



Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan  
Fiscal Year 2020-2025 and Fiscal Year 2020-2021

**City of Glendale**  
**Community Services & Parks**  
**Community Development**  
613 East Broadway, Room 120  
Glendale CA 91206

## **Executive Summary**

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

#### **1. Introduction**

The Consolidated Plan is a document submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that serves as a comprehensive housing affordability strategy, community development plan and submission for funding under any of HUD's entitlement formula grant programs. The Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development was established through legislation passed by the U.S. Congress in 1990. Under the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, jurisdictions that receive federal entitlement funds for housing and community development activities are required to prepare a comprehensive three- to five-year plan for using those funds.

The entitlement formula utilizes population information, poverty and overcrowded housing data to establish funding allocations. The City of Glendale (the "City") qualifies as a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) entitlement City based on the grant formula. The City coordinates its efforts to provide a balanced approach to community needs using its available resources. A five-year strategic plan has been developed by the City of Glendale that identifies and prioritizes the future use of the City's CDBG, ESG, and HOME funds. The 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan covers the timeframe from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025.

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

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

The City of Glendale incorporated outcome measures for activities in accordance with the Federal Register Notice dated March 7, 2006, which require the following Performance Measure Objectives/Outcomes to be associated with each activity funded:

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

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

Outcome Categories- Activities will meet one of the following:

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

In addition to national objectives and performance outcomes, the City must weigh and balance the input from different groups and assign funding priorities that best bridge the gaps in the City's service delivery system. While other goals the City has set are also important, for the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, only those which are anticipated to be funded with CPD funding programs (CDBG, HOME, and ESG) during the five-year planning cycle, are indicated to be high priorities. The City utilizes other funding sources to meet goals that are not considered high priority in the Consolidated Plan. The City established priorities for allocating CPD funds based on a number of criteria, including:

- Urgency of needs
- Cost efficiency
- Eligibility of activities/programs
- Availability of other funding sources to address specific needs
- Funding program limitations
- Capacity and authority for implementing actions
- Consistency with Citywide goals, policies, and efforts

Needs which have been determined to be a High Priority level will receive funding during the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The priorities for the FY 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan, established in consultation with residents and community groups, include the following:

- Homeless
- Public Facilities
- Public Social Services
- Public/Neighborhood Improvements
- Housing

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

Major accomplishments to be reported in this first year of the City's Consolidated Plan CAPER include the following: completion of construction and close of escrow of the HOME Lomita Habitat project serving 6 Low Income First Time Home Buyer families; completion of construction and lease up of the 65 unit Vista Grande affordable rental development senior housing project with 11 HOME assisted Very Low Income units.; purchase of two properties for future affordable housing development using state and local funds: 1) 2.8 acre site formerly owned by AT&T and 2) Tobinworld, a 1.6 acre historical property. In 2020-21 the City will continue the search for opportunities for new construction and rehabilitation of existing buildings for lower income renters using HOME funds and other affordable housing funds such as Lower Income Tax Credits and housing bonds.

In 2020-21 the City will continue the search for opportunities for new construction and rehabilitation of existing buildings for lower income renters using HOME funds and other affordable housing funds such as Lower Income Tax Credits and housing bonds. Two properties are currently under negotiations for purchase by the Housing Authority for affordable housing development.

CDBG accomplishments include the final phase of completion of the YWCA Sunrise Village Shelter and Garage Conversion Project, an undisclosed shelter that houses homeless survivors of domestic violence, and Homenetmen Ararat Youth Center's Security Camera Installation and HVAC System Installation projects that assists low-income youth. The City will continue to improve park improvement projects as a high priority with CDBG funding in FY 2020-21 along with improvement to non-profit community centers serving low- and moderate-income residents, especially those serving the homeless.

In general, the City's continued success in providing affordable housing for low income persons and providing suitable living environment, particularly for the homeless and at-risk homeless population are goals that will be carried out in FY 2020-21.

### **4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process**

Citizen participation is one of the most important components of the Consolidated Plan process. To solicit public input during the development of the Consolidated Plan, the City conducted different types of meetings. The City also administered a Housing and Community Development Needs Survey. The different forms of outreach are detailed below:

**Meetings:** The city conducted a public hearing held on October 3, 2019 at Pacific Park Community Center that featured citizen focus groups who were asked to identify community needs and priorities concerning housing, community development, homelessness, economic development, and citizen participation. Nineteen residents participated in the focus group discussion.

**Community Events:** The City participated in community events to bring awareness to the consolidated plan process and to ask residents to fill out surveys. The community events included Cruise Night, GUSD

Back to School Night, One Glendale Championship Game, and the Senior Emergency Preparedness Event.

**Housing and Community Development Needs Survey:** The survey was made available both on-line and in hard copy form in English, Spanish, and Armenian. A total of 752 responses were received. Outreach for the Housing and Community Development Needs Survey included:

- Posting links to the survey on the City's Social Media pages
- Posting information about the survey in various publications
- Providing hard copies of surveys at all meetings and community events

**Applications for Funding:** Announcements for the three funding sources were mailed to 99 organizations and agencies on Friday, November 15, 2019. A CDBG Open House held on September 19, 2019 at the Adult Recreation Center that invited agencies and citizens to understand the scope of CDBG funding and allocation. Thirteen (13) attendees participated in the meeting. The City of Glendale held a 2nd Annual Non-Profit Summit on Friday, March 6, 2020 at the City of Glendale Central Library that invited all local area non-profits to participate in networking, fund development, board governance, and decision making best practices. Over 30 agencies were invited to participated in the summit with over 20 in attendance.

#### **Public Hearings:**

The televised meeting of the five member CDBG Advisory Committee was informed of the plans and Community Survey being conducted of the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan on August 26, 2019. The Community Survey, characteristics from the 2010 Census and updated 2013-17 American Community Survey was presented on October 23, 2019.

A joint City Council and Housing Authority meeting on the proposed Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan is scheduled for June 2020. Agencies and residents may call in to the meeting as a precaution necessary due to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic.

**Public Review of Draft Documents:** A 30-day public review period for the Draft 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan is from April 1, 2020 to April 30, 2020.

The final Consolidated Plan, amendments to the Plan, and annual performance reports will be available for five years

at City Hall. Residents affected by the Plan's implementation have access to the City's Plans.

## **5. Summary of public comments**

A summary of public comments received is provided in Grantee Unique Appendices.

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

All comments were received and accepted.

**7. Summary**

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

## The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	GLENDALÉ	Community Services and Parks Department
HOME Administrator	GLENDALÉ	Community Development Department
ESG Administrator	GLENDALÉ	Community Services and Parks Department

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

### Narrative

The City of Glendale's Community Development Department administers the HOME program and the Community Services and Parks Department administers the CDBG and ESG programs

### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

### **1. Introduction**

As part of this Consolidated Plan development, the City undertook an outreach program to consult and coordinate nonprofit agencies, affordable housing providers, and government agencies. The outreach program has been summarized in the Executive Summary and Citizen Participation sections of this Consolidated Plan. Comments received as a result of the survey are summarized in Unique Grantee Appendices.

**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)).**

In order to perform outreach to various agencies and organizations, the City compiled an outreach list consisting of different agencies, including:

- Nonprofit service providers that cater to the needs of low and moderate income households and persons with special needs, including persons with disabilities;
- Affordable housing providers;
- Housing advocates;
- Housing professionals;
- Public agencies (such as school districts, health services, public works);
- Economic development and employment organizations; and
- Community and neighborhood groups.

The complete outreach list is included in Appendix A. These agencies were mailed notices of a flyer inviting them to community workshops and meetings as well as inviting them to participate in the community needs survey. Specific agencies were also contacted to obtain data in preparation of this Consolidated Plan.

The City of Glendale has a very effective system of coordination and communicating with assisted housing providers, health, mental health and service agencies. The City of Glendale is an active participant in the Glendale Continuum of Care Committee, the Mental Health Task Force, Glendale Healthier Community Coalition, Crescenta Valley Alliance, and with housing providers such as Habitat for Humanity to provide information and feedback on coordinating housing and social service activities. Social service agencies assisted the City with information on social service and housing needs for children and youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, homeless persons, and homeless at-risk persons, for the Consolidated Plan. This coordinated effort primarily involved the City sponsoring community meetings and focus groups for community residents and community agencies. The City of



Glendale also manages federal Workforce Investment Act programs and coordinates its HUD entitlement programs with the Verdugo Private Industry Council for economic development program assistance.

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

The City of Glendale is the Lead Agency for the Continuum of Care and serves as the lead coordinator for homeless programs throughout the city. The City coordinates services for the chronically homeless persons through various organizations including Ascencia, PATH Ventures and the Salvation Army. Ascencia is the lead Coordinated Entry Services (CES) coordinator for the City of Glendale's CoC and coordinates intakes and assessment services, laundry, showers, mail pick-up, on site case management for the employment, veteran's services, mental health services and housing coordination. The City of Glendale manages the rental assistances program formerly the Shelter Plus Care program and coordinates through the YWCA of Glendale and Door of Hope for homeless programming and services specifically for victims of domestic violence.

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

The City of Glendale along with the Continuum of Care Board of Directors coordinates the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Request for Proposal (RFP) process to allocate ESG funds. Both CoC and ESG notifications are released through local RFP, which is also posted in various locations including, the City newspaper, City's website, directly mailed and emailed out to all agencies on the CoC distribution list and is coordinated with the City's Library Department and Workforce Investment Act (WIA) program. A formal review of all of the RFP's are conducted by the CoC Board, including agency interviews, review of semi-annual progress reports, HMIS, outcomes, overall program capacity, financial management and coordination of CoC programs. The formal report is submitted to City Council for approval and submission to HUD. The ESG program strategies and funding levels are included in the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan for the CoC programs. The administration of the HMIS is handled through City's Community Services and Parks Department.

**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	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Ascencia
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Agency Attended the Continuum of Care meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13,2020. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Glendale Police Department
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless Services - Victims Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Agency Attended the Continuum of Care meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13, 2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
3	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City of Glendale Verdugo Jobs Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Employment Other government - Local
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Economic Development

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Agency Attended the Continuum of Care meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13,2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
4	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Family Promise of East San Fernando Valley
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Agency Attended the Continuum of Care meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13,2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	SALVATION ARMY
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Agency Attended the Continuum of Care meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13,2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	ARMENIAN RELIEF SOCIETY OF WESTERN USA
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Services-Employment

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attended the Community Focus Group meeting held on September 19, 2019, a Technical Assistance meeting on December 5, 2019, was scheduled to attend the March 26, 2020 Public Hearing but due to worldwide COVID-19 pandemic advised to consult by phone, email, and mail correspondence, and the Annual Action Plan approval meeting with Glendale City Council and Housing Authority on May 14, 2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives for non-homeless community development programs Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	HOMENETMEN ARARAT CHAPTER
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non Homeless Community Development Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attended the Community Focus Group meeting held on September 19, 2019, a Technical Assistance meeting on December 5, 2019, was scheduled to attend the March 26, 2020 Public Hearing but due to worldwide COVID-19 pandemic advised to consult by phone, email, and mail correspondence, and the Annual Action Plan approval meeting with Glendale City Council and Housing Authority on May 14, 2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives for non-homeless community development programs. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	YWCA OF GLENDALE
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Education Services-Employment

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Continuum of Care meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13, 2019 and the Annual Action Plan approval meeting with Glendale City Council and Housing Authority on August 20, 2019 and September 13, 2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives for non-homeless community development programs and assisting in creating priorities, goals and objectives for continuum of care homeless programs.. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	CATHOLIC CHARITIES
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attended Continuum of Care meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13, 2019 and the Annual Action Plan approval meeting with Glendale City Council and Housing Authority on August 20, 2019 and September 13, 2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives for continuum of care homeless programs and non-homeless community development programs.. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.
10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	DOOR OF HOPE
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Attended the Community Focus Group meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13, 2019 Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives for non-homeless community development programs. Door of Hope also attended the Continuum of Care meeting held on August 20, 2019 and September 13, 2019. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives for continuum of care homeless programs.. Input assisted in creating priorities, goals and objectives.

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

The City reached out to all types of organizations. Such organizations included: child welfare agencies, HIV/AIDs service providers, federal, state, and county public agencies, and persons with disabilities agencies. However, some did not respond to the invitation to surveys, focus group meetings, or participated in the public hearings.

### 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	Continuum of Care	The goals for the Continuum of Care were used for the development of the homeless strategic plan in the Consolidated Plan. The goal is to provide a seamless continuum of care system to move homeless persons from the streets to permanent supportive housing.
Housing Element	City of Glendale	The goals and strategies in the City's Housing Element were used for the development of the housing strategic plan in the Consolidated Plan. The overall goal is to provide decent and affordable housing to low income persons and families.
Verdugo Workforce Investment Board 5 Year Strategy	Verdugo Workforce Investment Board	Elements of the Workforce Investment Strategic Plan were incorporated in the final Consolidated Plan.

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

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

The City continually consults with its closest local unit of government- the City of Burbank and the City of Pasadena for regional community development, homeless, and housing needs. The City of Burbank and Pasadena’s community profile closely resembles that of the City of Glendale. The City of Glendale also coordinates with the Department of Housing and Community Development, State of California and receives grant funds from HCD.

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

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

Citizen participation is one of the most important components of the Consolidated Plan process. To solicit public input during the development of the Consolidated Plan, the City conducted many different forms of public outreach. The City also administered a Housing and Community Development Needs Survey that received 752 responses from the community.

The FY 2019-2020 Needs Assessment process for the FY 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020-2021 Annual Plan included consultation and input from community residents, community coalitions, and social service and housing agencies providing services to low and moderate income residents. This process included:

1) One Public Hearing held on October 3, 2019 at the Pacific Community Center which is one of the City's lowest income neighborhoods) that featured citizen focus groups who were asked to identify community needs and priorities concerning housing, community development, homeless, economic development, transportation, and citizen participation. Nineteen (19) residents participated in the focus groups. Citizen comments on community are on the attached document list.

2) An analysis of housing and population characteristics from the 2010 Census and updated 2013-17 American Community Survey data.

3) An analysis of the program priorities and their effectiveness in implementation for the FY 2015-20 Consolidated Plan.



4) Continuum of Care meetings were held on August 20, 2019 and September 13, 2019 with a focus on providing input on priorities, goals and objectives of the Continuum related to the Annual Action Plan.

5) A CDBG Open House held on September 19, 2019 at the Adult Recreation Center that invited agencies and citizens to understand the scope of CDBG funding and allocation. Thirteen (13) attendees participated in the meeting.

6) The City of Glendale held a 2nd Annual Non-Profit Summit on Friday, March 6, 2020 at the City of Glendale Central Library that invited all local area non-profits to participate in networking, fund development, board governance, and decision making best practices. 20 of agencies/people participated in the summit.

7) A public hearing on March 26, 2020 regarding Community Development, Housing, and Homeless program activities and projects for the FY 2020-25 Consolidated Plan and FY2020-21 Annual Action Plan was planned and outreached but due to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, the City of Glendale canceled the event and instead allowed citizens to email, phone call, or mail comments and concerns. No comments were received.

8) A joint City Council and Housing Authority meeting on the proposed Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan is scheduled for June 2, 2020. Agencies and residents may call in to the virtual meeting as a precaution necessary due to the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic.

### Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Armenian Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	No comments were received.	All comments received are documented as a part of Appendix A.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Newspaper advertisement regarding the availability of the proposed and revised FY 2020-25 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan projects and funding recommendations was made available on March 18 and March 21 for public comment. The link to the projects were available on-line and printed in the Glendale News Press.	No comments were received.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Armenian Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p> <p>Community Agencies</p>	<p>A joint City Council and Housing Authority meeting is scheduled for June 2, 2020 to approve the FY 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan.</p>	<p>All comments received are documented as a part of Appendix A.</p>	<p>All comments were accepted.</p>	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

## **Needs Assessment**

### **NA-05 Overview**

#### **Needs Assessment Overview**

The Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan, in conjunction with information gathered through consultations and the citizen participation process, will provide a clear picture of the City of Glendale's needs related to affordable housing, community development, and homelessness. From this Needs Assessment, the City identified those needs with the highest priority, which will form the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects to be administered.

