
20 or more units	28,966	31%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	966	1%
Total	92,655	100%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	203	1%	1,550	5%
1 bedroom	3,615	9%	11,291	37%
2 bedrooms	14,453	35%	13,085	43%
3 or more bedrooms	22,452	55%	4,842	16%
Total	40,723	100%	30,768	101%

Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The City of Fort Lauderdale's income limits are set for the following household income categories:

- Extremely Low – 0-30% of Median - See Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan for projected households to be assisted
- Very Low – 31-50% of Median - See Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan for projected households to be assisted
- Low – 51-80% of Median - See Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan for projected households to be assisted
- Moderate – 81-100% of Median - We will not serve any households with HUD funds in this category
- Middle – 101-120% of Median - We will not serve any households with HUD funds in this category

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

No units will be lost.

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

While there are conflicting reports on this issue, our most recent study provided by Florida International University (FIU) Metropolitan Center shows that the City has approximately 21,000 vacant housing units.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Over the past few years, we have received request for affordable rental housing for large families.

Discussion

HOPE Fair Housing Center is working on the City's Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice, which will also identify housing needs. This report will be available wihtin the 4th quarter of 2015.

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

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	132,600	291,600	120%
Median Contract Rent	577	897	55%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,310	10.8%
\$500-999	15,759	51.2%
\$1,000-1,499	7,303	23.7%
\$1,500-1,999	2,772	9.0%
\$2,000 or more	1,624	5.3%
Total	30,768	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,505	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,890	2,255
80% HAMFI	18,545	6,485
100% HAMFI	No Data	11,030
Total	24,940	19,770

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	748	973	1,236	1,763	2,189
High HOME Rent	792	884	1,063	1,219	1,340

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Low HOME Rent	649	695	834	964	1,074

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No.

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

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

The HOME rents/Fair Market Rents are comparable to the area median rent in our lower income areas, however, there is still the question of affordability.

According to the 2015 Out of Reach article, Low Wages & High Rents Lock Renters Out, by the National Low Income Housing Coalition the State of Florida ranks 16 out of 50 States in unaffordable rent rates.

In Florida, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$1,012. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn \$3,374 monthly or \$40,488 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into an hourly Housing Wage of: \$19.47 per hour.

On average a household in the Florida would need 97 work Hours Per Week At Minimum Wage to Afford a 2-Bedroom Unit (at FMR).

On average a household in Florida would need 2.4 Full-Time Jobs At Minimum Wage To Afford a 2-Bedroom Unit (at FMR).

In the Fort Lauderdale Metropolitan Area the reports states that an individual would need to make \$24.29 per hour to afford a 2-Bedroom Unit.

On average a 2-Bedroom Unit in the City costs \$1,263. In order to afford a 2-Bedroom Unit a household would need to make at least \$50,520 per year and have 3 full time equivalent jobs. The estimated renter wage is \$15.97. The affordable monthly rent at this wage is \$831 with 1.5 equivalent full time jobs in the household.

With the cost burdened data and high rent reports available, in order to preserve affordable housing it will require more subsidy to help low income families afford to live in the City.

Discussion

The affordability data shows that more subsidy is needed to preserve affordable housing in the City.

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

Introduction

Definitions

Substandard condition - below building code, health requirements and safety standard or less than adequate

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	17,865	44%	15,381	50%
With two selected Conditions	539	1%	1,561	5%
With three selected Conditions	88	0%	76	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	22,231	55%	13,750	45%
Total	40,723	100%	30,768	100%

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	3,278	8%	4,412	14%
1980-1999	3,694	9%	4,282	14%
1950-1979	31,522	77%	19,639	64%
Before 1950	2,229	5%	2,435	8%
Total	40,723	99%	30,768	100%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	33,751	83%	22,074	72%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	540	1%	1,094	4%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The Florida Building code changed approximately 2 years ago, and as a result it has impacted properties that are in need to repair. Additionally, the FEMA flood map area has changed creating additional concerns and increased costs when rehabilitating homes.

These things coupled with normal wear and tear and damage (due to weather related events) has created the need for a greater number of rehabilitation requests for owners and renters.

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

Due to the age of the homes in the CDBG eligible areas, we estimate less than 1% of homes may need lead-based paint abatement. This is purely an estimate as we have not received any requests for lead based paint assistance and neither have we seen this as an issue in the homes we have rehabilitated. Additionally, when rehabilitating properties, we do not experience a significant number of properties with lead-based paint.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The Housing Authority has been committed to providing safe, decent, and affordable housing to low-income residents in Broward County since 1938. In addition to offering affordable rental housing and several public housing sites, the Housing Authority administers a number of programs, such as the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program, and the Step-Up Apprenticeship Initiative, to promote self-sufficiency and economic opportunity for local residents.

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			417	2,666			84	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

As a not-for profit organization, the Housing Authority owns the most affordable housings units in the City (approximately units).

The Housing Authority has been proactive in acquiring and developing hundreds of new units over the past 3 years.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

The units that are outdated are being restored and new units are being created.

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

The Housing Authority has assessed their units and have begun the process of rehabilitating and/or replacing housing units.

Additionally, through other affiliated organizations (Housing Enterprises and Step Up), the Housing Authority has worked as a CHDO and they have established an apprenticeship program for their residents.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The City has awarded Broward Partnership CDBG funding to provide continued operation of the Homeless Assistance Center. The Broward Partnership is committed to reducing homelessness by promoting independence and self worth through advocacy, housing and comprehensive services. CDBG funds will be used for operation activities that include: maintenance, operation, insurance, utilities and furnishings; and operating costs which include administration, maintenance, repair and security of such housing: and utilities, fuels, furnishings, and equipment.

The City has also awarded Care Resources CDBG funding to address the national goal of providing Emergency Shelter & Food (ESF) programming to the low to middle income persons living in Fort Lauderdale. Eligible clients will be provided hotel and/or food vouchers.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Beds	Supportive Housing
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	114	50	44	472	0
Households with Only Adults	204	50	44	98	0
Chronically Homeless Households	22	0	22	37	0
Veterans	5	0	5	25	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

The Broward Partnership is committed to reducing homelessness by promoting independence and self-worth through advocacy, housing and comprehensive services. In addition to providing safe shelter, clothing and three (3) meals a day, each participant receives a health screening and behavioral health assessment, case management and access to a full array of rehabilitative services. These services include primary medical and dental care; mental health diagnosis and treatment, including psychiatric services; substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment; parenting education, support groups and family therapy; vocational training and job placement; practical life skills classes; and housing search and placement assistance. Once they transition into stable housing, former participants may receive aftercare case management and access to many of the agency's on-site services, including Workforce Development and participation in the Job Retention program, for up to one year in order to further promote long-term housing stability and prevent recurring episodes of homelessness.

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

The Broward Partnership operates the Broward County Central Homeless Assistance Center/Huizenga Campus (CHAC), a 57,000 sq. ft., 230-bed short-term housing facility situated on 2.7 acres near downtown Fort Lauderdale. Emergency shelter is available for men and women over 18 years of age and families. The facility has private rooms and open-bay accommodations for up to 70 family members. Cribs are available for infants as needed.

The Broward Partnership is a provider of the Broward Behavioral Health Coalition ("BBHC") – the Florida Department of Children and Families behavioral health Managing Entity. As part of this network, Broward Partnership employees are able to link Program Participants with services in the community that the Broward Partnership is not able to provide. This includes specialty services for elderly, veterans, and families with children involved in the dependency system. Within the last five (5) years, the Broward Partnership enhanced its comprehensive case management and wrap-around services by piloting and implementing the best practice strategy known as "Rapid Re-Housing" to quickly transition families experiencing homelessness to safe and stable housing where they can grow and thrive. As a key stakeholder in the City of Fort Lauderdale Chronic Homeless Housing Collaborative Project, the Broward Partnership provides supportive services that enable the chronic population experiencing homelessness to secure permanent supportive housing.