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

As defined by HUD in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, housing problems include:

- Units with physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom);
- Overcrowded conditions (housing units with more than one person per room);
- Housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 30 percent of gross income; and
- Severe housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 50 percent of gross income.

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

- Table 5 presents the population and household growth between 2000 and 2013.
- Table 6 presents the number of households by special characteristics.
- Table 7 presents the number of households with one or more housing problem (inadequate housing, overcrowding, cost burden of 50 percent, or cost burden of 30 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 8 summarizes the number of households with more than one or more severe housing problem by income and tenure. Severe housing problems are: inadequate housing; severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room); and housing cost burden of 50 percent.
- Table 9 isolates those households with housing cost burden of over 30 percent (inclusive of those with cost burden of over 50 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 10 further isolates those households with cost burden of over 50 percent.
- Table 11 presents overcrowding by household type.
- Table 12 is intended to show overcrowding for households with children. However, the American Community Survey provides no data for the City.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	191,719	196,985	3%
Households	72,149	71,500	-1%
Median Income	\$54,163.00	\$52,574.00	-3%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

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

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	15,810	10,205	12,250	6,240	26,995

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Small Family Households	5,295	4,475	6,085	2,985	15,590
Large Family Households	605	1,020	920	465	2,125
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	3,880	2,565	2,610	1,235	5,630
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	4,395	1,555	1,775	665	2,285
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,764	1,355	1,370	805	2,925

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

**Data** 2011-2015 CHAS  
**Source:**

## 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	580	375	360	80	1,395	0	4	20	0	24
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	635	405	460	65	1,565	0	40	30	15	85
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	785	790	585	360	2,520	4	10	50	65	129
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	9,425	3,665	715	4	13,809	1,205	1,105	925	500	3,735



	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	950	2,595	4,195	790	8,530	280	225	810	720	2,035
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	625	0	0	0	625	120	0	0	0	120

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	11,425	5,230	2,115	510	19,280	1,205	1,160	1,025	580	3,970
Having none of four housing problems	1,955	3,035	6,925	3,325	15,240	475	780	2,185	1,830	5,270
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	625	0	0	0	625	120	0	0	0	120

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,500	3,695	3,040	11,235	390	530	760	1,680
Large Related	550	800	300	1,650	24	145	165	334
Elderly	5,405	1,870	655	7,930	805	535	710	2,050
Other	1,860	1,375	1,510	4,745	265	175	140	580
Total need by income	12,315	7,740	5,505	25,560	1,484	1,385	1,775	4,644

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,350	1,870	415	6,635	365	530	475	1,370
Large Related	515	360	35	910	20	110	45	175
Elderly	4,605	1,295	75	5,975	580	350	360	1,290
Other	1,735	875	240	2,850	240	165	75	480
Total need by income	11,205	4,400	765	16,370	1,205	1,155	955	3,315

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

### 5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,340	1,070	740	340	3,490	4	20	30	80	134
Multiple, unrelated family households	50	170	270	45	535	0	14	55	0	69

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	55	30	45	40	170	0	15	0	0	15
Total need by income	1,445	1,270	1,055	425	4,195	4	49	85	80	218

**Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

**Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2**

Data Source:  
Comments:

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

According to the 2010 Census, 7,882 households in Glendale were single-person households, a decrease from the 2000 Census count of 8,247. The decrease in single-person households may indicate unaffordable housing costs. Among the City's single-person households, approximately one-third were seniors living alone. These seniors living alone also typically require assistance with repairs and maintenance.

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

**Persons with Disabilities:** Of the 124,405 persons 18 to 64 years of age and categorized as civilian noninstitutionalized, 7,966 (6.4 percent) have disability status, lower than the Los Angeles County average of seven percent. (2012-2016 ACS). In general, persons with disabilities require accessible and affordable housing, with easy access to supportive services and transportation services. This can include special housing design features for the physically disabled, income support for those who are unable to work, and in-home supportive services for those with medical conditions. The majority of persons with disabilities live on an income that is significantly lower than the non-disabled population.

**Victims of Domestic Violence:** According to the 2019 Point-In-Time Homeless Count, 27 homeless persons identified as being homeless due to domestic violence. Victims of domestic violence may

require special services to find housing, especially if the person happens to be a single mother. The 2013-2017 ACS states that approximately 17 percent of the City's female-headed households, with no husband present and with children under 18 years of age were living below the poverty level in 2017 compared to 11 percent of married couples.

### **What are the most common housing problems?**

The most common housing problems are housing cost burden and overcrowded housing, which are often related. These problems apply to all levels of low income renters and to a lesser extent to low income homeowners. A review of the tables above shows that the most common housing problem for low and moderate income households is housing cost burden that exceeds 50 percent of household income.

According to the 2011-2015 CHAS data presented in the tables above, 4,413 renter and owner households are overcrowded. Single family renter households with 0 to 30 percent area median income were most susceptible to overcrowding.

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

Housing cost burden is the greatest problem for small related renter households and for extremely low income elderly households. Extremely low income renter households tend to have multiple housing problems that extend beyond either cost burden or overcrowding. Those households with a senior citizen member are much more likely to be an extremely low income household in the City.

### **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**

About 16 percent of all Glendale families were below the poverty line in 2017, which is similar to that of LA County (17 percent). The highest concentration of persons below poverty is in the southern corridor area of Glendale bounded by South Brand to Adams Street, between Maple Street and Cypress Street with an average of 25 percent of persons below the poverty rate. Extremely low income households cannot afford market-rate rental or ownership housing in Glendale without assuming a cost burden of some kind.

**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:**

Households at risk of becoming homeless include those extremely low income households with a severe housing cost burden (spending 50 percent or more of their income on housing). According to CHAS data, 11,205 extremely low income renter households and 1,205 extremely low owner households in Glendale had a severe cost burden.

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

Extremely low income households with a severe housing cost burden are more likely to lose their homes in the event of loss of employment or other unexpected expenses. The rapid rise in housing costs is the primary reason for many households losing their housings.

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

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

### Introduction

A disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need, which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of housing problems by income and race. The four housing problems are: 1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) More than one person per room; and 4) Cost Burden greater than 30 percent.

### 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	13,855	1,205	745
White	10,600	950	590
Black / African American	150	0	0
Asian	1,015	115	70
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,825	140	85

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

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,210	990	0
White	5,965	600	0
Black / African American	115	10	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	1,085	140	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	64	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,815	210	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

#### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,145	4,105	0
White	4,965	2,400	0
Black / African American	65	40	0
Asian	1,320	560	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,600	995	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,605	3,640	0
White	1,630	2,070	0
Black / African American	54	125	0
Asian	500	585	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	385	795	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

Among households with incomes up to 100 percent AMI, Asian and Black households were the most likely to experience a housing problem. Specifically, 73 percent of Hispanic households and 71 percent of the Black households experienced at least one housing problem. Meanwhile the proportion of White households with at least one housing problem (69 percent) was slightly lower than the average for the City (76 percent).



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

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

### Introduction

A disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the housing needs of the total population. The following tables identify the extent of severe housing problems by income and race. Severe housing problems include: inadequate housing (lack of complete kitchen and plumbing facilities); severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room); and housing cost burden of 50 percent.

### 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	12,630	2,430	745
White	9,605	1,940	590
Black / African American	150	0	0
Asian	970	160	70
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,665	300	85

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,390	3,815	0
White	4,195	2,375	0

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Black / African American	65	60	0
Asian	725	495	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	39	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,265	760	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

#### **50%-80% of Area Median Income**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,140	9,110	0
White	2,045	5,325	0
Black / African American	20	85	0
Asian	450	1,430	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	585	2,005	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,090	5,155	0
White	560	3,140	0
Black / African American	15	170	0
Asian	250	835	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	255	930	0

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

Data 2011-2015 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

Asian households were also the most likely to experience at least one severe housing problem. About 55 percent of Asian households in Glendale had a severe housing problem. White households were also disproportionately affected by severe housing problems; approximately 53 percent of White households experienced at least one severe housing problem. The proportions of Hispanic and Black households experiencing at least one severe housing problem (between 44 and 48 percent) were slightly below the proportion for the jurisdiction as a whole (52 percent).

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

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

### Introduction:

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

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	33,820	15,990	20,915	775
White	21,050	10,100	15,380	605
Black / African American	525	195	210	0
Asian	6,115	2,710	1,940	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	75	69	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0	0
Hispanic	5,190	2,640	2,965	85

**Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

### Discussion:

Overall, 51 percent of the City's households experience housing cost burden of 30 percent or more. Of households experiencing a housing cost burden of 50 percent or more, American Indian and Alaska Natives were disproportionately affected. Hispanics and Whites were most likely to experience a housing cost burden by spending more than 30 percent of gross household income on housing.

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

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

Please see discussions provided under specific needs by income group presented earlier.

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

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

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

Appendix B contains a map illustrating the concentrations of minority concentrations in Glendale.

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The City of Glendale does not own public housing. However, the City does operate a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The figures below represent the vouchers allocated to the Glendale Housing Authority and other “portable vouchers” from other local housing authorities but are being used in the City of Glendale.

### 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	3	0	0	3,010	0	3,009	1	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	10,702	0	0	13,740	0	13,738	20,076		0

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	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average length of stay	0	0	0	7	0	7	1	0
Average Household size	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
# Homeless at admission	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	2,313	0	2,312	1	0
# of Disabled Families	2	0	0	390	0	390	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	3	0	0	3,010	0	3,009	1	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	2	0	0	2,957	0	2,956	1	0	0

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Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Black/African American	1	0	0	32	0	32	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	3	0	3	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

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	174	0	174	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	3	0	0	2,836	0	2,835	1	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:**

Glendale has no public housing units.

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

The immediate needs of Housing Choice Voucher holders in Glendale are being met, but may need to be reevaluated as the housing market conditions change. There are approximately 2,205 families remaining on the Section 8 waiting list. The greatest need for Housing Choice Voucher holders is housing with rents that meet the Housing Assistance Payment that is provided to them by the Housing Authority. With housing in Glendale becoming more expensive, it is becoming more difficult for voucher holders to find affordable units to rent even with their rental assistance.

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

All renters in Glendale are finding increasingly higher rents. Another major difference between the applicants on the waiting list and the population at large is that the low income population in Glendale includes many homeowners. Approximately 60 percent of housing units (at all income levels) in Glendale are owner occupied. The needs of homeowners, regardless of income level, are somewhat different than the needs of renters. For example, homeowners require mortgage and utilities services and assistance and sometimes home repair or rehabilitation programs. Renters do not require those resources or services.

**Discussion**

Glendale has no public housing units.

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

### Introduction:

Factors contributing to the rise in homelessness include a lack of housing affordable to low and moderate income persons, increases in the number of persons whose income falls below the poverty level, reductions in subsidies to the poor, drug/alcohol abuse, and the deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill. The housing market conditions have also resulted in some families facing homelessness. During the 2019 Homeless count, there were 243 homeless persons in Glendale, both sheltered and unsheltered. A majority of the homeless persons are concentrated below Colorado Boulevard and north of Chevy Chase Boulevard.

### Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	8	41	50	7	2	30
Persons in Households with Only Children	2	4	10	1	1	30
Persons in Households with Only Adults	139	55	200	50	10	30
Chronically Homeless Individuals	49	27	80	30	5	30
Chronically Homeless Families	6	16	25	5	1	30
Veterans	0	5	10	1	0	30
Unaccompanied Child	2	4	10	1	0	30
Persons with HIV	4	3	10	1	0	30

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

**Data Source Comments:** City of Glendale, 2019 Homeless Persons Count. Rows are not mutually exclusive.

Indicate if the homeless population      Has No Rural Homeless  
is:

**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):**

The following information was available on the homeless population of Glendale as a part of the 2019 Homeless Count:

- 243 unduplicated homeless persons were counted.
- 80 percent were adults over the age of 18; 72 percent were unsheltered and 28 percent were sheltered.
- Five percent of the sheltered adults and four percent of the unsheltered adults are between the ages of 18 and 24.
- 20 percent are children under the age of 18; 16 percent were unsheltered and 84 percent were sheltered.
- 84 percent of the children are sheltered; 39 percent resided in an emergency shelter and 61 percent resided in a transitional housing program.
- 44 percent identified as female and 55 percent identified as male.
- One person identified as transgender.
- 31 percent of the people are unsheltered females and 69 percent were unsheltered males.
- 39 percent of the persons counted were identified as chronically homeless; 36 percent were in an emergency shelter program and 64 percent were unsheltered.
- 14 percent of adults identified as being homeless due to domestic violence.
- Three percent identified as being a veteran; 80 percent identified as being a chronically homeless veteran.

There are 16 new families and 60 new individuals reported as chronically homeless during the 2019 Count as opposed to the 2018 Count. Factors contributing to the increase in the chronically homeless sub-population in Glendale may be related to the vulnerability of the chronically homeless that typically have complex and long-term health conditions, such as mental illness, substance use disorders, physical disabilities, or other medical conditions.

### Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	58	0
Black or African American	19	0
Asian	3	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	0
Pacific Islander	2	0
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic	42	0
Not Hispanic	58	0

Data Source

Comments:

2019 Glendale Homeless Count. Numbers in report were presented as percentages for the sheltered population.

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

The 2019 Glendale Homeless Count identified approximately 65 homeless families in Glendale that were either sheltered or unsheltered. Since the 2018 Homeless Count, 16 new families have been designated as chronically homeless. This shows that there may be a lack of specialized assistance to help homeless families become self-sufficient to get out of homelessness. Three percent of the homeless population identified as veterans and 80 percent of the veterans identified as being chronically homeless. Chronically homeless veterans and their families may need assistance that is targeted to help them with their specific needs in order to find housing.

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

As documented in the 2019 Homeless Count, a majority of the homeless population identified themselves as being white (58 percent) and then followed by Black or African America (19 percent). Each of the other races presented in the table above account for about ten percent of the homeless population. Not presented in the table above are the persons who identified as multiple races. These persons accounted for 14 percent of the homeless population.

### Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2019 Homeless Count estimated that there were 96 sheltered homeless and 147 sheltered homeless in Glendale. It is assumed that the 243 persons only accounts for a portion of the total amount of people experiencing homelessness in Glendale over the course of a year.

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

### **Introduction:**

Certain households, because of their special characteristics and needs, may require special accommodations and may have difficulty finding housing due to their special needs. Special needs groups include elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, female-headed households, large households, homeless persons and persons at-risk of homelessness.

### **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

**Seniors:** According to the 2013-2017 ACS, approximately 18 percent (35,731 persons) of the population in Glendale is 65 years of age or older. Elderly persons are likely to have fixed income and often have special needs related to housing location and amenities. Furthermore, according to the 2011-2015 CHAS data, 58 percent of senior households experience a housing cost burden, paying 30 percent or more of their income on housing each month.

**Persons with Disabilities:** According to the 2013-2017 ACS, approximately 14 percent (27,970 persons) of the city's noninstitutionalized population has one or more disabilities. Special housing needs for persons with disabilities fall into two general categories: physical design to address mobility impairments and in-home social, educational, and medical support to address developmental and mental impairments. Among persons living with disabilities in Glendale, independent living disabilities and ambulatory disabilities were the most prevalent.

**Large Households:** According to the 2010 Census, there were 7,004 households with five or more persons, approximately 10 percent of the total households in the City. Of the households with five or more persons, 3,128 households were owner-occupied and 3,876 were renter-occupied.

**Persons with Addictions:** According to the Glendale 2019 Homeless Count, 20 unsheltered adults were identified as having a substance use disorder. Five homeless persons residing in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program are also reported having a substance use disorder.

**Veterans:** Five persons counted in the 2019 Homeless Count were veterans. According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 4,084 persons were veterans, about 2.5 percent of the total population of the city.

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

Discussions with service providers during the Consolidated Plan consultation process indicated that there is need for additional supportive services in the City, including housing, emergency shelter

services, youth services and activities, senior services, immigrant support services, health/medical care, counseling, employment, case management, transportation, and coordination and information/ referral.