As a result services are delivered that address the housing, employment, and health needs necessary to reacquire, identify and sustain independence at the most appropriate level of care in a seamless manner that is free of duplication and based on the Program Participants individualized needs.

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

Introduction

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) estimates that just over 50,000 people will be diagnosed with HIV in the coming year. The CDC reports that every 9 1/2 minutes a person in the United States is diagnosed with HIV. In Florida, the third most populous state in the nation almost 40,000 people were HIV positive and of these over 30,000 lived in major metropolitan areas of South and Central Florida with Miami-Dade and Broward Counties having the highest incidence and prevalence rates of new diagnosis.

The City of Fort Lauderdale (COFL) oversees the HOPWA program for the entire county. The city was awarded \$7,378,513 in federal funding to utilize for the HOPWA program for the 2014-2015 fiscal year. HOPWA is the best resource available bridging the unmet need for housing and supportive services for people living with HIV/AIDS in Broward.

Broward County is Florida's second largest metropolitan area, with 1.75 million residents and 686,000 households. The US Census reports that among Broward residents in 2010, 43% were White non-Hispanics, 26% Black non-Hispanic, and 25% were Hispanic, making Broward a "majority of minorities" county with the rate of racial and ethnic minorities exceeding that of White non-Hispanics. About 31% of Broward residents are foreign-born, a higher rate than the state average. The US Census reports that Fort Lauderdale ranks first among mid-size US cities in population-adjusted rates of same sex couples.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	296
PH in facilities	120
STRMU	282
ST or TH facilities	192
PH placement	191

Table 41– 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

Broward counties HOPWA, Ryan White and ADAY systems are tied to one database and agreements are in place to share information. As such, COFL will be requiring all HOPWA recipients to be enrolled in Ryan White within 30 days of receiving services. Once the support services have been identified, the

HOPWA case managers will be able to work with Ryan White and ADAP program to ensure clients are accessing medical care, medication, mental health and substance abuse services.

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

Every client who receives Ongoing psycho-social case management, advocacy, coordination of benefits and follow-up housing stability work that includes but not limited to including home visits and creation and monitoring of housing plans with the client. This includes HOPWA staff's time with clients for referrals to affordable housing resources, assistance in locating available, affordable, and appropriate housing units, working with property owners to secure units for participants, and homelessness prevention.

Every client who access HOPWA in Broward County is assessed for the following supportive services

- Developing Housing Stability Plan
- Linkages to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment and Counseling
- Linkages to Mental Health
- Linkages to Day Care
- Linkages to Legal Assistance
- Provide Legal Services if funded to provided legal services
- Personal Assistance
- FAC provide Nutritional Services
- Linkages to Nutritional Services: Ryan White
- Intensive Care (when required)
- Fiscal Management of Funds (i.e., living on fixed income)
- Leveraging other resources
- Employment Assistance
- Assistance in Accessing Other Federal/State/Local Benefits and Services

The appropriate referrals are made.

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)

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- Linkages to Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment and Counseling
- Linkages to Mental Health
- Linkages to Day Care
- Linkages to Legal Assistance
- Provide Legal Services if funded to provided legal services
- Personal Assistance
- FAC provide Nutritional Services
- Linkages to Nutritional Services: Ryan White
- Intensive Care (when required)
- Fiscal Management of Funds (i.e., living on fixed income)
- Leveraging other resources
- Employment Assistance
- Assistance in Accessing Other Federal/State/Local Benefits and Services

The appropriate referrals are made.

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))

COFL HOPWA Administrator and QA/QI Analyst are working with vendor to incorporate electronic Comprehensive Housing Plan into the HOPWA user database. The current version only collects data for CAPER. It is a tool for case managers and clients to outline and manage housing, supportive services needs and goals to achieve housing stability. The housing plan will pull in required HOPWA information and pre populate housing plan on key elements to maintain stable housing. Additionally, the housing case managers will be afforded the opportunity to develop Specific, Measurable, attainable, Realistic and Time Specific (SMART) objectives. Annually, the COFL can generate targeted reports to monitor progress in maintaining or obtaining housing stability. COFL will be beta testing the electronic housing plan and hope for full implementation for FY 2016-2017.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Within every jurisdiction there are barriers that impact affordable housing.

The major concern is affordability. The most recent Housing and Economic Analysis on the City shows that approximately 55% of the renters are cost burdened and 51.70% of homeowners are cost burdened.

The City's affordable housing advisory committee consistently reviews the public policies affecting the development of affordable housing. Barriers include:

1. Not in my backyard (NIMBY)
2. Availability of affordable properties
3. Changing building codes
4. Changing FEMA boundaries
5. Incentives for housing construction
6. Changing County requirements

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

Introduction

The City uses Public Service agencies to carry out various activities to meet the needs of the community.

CDBG funding is used to assist activities and initiatives within the following programs:

1. Youth Related Programs
2. Special Needs Programs
3. Emergency Food and/or Shelter Programs
4. Housing Counseling Programs
5. Economic Empowerment / Economic Development Programs
6. Other

Mission

The Public Service Programs are designed to create suitable living environments and economic opportunities by providing assistance to local agencies that in turn establish programs that will improve the overall health of the City's Low-to-Moderate Income (LMI) families and neighborhoods.

Potential performance indicators for all programs

Below are some common performance indicators that are relevant to most of the public service program activities. The following performance indicators could be used as a basis for all public service activities:

1. Amount of funds leveraged from other Federal, State, Local and private sources per activity. Other financial investments received by the agency to administer the program would provide insight on fundraising activities by each agency, the additional dollars being brought into the City as a result of the agency's program and how the grant funding is being leveraged.
2. Number of persons / households assisted
3. Number of businesses assisted

4. Number of units or beds assisted
5. Jobs created (*and/or retained*)
6. Classroom performance
7. Certifications and awards earned

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	305	17	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	9,913	18,593	18	17	-1
Construction	2,582	5,158	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	9,322	21,771	17	20	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,326	12,021	9	11	2
Information	1,637	5,599	3	5	2
Manufacturing	2,237	2,965	4	3	-1
Other Services	2,813	6,289	5	6	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	6,557	15,678	12	14	2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	9,180	12,496	16	11	-5
Transportation and Warehousing	2,755	4,250	5	4	-1
Wholesale Trade	3,476	6,157	6	6	0
Total	56,103	110,994	--	--	--

Table 42 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	91,321
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	81,662
Unemployment Rate	10.58
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	35.25
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.69

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	21,716
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,511
Service	7,435
Sales and office	22,262
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	6,994
Production, transportation and material moving	4,175

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	50,248	66%
30-59 Minutes	20,040	26%
60 or More Minutes	5,379	7%
Total	75,667	100%

Table 45 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	7,869	1,527	4,551
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16,246	1,832	6,247
Some college or Associate's degree	19,921	2,051	5,064

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	26,275	1,153	5,203

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	713	987	1,606	2,668	2,627
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,627	2,368	2,175	4,143	2,403
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,291	5,172	5,888	13,265	6,338
Some college, no degree	3,602	4,384	4,731	10,303	4,754
Associate's degree	654	2,022	1,860	3,778	1,160
Bachelor's degree	1,300	6,100	4,652	10,135	3,971
Graduate or professional degree	82	2,387	2,593	6,876	3,466

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,312
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,394
Some college or Associate's degree	33,018
Bachelor's degree	50,608
Graduate or professional degree	67,100

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The City of Fort Lauderdale’s employed population 16 years and older is primarily employed in management, business, science and art occupations (36.6 percent), sales and office occupations (25.4 percent) and service occupations (21.4 percent). According to the U.S. Census, “occupation” describes the kind of work a person does on the job. The highest median earnings are in management, business, science and art occupations (\$47,637)

with the lowest in service occupations (\$16,607. The median earnings for sales and office occupations is \$28,020.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

According to 2009-2013 ACS estimates, 65.2 percent (141,986 workers) of the City of Fort Lauderdale’s population age 16 and over are in the labor force up from 61.3 percent (126,162 workers) in 2000. The current percentage of unemployed is 8.1 percent with 34.8 percent of the 16+ population not in the labor force.

Broward County has a slightly larger percentage (67.2) of the population 16+ in the labor force and similar percentages of unemployed (8.0 percent) and persons not in the labor force (32.8 percent). (Note: According to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), the April 2015 unemployment rate for Broward County was 4.8 percent).

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.

Increased housing costs due to a increase in the housing market has had an economic impact.

The “value” of owner-occupied housing units is an important determinant of housing accessibility and affordability. Housing values have fluctuated significantly in many housing markets during the past decade due initially to the 2004-2006 “housing bubble” and then followed by the subsequent collapse and economic recession. However, recent trends in the housing market in Broward County and South Florida show steady increases in the value of both owner and rental housing.

Additionally, transportation costs have had an impact on overall affordability.

According to 2009-2013 ACS estimates, 57,052 (72.1 percent) City of Fort Lauderdale workers commute to work by car, truck or van and drove alone. Only 3,629 workers (4.6 percent) use public transportation, excluding taxicabs. The mean travel time to work is 24.3 minutes one way. The commuter patterns of the City’s workers have remained essentially unchanged since 2000 though there has been a discernible uptick in the employed labor force 16+ that work at home, walk or use alternative means of transportation.

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

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.

CareerSource Broward (CSBD) is a lead agency in the City for job training.

CSBD assists job seekers at every level, from cashiers to CEOs. Some of the job seeker services include job placement; job leads and listings; access to Internet job searches; workshops for all level of professionals; job training programs, Resource Centers with free faxes, phones, copiers & computers for job search usage; employability and career development training; résumé writing assistance; job placement; transportation assistance (eligibility required); Veterans assistance; and labor market and wage information.

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

No

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

The City handles economic development initiatives through its Economic and Community Reinvestment Division. This division consists of the the City's Economic Development Office and its Community Redevelopment Agencies (CRA's).

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

There are no areas of concentration, however some low income neighborhoods have a large number of home in need of rehabilitation.

Concentration is defined as the neighborhoods where low income or minority people are encouraged or required to reside.

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

There are no areas of concentration, however, as identified in our Housing and Economic Analysis, there are some areas of concern that are being looked at. Areas where a large porition of the community is low income african americans.

Concentration is defined as the neighborhoods where low income or minority people are encouraged or required to reside.

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

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Yes there are a number of non-profit and for profit partners the are located and serve these neighborhoods.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Yes.

The City has identified neighborhood and capital projects in these areas. These efforts, coupled with affordable housing improvements will enhance the overall neighborhood.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Fort Lauderdale Consolidated Plan for 2015-2019 is a comprehensive strategy to address housing, economic and community development needs throughout the City. Federal funding to support these activities will be provided by annual entitlement grants from the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME); and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program (HOPWA).

State funding will come from the SHIP Program.

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

Geographic Area

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	10/1/2000
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	This includes the eligible CDBG areas of the City.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Through the CRA, Economic Development and other private investments, we have seen an improvement in the commercial properties. However, certain segments still contain blighted residential and commercial areas.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	We used community feedback during the Consolidated Planning process to identify priority areas. Additionally, we crossed referenced those areas with code violations and upcoming neighborhood and capital projects planned by the City.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Within the target areas, affordable housing and economic investments are amongst the primary needs.
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Many opportunities exist via rehabilitating structures and providing secondary funding for small businesses and non-profit organizations.	
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	In addition to project financing, NIMBYism tends to be the other barrier.	
2	Area Name:	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	

	HUD Approval Date:	10/7/2005
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The boundaries for the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) are: N.W. 7th Avenue on the east; Broward Boulevard on the south; I-95 on the west; and Sunrise Boulevard on the north.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	There is approximately 6,500 homes and commercial properties within this target area. Although there has been construction of affordable rental properties in this area, the area consists of a large portion of older single family properties and commercial properties in need of improvements.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Through community input through the Consolidated Planning process and through the CRA Plan, these areas have been at the top of the City's priority list for improvements.
	Identify the needs in this target area.	Quality affordable housing is at the top of the list of needs in this community. Higher paying jobs are also needed.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Improving the quality of the properties are where the opportunities exist.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	Changes in the building code and flood plain map, has created some barriers in rehabilitating properties due to the increased costs.
3	Area Name:	Broward County
	Area Type:	Local County
	Other Target Area Description:	Local County
	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)

The City is targeting the low income areas that are spread throughout the City (except near the ocean).

The City also has an NRSA that was expanded 2 years ago.

The NRSA map is uploaded below.

See the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan allocations for more information.

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

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Extremely Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Elderly	Low Families Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	
	Associated Goals	Purchase Housing HOPWA Services	Assistance Rehabilitation
	Description		
	Basis for Relative Priority	A number of housing related reports has identified affordability concerns with housing and with transportation.	
	2	Priority Need Name	Public Services
Priority Level		High	

	<p>Population</p> <p>Extremely Low Large Families Elderly Chronic Individuals Families Mentally Chronic veterans Victims Unaccompanied Elderly Persons Persons Persons Victims Non-housing Community Development</p> <p>with with of with with Alcohol or Other of</p> <p>Domestic Substance Physical Developmental Domestic</p> <p>Low Families Children Homelessness Children Ill Abuse Violence Youth Disabilities Disabilities Addictions Violence</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
Associated Goals	Public Services
Description	Through CDBG the City provides public services funding to agencies who are targeting primary service needs.
Basis for Relative Priority	In order to ensure the service needs of a low income family is met, the City uses its Community Services Board (CSB) to identify and recommend public services agencies for funding.
3	<p>Priority Need Name</p> <p>HOPWA Assistance</p> <p>Priority Level</p> <p>Low</p>

	Population	Extremely Low Families with Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Elderly Frail 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 Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA Local County
	Associated Goals	HOPWA Services
	Description	Through the HOPWA Program, the City addresses eligible individuals and families throughout Broward County.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City is responsible for administering HOPWA throughout Broward County. With the rise in the number of HIV / AIDS cases in Broward County, this has become a high priority.
4	Priority Need Name	Capital Improvements
	Priority Level	Low

Population	Extremely Low Moderate Middle Large Families Elderly Public Individuals Families Non-housing Community Development	with Housing with	Low Families Children Residents Children
Geographic Areas Affected	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA		
Associated Goals	Capital Projects		
Description	Through the City's Public Works Department, CDBG funds are used to address capital projects that improve health, safety and sustainability of neighborhoods and area.		
Basis for Relative Priority	These improvements impact the health, safety and sustainability of our City. Projects are prioritized and ranked based on community input.		

Narrative (Optional)

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)	The City has approximately 266 families receiving TBRA through HOPWA. The families are spread out throughout Broward County.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City has approximately 266 families receiving TBRA through HOPWA. The families are spread out throughout Broward County. The amount of funding does not meet the need / request for TBRA.
New Unit Production	There are affordable housing units being created by the Housing Authority and other non-profit developers, however there isn't much land available for affordable housing.
Rehabilitation	Do to the aging housing stock in the low income areas, the City's funding does not meet the rehabilitation requests received.
Acquisition, including preservation	The Housing Authority has acquired units that they are either rehabilitating or using as part of larger development projects. As the Housing Authority and other developers are producing housing units, the demand for those units ensure they are not vacant for long.

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City anticipates the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and SHIP funds will be the primary resources.

The City is also in the process of establishing a local housing trust fund account.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,470,707	200,000	225,000	1,895,707	6,400,000	The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides the City with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. The CDBG program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	453,289	10,000	599,089	1,062,378	1,300,000	The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	6,979,511	0	1,500,000	8,479,511	26,000,000	The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program is the only Federal program dedicated to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Table 52 - Anticipated Resources

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

Federal funds will be leveraged with loans from lenders, insurance companies, agency funding and SHIP funds.