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

According to the 2017 Annual HIV Surveillance Report by the Los Angeles County Public Health Department, Division of HIV and STD Programs/HIV Epidemiology, the most recent report available, 915 persons were living with HIV/AIDS in Glendale, which is a part of the San Fernando Service Planning Area (SPA 2). These individuals may require special health care or access to services compared to the other populations in the City.

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

### Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Glendale has a range of public facility needs. The following highlight key projects that the City may consider over the next five years. Other public facility projects may be pursued pending funding availability and or the urgency of needs.

- **Park Facilities ADA Improvements:** Several City parks in Glendale are not ADA compliant. This type of work meets a National Objective of LMC – Presumed Eligible.
- **Community Facilities:** Improvements (including ADA improvements) are needed at various community facilities benefitting low and moderate income persons and those with special needs (such as seniors, youths, and persons with disabilities). This type of work meets a National Objective of LMC – Presumed Eligible.

### How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined through a combination of public input, comments received at the community meetings, and staff assessments.

### Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Glendale has a range of public improvement needs, which could be funded with CDBG. The following highlight the types of projects the City may consider over the next five years. Other public improvements may be pursued pending funding availability and or the urgency of needs.

- **Off-Site Improvements for Affordable Housing:** Off-site improvements may be needed to support the construction of affordable housing. Improvements may include bus stops, necessary realignment of utilities, or additional amenities such as a community garden or childcare center. The type and amount of improvements paid for with CDBG funds will be determined based on cost and the availability of other funds. The LMC National Objective will be met by only allowing tenants that meet the HUD criteria for low and moderate household income.
- **ADA Sidewalk Improvements:** Many areas of the City do not have ADA compliant curb cuts, making it difficult for those residents with disabilities to navigate. Corners to receive curb cuts will be chosen depending on available funding. This type of work meets a National Objective of LMC – Presumed Eligible.
- **ADA Crosswalk Median Modifications:** There are cross-walks throughout the City which could be made disabled accessible by modifying medians which encroach into the cross-walks. The modification will create a safer path of travel, especially for the disabled and elderly. Medians to be modified will be chosen depending on available funding. This type of work meets a National Objective of LMC – Presumed Eligible.

- **Disabled Accessibility:** Existing and new public facilities such as parks and community centers may need disabled accessibility improvements and modifications.

### **How were these needs determined?**

These needs were determined through a combination of public input, comments received at the community meetings, and staff assessments.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:**

Public service needs in the City include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Childcare:** There could be a lack of affordable childcare throughout the city.
- **Transitional and Affordable Housing:** There could be a need for transitional housing units located within the City and the supply of affordable units is not sufficient to meet the need in the community.
- **Homeless Services:** The City has a homeless population that requires a range of supportive services.
- **Services for the Disabled:** Persons with disabilities have a range of needs, including employment, recreation, and counseling, among others.
- **Senior Services:** Senior Centers and services should be expanded to meet the growing need in the community.
- **Employment Training and Services:** Resources that promote skills and open doors to employment opportunities are needed.

Overall, the need for a range of public and supportive services in the City is extensive, especially for persons with special needs (such as seniors, disabled, homeless, and victims of domestic violence), as previously noted.

### **How were these needs determined?**

These needs were determined through a combination of public input, comments received at the community meetings, and staff assessments.



# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Glendale had about 80,786 units in 2019, representing a six percent increase from 2010 (76,269). The majority of the City's housing was built more than 30 years ago. Given their age some of the pre-1990 units may require rehabilitation and improvements.

According to CoreLogic, median home prices ranged from \$855,250 in Glendale during January 2019 down to \$779,000 in January 2020. Glendale's median home price was higher compared to the Countywide median home sale price of \$611,000.

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

### Introduction

The City of Glendale had approximately 75,425 housing units in 2015. Overall, the housing stock was comprised of about 39 percent single-family units (detached and attached), 61 percent multi-family units, and no stock of mobile homes or other forms of using. Approximately 33 percent of the housing units were owner-occupied and 67 percent were renter-occupied as of 2015.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	26,425	35%
1-unit, attached structure	2,725	4%
2-4 units	6,985	9%
5-19 units	21,885	29%
20 or more units	17,300	23%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	105	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,425</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	100	0%	3,220	7%
1 bedroom	1,030	4%	17,630	38%
2 bedrooms	7,325	29%	20,355	44%
3 or more bedrooms	16,775	66%	5,055	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,230</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>46,260</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

There are 37 properties in Glendale that are considered to be affordable to low income households of different types. These properties were made affordable by different funding sources including HOME, LMIHF, and the City's Density Bonus. Twelve of the properties are strictly for seniors, seven are designated for persons with disabilities, and the other 18 are open to families and individuals including veterans and those previously homeless.

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

Provided continued renewal of HUD 202 and Section 8 Annual Contracts, no affordable units are expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory. Due to new construction of affordable units, there will be no net loss of affordable units in the City if units were to be converted to market rate rentals, but no units have an expiration in this planning period.

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

According to the CHAS data by HUD, mismatches in terms of supply and affordability exist in the City. Approximately 15,810 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI reside in the City; however, there are only 1,955 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, the City has 10,205 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 4,650 housing units affordable to those at this income level. There are approximately 24,275 housing units in the City that are affordable to households earning between 51 and 80 percent AMI, more than the number of households (12,250) in Glendale at this income level. However, a housing unit affordable to a particular income group does not mean the unit is actually occupied by a household in that income group. Therefore, the affordability mismatches are likely to be more severe than what is presented by the CHAS data.

In addition, according to the 2010 Census, approximately 14 percent of the households in Glendale were large households (comprised of five or more persons). The limited availability of affordable adequately sized rental units is a problem faced by these households. The vast majority (66 percent) of the City's ownership housing was comprised of larger units (i.e. with three or more bedrooms). By comparison, only 11 percent of the City's rental housing was comprised of these larger units.

**Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

The City has the greatest need for housing affordable to households that earn less than 50 percent of AMI. Larger rental units (i.e. with three or more bedrooms) in the City are also in short supply and also may not be affordable to the larger families in need.

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

### Introduction

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

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	641,600	619,200	(3%)
Median Contract Rent	1,063	1,202	13%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	3,395	7.3%
\$500-999	10,865	23.5%
\$1,000-1,499	22,095	47.8%
\$1,500-1,999	6,755	14.6%
\$2,000 or more	3,160	6.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,270</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,955	No Data
50% HAMFI	4,650	140
80% HAMFI	24,475	540
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,080</b>	<b>2,140</b>

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 32 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source Comments:

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the CHAS data by HUD, mismatches in terms of supply and affordability exist in the City. Approximately 15,810 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI reside in the City; however, there are only 1,955 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, the City has 10,205 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 4,650 housing units affordable to those at this income level. There are approximately 24,275 housing units in the City that are affordable to households earning between 51 and 80 percent AMI, more than the number of households (12,250) in Glendale at this income level. However, a housing unit affordable to a particular income group does not mean the unit is actually occupied by a household in that income group. Therefore, the affordability mismatches are likely to be more severe than what is presented by the CHAS data.

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

With the high cost of housing in Glendale, and the limited affordable housing funds available, the City would face significant challenges in providing affordable housing. Issues with cost burden would continue to impact the most vulnerable segments of the community.

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

Based on a survey of rental listings on [www.zillow.com](http://www.zillow.com), market rents in the City area vary by size. Market rents are generally higher than the Fair Market Rents for all units ranging in size from no bedrooms to five bedrooms.

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

### Introduction

The American Community Survey (ACS) defines a "selected condition" as owner- or renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities; 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one occupant per room; and 4) selected monthly housing costs greater than 30 percent of household income. Based on this definition, 58 percent of renter-households but only 34 percent of owner-households had at least one selected condition.

### Definitions

In Glendale, substandard housing conditions may consist of the following: structural hazards, poor construction, inadequate maintenance, faulty wiring, plumbing, fire hazards, and inadequate sanitation. Substandard units suitable for rehabilitation are those units where the total rehabilitation costs do not exceed 25 percent of the after-rehabilitation value.

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	10,195	40%	25,040	54%
With two selected Conditions	190	1%	4,050	9%
With three selected Conditions	10	0%	140	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	30	0%
No selected Conditions	14,840	59%	17,000	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,235</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46,260</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	480	2%	2,455	5%
1980-1999	4,060	16%	11,155	24%
1950-1979	9,720	39%	20,955	45%
Before 1950	10,980	44%	11,685	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,240</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>46,250</b>	<b>99%</b>

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	20,700	82%	32,640	71%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,739	11%	574	1%

**Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

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

## Vacant Units

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

**Table 36 - Vacant Units**

**Data Source:** 2005-2009 CHAS

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Given the older age of the housing stock in the City, the number of substandard housing units could potentially be large. Housing age can indicate general housing conditions within a community. Housing is subject to gradual deterioration over time.

According to the tables above, 75 percent of Glendale's Housing stock was constructed prior to 1980. Approximately 82 percent of owner-occupied housing and 71 percent of renter-occupied housing in the City is over 40 years old (built before 1980). These units may be in need of rehabilitation, whether it be extensive or minor.

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

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

Using the 75 percent national average of potential LBP hazard and applying it to the amount of units built prior to 1980 in the City, an estimated 17,088 units (75 percent of 16,540 owner-occupied units

built before 1980 and 75 percent of 6,244 renter-occupied units built before 1980) may contain LBP. Furthermore, approximately 11 percent of the owner-households and one percent of the renter-households built before 1980, have children. Therefore, the number of units with potential LBP hazards and occupied by households with children is estimated at 3,313 units (2,739 owner-occupied units and 574 renter-occupied units).



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

### Introduction

The City of Glendale does not have public housing. The number of units shown below are for Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers based in Glendale (not including portable Vouchers administered for other Housing Authorities).

### Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	2	0		1,592	0	1,592	0	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 37 – 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:

No public housing developments are located in the City of Glendale.

## Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

No public housing developments are located in the City of Glendale.

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

No public housing developments are located in the City of Glendale.

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

### Introduction

According to the 2019 Glendale Homeless Count there were 243 homeless persons in Glendale, 147 unsheltered and 96 sheltered. The numbers below provide the number of transitional housing beds and emergency shelter beds that these homeless individuals may utilize.

### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	38	0	92	24	5
Households with Only Adults	12	0	0	72	4
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	3	36	3
Veterans	0	0	0	7	5
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - 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**

Permanent Supportive Housing with the HUD-VASH program combines Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided through the Department of Veterans Affairs. Different community based clinics in the City of Glendale provide the services for these populations. Permanent supportive housing is also available to other homeless populations.

The Glendale Police Department's Community Impact Bureau (CIB) and the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (DMH) have collaborated to assist those who suffer from mental illness. Services between the two entities are able to work together to combat not only mental illness, but homelessness as well. Police have become the first point of contact for the mentally ill and with this collaborative effort a clinician from DMH and an outreach specialist work with Police Officers to help assess homeless persons suffering from possible mental illness.

There are also several services provided by Catholic Charities, The Salvation Army, The Adult Recreation Center and Door of Hope that provide specific services to help those suffering from 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.**

In the City of Glendale, Ascencia provides social services, mental health services, and emergency shelter intake for homeless persons. The Ascencia team provides outreach, specifically mobile street outreach, to provide assessment and service to homeless persons on the streets of Glendale. They also provide emergency shelter beds. Ascencia has a 45 bed homeless shelter for single adults and families, but the clients must go through the assessment process to be accepted.

The YWCA provides domestic violence services for families and single mothers who are homeless. There is a domestic violence crises hotline available 24 hours a day.

Family Promise of the Verdugos also provides services to homeless families to help them gain independence by transitioning them to permanent housing and employment.

The Armenian Relief Society of Western USA (ARS) also provides services to individuals and families who are homeless. Their services include case management, temporary rental assistance, housing placement, and assistance with program eligibility requirements.

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

### **Introduction**

A variety of services and facilities targeting persons with special needs are available in the City of Glendale.

**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**

The non-homeless special needs populations include the:

- Elderly
- Frail Elderly
- Persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental)
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Persons with alcohol or other drug addiction
- Victims of domestic violence
- Female headed households
- Large households

These populations may require housing and have supportive housing needs. Also include amongst this population are Large Households and Female Headed Households. Large households are defined as having five or more persons living within the same household. Large households are considered a special needs group because they require larger bedroom counts. Due to the limited supply of adequately sized units to accommodate large family households, large families face an above-average level of difficulty in locating adequately sized affordable housing. Even when large units are available, the cost is generally higher than that of smaller units. The lack of supply, compounded with the low-income of larger families, results in many large families living in overcrowded conditions.

Female-headed households are a special needs group due to their comparatively low rates of homeownership, lower incomes and high poverty rates, which often makes the search for affordable, decent and safe housing more difficult. According to data from the 2010 Census, 12.3 percent (8,908) of the households in Glendale are female-headed households. Of these households, approximately 34 percent (3,054) had children present. According to data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, approximately 18 percent of the female headed households with children had incomes below the poverty level. This population has a need for affordable housing. In addition to difficulties faced by these households in finding and maintaining affordable housing, these households also typically have

additional special needs relating to access to daycare/childcare, healthcare and other supportive services.

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

Residential care facilities provide supportive housing for persons with disabilities. The types of facilities available in Glendale include:

- Group Homes: Facilities of any capacity that provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children in a structured environment. Group Homes provide social, psychological, and behavioral programs for troubled youths.
- Adult Residential Facilities (ARF): Facilities of any capacity that provide 24-hour non-medical care for adults ages 18 through 59, who are unable to provide for their own daily needs. Adults may be physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, and/or mentally disabled.

Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE): Facilities that provide care, supervision and assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing and grooming. They may also provide incidental medical services under special care plans.

**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)**

Glendale will continue to support and fund several nonprofits that provide supportive services. As in previous years, this includes at-risk youth programs, services for persons who are at risk of becoming homeless, and services for elderly and frail elderly persons. Glendale will continue to encourage both the private and public sectors to produce or assist in the production of housing for special needs groups such as: the disabled, the elderly, large families, single-parent households, and formerly homeless.

**For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))**

Glendale will continue to support and fund several nonprofits that provide supportive services. As in previous years, this includes at-risk youth programs, services for persons who are at risk of becoming homeless, and services for elderly and frail elderly persons. Glendale will continue to encourage both the private and public sectors to produce or assist in the production of housing for special needs groups such as: the disabled, the elderly, large families, single-parent households, and formerly homeless.

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

### **Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment**

**Lack of Affordable Housing Funds:** The availability of funding for affordable housing has been severely affected by the dissolution of Redevelopment in the State of California. Without redevelopment, the City lacks a steady source of funding to operate affordable housing programs. Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), one of the most significant funding sources for affordable housing, is highly competitive, and alone cannot provide enough funds for the development of affordable housing. Typically, the development of affordable housing requires multiple levels of public financing.

**Environmental Protection:** State law (California Environmental Quality Act, California Endangered Species Act) and federal law (National Environmental Protection Act, Federal Endangered Species Act) regulations require environmental review of proposed discretionary projects (e.g., subdivision maps, use permits, etc.). Costs resulting from the environmental review process are also added to the cost of housing. Furthermore, opponents often use the CEQA process to block or delay housing development.

**Local Residential Development Policies and Regulations:** Some portions of the City are subject to development constraints due to the presence of hillsides and ridgelines, oak trees, flood potential, seismic hazards, environmental issues, or other special circumstance. Hillsides, ridgelines, and floodplains must be protected from over-development in order to prevent erosion, flooding, damage from landslides, and preserve scenic views. Preservation of significant oak trees is also defined in the General Plan as a community goal because these trees are important biological resources. These constraints affect the development of all housing, not just affordable housing.

**Planning and Development Fees:** Development fees and taxes charged by local governments also contribute to the cost of housing. Application processing fees in the City of Glendale have been established by Resolution.