All purchase assistance clients are required to secure and leverage grant funds with first mortgage loans.

If a home is in need of rehabilitation and the family is able to access homeowners insurance, then grant funds will be leveraged with insurance proceeds.

All sub-recipients have funding that is leveraged with HUD funds.

The City will receive \$821,520 in SHIP funds for 2015-2016, which will be used to support and leverage affordable housing activities.

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

The City is reviewing all lands that are suitable for affordable housing. If the land is appropriate, it could be sold and funds deposited into a local housing trust fund. Those funds would be used to support housing efforts in the City.

Discussion

The City is working with its Affordable Housing Advisory Committee to develop an affordable housing policy document. This policy will be a guiding document for affordable housing by the City.

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
HOMES, Inc.	CBDO	Economic Development Ownership Rental public services	Other
MOUNT BETHEL FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER	CBDO	Economic Development public services	Other
BROWARD PARTNERSHIP FOR THE HOMELESS	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Broward House, Inc.	Subrecipient	Rental public services	Jurisdiction
CARE RESOURCES	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Jack and Jill Children Center	Subrecipient	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs	Jurisdiction
WOMEN IN DISTRESS OF BROWARD COUNTY	Subrecipient	public services	Jurisdiction
Broward Regional Health Planning Council, Inc.	Subrecipient	Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Legal Aid Service of Broward County, Inc	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Mount Olive Development Corp	Subrecipient	Rental public services	Jurisdiction
SunShine Social Services, Inc. DBA SunServe	Subrecipient	public services	Jurisdiction

**Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

The City has partnered with a strong group of community based agencies. Agencies that have many years of experiences, serving the residents of this community.

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

Table 54 - 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 sets aside CDBG funding to address housing and feeding for the homeless.

The City sets aside HOPWA funding to address housing for those living with HIV/AIDS throughout the County.

The City is deploying a paradigm shift in order to create a sustainable HOPWA housing model that allows HOPWA clients to achieve housing stability without long-term dependence on HOPWA assistance.

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

The strengths lie within the experience of our agencies and the continuum of services provided.

The City has established a Comprehensive Housing Strategy. This is a collaborative activity where the City will utilize funds to support operations of a safe, decent and sanitary location(s) that will allow community partners to coordinate food services for our most vulnerable homeless population. This initiative continues the Comprehensive Homeless Strategy to ending homelessness in Fort Lauderdale as it expands the opportunities to engage the homeless and connect them with services that may enable them to acquire housing, treatment, job training, and other services.

The gaps are funding and the need for more shelters and affordable housing targeted to the extremely low income and no income persons.

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

As the amount of federal funds are decreasing annually, the funding gaps are tough to overcome.

The City is working with Broward County, Broward Partnership, Care Resources, the Housing Authority and other homeless housing providers to address homeless for the chronic homeless. However, more funding and more housing units are needed if we are to effectively and efficiently come up with sustainable solutions.

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	Purchase Assistance	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$339,967	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted
2	Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$35,960 HOPWA: \$0 HOME: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
3	Public Services	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Public Services	CDBG: \$650,606	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 650 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 700 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	HOPWA Services	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA Broward County	Affordable Housing HOPWA Assistance	HOPWA: \$6,700,126	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 314 Household Housing Unit HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 686 Household Housing Unit
5	Capital Projects	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Capital Improvements	CDBG: \$300,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 3 Business

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to provide purchase assistance to qualified homebuyers in the form of First Mortgage Loans, deferred payment Second Mortgages, and infill housing assistance that is paid directly to the developer. Second mortgage assistance can be applied toward down payment, closing costs and or principle reduction for the purchase of eligible owner-occupied housing, which includes single family homes, town homes and villas. These funds will be targeted in areas that support addressing code concerns and other City projects. The maximum award per unit is \$75,000. The maximum award per City-owned infill housing unit is \$140,000. Primary Target Location: Progresso Village, north and south of Sunrise Boulevard.
2	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	5 - 10 families will be served annually
3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	CDBG funds are set aside for eligible public service activities
4	Goal Name	HOPWA Services
	Goal Description	HOPWA assistance will be provided to eligible residents of Broward County
5	Goal Name	Capital Projects
	Goal Description	Through the City's Public Works Department, the City utilizes CDBG funds to address public works projects which include, but are not limited to: Business Capital Improvement Program (BCIP), Capital Improvement Program (CIP), and the Neighborhood Capital Improvement Program (NCIP).

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)

Appendix 1 of the 2015 - 2016 Annual Action plan outlines the total number of families to be served.

Up to 17 ELI and low income families will be served annually through the HOME Program and CHDO Program.

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)

N/A

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Public meetings with the Community Services Board and the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee, as well as Commission hearings where client input is solicited.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Within every jurisdiction there are barriers that impact affordable housing.

The major concern is affordability. The most recent Housing and Economic Analysis on the City shows that approximately 55% of the renters are cost burdened and 51.70% of homeowners are cost burdened.

The City's affordable housing advisory committee consistently reviews the public policies affecting the development of affordable housing. Barriers include:

1. Not in my backyard (NIMBY)
2. Availability of affordable properties
3. Changing building codes
4. Changing FEMA boundaries
5. Incentives for housing construction
6. Changing County requirements

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Because we are in a high cost area the affordability barrier is difficult to overcome, without higher subsidy levels.

As it relates to homebuyer options, we have increased our subsidy to assist and in certain cases we have provided first mortgages, but the increase in subsidy means less clients will be served.

As it relates to renters, a sustainable strategy has **not** been developed, but we are exploring them.

To remove these barriers, the City has:

1. Established an affordable housing advisory committee to evaluate the impact of barriers on affordable housing
2. Continue to solicit community input
3. Establish alternative funding sources

The City has partnered with HOPE Fair Housing Center to complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, which may provide additional barriers and remedies.

Lastly, the City has partnered with Florida International University's (FIU) Metropolitan Center to complete a Housing and Economic Analysis, which may also provide additional barriers and remedies.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Through the CDBG program, the City will partner with two sub-recipients to provide services.

BROWARD PARTNERSHIP FOR THE HOMELESS: Funds will be used to provide continued operation of the Homeless Assistance Center on Sunrise Boulevard. Funds will be used for operation activities that include: maintenance, operation, insurance, utilities and furnishings; and operating costs which include administration, maintenance, repair and security of such housing: and utilities, fuels, furnishings, and equipment.

CARE RESOURCES: Funds will be used to address the national goal of providing Emergency Shelter & Food (ESF) programming to the low to middle income persons living in Fort Lauderdale. Eligible clients will be provided hotel and/or food vouchers.

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

In addition to the assistance from Broward Partnership and Care Resources, the City has established a Comprehensive Homeless Strategy.

This is a collaborative activity where the City will utilize funds to support operations of a safe, decent and sanitary location(s) that will allow community partners to coordinate food services 7 days a week for our most vulnerable homeless population. This initiative continues the Comprehensive Homeless Strategy to ending homelessness in Fort Lauderdale as it expands the opportunities to engage the homeless and connect them with services that may enable them to acquire housing, treatment, job training, and other services.

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

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

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

The City lists lead based paint remediation as part of its housing rehabilitation program.

We are not seeing homes that show any evidence of lead based paint.

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

N/A

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

The City's Lead Based Paint Policy is as follows:

Purpose:

The City of Fort Lauderdale Housing and Community Development Division establishes this lead based paint policy in accordance with Lead Safe Housing Rule located in **24 CFR Part 35 subpart J**. This policy outlines our internal procedures regarding Lead Hazard's for housing acquisition and rehabilitation activities that are funded under the City of Fort Lauderdale Housing and Community Development Division (HCD). The programs that relate to this policy includes but are not limited to the following: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), Community Development Block Grant-Recovery Program (CDBG-r), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Housing Opportunities For Persons With HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).