**Permit and Processing Procedures:** The processing time required to obtain approval of development permits is often cited as a contributing factor to the high cost of housing. Unnecessary delays add to the cost of construction by increasing land holding costs and interest payments. Single-family residences are subject to the approval of a Development Review Permit. This process generally takes two to six weeks. Multi-family residences are subject to the approval of a Development Review Permit. Multi-family residences can also be constructed in commercial zones with the approval of a CUP. This process generally takes 2-6 weeks from initial submittal to approval. The Conditional Use Permit generally takes around four to six months.

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

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

### Introduction

According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey, the unemployment rate in the City between 2011 and 2015 was an average of about 10 percent. Most recently, the State Employment Development Department (EDD) reported that the unemployment rate in Glendale was 4.1 percent in 2019, which is a major decrease from what was reported between 2011 and 2015.

Certain sectors may have mismatches between jobs available and number of workers, potentially resulting in high unemployment rates in those sectors (as shown in “Business Activity” table). Examples of this are seen in the Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction, Information, and Transportation and Warehousing.

### 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	526	77	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	9,630	8,197	12	9	-3
Construction	2,321	2,872	3	3	0
Education and Health Care Services	24,361	31,784	31	36	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,271	8,086	7	9	2
Information	7,362	1,530	9	2	-7
Manufacturing	5,345	7,939	7	9	2
Other Services	3,070	3,040	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	8,294	8,580	10	10	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	8,285	12,098	10	14	4
Transportation and Warehousing	1,611	758	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	3,689	2,682	5	3	-2



Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Total	79,765	87,643	--	--	--

**Table 40 - Business Activity**

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

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	102,450
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	92,320
Unemployment Rate	9.88
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.20
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.72

**Table 41 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	26,055
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,880
Service	9,845
Sales and office	24,365
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,105
Production, transportation and material moving	3,435

**Table 42 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	48,835	58%
30-59 Minutes	27,040	32%
60 or More Minutes	8,245	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,120</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 43 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	5,505	715	5,140

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13,030	1,655	6,435
Some college or Associate's degree	24,470	2,735	7,025
Bachelor's degree or higher	36,960	2,510	7,120

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	120	545	900	4,280	9,245
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,090	1,000	1,500	3,135	2,125
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,590	4,325	4,880	11,915	6,605
Some college, no degree	7,895	7,090	5,790	11,235	3,700
Associate's degree	1,110	2,825	2,395	4,915	1,830
Bachelor's degree	2,205	9,995	7,705	13,280	5,235
Graduate or professional degree	170	3,840	4,840	6,925	3,245

**Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	20,188
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22,918
Some college or Associate's degree	29,508
Bachelor's degree	50,784
Graduate or professional degree	66,991

**Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The largest industry to employ the residents of Glendale is Education and Health Care Services. Education and Health Care Services comprised 31 percent of the workers, quite higher than

other business sectors in the City. Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations is the next highest sector with 12 percent of the workers in the City.

**Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:**

The Verdugo Workforce Investment Board (WIB), which was created by the 2000 federal Workforce Investment Act, develops workforce policies and oversees state and federal funding for the cities of Burbank, Glendale and La Canada Flintridge.

The WIB has two primary customers, job seekers and local businesses. Through its service providers, the Verdugo Jobs Center and the Burbank Workforce Connection, the WIB helps job seekers to find job opportunities and build careers through job training. The WIB also helps identify business needs and provides direct assistance to businesses that may have workforce needs, capital needs, or other service needs.

As the City is urbanized, all major infrastructures are already provided, i.e., streets and other public improvements. Information provided by the service and utility companies also indicates that the present infrastructure is generally sufficient to accommodate planned growth levels. Thus, the capacity of service and facility infrastructure is not considered an obstacle to the development, maintenance and improvement of businesses in the City.

**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.**

After the dissolution of Community Redevelopment Agencies under AB XI 26, the City lost a crucial tool for revitalizing blighted areas and promoting local economic development.

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

According to the WIB, there exists a disconnect between employers and the education and skills needed by the City's current workforce. WIB executive staff conduct routine discussions with business executives from three of the WIB's most prominent industries. According to statements by a local executive, many of the local students they recruited lacked adequate STEM backgrounds and skills. The executive said local talent did not meet the quality needs of their industry, including soft skills such as problem-solving and teamwork.

**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.**

Employers have played an important role in the development of industry networks and strategic initiatives. In the health care sector, two hospital administrators have helped the WIB board and staff craft strategies that meet the needs of local health care providers. Focus on specific occupational training and curriculum development has been left in the hands of employers through the use of primarily OJTs to address training needs. In the entertainment field, the WIB has also utilized OJTs with local entertainment employers who have targeted their own occupations in need of training and developed their own in-house training specific to their needs. In the ITA area, one of the one-stop's primary vendors relies on a network of two dozen entertainment companies that provide continuous feedback on their specific occupational and skill needs. The vendor then customizes modules to training to fit the specific needs of the companies in various high demand occupational areas.

**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 Glendale Economic Development Corporation is a non-profit, public benefit 501(c)3 corporation formed in June 2014 to assist and support the City in the expansion of job opportunities; stimulation of economic development; growth in the physical improvement of the City; and to implement, assist and support the City in development activities. The Corporation has three economic development initiatives:

- Promoting an 18-Hour City
- Improving Class, office vacancies
- Providing Business Services

To achieve these initiatives, the Corporation has developed several programs to further expand business opportunities, increase employment and foster economic prosperity for businesses and residents alike. The city program being undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan is Workforce Development. The program provides opportunities to enhance programming in both the development of technical skills to put local residents to work, as well as the promotion of Glendale's amenities as a means to attract new business with employment prospects and increased economic activity.

**Discussion**

See discussions above.

## **MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion**

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

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

A low and moderate income concentration is defined as a block group where at least 51 percent of the population is low and moderate income. Appendix B presents the geographic concentration of low and moderate income population in Glendale.

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

Glendale residents are predominantly comprised of two racial/ethnic groups: White and Hispanic. The 2010 Census reported that Glendale had a population of 191,719, down from 194,973 in the 2000 Census. While the White population decreased by eight percent during this time period, most of the other groups experienced a decrease as well. Because Whites and Hispanics represent approximately 88 percent of the population according to the 2010 Census, these are the racial or ethnic groups that experience a disproportionately greater need. The census tracts with the highest poverty rates are concentrated in the southern areas of the City. This is also where some of the highest population densities are located. South and Western Glendale are the neighborhood areas presently under study to improve the quality of life in lower income census tracts.

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

The market characteristics in these neighborhoods are in many ways similar to the market characteristics of the City as a whole. While rising home values are good news for those who are already homeowners, it often makes housing more expensive for renters and for those seeking to attain home ownership. Rising rental rates are being seen in these neighborhoods as they are in the greater Glendale housing market.

### **Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

There are many community assets in the southern Glendale area. Residents are in close proximity to transportation options via the Glendale Avenue and Colorado Street main boulevards and the I-5 and 2 Glendale freeways, as well as the Glendale Transportation Center/MetroLink station. A variety of recreation and shopping activities are available at the Glendale Galleria, surrounding shops, several neighborhood parks, a central library, and a public swimming pool. All neighborhoods enjoy the presence the public elementary, middle, and high schools.

Multiple government services are available to residents in southern Glendale, including the main City Hall building which includes Human Services and Housing Divisions, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), the State of California Economic Development Department (unemployment office), and the Verdugo Jobs Center (WIA programs). Residents in need can visit several social services in southern Glendale for food, clothing, rent and utility assistance. The area is serviced by numerous health facilities including federally funded health clinics such as the Edison Pacific Health Clinic, and a major Hospital-Glendale Memorial Hospital with an emergency room and medical offices.

**Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

The southern Glendale area is located in areas with a high concentration of retail jobs. Businesses in these areas offer opportunities that may not require a higher level of education such as jobs available through hotels, high end retail stores, or hospitals. Job training is being provided through the Verdugo Job Center via Workforce Investment Act programs and is an effective program to train the workforce for jobs in this area. The South Glendale Community Plan is the official guide to development within the neighborhoods and commercial districts in the southern part of Glendale. This plan is intended to shape positive community change while balancing the unique character of the community.

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

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

The City of Glendale is moving forward with broadening the community's ease of access to broadband services, including the low and moderate income neighborhoods. The City is served by major providers such as AT&T U-Verse, Spectrum, and MediaCom. Most affordable housing developments in California requires multiple layers of funding sources, such as Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and HUD funds. These programs either mandate or encourage broadband services.

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has an interactive mapping tool (the California Broadband Mapping Tool) that depicts the served and underserved areas of broadband deployment (Appendix F). The term "served" depends on the internet speed standards and has varying thresholds at the state and federal level. The State's "served" speed standard is 6 megabits per second (Mbps) downstream/1 Mbps upstream while current Federal Communications Commission (FCC) standards are 25 Mbps up/3 Mbps down.

According to the California Broadband Mapping Tool, most of the City's fixed broadband services meets the State's minimum service standards and is "served." The mapping tool also depicts "broadband adoption", or the percentage of fixed residential internet access connections per total households with broadband deployment. Broadband adoption is a measure of households with infrastructure (broadband deployment) have a fixed connection. According to the maps, broadband adoption is available in all census tracts of the City.

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

The City of Glendale is served by over 20 broadband internet service providers. There is no need to increase competition



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

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

Pursuant to California Planning and Zoning laws, jurisdictions in California are required to periodically update their General Plans. Specifically, the General Plan is required to include a Safety Element. The Safety Element evaluates all risks of natural and man-made hazards throughout the community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods, and establishes goals, policies, and implementing actions to mitigate the risks of natural and man-made hazards. Glendale is required to update the Safety Element along with the update of the Housing Element, which is due October 2021.

The City of Glendale currently has a Greener Glendale Plan which is used to aid the community of Glendale achieve better sustainability and to address how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. More plans to address the growing need to make the city "greener" are currently in the development stages.

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

Currently, natural absorbers of carbon dioxide are not able to take in all of the carbon dioxide being emitted into the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect. As the population in the Los Angeles County and Glendale grows and electricity sources are stretched to meet the increased electricity demands, greenhouse gas emissions will increase and energy prices will rise. Becoming more energy efficient will allow Glendale households, including low and moderate income households, to save money in the long-term on living necessities.

The socially and/or economically disadvantaged, such as low and moderate income households are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change as they tend to be exposed to the most severe climate-related hazards and are least able to cope with the associated impacts due to their limited adaptive capacity. Low income populations are listed as the most vulnerable population to extreme heat, poor air quality/air pollution, severe weather, extreme rainfall, floods, water issues, agricultural changes, and drought.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

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

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

The Strategic Plan also addresses the following areas:

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

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

### Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	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)

In terms of specific geographic distribution of investments, infrastructure improvements and public facilities will be focused primarily in areas with concentrations of low and moderate income population. Appendix B contains a map and a list of block groups illustrating the low and moderate income areas in the City (defined as a block group where at least 51 percent of the population with incomes not exceeding 80 percent of the Area Median Income). Investments in public facilities and services serving special needs populations and primarily low and moderate income persons will be made throughout the City. Housing assistance will be available to income-qualified households citywide.

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

### Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeless Services Enhance Public Services
	<b>Description</b>	There is a high need for Homeless Services including: outreach, case management, emergency shelter and transitional housing, permanent supportive housing services support, rapid re-housing, and homeless prevention.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The High Priority for Homeless Services resulted from public hearing comments, Continuum of Care focus group meeting, and high rank in the community needs survey.
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facility Improvements
	<b>Description</b>	Construction and rehabilitation of public community facilities needs were established for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park &amp; Recreation Facilities</li> <li>• Health Care Facilities</li> <li>• Youth Centers</li> <li>• Libraries</li> <li>• Multi-purpose Community Centers</li> <li>• Child Care Centers</li> </ul>
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The high need for the above public facilities was established using information gathered from the Community Needs Survey, the Public Hearings, and City of Glendale Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Needs Analysis.
<b>3</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Description</b>	Expand public services that create conditions for eligible residents to obtain and maintain self-sufficiency, specifically in the areas of youth, seniors, mental health, employment, and homeless services.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The high need for the above public services was established using information gathered from the Community Needs Survey, the Public Hearings, and the Community Development focus group meeting.
	<b>4 Priority Need Name</b>	Public/Neighborhood Improvements
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public/Neighborhood Improvements
	<b>Description</b>	Upgrade of public infrastructure in eligible low-and moderate-income neighborhoods including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street/Alley Improvements</li> <li>• Sidewalk Improvements</li> <li>• Street Lighting</li> <li>• Traffic Calming</li> </ul>
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	The high need for the above neighborhood/public was established using information gathered from the Community Needs Survey, the Public Hearings, and City departments.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Victims of Domestic Violence
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Description</b>	Housing priority needs include: new construction of affordable rental housing, new construction of first time homeownership assistance, multi-family housing rehabilitation, and rental assistance.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	High priority as identified in RHNA housing needs allocation, community needs survey and other outreach. Needs assessment indicates large percentage of extremely low, very low, and low income residents have cost burden and severe cost burden as major housing problem. Both new construction of rental and first time home buyer units increases housing supply to address this problem. Rehabilitation of multi-family residential units is necessary to address problem properties in targeted neighborhoods as well as provide additional affordable housing. Rental assistance programs can address needs of extremely low income elderly and other households.



## **Narrative (Optional)**

In establishing five-year priorities for assistance, the City has taken several concerns into consideration:

- Those categories of low and moderate income households most in need of housing and community development assistance;
- Which activities will best meet the needs of those identified households; and
- The extent of federal and other resources available to address these needs.

## SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

### Influence of Market Conditions

<b>Affordable Housing Type</b>	<b>Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type</b>
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Given the limited funding, the City does not plan to utilize HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA).
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Given the limited funding, the City does not plan to utilize HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA).
New Unit Production	The majority of the City's lower and moderate income households experienced housing cost burden. The supply of affordable housing is limited compared to the need. Based on funding availability and allocations, the City may allocate a portion of the HOME funds to increase the supply of safe, decent, affordable housing for lower income households (including extremely low income households), such as seniors, disabled, the homeless, and those at risk of homelessness.
Rehabilitation	
Acquisition, including preservation	The City may also pursue acquisition/rehabilitation of multi-family housing and deed-restrict the improved units as affordable housing.

**Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions**

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

### **Introduction**

A number of Housing and Community Development resources are currently available to the City of Glendale. They include:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds
- General funds
- HUD Section 108 Loan funds
- California Housing Finance Agency funds (CalHFA)
- State Housing and Housing and Community Development housing funds
- National Housing Trust Fund

## Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,997,476	0	0	1,997,476	8,000,000	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Annual allocation is estimated at \$2,000,000. For the remainder of the CP period, \$8,000,000 may be available
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,373,723	120,878	0	1,494,601	5,200,000	Home Investment Partnership (HOME) Annual allocation is estimated at \$1,300,000. For the remainder of the CP period, \$5,200,000 may be available

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	165,131	0	0	165,131	640,000	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Annual allocation is estimated at \$160,000. For the remainder of the CP period, \$640,000 may be available

Table 50 - 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**

The City will attempt to leverage CDBG funds, HOME funds, ESG funds, Grants and other funding when appropriate to meet the objective of the Annual Action Plan. The City does add local funds (including unexpended CDBG and HOME funds from prior years if available) to further support the organizations and individuals receiving CDBG and HOME funding.

HOME matching funds requirements for HOME projects will be met through qualifying non-federal contributions to projects as well as use of balances in the Glendale HOME Match Bank from previous projects, if necessary.

CDBG has no matching fund requirement; however, the City extensively leverages its CDBG funds with the City's General Revenue and Capital Improvement Project funds (CIP) for construction projects. City General Revenue and County of LA Workforce Development, Aging, and Community Services grant funds will also provide leverage for CDBG funded and City operated social service programs. The amount of General Fund and LA County Grant support is \$144,000 per year. In addition, the social service agencies supported by CDBG funds utilize a variety of private and non-federal funds to leverage public funds. Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds in the amount of \$2,000,000 per year are received by the Verdugo Workforce Investment Board and utilized to support community development and homeless programs.