Policies and Procedures:

As per 24 CFR 35, Subpart A, the City will provide A Lead Hazard Information Pamphlet (24 CFR 35.130) AND NOTICE of Lead Hazard Evaluation (24 CFR 35.125) to each Housing Programs Participant if applicable.

The work write-up shall include items that achieve remediation of surfaces which contain lead-based paint and which may be disturbed during the process of rehabilitation and/or construction, as well as items that achieve remediation of surfaces, which contain lead-based paint and are deteriorated or subjected to friction or impact and regarded to constitute a hazard.

Guidelines:

All dwelling units built before January 1, 1978, shall be inspected for the presence of lead-based paint as required by the Calculating Rehabilitation Assistance Chart as per 24 CFR 35.915, Subpart J. An EPA

certified lead-based paint inspector, who is also an EPA, certified lead-based paint risk assessor shall perform a surface-by-surface investigation (of interior and exterior painted, stained, varnished or shellacked surfaces) in order to determine the presence of lead-based paint, and shall submit to HCD a report of the inspection's findings. The report shall identify surfaces containing lead-based paint, which are in a stable condition (regarded not to constitute a hazard), and surfaces, which contain lead-based paint and are deteriorated or subjected to friction or impact (regarded to constitute a hazard). The findings of the report shall be used in preparing the work items intended to accomplish lead-based paint remediation, and shall be used for the preparation and provision of the Lead-based Paint Notice of Evaluation and/or Presumption as required by applicable regulations.

If the home contains lead based paint, HCD will follow the procedures as outlined in **24 CFR 35.915**, and produce a written determination of the amount of Federal assistance needed for lead based paint rehabilitation.

If the lead hazard requires that the homeowners move out of their home, they may chose to reside with family or they may make other arrangements.

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

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

The City recognizes the need for economic revitalization in its neighborhoods, and has undertaken an aggressive approach to creating and retaining jobs for very low and low -income persons. Additionally, within the NRSA the City will support job creation / job retention programs with its CDBG funding. Two programs (*Childcare Subsidy and the Family Resource Center*) are offered through Mount Bethel Human Services Corporation and they are designed to provide adults with the specific assistance, which in turn allows them to become gainfully employed in jobs, commiserate with their experience.

H.O.M.E.S., Inc. is another agency supported. Through their Supportive Housing and Self Sufficiency Program for Aged Out Foster and Relative Care Youth. Tier one of the program provides affordable, safe and decent housing for 23 young people aged out of foster and relative care. Tier two is the Self Sufficiency Training Program. This program provides services to at risk youth to prevent homelessness.

The City also sets aside CDBG public service funding for programs to assist area businesses. The intent is to leverage private sector funds and thus spurring economic development in the area.

Finally, the City has a State-approved Enterprise Zone program to encourage development of businesses in the zone and employment of residents of the zone and an approved Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) for targeted development and revitalization. Tax increment financing will be available to compliment federal funding in this area. The City will continue to explore ways to use its federal dollars in partnership with other local agencies, to increase job opportunities for lower income persons.

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

With a large amount of the poverty in CDBG eligible areas, the goals are tied to the affordable housing plan. Using Community Based Development Organizations (CDBDO's) who can also act as a Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's) and are actively involved in housing we ensure the poverty reducing goals remain tied to the affordable housing plan.

Within the Affordable Housing Policy, we will further expound on the affordable housing plan.

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

Purpose:

The City of Fort Lauderdale, as a recipient of Federal and State funds, is responsible for ensuring that all funds received are used in accordance with all applicable Federal and State regulations. The Housing and Community Development (HCD) Division of the City of Fort Lauderdale is the agency of the City charged with administering Federal funds received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and State funds received from Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC). The Federal Funds received includes but are not limited to the following programs: Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), Community Development Block Grant-Recovery Program (CDBG-r), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP), Housing Opportunities For Persons With HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). The State funds received include but are not limited to the following: the State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) Program.

Policy:

HCD is responsible for performing on-site visits and/or desk top monitoring of all subrecipients of Federal and State funds annually throughout the term of the grant award.

Guidelines:

On-site and / or desk-top monitoring must be completed annually and a copy of the Compliance Monitoring Report, along with the Management Response from the subrecipient must become part of the file. Additionally, HCD shall keep a written record of all communications with subrecipients and place those records with the monitoring file for future reference.

The City of Fort Lauderdale has instituted the use of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for its HOPWA sub-recipients. HMIS is the initial monitoring tool alerting the City of any agency problems that may exist. The HMIS system is the fiscal and programmatic electronic database tool used to conduct subrecipient monitoring.

The HMIS system provides the following efficiencies and fiscal accountability for the HOPWA sub-recipients:

1. Monthly risk analysis on sub-recipients and it ensures compliance with HOPWA fiscal and programmatic monitoring tools;

2. HMIS alerts the City of programmatic problems and it ensures subrecipients are not able to bill until all required documentation is submitted;
3. Sub-recipients enter specific programmatic client data and the necessary eligibility documents that allows the City to perform desktop audits to ensure compliance;
4. HMIS ensures greater accountability to ensure HOPWA is payer of last resort; and
5. Expediting the resolution off client's issues brought to the City.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City anticipates the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and SHIP funds will be the primary resources.

The City is also in the process of establishing a local housing trust fund account.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,470,707	200,000	225,000	1,895,707	6,400,000	The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides the City with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. The CDBG program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	453,289	10,000	599,089	1,062,378	1,300,000	The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	6,979,511	0	1,500,000	8,479,511	26,000,000	The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program is the only Federal program dedicated to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Table 56 - 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

Federal funds will be leveraged with loans from lenders, insurance companies, agency funding and SHIP funds.

All purchase assistance clients are required to secure and leverage grant funds with first mortgage loans.

If a home is in need of rehabilitation and the family is able to access homeowners insurance, then grant funds will be leveraged with insurance proceeds.

All sub-recipients have funding that is leveraged with HUD funds.

The City will receive \$821,520 in SHIP funds for 2015-2016, which will be used to support and leverage affordable housing activities.

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

The City is reviewing all lands that are suitable for affordable housing. If the land is appropriate, it could be sold and funds deposited into a local housing trust fund. Those funds would be used to support housing efforts in the City.

Discussion

The City is working with its Affordable Housing Advisory Committee to develop an affordable housing policy document. This policy will be a guiding document for affordable housing by the City.

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	Purchase Assistance	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$339,966	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 8 Households Assisted
2	Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2020	Affordable Housing	NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$35,960	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 9 Household Housing Unit
3	Public Services	2015	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Public Services	CDBG: \$530,606	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 657 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 700 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 5 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	HOPWA Services	2015	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA Broward County	Affordable Housing HOPWA Assistance	HOPWA: \$6,700,126	Homelessness Prevention: 314 Persons Assisted Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added: 686 Household Housing Unit
5	Capital Projects	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	Capital Improvements	CDBG: \$300,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	For more information refer Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.
2	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	For more information refer Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.
3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	For more information refer Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.

4	Goal Name	HOPWA Services
	Goal Description	For more information refer Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.
5	Goal Name	Capital Projects
	Goal Description	For more information refer Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City will support eligible community development projects, housing projects and/or economic development projects within the Central City CRA and NWPF CRA; and assist with their job creation efforts.

CDBG funds will be used to address public works projects which include, but are not limited to: Business Capital Improvement Program (BCIP), Capital Improvement Program (CIP), and the Neighborhood Capital Improvement Program (NCIP). The projects identified are as follows:

1. Riverland Project Description – Paver crosswalks at proposed locations SW 11 Court & 27 Avenue; SW 10 Street & 25 Avenue; SW 24 Avenue & 10 Street; SW 24 Avenue & 9 Street; SW 24 Avenue & 8 Street and SW 24 Avenue & 7 Street.
2. Lake Aire Project Description – Decorative Streetlight at NW 28 Avenue & 17 Street; up lights at roundabout; decorative posts at NW 18 Court and 28 Terrace; and curbing at NW 26 Avenue and 17 Street.
3. ADA Improvements to City Hall – Works includes but is not limited to restroom improvements, ADA ramps, entrance access improvement, access signage, etc.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	2014-2015 HOME ADMINISTRATION
2	2014-2015 PURCHASE ASSISTANCE
3	2014-2015 HOUSING REHABILITATION /REPLACEMENT
4	2014-2015 CHDO SET ASIDE
5	2014-2015 CDBG Administration
6	2014-2015 CDBG HOUSING ACTIVITIES
7	2014-2015 CDBG PUBLIC SERVICES
8	2014-2015 CDBG PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS
9	2014-2015 CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE (COF) HOPWA GRANT
10	2014-2015 PROVIDE ENTERPRISE (HMIS)
11	2014-2015 BROWARD HOUSE (BH)
12	2014-2015 BROWARD REGIONAL HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL (BRHPC)
13	2014-2015 CARE RESOURCE
14	2014-2015 MOUNT OLIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MODCO)
15	2014-2015 SUNSERVE

#	Project Name
16	2014-2015 LEGAL AID SERVICE OF BROWARD COUNTY

Table 58 – Project Information

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

The City has established a 5 year plan for all capital projects. Health and safety improvements and neighborhood enhancements are key components to projects selected. Residents are provided with an opportunity to comment and offer recommendations on the priorities.

Timing/project completion is typically a major obstacle. This delay at times is due to the amount of resident input into a project or project selection.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	2014-2015 HOME ADMINISTRATION
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
	Goals Supported	Purchase Assistance Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	THE CITY IS PERMITTED TO USE 10% OF ITS ANNUAL HOME ALLOCATION FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOME PROGRAM AND ITS ACTIVITIES
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	17
	Location Description	Citywide with an emphasis in the target area, defined as follows: Progresso Village, north and south of Sunrise Boulevard
Planned Activities	Housing Rehabilitation and down payment assistance	
2	Project Name	2014-2015 PURCHASE ASSISTANCE
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Purchase Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE PURCHASE ASSISTANCE TO QUALIFIED HOMEBUYERS IN THE FORM OF FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AND/OR DEFERRED PAYMENT SECOND MORTGAGES.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate 8 - 10 low income families to be assisted
	Location Description	The funds are available Citywide, with an emphasis on our target location:
Planned Activities		

3	Project Name	2014-2015 HOUSING REHABILITATION /REPLACEMENT
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	FUNDS WILL BE USED TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO ELIGIBLE HOMEOWNERS THROUGHOUT THE CITY TO BRING THEIR HOME UP TO STANDARD CONDITION AND TO CONSTRUCT NEW HOMES FOR ELIGIBLE HOMEOWNERS WHOSE UNITS ARE BEYOND REPAIR
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Up to 1 household will be assisted.
	Location Description	The program is open Citywide, with an emphasis on our target area:
	Planned Activities	
4	Project Name	2014-2015 CHDO SET ASIDE
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Purchase Assistance Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	THE CITY ALLOCATES 15% OF ITS ANNUAL HOME ALLOCATION FOR AN ELIGIBLE COMMUNITY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CHDO) TO DEVELOP AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN THE COMMUNITIES THEY SERVE.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate 1 - 2 families being served.
	Location Description	This program is open Citywide, however the primary target area is:

	Planned Activities	
5	Project Name	2014-2015 CDBG Administration
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Purchase Assistance Housing Rehabilitation Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Public Services Capital Improvements
	Funding	:
	Description	THE CITY IS PERMITTED TO USE 20% OF ITS TOTAL CDBG GRANT FOR THE COST TO ADMINISTER THE CDBG PROGRAM
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,358 - 1,500 low income families will be served
	Location Description	The programs administered through CDBG will take place Citywide.
	Planned Activities	
6	Project Name	2014-2015 CDBG HOUSING ACTIVITIES
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	PROVIDES FUNDS TO COVER PROJECT DELIVERY COSTS FOR HOUSING REHABILITATION/REPLACEMENT ACTIVITIES.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 - 3 low income families will be assisted.

	Location Description	The program is open to all eligible CDBG areas throughout the City, with a emphasis on our target area:
	Planned Activities	
7	Project Name	2014-2015 CDBG PUBLIC SERVICES
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	:
	Description	FUNDS ARE UTILIZED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES WITH SPECIFIC COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES THROUGH PARTNERING WITH LOCAL NON-PROFIT AGENCIES TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO INCOME ELIGIBLE CITY RESIDENTS
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,266 - 1,400 low income families will be served.
	Location Description	The Program Services program is open Citywide. The Public Service activities performed by our Community Based Development Organizations (CBDO's) are restricted to the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA).
	Planned Activities	The Public Service and NRSA activities are outlined in Appendix 2 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.
8	Project Name	2014-2015 CDBG PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
	Goals Supported	Capital Projects
	Needs Addressed	Capital Improvements
	Funding	:
	Description	FUNDS ARE UTILIZED TO ADDRESS PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS WHICH INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: BUSINESS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (BCIP); CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP); AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NCIP)

	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We anticipate approximately 200 residential and commercial businesses in the CDBG eligible areas benefiting.
	Location Description	Citywide within the CDBG eligible areas
	Planned Activities	<p>COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CRA) PROGRAMS: The City shall support eligible community development projects, housing projects and/or economic development projects within the Central City CRA and NWPF CRA; and assist with their job creation efforts.</p> <p>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT PROJECTS: Funds are utilized to address public works projects which include, but are not limited to: Business Capital Improvement Program (BCIP), Capital Improvement Program (CIP), and the Neighborhood Capital Improvement Program (NCIP). The projects identified are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riverland Project Description – Paver crosswalks at proposed locations SW 11 Court & 27 Avenue; SW 10 Street & 25 Avenue; SW 24 Avenue & 10 Street; SW 24 Avenue & 9 Street; SW 24 Avenue & 8 Street and SW 24 Avenue & 7 Street. 2. Lake Aire Project Description – Decorative Streetlight at NW 28 Avenue & 17 Street; up lights at roundabout; decorative posts at NW 18 Court and 28 Terrace; and curbing at NW 26 Avenue and 17 Street. 3. ADA Improvements to City Hall – Works includes but is not limited to restroom improvements, ADA ramps, entrance access improvement, access signage, etc.
9	Project Name	2014-2015 CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE (COF) HOPWA GRANT
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE Broward County
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Services
	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	THE GRANTEE IS PERMITTED TO USE 3% OF THE TOTAL GRANT FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOPWA PROGRAM
	Target Date	9/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We anticipate serving 900 - 1000 low income clients.
	Location Description	This program is open Countywide.
	Planned Activities	HOPWA provides 3% of the total grant for administrative costs. These funds will be used to pay for staff, a subrecipient monitoring firm and office space to operate the HOPWA program. HOPWA plan is outlined in Appendix 2 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.
10	Project Name	2014-2015 PROVIDE ENTERPRISE (HMIS)
	Target Area	CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE Broward County
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Services
	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS) - ANNUAL SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE FOR REGISTERED USERS OF THE AUTOMATED SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAM, CUSTOMIZATION, REPORT WRITING SERVICES, LICENSES, AND TRAINING
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All 1,000 HOWPA clients will be processed through Provide Enterprises!
	Location Description	HOPWA is administered throughout Broward County
	Planned Activities	HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS): To provide an automated service delivery system connecting HOPWA resources with the lead Continuum of Care Agency that manages health care services and support under the Ryan White CARE Act.
11	Project Name	2014-2015 BROWARD HOUSE (BH)
	Target Area	Broward County
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Services