The ESG program has a 100 percent matching requirement, which amounts to approximately \$157,000 annually. ESG agencies such as Ascencia, Catholic Charities, and PATH Ventures fill ESG matching fund requirements with CDBG and their own private funding.

The Continuum of Care Program has 25 percent matching or leverage funding for all CoC funded programs per project. The City monitors individual CoC funded services provided by Ascencia, Door of Hope, the Salvation Army, the Glendale Housing Authority/City of Glendale, and PATH Ventures to ensure they meet the matching fund requirements. All grant activity and matching funds are documented in the Annual Progress Reports submitted to HUD.

**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 Housing Authority of the City of Glendale (Authority) currently acquired land intended for use for two different affordable housing development sites in Glendale and as many as six) that are in pre-development.

**Discussion**

See discussions above.

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
GLENDALE	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

**Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

### Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The strengths in the delivery system are interdepartmental communication and collaboration. City staff from various departments works with each other, with organizations and agencies that assist low-income individuals and with families in Glendale and community residents to establish priorities for utilizing CDBG funding. The primary gap in the delivery system is due to inadequate funding resources. The need in the City outreaches the funding resources. As a result, even projects with a high priority may have to wait to be funded as the City continues to seek additional funding sources.

The City relies heavily on its partnerships with nonprofit partners to deliver services and assist in the development of affordable housing. These organizations are also heavily impacted by diminishing resources for this work.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance			

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Utilities Assistance	X		
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS			
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
<b>Other</b>			
Recreation/Case Management/Nutrition Services	X		

**Table 52 - 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)**

As previously discussed in the Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis sections, while a variety of services are available to the City of Glendale residents; the level of services available is not adequate to meet the needs

**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**

There are a variety of services for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness in Glendale. However, major gaps in the service delivery system exist:

- Inadequate funding to provide the level of services needed; and
- Lack of coordination among different agencies.



Specifically, many homeless service agencies are exploring opportunities to expand their programs and services to meet the changing needs of the community that are brought along by the increase in immigrant population and increasingly diverse population. With an aging population, the need for senior services has also increased in recent years. However, lack of funding is the most significant constraint to adequately address the community's various needs.

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

The City continues to participate in regional planning groups and forums to foster collaboration with other agencies and organizations. Through collaboration, the City identifies common goals and strategies to avoid overlaps in services and programs and identify potential for leveraging resources. However, there are key elements in the structure and delivery system, which could be improved. These areas for development include:

- Coordination of youth services;
- Continual capacity building for non-profit organizations;
- Transportation to social service agencies;
- Childcare for low-income working families;
- Closer working relationship between apartment owners, property managers and the City;
- More English as a Second Language courses for limited English speaking families; and
- Effective economic development to help businesses create new livable wage jobs for low income families.

The City of Glendale will attempt to address these gaps through the following strategies:

- Maintaining multi-purpose centers to ensure coordination and efficiency of community services;
- Coordinating youth activities;
- Increasing English as a Second Language courses throughout the City;
- Continuing involvement of housing providers and social service agencies with the Glendale Continuum of Care;
- Increasing capacity building for non-profit housing and social service organizations through technical assistance and grant writing workshops;
- Increasing the dissemination of housing information to the Glendale Board of Realtors Affordable Housing groups; and
- Better coordination between the CDBG program and workforce development, and the citywide economic development program.

## 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	Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Homeless	CDBG: \$225,000 ESG: \$805,131	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 165 Persons Assisted  Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 90 Persons Assisted  Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 45 Persons Assisted  Homelessness Prevention: 52 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Public Facility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development Program Administration	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$6,886,238	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 410 Persons Assisted
3	Enhance Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development Program Administration	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Homeless Public Social Services	CDBG: \$2,386,238	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Persons Assisted
4	Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Housing	HOME: \$6,694,601	Rental units constructed: 11 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Added: 6 Household Housing Unit
5	Public/Neighborhood Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Public/Neighborhood Improvements	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted

**Table 53 – Goals Summary**

## Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provision of homeless services including: outreach, emergency shelter, case management, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing services.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facility Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Development and rehabilitation of public facilities that service low and moderate income persons. Public Facility priority needs according to the annual needs assessment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Park &amp; Recreation Facilities</li><li>• Health Care Facilities</li><li>• Youth Centers</li><li>• Libraries</li><li>• Multi-purpose Community Centers</li><li>• Child Care Centers</li><li>• Homeless facilities</li></ul>

<b>3</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Enhance public services as determined by the community needs assessment. This includes top priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Services/ Activities</li> <li>• Homeless Services</li> <li>• Employment and Training Services</li> <li>• Anti-Crime Programs (such as drug prevention and gang prevention programs)</li> </ul> <p>Public Social Service projects with a medium priority include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Services</li> <li>• Mental Health Services</li> <li>• Child Care Services</li> <li>• Senior Services</li> <li>• Fair Housing/Tenant-Landlord Services</li> <li>• Services for the developmentally and physically disabled</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>Goal Name</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Overall Housing programs priority needs were determined through the community needs assessment process including the following needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct new or acquire and complete substantial rehabilitation to increase affordable housing units available to low, very low, and extremely low income households.</li> <li>• Construct new affordable housing units available to large, low income first time homebuyer households.</li> </ul>

5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public/Neighborhood Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Based on the community survey responses and comments from the public hearings, the following Public/Neighborhood Improvement needs were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street/Alley Improvements</li> <li>• Sidewalk Improvements</li> <li>• Street Lighting</li> <li>• Traffic Calming</li> </ul> <p>In addition, neighborhood improvements in eligible target areas included code enforcement activities as commented during the public hearings by community residents.</p>

**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)**

17 households could be assisted with affordable housing as defined by HOME.

**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)**

There is no public housing located in Glendale.

**Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

There is no public housing located in Glendale.

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

N/A

**Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation**

There is no public housing located in Glendale.

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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

**Lack of Affordable Housing Funds:** The availability of funding for affordable housing has been severely affected by the dissolution of Redevelopment in the State of California. Without redevelopment, the City lacks a steady source of funding to operate affordable housing programs. Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), one of the most significant funding sources for affordable housing, is highly competitive, and alone cannot provide enough funds for the development of affordable housing. Typically, the development of affordable housing requires multiple levels of public financing.

**Environmental Protection:** State law (California Environmental Quality Act, California Endangered Species Act) and federal law (National Environmental Protection Act, Federal Endangered Species Act) regulations require environmental review of proposed discretionary projects (e.g., subdivision maps, use permits, etc.). Costs resulting from the environmental review process are also added to the cost of housing. Furthermore, opponents often use the CEQA process to block or delay housing development.

**Local Residential Development Policies and Regulations:** Some portions of the City are subject to development constraints due to the presence of hillsides and ridgelines, oak trees, flood potential, seismic hazards, environmental issues, or other special circumstance. Hillsides, ridgelines, and floodplains must be protected from over-development in order to prevent erosion, flooding, damage from landslides, and preserve scenic views. Preservation of significant oak trees is also defined in the General Plan as a community goal because these trees are important biological resources. These constraints affect the development of all housing, not just affordable housing.

**Planning and Development Fees:** Development fees and taxes charged by local governments also contribute to the cost of housing. Application processing fees in the City of Glendale have been established by Resolution.

**Permit and Processing Procedures:** The processing time required to obtain approval of development permits is often cited as a contributing factor to the high cost of housing. Unnecessary delays add to the cost of construction by increasing land holding costs and interest payments. Single-family residences are subject to the approval of a Development Review Permit. This process generally takes two to six weeks. Multi-family residences are subject to the approval of a Development Review Permit. Multi-family residences can also be constructed in commercial zones with the approval of a CUP. This process generally takes 2-6 weeks from initial submittal to approval. The Conditional Use Permit generally takes around four to six months.



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

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The City works to remove barriers to affordable housing and the financial impact of efforts to protect public health and safety by taking actions to reduce costs or provide off-setting financial incentives to assist in the production of safe, high quality, affordable housing. To mitigate the impacts of these barriers, the City will:

- Apply for State and federal funding to gap finance affordable housing production and rehabilitation of existing affordable housing stock.
- Continue to streamline the environmental review process for housing developments, using available state categorical exemptions and federal categorical exclusions, when applicable.
- Continue to improve the permit processing and planning approval processes to minimize the delay in housing development in general and affordable housing development in particular.
- Continue to provide rehabilitation assistance and homeownership assistance, and to assist in the construction and preservation of affordable housing.

## **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

The City of Glendale understands that in order to further reduce the number of homeless each year, the jurisdiction should take affirmative steps that include setting annual “reduction” goals and adopting and implementing evidence-based and best practices to insure the goals are met.

Specific to engagement strategy, jurisdictions will work with partner agencies to identify, engage, house, and provide intensive integrated supportive services and treatment to the most vulnerable, visible, and hardest-to-reach chronically homeless single adults and families who have been living on the streets of Glendale.

Additionally, The City of Glendale will focus on supporting street outreach and engagement efforts. Such action will continue to focus on identifying chronically homeless persons in need of a housing first approach. Such attention should be given to the most visible and hardest-to-reach individuals. These actions should have the support of various public and private partners who can help identify, house, and provide social services in order to help implement a housing first approach. Specific outreach strategy will include:

Outreach: Provide street outreach services to homeless persons and connect clients to the continuum of care.

Intake, Assessment, Case Management, Supportive Services: Provide intake, assessment, specialized case management, and supportive services to help clients address barriers contributing to homelessness. Enroll 860 persons into specialized case management at Ascencia Access Center.

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

State Housing Law requires that cities identify sites that can adequately accommodate emergency homeless shelters. Additionally, cities must not unduly discourage or deter these uses. The City permits emergency shelters by-right in the IND (Industrial) and MS (Medical Service) zones. Additionally, Glendale’s Charter allows applicants to request use variances to allow uses not listed as permitted or conditionally permitted in all other zones except for single family residential zones. Glendale’s existing emergency shelters have been approved through various methods including by-right, by conditional use permit, and by use variance. Specific strategies to addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons will include the following:

- **Emergency Shelter:** Provide year-round emergency shelter beds and year-round domestic violence crisis shelter beds to homeless persons.
- **Transitional Housing:** Provide transitional housing for family households at any given time.

**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.**

Chronically homeless persons require rehabilitation services, employment training and placement, health services, and case management to move from homelessness to transitional housing, and then to supportive/permanent housing. The City supports the Continuum of Care's strategy for constructing housing facilities that help transition chronically homeless persons to a stable housing situation and to receive supportive services that would improve their employment skills.

**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**

Indicator of those "at-risk" of becoming homeless is the percentage of income paid for housing or rent. Because the housing costs in Glendale are higher than many other Los Angeles communities, housing cost burden is a significant issue for Glendale households. A significant fraction of households are considered overburdened by housing costs. The problem is most acute for renters. Many of these persons are rent burdened and are at-risk of becoming homeless if a financial emergency or job loss occurs. Glendale service providers reported that another obstacle facing the homeless "at-risk" population is underemployment or unemployment because of shifts in the local economy and a lack of viable job skills. Without the appropriate skill development, low-income households are restricted to low paying jobs without opportunity for advancement. Furthermore, some individuals and families are unaware of, or ineligible for, the job training and employment assistance resources available in the community. Other prevalent issues among the homeless "at-risk" population include lack of transportation and affordable childcare. These present difficulties in obtaining and sustaining employment.

Specific strategies will include:

- Homeless Prevention: Provide case management to 50 households, and serve 100 households with direct utility and rental assistance.
- Rapid Re-Housing: Provide case management and direct financial assistance to 20 households.
- Reallocation: The City of Glendale will reallocate Transitional Housing Programs to Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronic Homeless Families when applicable.

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

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

The Housing Authority is requiring the following actions for all existing and operating affordable housing projects that receive assistance with HOME and other HUD CPD funds, in accordance with HUD CPD lead based paint regulations:

- Ensure that all purchasers, occupants, and owner-occupants receive the brochure “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home.”
- Require Visual Assessments for defective paint surface (interior and exterior) and notification of owner if defective paint surfaces are discovered during the assessment.
- Require paint testing on surfaces that will be disturbed during rehabilitation.
- Require Risk Assessments for housing units that receive more than \$5,000 of City assistance using HOME and other HUD CPD funds.
- Require lead hazard reduction treatments of defective paint surfaces that are disturbed during construction or renovation.
- Require safe work practices for all work on lead based paint surfaces.
- Require lead hazard clearance prior to occupancy.
- Require on-going maintenance, monitoring and cleaning for rental properties. City staff, as available, will continue to attend HUD-sponsored training in lead-based paint and will coordinate with the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program of Los Angeles County Department of Health Services – Public Health on an annual basis. This will include obtaining information on the annual number of child lead cases detected in Glendale through referral from local providers of the Child Health Disability Prevention Program which tests children between ages 1 and 2 for elevated blood lead levels.

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

With more than 70 percent of Glendale’s housing stock built prior to 1980, it becomes important to test these units for lead poisoning and hazards. The age of the housing stock is the key variable for estimating the number of housing units with lead-based paint (LBP). Starting in

1978, the use of all LBP on residential property was prohibited. The City will continue to provide lead-based paint testing when required. To date there have been few to no cases of childhood lead poisoning reported in Glendale by the Los Angeles County Health Department.

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

In accordance with federal regulations and the City of Glendale's policy regarding the identification of lead-based paint hazards, all housing built prior to 1978 must undergo lead based paint testing as part of any HOME funded affordable housing project. If deteriorated lead-based paint surfaces are found, it must be stabilized during the rehabilitation of the property. Abatement must be performed by a certified lead-based paint professional and the certified lead-based paint assessor must issue a Clearance Inspection prior to the issuance of the Notice of Completion. Procedures are in place for property managers to notify residents in older buildings assisted with affordable housing funds when they initially lease their unit of the potential dangers of lead based paint and resources available to assist them. Community Development staff monitor these procedures as part of the annual monitoring process.

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

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

The primary emphasis of the anti-poverty strategy, required by CFR 91.215 (h), is to raise the income of Glendale's poorest households, especially those living below the poverty level. This includes providing those households with the educational, training, supportive service and childcare opportunities that will allow them to address barriers to income and career development. Affordable housing opportunities can also allow poorer families to devote additional resources to raising their incomes and furthering their careers.

Community development and housing programs will emphasize further reducing the number of poverty level families. This section describes the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families. This section also addresses how the production and preservation of affordable housing will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible. Identification of the extent this strategy will reduce the number of poverty level families is also included when feasible. The following list of programs will continue to be part of the anti-poverty strategy.

- Affordable Childcare and Youth Programs
- Public Social Services
- Employment, Training and Education
- Transportation
- Housing Programs
- Homeless Services
- Section 3 Employment Program

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

The City's poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies are coordinated with the Economic Development Department, which are: business retention, business attraction, business creation, marketing, pro-business approach to City processes, and local and regional partnerships. These efforts are also coordinated with the Verdugo Workforce Investment Board (WIB), currently focused on the entertainment, healthcare, green jobs, and manufacturing industries. As a coordinated effort, the City as partner agencies will link poverty reduction and community development activities to job creation for low-income residents. Specifically, the following will be supports by the City as specific strategies:

- **Job Creation/Employment:** Continue to fund social service programs that support, leverage, and coordinate employment, ESL, and basic skills programs with WIA programs and the VJC. Begin to explore provision of job center satellites at libraries and neighborhood centers.
- **Business and Technical Assistance:** When additional CDBG funding becomes available, continue to explore eligible business assistance activities to help local businesses with technical and strategic support to create jobs for low and moderate-income residents.

**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**



## **Expected Resources**

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

#### **Introduction**

A number of Housing and Community Development resources are currently available to the City of Glendale. They include:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds
- General funds
- HUD Section 108 Loan funds
- California Housing Finance Agency funds (CalHFA)
- State Housing and Housing and Community Development housing funds
- National Housing Trust Fund

#### **Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,997,476	0	0	1,997,476	8,000,000	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Annual allocation is estimated at \$2,000,000. For the remainder of the CP period, \$8,000,000 may be available
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,373,723	120,878	0	1,494,601	5,200,000	Home Investment Partnership (HOME) Annual allocation is estimated at \$1,300,000. For the remainder of the CP period, \$5,200,000 may be available

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	165,131	0	0	165,131	640,000	Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Annual allocation is estimated at \$160,000. For the remainder of the CP period, \$640,000 may be available

Table 54 - 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**

The City will attempt to leverage CDBG funds, HOME funds, ESG funds, Grants and other funding when appropriate to meet the objective of the Annual Action Plan. The City does add local funds (including unexpended CDBG and HOME funds from prior years if available) to further support the organizations and individuals receiving CDBG and HOME funding.