	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	BROWARD HOUSE IS AN ORGANIZATION COMMITTED TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THOSE WITH HIV/AIDS THROUGH VARIOUS PROGRAMS, INCLUDING FACILITY BASED HOUSING, PROJECT BASED HOUSING, AND TENANT BASED RENTAL VOUCHERS.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate assisting 318 low income clients will be served.
	Location Description	Throughout Broward County
	Planned Activities	Broward House <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facility Based Housing – \$1,223,721 2. Project Based Rental Assistance – \$726,564.00 3. Tenant Based Rental Voucher – \$1,438,372.00
12	Project Name	2014-2015 BROWARD REGIONAL HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL (BRHPC)
	Target Area	Broward County
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Services
	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	BROWARD REGIONAL HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL IS AN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO ASSISTING THOSE WITH HIV/AIDS VARIOUS WAYS, INCLUDING PERMANENT PLACEMENT HOUSING, TENANT BASED RENTAL VOUCHERS AND SHORT TERM RENT/MORTGAGE/UTILITIES ASSISTANCE
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate assisting 386 low income clients will be served. The clients recorded in the STRMU / PHP program may be duplicated by the Housing Case Management agencies, as they are a referral source.
	Location Description	HOPWA is administered throughout Broward County

	Planned Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. STRMUâââ PHP – \$919,247.00 2. Tenantâââ Based Rental Voucher – \$1,300,658.00
13	Project Name	2014-2015 CARE RESOURCE
	Target Area	Broward County
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Services
	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	CARE RESOURCE PROVIDES NON-HOUSING SUPPORT TO THOSE WITH HIV/AIDS
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate serving 400 low income clients through housing case management.
	Location Description	HOPWA is administered throughout Broward County.
	Planned Activities	Care Resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non Housing Supportive Services: Housing Case Management – \$182,000.00
14	Project Name	2014-2015 MOUNT OLIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MODCO)
	Target Area	Broward County
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Services
	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	THIS ORGANIZATION ASSISTS THOSE WITH HIV/AIDS LOCATE AND/OR MAINTAIN HOUSING
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate assisting 31 low income clients will be served.
	Location Description	HOPWA is administered throughout Broward County.

	Planned Activities	Mount Olive Development Corporation 1. Project Based Rental Assistance – \$511,564.00
15	Project Name	2014-2015 SUNSERVE
	Target Area	Broward County
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Services
	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	SUNSERVE PROVIDES NON-HOUSING SUPPORT TO THOSE WITH HIV/AIDS
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate serving 400 low income clients will be assisted.
	Location Description	HOPWA is administered throughout Broward County.
	Planned Activities	SunServe 1. Non-Housing Supportive Services: Housing Case Management – \$248,000.00
16	Project Name	2014-2015 LEGAL AID SERVICE OF BROWARD COUNTY
	Target Area	Broward County
	Goals Supported	HOPWA Services
	Needs Addressed	HOPWA Assistance
	Funding	:
	Description	LEGAL AID WILL PROVIDE NON-HOUSING SUPPORT IN THE FORM OF LEGAL COUNSELING TO THOSE WITH HIV/AIDS
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate assisting up to 50 low income clients
	Location Description	HOPWA is administered throughout Broward County

	Planned Activities	Legal Aid of Broward County 1. Non-Housing Supportive Services: Legal Services – \$150,000.00
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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

According to recent 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, the City of Fort Lauderdale has a current population of 168,603 residents and there are currently 71,749 households in the City.

According to recent 2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, the Broward County has a current population of 1,784,889 residents.

See Appendix 2 of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for more details.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE	75
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA	30
Broward County	100

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

All CDBG and HOME funds must be used in the City of Fort Lauderdale's municipal boundaries.

The NRSA is a designated area where our CBDO's are required to operate.

The HOPWA Program is administered county-wide and as such all funds are used within Broward County.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Below are the affordable housing goals for 2015-2016.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	581
Non-Homeless	1,360
Special-Needs	1
Total	1,942

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	950
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	9
Acquisition of Existing Units	1
Total	960

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

For more information see Appendix 1 - 3 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority has been committed to providing safe, decent, and affordable housing to low-income residents in Broward County since 1938. In addition to offering affordable rental housing and several public housing sites, the Housing Authority administers a number of programs, such as the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program, and the Step-Up Apprenticeship Initiative, to promote self-sufficiency and economic opportunity for local residents.

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

The Housing Authority is a direct recipient of HUD funds, as such their funds are targeted to acquiring new units, rehabilitating some existing units and constructing new units.

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

We have encouraged a more widespread use of the Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program, which is a housing authority program.

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

No

Discussion

The Housing Authority and its affiliated organizations were not provided a direct allocation of funding during the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan. However, the City is exploring other opportunities to work together.

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

Introduction

For federally funded homeless programs, the McKinney-Vento Act defines a homeless person as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. It also considers as homeless any individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is either a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations or an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Based on the new formula allocation for ESG, the City did not receive any funding. The City will use some CDBG funds to support this effort, but ESG funds are desperately needed. The City does not receive any private funding to support this effort.

The Housing and Homeless Needs section of the Consolidated Plan identify high priority needs for:

1. Physical defects for small renter, large renter and owner-occupied extremely low and very low income households
2. Cost burden and overcrowded housing problems for large renter extremely low and very low income households
3. Outreach assessment for homeless families, individuals and persons with special needs.
4. Emergency shelters for homeless families, individuals and persons with special needs.
5. Transitional shelters for homeless families, individuals and persons with special needs
6. Permanent supportive housing for homeless families, individuals and persons with special needs
7. Permanent housing for homeless families

The City of Fort Lauderdale is active within Broward County's Continuum of Care and 10-year plan to End Homelessness. The City of Fort Lauderdale is the largest metropolitan city in Broward County. When attempting to understand the homeless population, it is important to note that the following statistics and figures are based on countywide numbers and not just the City of Fort Lauderdale. The majority of the homeless services available in Broward County are within the City of Fort Lauderdale boundaries.

Throughout Broward County there is a well-established Homeless Continuum of Care system, however, the need far exceeds the capacity to provide for the many families that face homelessness.

The next homeless point in time count will be in 2016.

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

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

individual needs

Through the CDBG program there will be two activities specifically designed for the unsheltered homeless. Those activities are as follows:

CARE RESOURCES: Funds will be used to address the national goal of providing Emergency Shelter & Food (ESF) programming to the low to middle income persons living in Fort Lauderdale. Eligible clients will be provided hotel and/or food vouchers.

COMPREHENSIVE HOMELESS STRATEGY: This is a collaborative activity where the City will utilize funds to support operations of a safe, decent and sanitary location(s) that will allow community partners to coordinate food services 7 days a week for our most vulnerable homeless population. This initiative continues the Comprehensive Homeless Strategy to ending homelessness in Fort Lauderdale as it expands the opportunities to engage the homeless and connect them with services that may enable them to acquire housing, treatment, job training, and other services.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City has partnered with Broward Partnership to address the shelter needs of the homeless.

BROWARD PARTNERSHIP FOR THE HOMELESS: Funds will be used to provide continued operation of the Homeless Assistance Center on Sunrise Boulevard. Funds will be used for operation activities that include: maintenance, operation, insurance, utilities and furnishings; and operating costs which include administration, maintenance, repair and security of such housing: and utilities, fuels, furnishings, and equipment.

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

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

Discussion

Addressing homeless issues remains a priority for the City.

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	230
Tenant-based rental assistance	266
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	90
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	108
Total	694

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

Introduction:

Within every jurisdiction there are barriers that impact affordable housing.

The City's affordable housing advisory committee consistently reviews the public policies affecting the development of affordable housing. Barriers include:

1. Not in my backyard (NIMBY) mentality
2. Availability of affordable properties
3. Changing building codes
4. Changing FEMA boundaries
5. Incentives for housing construction in a high cost area
6. Changing County requirements

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

To remove these barriers, the City has:

1. Established an affordable housing advisory committee to evaluate the impact of barriers on affordable housing
2. Continue to solicit community input

Establish an alternative funding source.

Discussion:

The City has partnered with HOPE Fair Housing Center to complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, which may provide additional barriers and remedies.

Lastly, the City has partnered with Florida International University's (FIU) Metropolitan Center to complete a Housing and Economic Analysis, which may also provide additional barriers and remedies.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City recognizes the need for economic revitalization in its neighborhoods, and has undertaken an aggressive approach to creating and retaining jobs for very low and low -income persons. Additionally, within the NRSA the City will support two job creation / job retention programs with this year's CDBG funding.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City partners with two Community Based Development Organizations (CBDOs) that serve the NRSA:

Mount Bethel Human Services Corporation

Neighborhood-based support services in the form of case management, information and referral, parenting education and support, and employability/self-sufficiency training. Additionally, funds would be used to assist low-income Fort Lauderdale families who meet prescribed criteria a voucher program to provide affordable childcare assistance for care of children between ages of 0 – 11 years of age.

Housing Opportunities, Mortgage Assistance & Effective Neighborhood Solutions, Inc. (H.O.M.E.S., Inc.)

Funds support their Supportive Housing and Self Sufficiency Program for Aged Out Foster and Relative Care Youth. Tier one of the program provides affordable, safe and decent housing for 23 young people aged out of foster and relative care. Tier two is the Self Sufficiency Training Program. This program provides services to at risk youth to prevent homelessness.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City is required to set-aside 15% of its annual HOME allocation for an eligible Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). These non-profit organizations are committed to develop affordable housing in the communities they serve. A formal RFP process will be used to select the CHDO(s), which will receive the assistance.

Additionally, the City is still receiving residual funds from Neighborhood Stabilization Program round 1 (NSP1) and Neighborhood Stabilization Program round 3 (NSP3) funds through the sale of properties, that will be used to foster and maintain affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City's rehabilitation standards address lead-based paint in all acquisition and rehabilitation projects.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

As the City works with its partners, some agencies are specifically working to educate and provide job training skills. Those activities are designed to prepare individuals for the workforce and provide the job skills necessary for them to move to self-sufficiency.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will continue to work and partner with its advisory committee, advisory board, neighborhoods and civic associations, as well as service providers and the business community to develop and enhance our structure of addressing the needs of the low income in our community.

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

The City will continue its work of building non-profit capacity with its Housing Counseling agencies and we will continue to provide assistance to CHDO's and other eligible non-profit and for-profit housing agencies to provide affordable housing.

Discussion:

For more information please refer to the Appendix 1 of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City estimates receiving approximately \$200,000 in CDBG Program Income (PI) for FY 2015-2016.

We are working with the Economic and Community Redevelopment (ECR) Division to identify those area enterprises that have the potential for improvement and or enlargement to stabilize the neighborhood and offer needed employment. ECR contains all the City's CRA's and the Economic Development Division.

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	200,000
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:	200,000

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.	75.00%

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:

In addition to HOME funds to support eligible projects and households, the City will use CDBG and SHIP Program funds.

Additionally, the City is working with the community to develop an affordable housing trust fund.

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:

RECAPTURE PROVISIONS: The FIRST TIME HOME BUYER program is designed to increase the supply of affordable owner-occupied housing. "Affordable" is defined as houses, which have an initial purchase price that does not exceed 95% of the median purchase price for the type of single-family housing for the jurisdiction, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Currently, the maximum purchase price for owner-occupied housing under the HOME program cannot exceed \$205,000.

AFFORDABILITY PERIOD: The HUD-required affordability period for housing that is to be purchased by a lower-income family with HOME subsidies conform to the HOME regulations found in the CFR 92.254 for affordable housing, homeownership activities. All housing subsidies provided for ownership and/or rental are subject to recapture provisions. However, the City's recapture provisions require all funds to be recaptured upon sale or transfer of the property, regardless of the amount of time the property is held. Therefore, the City's affordability period for HOME-assisted home ownership housing extends throughout the life the mortgage between the homeowner and the City, and at minimum meets, and in most instances will exceed, the HUD requirements.

LEGAL MECHANISMS: Recapture provisions will be incorporated into contractual agreements with the HOME BUYER and the City, and as a recorded mortgage on the property, with the balance due upon sale or transfer of the property. The HOME BUYER must continue to occupy the home as a principal residence until all HOME funds assisting the property have been recaptured or until affordability period has expired.

AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO RECAPTURE: The HOME investment that is subject to recapture is the HOME assistance that enabled the FIRST TIME HOME BUYER and COMMUNITY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION to purchase and rehabilitate the dwelling unit. This includes any HOME assistance, whether a direct subsidy to the HOME BUYER or a construction or development subsidy that reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price. The recaptured funds will be used to assist other homebuyers.

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:

ELIGIBLE PROPERTY: Any single-family property, which will serve as the principal residence of the purchaser can be, used in the home ownership programs.

FORMS OF OWNERSHIP/TERMS: Ownership may be in the form of fee simple title, Deferred Payment Loan at 0% interest rate. The loan will become due and payable immediately upon the sale, lease, rent or transfer of title to the property.

PROPERTY VALUE LIMITATIONS: All properties used in the home ownership program will have an initial purchase price that does not exceed 95% of the median purchase price for the type of single-family housing for this area, as determined by HUD, and has an estimated appraised value at acquisition, if standard, or after any repair needed to meet property standards as stated in 24 CFR 92.251, that does not exceed the 95% median purchase price.

USE OF PROPERTY AS A PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE: The property occupied by the HOME BUYER must be retained as the principal residence. If the property is sold or transferred, the HOME assistance must be paid back to the City in full.

RECAPTURE PROVISIONS: The FIRST TIME HOME BUYER program is designed to increase the supply of affordable owner-occupied housing. "Affordable" is defined as houses, which have an initial purchase price that does not exceed 95% of the median purchase price for the type of single-family housing for the jurisdiction, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Currently, the maximum purchase price for owner-occupied housing under the HOME program cannot exceed \$205,000.

AFFORDABILITY PERIOD: The HUD-required affordability period for housing that is to be purchased by a lower-income family with HOME subsidies conform to the HOME regulations found in the CFR 92.254 for affordable housing, homeownership activities. All housing subsidies provided for ownership and/or rental are subject to recapture provisions. However, the City's recapture provisions require all funds to be recaptured upon sale or transfer of the property, regardless of the amount of time the property is held. Therefore, the City's affordability period for HOME-assisted home ownership housing extends throughout the life the mortgage between the homeowner and the City, and at minimum meets, and in most instances will exceed, the HUD requirements.

LEGAL MECHANISMS: Recapture provisions will be incorporated into contractual agreements with the HOME BUYER and the City, and as a recorded mortgage on the property, with the balance due upon sale or transfer of the property. The HOME BUYER must continue to occupy the home as a principal residence until all HOME funds assisting the property have been recaptured or until affordability period has expired.

AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO RECAPTURE: The HOME investment that is subject to recapture is the

HOME assistance that enabled the FIRST TIME HOME BUYER and COMMUNITY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION to purchase and rehabilitate the dwelling unit. This includes any HOME assistance, whether a direct subsidy to the HOME BUYER or a construction or development subsidy that reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price. The recaptured funds will be used to assist other homebuyers.

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:

The City **will not** use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is being rehabilitated with HOME funds.

Discussion:

For more information please refer to the Appendix 1 of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan and 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Homeless Point In Time Count</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Broward County, City of Fort Lauderdale and homeless assistance providers</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The City of Fort Lauderdale is active within Broward County’s Continuum of Care and 10-year plan to End Homelessness. The City of Fort Lauderdale is the largest metropolitan city in Broward County. When attempting to understand the homeless population, it is important to note that the following statistics and figures are based on countywide numbers and not just the City of Fort Lauderdale. The majority of the homeless services available in Broward County are within the City of Fort Lauderdale boundaries.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To determine the homeless population in the County and City.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data is comprehensive and was gathered through a countywide effort.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>January 27, 2015</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>