HOME matching funds requirements for HOME projects will be met through qualifying non-federal contributions to projects as well as use of balances in the Glendale HOME Match Bank from previous projects, if necessary.

CDBG has no matching fund requirement; however, the City extensively leverages its CDBG funds with the City's General Revenue and Capital Improvement Project funds (CIP) for construction projects. City General Revenue and County of LA Workforce Development, Aging, and Community Services grant funds will also provide leverage for CDBG funded and City operated social service programs. The amount of General Fund and LA County Grant support is \$144,000 per year. In addition, the social service agencies supported by CDBG funds utilize a variety of private and non-federal funds to leverage public funds. Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds in the amount of \$2,000,000 per year are received by the Verdugo Workforce Investment Board and utilized to support community development and homeless programs.

The ESG program has a 100 percent matching requirement, which amounts to approximately \$157,000 annually. ESG agencies such as Ascencia, Catholic Charities, and PATH Ventures fill ESG matching fund requirements with CDBG and their own private funding.

The Continuum of Care Program has 25 percent matching or leverage funding for all CoC funded programs per project. The City monitors individual CoC funded services provided by Ascencia, Door of Hope, the Salvation Army, the Glendale Housing Authority/City of Glendale, and PATH Ventures to ensure they meet the matching fund requirements. All grant activity and matching funds are documented in the Annual Progress Reports submitted to HUD.

**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 Housing Authority of the City of Glendale (Authority) currently acquired land intended for use for two different affordable housing development sites in Glendale and as many as six) that are in pre-development.

### **Discussion**

See discussions above.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Homeless Housing	CDBG: \$36,000 ESG: \$165,131	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 165 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 90 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 45 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 52 Persons Assisted
2	Public Facility Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development Program Administration	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$1,298,359	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 410 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Enhance Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development Program Administration	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Homeless Public Social Services	CDBG: \$299,621	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Persons Assisted
4	Public/Neighborhood Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Public/Neighborhood Improvements	CDBG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted
5	Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	SOUTHERN GLENDALE	Housing	HOME: \$1,373,723	Rental units constructed: 2 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit

Table 55 – Goals Summary

## Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	

2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facility Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Development and rehabilitation of public facilities that service low and moderate income persons. Public Facility priority needs according to the annual needs assessment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park &amp; Recreation Facilities</li> <li>• Health Care Facilities</li> <li>• Youth Centers</li> <li>• Libraries</li> <li>• Multi-purpose Community Centers</li> <li>• Child Care Centers</li> <li>• Homeless facilities</li> </ul>



3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Enhance public services as determined by the community needs assessment. This includes top priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Services/ Activities</li> <li>• Homeless Services</li> <li>• Employment and Training Services</li> <li>• Anti-Crime Programs (such as drug prevention and gang prevention programs)</li> </ul> <p>Public Social Service projects with a medium priority include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Services</li> <li>• Mental Health Services</li> <li>• Child Care Services</li> <li>• Senior Services</li> <li>• Fair Housing/Tenant-Landlord Services</li> </ul> <p>Services for the developmentally and physically disabled</p>
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public/Neighborhood Improvements
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Based on the community survey responses and comments from the public hearings, the following Public/Neighborhood Improvement needs were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street/Alley Improvements</li> <li>• Sidewalk Improvements</li> <li>• Street Lighting</li> <li>• Traffic Calming</li> </ul> <p>In addition, neighborhood improvements in eligible target areas included code enforcement activities as commented during the public hearings by community residents.</p>

5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	<p>Overall Housing programs priority needs were determined through the community needs assessment process including the following needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct new or acquire and complete substantial rehabilitation to increase affordable housing units available to low, very low, and extremely low income households.</li> </ul> <p>Construct new affordable housing units available to large, low income first time homebuyer households</p>

## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

The FY 2020-2021 Action Plan for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) programs represents the first year of the City of Glendale's Five Year Consolidated Plan. Each project that is approved for funding relates to the needs and priorities addressed in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is reviewed annually and may be modified depending on changes in the community and any new input from residents.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG 2020 Administration
2	The Zone-Salvation Army 20/21
3	Fair Housing Program-HRC 20/21
4	Comm Outreach Project-ARS 19/20
5	Youth Employ Program-GYA 20/21
6	Youth Development-Boy Scouts 20/21
7	Loaves&Fishes-CC 20/21
8	Clinical Counseling-CASPS 20/21
9	AfterSchool Program-DOH 20/21
10	AfterSchool Program-ACF 20/21
11	Intergen Exp-Hamazkayin 20/21
12	Housing Support-FPV 20/21
13	Fire/Burn Prevent Educate-CBF 20/21
14	Roofing Project-MC-Home Ararat 20/21
15	Roof Improv Glen Comm Ctr-CC 20/21
16	Pelanconi Playground &Shade 20/21
17	Section 108 Loan Repay 20/21
18	ESG20 Glendale
19	HOME Administration 2020-21
20	Rental Housing-Rental Acquisition/Rehab New Construction
21	HOME Administration Program Income PA 2020-21

Table 56 – Project Information

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

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

1	<b>Project Name</b>	CDBG 2020 Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Services Public Facility Improvements Enhance Public Services Affordable Housing Public/Neighborhood Improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Public Facilities Public Social Services Public/Neighborhood Improvements Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$399,496
	<b>Description</b>	Program Administration for CDBG Program for Homeless Services, Public Facility Improvements, Enhance Public Services, Public/Neighborhood Improvements
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	
	<b>Location Description</b>	
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	613 E Broadway Room 120, Glendale CA 91206
2	<b>Project Name</b>	The Zone-Salvation Army 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$20,000
	<b>Description</b>	The Zone provides learning assistance for 3rd to 8th grade students from primarily low- to moderate-income households. The key objective of this program is to assist students who are struggling in school, due to language barriers or other limitations, with academic tutoring and homework assistance. The Academy will serve up to 50 students from five local Glendale elementary schools and one middle school, all located in south Glendale.

	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	50 low income youth will benefit from the proposed activity.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Salvation Army Corps Community Center at 320 W. Windsor Road., Glendale, CA 91204
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The Zone provides learning assistance for 3rd to 8th grade students from primarily low- to moderate-income households. The key objective of this program is to assist students who are struggling in school, due to language barriers or other limitations, with academic tutoring and homework assistance. The Academy will serve up to 50 students from five local Glendale elementary schools and one middle school, all located in south Glendale.
3	<b>Project Name</b>	Fair Housing Program-HRC 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$10,000
	<b>Description</b>	This project, sponsored by the Housing Rights Center (HRC), provides multi-language fair housing and landlord/tenant services to 500 Glendale residents. The HRC provides services in four key areas: 1) Discrimination Complaint Investigation; 2) Legal Services and Enforcement; 3) Landlord/Tenant Counseling; and 4) Education and Outreach.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	500 low and moderate-income families will benefit from the proposed activities.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The HRC has a main office located at 3255 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1150 in Los Angeles.

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project, sponsored by the Housing Rights Center (HRC), provides multi-language fair housing and landlord/tenant services to 500 Glendale residents. The HRC provides services in four key areas: 1) Discrimination Complaint Investigation; 2) Legal Services and Enforcement; 3) Landlord/Tenant Counseling; and 4) Education and Outreach.
<b>4</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Comm Outreach Project-ARS 19/20
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$60,000
	<b>Description</b>	The project provides social services to low and moderate-income persons, primarily targeting individuals and families who are newly arrived and have limited English ability and are unemployed. ARS will provide social services to 130 individuals such as: 1) life skills/ESL classes for seniors; and 2) job search assistance and employment referrals.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	130 low and moderate-income families will benefit from the proposed activities.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The program is located at 517 W. Glenoaks Boulevard, Glendale, CA 91202.
<b>5</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The project provides social services to low and moderate-income persons, primarily targeting individuals and families who are newly arrived and have limited English ability and are unemployed. ARS will provide social services to 130 individuals such as: 1) life skills/ESL classes for seniors; 2) job search assistance and employment referrals.
	<b>Project Name</b>	Youth Employ Program-GYA 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$37,000

	<b>Description</b>	The Youth Employment Program, sponsored by the Glendale Youth Alliance (GYA), consists of the Glendale Youth Employment Partnership/Glendale Resource for Employment and Training (GYEP/GREAT). GYA will serve 40 youth annually under the program. GYA provides youth with pre-employment training skills, workplace skills, communication skills, work experience, and case management. GYA operates out of the Verdugo Job Center, located at 1255 S. Central Avenue.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	40 low income youth will benefit from the proposed program activities.
	<b>Location Description</b>	GYA operates out of the Verdugo Job Center, located at 1255 S. Central Avenue, Glendale, CA.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The Youth Employment Program, sponsored by the Glendale Youth Alliance (GYA), consists of the Glendale Youth Employment Partnership/Glendale Resource for Employment and Training (GYEP/GREAT). GYA will serve 40 youth annually under the program. GYA provides youth with pre-employment training skills, workplace skills, communication skills, work experience, and case management. GYA operates out of the Verdugo Job Center, located at 1255 S. Central Avenue
6	<b>Project Name</b>	Youth Development-Boy Scouts 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$10,000
	<b>Description</b>	The Boy Scouts of America Verdugo Hills Council will provide a youth development scholarship program focused on low to moderate income residents in South Glendale with the purpose of expanding scouting resources and participation through membership with Boy Scouts. Scholarship/ financial aid assistance will help families cover program registration cost, uniform and materials. The project aims to serve all youth ages 7-12 with the inclusion of non-traditional scouts that include those with disability, LGBTQ and transgender youth. The program outcome suggests 40 youth.



	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	40 youth
	<b>Location Description</b>	Agency headquarters are at 1325 Grandview Ave in Glendale.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The Boy Scouts of America Verdugo Hills Council will provide a youth development scholarship program focused on low to moderate income residents in South Glendale with the purpose of expanding scouting resources and participation through membership with Boy Scouts. Scholarship/ financial aid assistance will help families cover program registration cost, uniform and materials. The project aims to serve all youth ages 7-12 with the inclusion of non-traditional scouts that include those with disability, LGBTQ and transgender youth. The program outcome suggests 40 youth.
7	<b>Project Name</b>	Loaves&Fishes-CC 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Services Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$25,000
	<b>Description</b>	Operation of an existing case management service for the Loaves & Fishes Homeless Prevention Program located at 4322 San Fernando Road. The Homeless Prevention Program will serve 60 low-income households who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless with case management, advocacy, and coordination of services with other agencies in the community.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The Homeless Prevention Program will serve 60 low-income small and large families annually.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The Loaves & Fishes Homeless Prevention case management program is located at 4322 San Fernando Road, Glendale, CA 91204

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Operation of an existing case management service for the Loaves & Fishes Homeless Prevention Program located at 4322 San Fernando Road. The Homeless Prevention Program will serve 60 low-income households who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless with case management, advocacy, and coordination of services with other agencies in the community.
<b>8</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Clinical Counseling-CASPS 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$48,000
	<b>Description</b>	This project, sponsored by CASPS, consists of a group counseling program for elementary school students. The program will operate at three Southern Glendale Elementary Schools. The program's objective is to help students overcome academic and behavioral problems by engaging them in interactive activities that give them hope, self-awareness, and self-esteem. The group counseling program will serve 80 students.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The group counseling program will serve 80 students.
	<b>Location Description</b>	3 South Glendale Public Elementary Schools in Glendale Unified School District. (To be determined)
<b>9</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project, sponsored by CASPS, consists of a group counseling program for elementary school students. The program will operate at three Southern Glendale Elementary Schools. The program's objective is to help students overcome academic and behavioral problems by engaging them in interactive activities that give them hope, self-awareness, and self-esteem. The group counseling program will serve 80 students.
	<b>Project Name</b>	AfterSchool Program-DOH 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE

	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Services Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$19,000
	<b>Description</b>	This project is sponsored by Door of Hope to operate a afterschool housing program which provides intensive case management, access to job placement and training, finance/budgeting education, mental health counseling, after-school and life skills classes and housing to up to 13 single mothers and their children, with special provisions for victims of domestic violence. Door of Hope is proposing to serve 17 unduplicated households annually. Each mother will spend up to forty hours in financial management classes, will have one-on-one mental health counseling sessions on a weekly basis, and will participate in life skills classes. the facility is located at an undisclosed site.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	17 households.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Undisclosed
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project is sponsored by Door of Hope for elementary-aged children and a new teen mentoring program for middle and high school students. The comprehensive services provided by DOH staff includes: an after-school program for children and teens with services that include academic tutoring, social/life skills, emotional therapy, and mentoring for children of homeless women fleeing domestic violence.
<b>10</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	AfterSchool Program-ACF 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$29,621

	<b>Description</b>	This project is sponsored by Armenian Cultural Association for a after-school supplementary education program serving the needs of at-risk K-8th grade youth. Program provides 75 students with enrichment opportunities to supplement school learning and instruction, mentoring, and arts. Program has three components 1) Academic 2) Mentoring and 3) Arts.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	75 unduplicated low and moderate-income youth will benefit from the proposed activities.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The program will operate at 211 W. Chestnut Street in Southern Glendale
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project is sponsored by Armenian Cultural Foundation for youth who are low to moderate income and will attend afterschool programming with the The primary activities of the program consisting of 3 enrichment types: 1) Academic, 2) Mentoring, and 3) Arts.
<b>11</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Intergen Exp-Hamazkayin 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$15,000
	<b>Description</b>	This project is sponsored by Armenian Cultural Association, Hamazkayin to provide Intergenerational Arts and Performing Arts Classes for Youth, Adults, and Elderly. The project aims to provide Arts and Culture experiences to enhance self-esteem and provide learning and performing up to 30 unduplicated individuals.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	30 unduplicated low and moderate-income individuals will benefit from the proposed activities.
	<b>Location Description</b>	407 East Colorado Street, Glendale CA 91205

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project is sponsored by Armenian Cultural Association, Hamazkayin to provide Intergenerational Arts and Performing Arts Classes for Youth, Adults, and Elderly. The project aims to provide Arts and Culture experiences to enhance self-esteem and provide learning and performing up to 30 unduplicated individuals.
<b>12</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Housing Support-FPV 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Services Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$11,000
	<b>Description</b>	The project will support the management of 30 unduplicated participants to connect homeless families to housing support by structuring the communication lines between staff and collaborative partners. This includes enrollment into crisis housing and the eventual transition into permanent housing for 30 unduplicated participants
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	30 participants
	<b>Location Description</b>	134 N Kenwood St, 4th Floor, Glendale CA 91206
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	The project will support the management of 30 unduplicated participants to connect homeless families to housing support by structuring the communication lines between staff and collaborative partners. This includes enrollment into crisis housing and the eventual transition into permanent housing for 30 unduplicated participants.
<b>13</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Fire/Burn Prevent Educate-CBF 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Enhance Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Social Services
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$15,000

	<b>Description</b>	The Children's Burn Foundation will provide interactive performances for elementary age children by LA Troupe Safety Smart theatrical production teaching burn prevention and lifesaving skills to elementary GUSD students and caregivers and children attending City of Glendale Community Services & Parks at Pacific and Sparr Community Center locations. The project goal is to save lives through fire and burn prevention education. Proposed target beneficiaries are 3rd to 5th grade students. Children's Burn Foundation has been providing care to children with severe burns for over 30 years, with the administrative offices at 5000 Van Nuys Blvd., St. 210, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	30-60 students in south Glendale schools.
	<b>Location Description</b>	South Glendale school (TBD)
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Interactive performances for elementary age children by LA Troupe Safety Smart theatrical production teaching burn prevention and lifesaving skills to elementary GUSD students and caregivers and children attending City of Glendale Community Services & Parks at Pacific and Sparr Community Center locations. Proposed target beneficiaries are 3rd to 5th grade students
<b>14</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Roofing Project-MC-Home Ararat 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facility Improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$193,270
	<b>Description</b>	This project is sponsored by Homenetmen Glendale Ararat Chapter to replace three main areas of the roof in the Main Campus Athletic Center of the Homenetmen Ararat Chapter. The property is 65,000 square feet and has 35,000 square feet of building serving approximately 2,600 members annually. The Main Campus is accommodating approximately 500 youth daily. The project includes removal/re-installation of CDBG funded Solar PV, clean and pre-existing roof, and polyurethane spray foam roofing. The building is over 50 years old.

	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	250 unduplicated low and moderate-income youth will benefit from the proposed activities.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Main Campus Athletic Center of the Homenetmen “Ararat” Chapter located at 3347 N. San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, CA 90065.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project is sponsored by Homenetmen Glendale Ararat Chapter to replace three main areas of the roof and to remove and reinstall CDBG funded Solar PV, clean and prep.
15	<b>Project Name</b>	Roof Improv Glen Comm Ctr-CC 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facility Improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$123,988
	<b>Description</b>	Building improvements of the Glendale Community Center located at 4322 San Fernando Road, Glendale, Ca. The 6,658 SF is a one-story concrete block building located on a 21,973 SF rectangular lot. The structure was re-built in 1995 to serve the low-income population in southern Glendale. The project renovation will update structure for ADA compliance, improve security and complete a set of deferred maintenance projects. Center services 2,400 unduplicated low and moderate income persons annually. The proposed facility improvements include: 1) Removal and replacement of 100 existing interior fluorescent light fixtures with newer energy efficient LED lighting; 2) Installation of new roof to include Poly Fresco Cool Torch for entire roof, installation of metal flashing for vents and AC units, and demo and removal of existing flat roof.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	250 unduplicated low and moderate income individuals.
	<b>Location Description</b>	4322 San Fernando Road, Glendale, Ca

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Building improvements of the Glendale Community Center located at 4322 San Fernando Road, Glendale, Ca. The 6,658 SF is a one-story concrete block building located on a 21,973 SF rectangular lot. The structure was re-built in 1995 to serve the low-income population in southern Glendale. The project renovation will update structure for ADA compliance, improve security and complete a set of deferred maintenance projects. Center services 2,400 unduplicated low and moderate income persons annually. The proposed facility improvements include: 1) Removal and replacement of 100 existing interior fluorescent light fixtures with newer energy efficient LED lighting; 2) Installation of new roof to include Poly Fresco Cool Torch for entire roof, installation of metal flashing for vents and AC units, and demo and removal of existing flat roof.
16	<b>Project Name</b>	Pelanconi Playground & Shade 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facility Improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$494,966
	<b>Description</b>	This project will replace the children's play area and add a new shade structure. The new playground will replace the older one which is over 20 years old and has far exceeded its life expectancy. The new playground, currently in concept design phase, will enhance the play elements by providing a play area for pre-school aged (children ages 2-5) as well as school age children (children ages 5-12). The design will incorporate swing bays for both age groups, along with a shade structure to allow for play during hot summer months. Pelanconi Park is located at 1000 Grandview Ave, Glendale, CA 91201, in the northwest region of Glendale. It is one of the City's oldest and regularly used neighborhood parks. It is located in a census tract area which is 56.34% low to moderate income, highly dense, multifamily, and within a residential neighborhood. The park is approximately 3.09 acres with a number of recreational amenities, such as a ballfield, basketball court, children's play area, picnic areas, restrooms, and special facilities. CDBG funds along with other funding will be used to complete this project.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021



	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	Approximately, 800 unduplicated lower income families participate in field activities where improvements shall be made.
	<b>Location Description</b>	Pelanconi Park is located at 1000 Grandview Ave, Glendale, CA 91201
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	This project will replace the children's play area and add a new shade structure. Located at 1000 Grandview Ave, Glendale, CA. The project will provide a play area for pre-school age children, or "Tot Lot" (children ages 2-5) as well as school age children (children ages 5-12).
<b>17</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Section 108 Loan Repay 20/21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Facility Improvements
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Facilities
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$486,135
	<b>Description</b>	City of Glendale's last annual loan payment for a Section 108 Loan Guarantee from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that was used toward the acquisition and rehabilitation of a new homeless access center and emergency shelter located at 1851 Tyburn Street.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The project is repayment of a Section 108 Loan for the Ascencia Emergency Shelter and Access Center.
	<b>Location Description</b>	homeless access center and emergency shelter located at 1851 Tyburn Street, Glendale, CA 91204
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Homeless Services Access Center
<b>18</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	ESG20 Glendale
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Homeless
	<b>Funding</b>	ESG: \$165,131

	<b>Description</b>	City of Glendale's 2020 Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds will be used to operate an emergency shelter for the homeless (Ascencia), provide emergency homeless prevention assistance to prevent homelessness (Catholic Charities), and provide homeless prevention assistance for recently homeless persons and operational costs for the YWCA's Sunrise Village Shelter (YWCA of Glendale). Activities will be carried by three sub-recipients, Ascencia, YWCA of Glendale, and Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Inc. See list of activities below. Recipients must provide matching funds equal to the amount of funds provided by the ESG grant. The ESG funding allocations adhere to all the required ESG funding caps for program activities. Funding caps for the allocation of ESG funds are listed on a separate document.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	100 very low income and zero income homeless persons including families will benefit from the proposed ESG activities.
	<b>Location Description</b>	See Planned Activities for Location Description.

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	<p>Planned Activities</p> <p>The planned activities for the 2018 ESG program are listed below. A reduction of funding was approved by CoC board at the June 26, 2018 meeting of the CoC.</p> <p><b>1. Emergency Housing Program, ESG Grant \$43,556</b></p> <p>This activity is sponsored by Ascencia for operation of its existing 40-bed year-round Emergency Housing Program for homeless families and individuals at the Ascencia Emergency Shelter and Access Center at 1851 Tyburn Street, Glendale 91204. The program is proposing to serve 210 unduplicated clients.</p> <p><b>2. Loaves &amp; Fishes Homeless Prevention Program, ESG Grant \$55,989</b></p> <p>This activity is sponsored by Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Inc. and involves direct financial assistance to 50 low-income families who have received a notice of eviction or utility shut-off for non-payment, or who need assistance with a portion of rent and/or security deposits to move into their own apartment. The program is located at the Glendale Community Center at 4322 San Fernando Road, Glendale, 91204.</p> <p><b>3. Domestic Violence Housing &amp; Emergency Shelter Program, ESG Grant \$49,787</b></p> <p>This activity is sponsored by the YWCA for City of Glendale for the ongoing operation of their emergency shelter at a confidential site (Sunrise Village) for women and their children who have become homeless as a result of domestic violence. The Sunrise Village Program provides up to 45 days of safe emergency shelter, food, clothing, and supportive services for women and their children escaping from family violence. In addition, the YWCA is proposing a new Domestic Violence Housing Services (DVHS) Program, which would focus on finding stable housing with homeless prevention funds as quickly as possible for a minimum of 100 unduplicated women and children who are survivors of domestic violence living in emergency shelter. 120 total persons are expected to be served through these programs. The YWCA of Glendale is located at 735 E. Lexington Drive, Glendale, 91206</p> <p><b>4. ESG Administration, ESG Grant \$7,860</b></p> <p>This activity is sponsored by the City of Glendale for the administration of the Emergency Solutions Grants</p>
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<b>19</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Administration 2020-21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$137,373
	<b>Description</b>	HOME Administration for FY 2020-21 HOME program.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	HOME Program Administration.
	<b>Location Description</b>	City of Glendale, Community Development Department, 141 N. Glendale Ave., Room 202, Glendale, Ca 91206
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	HOME Program Administration.
<b>20</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Rental Housing-Rental Acquisition/Rehab New Construction
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$1,236,350

	<b>Description</b>	Glendale will provide new construction and/or acquisition/rehabilitation loans to affordable rental housing developers for development of new or rehabilitated rental housing units serving Low or Very Low Glendale will provide new construction and/or acquisition/rehabilitation loans to affordable rental housing developers for development of new or rehabilitated rental housing units serving Low or Very Low Income households at or below 60% AMI. Glendale will require that the improved or newly constructed units be rented at affordable rents for a period of time at a minimum equal to the HOME required period of affordability which will be secured by affordable housing covenants on the property. This program funding includes the required 15% 2020-212019-20 CHDO funds (\$206,059181,954). As part of the project selection process the Housing Authority continues to outreach to CHDO developers and all CHDOs are encouraged to apply. The Housing Authority anticipates meeting the minimum 15% CHDO requirement in the future, however if a suitable project is not found total funds for this project may be reduced due to the loss of CHDO funds if not committed within 2 years if that requirement still applies at the time.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	11 HOME rental units are expected for very low income households.
	<b>Location Description</b>	The location of housing units has yet to be determined.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See Above
	<b>21</b>	
	<b>Project Name</b>	HOME Administration Program Income PA 2020-21
	<b>Target Area</b>	SOUTHERN GLENDALE
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Housing
	<b>Funding</b>	HOME: \$120,878
	<b>Description</b>	HOME Program Income subgranted to the Administration fund.
	<b>Target Date</b>	6/30/2021

	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	N/A HOME Program Administration
	<b>Location Description</b>	City of Glendale, Community Development Department, 141 N. Glendale Ave., Room 202, Glendale, Ca 91206
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	See Above

## **AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)**

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

The City's target areas are defined by physical, social and economic conditions, which include concentrations of minority and low- and moderate-income households, areas of poverty, above average crime rates, higher concentrations of multi-family housing, and substandard housing conditions. Based on the analysis of these conditions and trends, southern Glendale is determined to be the primary target area for use of federal funds. The southern portion of the City is located south of Broadway, between San Fernando Road and the eastern boundary.

Southern Glendale will receive the largest amount of CDBG funding. An estimated 70% of the entire FY 2020-2021 CDBG and ESG funds will be used to fund social services, housing, community centers, and public improvements that will benefit low- and moderate-income residents living in southern Glendale.

### **Geographic Distribution**

<b>Target Area</b>	<b>Percentage of Funds</b>
SOUTHERN GLENDALE	70

**Table 57 - Geographic Distribution**

### **Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically**

As mentioned above and described in detail in the City's Consolidated Plan, CDBG and ESG funding will be utilized primarily in southern Glendale due to the high concentration of low income families and minority concentrations. The need for affordable housing is present throughout the City. Use of HOME funds is highly dependent upon topography (flat land suitable for multi-family development), identification of vacant (or underutilized) and properly zoned sites. The Housing Element (Chapter 5 – Resource Inventory) identifies developable sites and housing capacity for future multi-family residential development. Opportunity to purchase these sites for a reasonable cost is major determining factor of affordable housing location

### **Discussion**

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

Lower-income households continue to pay high percentage of their income for housing, compared to other income groups. A large percentage of lower-income renters tend to experience overcrowding and substandard housing conditions as housing problems. In order to help provide decent and affordable housing, and improve the social and economic status for the LMI households in Glendale, the following goals below and programs will be available during the next program year:

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	2,817
Special-Needs	0
Total	2,817

**Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	2,800
The Production of New Units	11
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	6
Total	2,817

**Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

#### Discussion

Affordable Housing – Construction was completed on Vista Grande Court, an affordable senior rental development project. Lease up was also completed on this project, including lease up of 11 HOME assisted units serving Very Low Income households. Construction was completed on Habitat Lomita, a 6 unit homeownership project. Escrow closed and 6 new first time homebuyers took ownership of the units. The Housing Authority also expects to initiate and commit funds to a new affordable housing development in 2020-21. When that project is identified the amount of funds to be committed and households to be served will be determined through an Action Plan Amendment process. The Housing Authority expects to administer approximately 2,800 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers providing provide rental assistance to those low and very low income households in 2020-21.

Although the City of Glendale through the Glendale Continuum of Care expects to administer over 180 units of permanent housing through the Continuum of Care Programs (formerly Shelter Plus Program), Rapid Re Housing program and Permanent Supportive Housing programs for formerly homeless person and to provide rental assistance to each of those households in 2018-19, these are provided with the



use of federal Continuum of Care funds and so are not listed in the chart above.

## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The City of Glendale does not have Public Housing.

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

The City of Glendale does not have Public Housing.

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

The City of Glendale does not have Public Housing.

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

The City of Glendale PHA is not designated as troubled by HUD and does not have Public Housing.

### **Discussion**

The City of Glendale does not have Public Housing

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

### **Introduction**

The City of Glendale has several collaborative partners through both the Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grant programs that are working to solve the issues of homelessness for those who are sheltered, unsheltered, chronically homeless, and those who are at risk of becoming homeless. From the results of the overall point in time counts over the last count, the overall trend of homelessness is going down. The City of Glendale has been implementing Housing First and Rapid Re-Housing program models and has been serving chronically homeless who are unsheltered. The City's Action Plan also includes goals to service the needs of non-homeless special needs population as described below

### **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**

On January 22, 2019, 243 persons were homeless according to the Glendale 2019 Homeless Count and Survey Final Report. The previous homeless count and subpopulation survey was completed in 2018 during which 260 persons were counted. A comparison of the last two counts reveals that 17 less persons were counted in 2019, which represents a decrease of 9.3%. For the first time in the City of Glendale due to a confluence of factors, including drastic increase in rents, loss of employment, and unexpected illness.

City of Glendale continues the efforts to end homelessness in our community and based on the 2019 Homeless Count results has come up with the following nine (9) recommendations:

- Using Measure S Funding to provide affordable housing to end homelessness in Glendale.
- Using Measure H Funding to prevent and end homelessness in Glendale.
- Using Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) and California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program (CESH) Funding to reduce homelessness in Glendale.
- Finish the job of ending homelessness among unsheltered veterans.
- Develop, adopt, and implement a zero-tolerance policy for children living on the streets, in vehicles, and other places not meant for human habitation.
- Completely align with a Housing First Model and low barrier approach for chronically homeless individuals and families.
- Align the current homeless services delivery system with HUD's goal of ending homelessness among women by 2020.
- Collaboration with the Glendale Police Department Community Impact Bureau and the

The City of Glendale's goal for reducing and ending homelessness will focus on supporting street outreach and engagement efforts to reach out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons). Such action will continue to focus on identifying chronically homeless persons in need of a housing first approach. Such attention will be given to the most visible and hardest-to-reach individuals. These actions will have the support of various public and private partners who can help identify, house, and provide social services in order to help implement a housing first approach. Specific outreach strategy will include:

Outreach: Provide street outreach services to homeless persons and connect clients to the continuum of care

Coordinated Entry System (CES)-Through the provision of Coordinated Entry System (CES), outreach and housing navigators are working completing the VI-SPDAT and utilizing the HMIS system to prioritize housing and help clients address barriers contributing to homelessness.

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

Specific strategies to addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons will include the following:

- Emergency Shelter: Provide year-round emergency shelter beds and year-round domestic violence crisis shelter beds to homeless persons.
- Transitional Housing: Provide transitional housing for family households at any given time.

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 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

### Homeless Survey Key Findings and Demographics

HUD requires that the total number of unsheltered and sheltered adults and children be broken down by various subpopulations including age, gender, race, ethnicity, and chronic homeless status. The following pages contain demographic information collected during the 2019 Homeless Count compared to the last homeless count in 2018.

During the 2019 Homeless Count, 243 unduplicated homeless persons were counted of which 194 are adults and 49 are children under the age of 18.

- 194 of the 243 (80%) are adults over the age of 18; of which 139 (72%) are unsheltered and 55 (28%) are sheltered;
- 
- 3 of the 55 (5%) sheltered adults and 6 of the 139 (4%) unsheltered adults are between the ages of 18 and 24;
- 
- 49 out of the 243 (20%) are children under the age of 18; of which 8 (16%) are unsheltered and 41 (84%) are sheltered;
- 
- 41 out of 49 (84%) children are sheltered; of which 16 (39%) reside in emergency shelters and 25 (61%) reside in transitional housing programs;
- 
- 108 out of 243 (44%) identify as female; 134 out of 243 (55%) identify as male; and 1 out of 243 identifies as transgender;
- 
- 62 out of the 108 (57%) are sheltered female; 33 out of the 134 (26%) are sheltered male; and 1

out of the 96 sheltered individuals identifies as transgender;

-

- 46 out of the 147 (31%) are unsheltered female; 101 out of the 147 (69%) are unsheltered male;

-

- 76 out of 194 adults (39%) are chronically homeless persons; of which 27 (36%) are participants of emergency housing program and 49 (64%) are unsheltered;

-

- 27 out of 194 (14%) of adults identify as being homeless due to domestic violence;
- 5 out of 194 (3%) are persons identifying as Veterans; of which 5 (100%) are male. 4 out of 5 (80%) are identified as Chronically Homeless Veterans.

**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**

People “at-risk” of becoming homeless include very low income individuals and families who, because of a number of barriers, are in immediate threat of becoming homeless. Among the risk factors to becoming homeless are poverty and high housing costs. In terms of subpopulations, seniors, those who are released from correctional institutions, and emancipated youth from the foster care system are especially vulnerable to becoming homeless.

The number of households “at-risk” for homelessness is directly related to poverty rates. According to the Economic Roundtable’s report Homelessness in Los Angeles, approximately one quarter of Los Angeles County residents with incomes below 50 percent of the poverty threshold become homeless at some point during the year. According to 2011-13 ACS Census data, for the City of Glendale as a whole, the total percentage of persons below poverty level was 14.7 percent, a decrease from the 15.5 poverty level from the 2000 Census. However, the poverty rates for southern Glendale residents are significantly higher with certain census tracts with 30 percent poverty rates. Although public assistance benefits do provide some help for those in poverty, General Relief benefits are usually inadequate for a person to maintain housing. According to a separate report by the Economic Roundtable, over half of the

individuals who receive General Relief experience homelessness.

Another indicator of those “at-risk” of becoming homeless is the percentage of income paid for housing or rent. Because the housing costs in Glendale are higher than many other Los Angeles communities, housing cost burden is a significant issue for Glendale low income households. A significant fraction of low income households are considered overburdened by housing costs as documented in the Consolidated Plan. The problem is most acute for renters. Many of these persons are rent burdened and are at-risk of becoming homeless if a financial emergency or job loss occurs. Glendale service providers reported that another obstacle facing the homeless “at-risk” population is underemployment or unemployment because of shifts in the local economy and a lack of viable job skills. Without the appropriate skill development, low-income households are restricted to low paying jobs without opportunity for advancement. Furthermore, some individuals and families are unaware of, or ineligible for, the job training and employment assistance resources available in the community. Other prevalent issues among the homeless “at-risk” population include lack of transportation and affordable childcare. These present difficulties in obtaining and sustaining employment.

Specific strategies will include:

- **Homeless Prevention:** Provide case management to 55 households, and serve 50 households with direct utility and rental assistance.
- **Rapid Re-Housing:** Provide case management and direct financial assistance to 5 households.
- **Reallocation:** The City of Glendale has reallocated a supportive services only program to Coordinated Entry System (CES) for servicing 761 persons.
- **Job Training Programs:** Improve utilization of the Verdugo Jobs Center, a workforce development funded one-stop employment center for skill development, job training, and employment counseling for 20 persons.

## Discussion

In terms of special needs, supportive service needs of the elderly and frail elderly will continue to be met by the City through the Senior Services program operated by the Community Services and Parks Department in collaboration with public welfare agencies such as Social Security, Department of Public Social Services, etc. In FY 2020-21, \$84,577 in General Funds will be used for (previously funded with CDBG funds) for the Senior Services program along with LA County Department of Workforce, Aging, and Community Service funds. These funds will be used for senior case management and nutrition programs (home delivered meals and congregate meals) serving an estimated total of 45,000 meals and providing case management to 200 elderly residents, and in particular frail elderly a priority service group.

Provision of rental assistance is an effective short-term way to assist very low-income renters burdened with housing overpayment. Glendale has a large elderly, and frail elderly population, with a large segment of which is on fixed income, which is faced with spending the majority of their incomes on

housing costs. Providing rental assistance will continue to be a key strategy for assisting this group of special needs households over the next year. In the summer of 2019, the City of Glendale has begun to provide special Measure S funding through local sales tax revenue to assist extremely low-income seniors with rental assistance. Glendale City Council voted to fund the Monthly Housing Subsidy Program designed to assist extremely low income disabled seniors renting in Glendale. A 2-year pilot program with a yearly allocation of approximately \$4.8 million gives priority to seniors over the age of 75. This program will assist 1,000 households with \$300 in monthly housing subsidy for 24 months.

Rental assistance is also an activity for non-homeless with special needs (persons with AIDS, disabled individuals and families with a disabled member). ). Members of these groups are seriously at risk, and often qualify for Section 8 assistance. Currently, 64% of rental assistance is provided to elderly household members and 90% is provided to disabled households each year (many of these household's overlap). The Glendale Housing Authority will continue to work with the Pasadena Housing Authority and Pasadena AIDS Service Center to facilitate access to Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) for Glendale residents. In addition, the Continuum of Care Programs will provide housing to homeless disabled persons. Supportive services for CoC program residents are provided by local service providers with expertise in the residents' disabilities



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

### **Introduction:**

**Lack of Affordable Housing Funds:** The availability of funding for affordable housing has been severely affected by the dissolution of Redevelopment in the State of California. Without redevelopment, the City lacks a steady source of funding to operate affordable housing programs. Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), one of the most significant funding sources for affordable housing, is highly competitive, and alone cannot provide enough funds for the development of affordable housing. Typically, the development of affordable housing requires multiple levels of public financing.

**Environmental Protection:** State law (California Environmental Quality Act, California Endangered Species Act) and federal law (National Environmental Protection Act, Federal Endangered Species Act) regulations require environmental review of proposed discretionary projects (e.g., subdivision maps, use permits, etc.). Costs resulting from the environmental review process are also added to the cost of housing. Furthermore, opponents often use the CEQA process to block or delay housing development.

**Local Residential Development Policies and Regulations:** Some portions of the City are subject to development constraints due to the presence of hillsides and ridgelines, oak trees, flood potential, seismic hazards, environmental issues, or other special circumstance. Hillsides, ridgelines, and floodplains must be protected from over-development in order to prevent erosion, flooding, damage from landslides, and preserve scenic views. Preservation of significant oak trees is also defined in the General Plan as a community goal because these trees are important biological resources. These constraints affect the development of all housing, not just affordable housing.

**Planning and Development Fees:** Development fees and taxes charged by local governments also contribute to the cost of housing. Application processing fees in the City of Glendale have been established by Resolution.

**Permit and Processing Procedures:** The processing time required to obtain approval of development permits is often cited as a contributing factor to the high cost of housing. Unnecessary delays add to the cost of construction by increasing land holding costs and interest payments. Single-family residences are subject to the approval of a Development Review Permit. This process generally takes two to six weeks. Multi-family residences are subject to the approval of a Development Review Permit. Multi-family residences can also be constructed in commercial zones with the approval of a CUP. This process generally takes 2-6 weeks from initial submittal to approval. The Conditional Use Permit generally takes around four to six months.

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

prevailing wage compliance.

**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**

The City works to remove barriers to affordable housing and the financial impact of efforts to protect public health and safety by taking actions to reduce costs or provide off-setting financial incentives to assist in the production of safe, high quality, affordable housing. To mitigate the impacts of these barriers, the City will:

- Apply for State and federal funding to gap finance affordable housing production and rehabilitation of existing affordable housing stock.
- Continue to streamline the environmental review process for housing developments, using available state categorical exemptions and federal categorical exclusions, when applicable.
- Continue to improve the permit processing and planning approval processes to minimize the delay in housing development in general and affordable housing development in particular.
- Continue to provide rehabilitation assistance and homeownership assistance, and to assist in the construction and preservation of affordable housing.

**Discussion:**

Annually the City of Glendale Planning Division reviews fees and charges to assure they reflect actual costs to the City of development and to determine if they are commensurate with fees and charges in other nearby jurisdictions, including Burbank and Pasadena. To date Glendale development charges and fees have been equal to or less than those of other nearby communities.

The Planning Division is also currently reviewing mixed use and commercial corridor zoning standards to assess any barriers to residential and mixed-use development. The analysis will ultimately result in code amendments that will enable projects to maximize the available residential development potential in those commercial and mixed-use zones, thereby resulting in a future increase in the amount of affordable residential units.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

The priorities for the FY 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, which form the basis for establishing objectives and outcomes in the FY 2020-2021 Action Plan, are as follows:

- Services for the Homeless
- Funding for Public Facilities
- Funding for Public Social Services
- Funding for Public/Neighborhood Improvements
- Funding for Housing

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

Over the course of the last 3 years, the (City Council) and Housing Authority have held a series of meetings & received numerous reports on affordable housing related issues impacting Glendale residents. In response, the City Council/Housing Authority has taken substantive actions aimed to help address/promote the development of more affordable housing across all segments of the community and nearly all California communities.

Those actions have led to the adoption of an Affordable Housing Strategy in December 2017, adoption of an Affordable Housing Legislative Platform in July 2018, adoption of an ordinance providing greater tenant protections under the Renters Rights Program in February 2019, and adoption of an Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance to provide for affordable units, citywide, in every new rental development of 8 units or more.

Due to loss of federal and redevelopment funding, competition for remaining limited affordable housing project development funds is even greater. Glendale works with development partners, private and nonprofit to assist in competing for leveraged development funds. Glendale is continuing to build partnerships with other communities/organizations.

The City is also finding it increasingly necessary, due to lack of vacant developable land, to create suitable development sites through assistance to developers with relocation of existing residents and demolition of existing buildings on underutilized or blighted mixed use properties. The property can then be redeveloped at a higher density and at a higher standard of development, although this also increases the overall cost of land.

Unfortunately, Housing Authority sponsored homebuyer education programs that assisted some underserved residents in reaching homeownership have been eliminated due to a loss of over 50% of affordable housing funds. In an effort to cover this gap the City now provides referrals (as requested) to

other agencies or lenders that may provide such education.

In addition to Measure S sales tax funded programs described below, a City Wide Inclusionary Fee and a Housing Mitigation Fee (on commercial Development) were adopted & are to provide additional funding for affordable housing development or require development of such units in new market rate rental apartments.

The City's Housing Division contracted with Nan McKay and Associates to review Housing Authority Section 504 policies and procedures and to review accessibility of housing offices to the public in order to improve these elements of the Housing program to better served the disabled community. The majority of the implementation of measures identified in this review was completed in 2018-19.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The City is tracking affordable housing covenants and their expiration dates within the City and contacting owners on a proactive basis to determine how to preserve affordable housing including leveraging rehabilitation funds from federal and state sources.

The City aggressively implements affordable housing density bonus programs, to provide affordable housing units in private, for profit residential developments.

The City has identified future development sites as part of the 2014-2021 Housing Element and is implementing six comprehensive program strategies to address the City's housing needs, including: Preservation and Enhancement of Existing Housing Stock, Production of Affordable Housing, Rental Assistance, Housing Services, Fair Housing, and Sustainability.

The City used the first year of receipt of sales tax revenues received under Measure S Glendale Quality of Life and Essential Services Protection Measure to purchase Tobinworld, a 1.6-acre historic property, for future affordable housing development (\$12.1 million). The City funded additional Measure S programs including the following: a Rental Rights Program (\$410,000); a Monthly Housing Rental Subsidy Program (\$4.17 million). A First Time Home Buyer Program to assist moderate and workforce income home buyers will be funded in FY 2020-21.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

On an annual basis the City is tracking lead based paint poisoning cases as identified by the Los Angeles County Health Department (within privacy limits) to determine trends and areas with increased instances of lead based paint hazards. As part of annual compliance monitoring, staff is checking to make sure that proper notification of tenants of lead based paint hazards in age appropriate buildings is taking place and is notifying property managers of mitigation measure necessary s to address any potential hazards. Multi-family rental rehabilitation programs include lead based paint hazard

mitigation measures.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The primary emphasis of the anti-poverty strategy is to raise the income of Glendale's poorest households, especially those living below the poverty level. This includes providing those households with the educational, training, supportive service and childcare opportunities that will allow them to address barriers to income and career development. Affordable housing opportunities can also allow poorer families to devote additional resources to raising their incomes and furthering their careers.

While the City has no control over the majority of the factors affecting poverty, it may be able to assist those living below the poverty line. The City supports other governmental, private, and nonprofit agencies involved in providing services to low and moderate income residents and coordinates efforts with these groups where possible to allow for more efficient delivery of services.

The community development and housing programs will emphasize the need to further reduce the number of poverty level families in the next Consolidated Plan cycle. The programs listed below describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families. The following list of programs will continue to be part of the anti-poverty strategy.

- Affordable Childcare and Youth Programs
- Public Social Services
- Employment, Training and Education (Workforce Investment Opportunity Act programs)
- Transportation
- Housing Programs
- Homeless Services
- Section 3 Employment Program

The City's affordable housing objectives for reducing poverty include increasing affordable rental opportunities through new construction, increasing affordable home ownership opportunities for first time home buyers through new construction, preserving and maintaining the existing affordable rental housing stock. These objectives and the programs which result from them, form a major component of the anti-poverty strategy by reducing the cost burden of housing, and by creating linkages with Glendale's homeless continuum of care.

Programs for providing housing and supportive services to homeless families and the strategies for increasing affordable housing for low-income and special needs households are described in the Housing

Strategies and Homeless Needs Assessment sections.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

The City's community development, homeless, and housing institutional structure and delivery system in Glendale is quite efficient. However, there are key elements in the structure and delivery system which could be improved. The City of Glendale will attempt to address these gaps through the following strategies and actions:

- Maintaining multi-purpose centers to ensure coordination and efficiency of community services;
- Coordinating youth and senior citizen programs with City and community agencies;
- Continuing involvement of housing providers and social service agencies with the Glendale Continuum of Care Committee;
- Increasing capacity building for non-profit housing and social service organizations through technical assistance and grant writing workshops;
- Increasing the dissemination of housing information to the Glendale Board of Realtors Affordable Housing groups; and
- Increasing coordination of the CDBG and CoC programs with workforce development programs, and the citywide economic development program.

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

The City will continue to collaborate with public and private housing and social service agencies to meet the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan. The City would continue to have regular technical assistance funding meetings with social service community agencies and other ongoing meetings with the Continuum of Care Committee and special coalitions such as the Glendale Healthy Start Committee, Glendale Healthier Community Coalition, Glendale Mental Health Task Force, and other special community coalitions. The City also coordinates its Economic Development activities with the Workforce Investment Opportunity Act program which directly links with private business, industries, and job developers through the Verdugo Job Center located and operated by the City of Glendale.

The City will continue to provide technical assistance and development project management coordination and assistance to nonprofit affordable housing developers as their projects request funding and proceed through permitting and construction and lease up process.

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program continues the collaborative effort with public and private housing and social service agencies to provide much needed services to the neediest populations in Glendale. Although, the majority of voucher participants are very low income elderly, disabled households, we assist the formerly homeless and those receiving VASH vouchers.

Last year, our Agency applied to a HUD NOFA and was awarded 14 Mainstream Vouchers. These new

vouchers are designed for “non-elderly persons with disabilities who are transitioning out of institutional or other segregated settings, at serious risk of institutional, homeless or at-risk of being homeless.” As defined by HUD, the type of disability these vouchers are intended to serve are developmental disabilities that lead to physical, emotional, or mental impairment. HUD’s program purchase is to take these types of clients out of institutional settings (group homes, convalescent homes, etc.) and move them into independent living with case services provided by a partner. During FY2019-2020, we partnered with Modern Support Services and Lanterman Regional Center to identify, screen and select households on the Section 8 waiting list. With the collaborate effort of these non-profits, our Agency leased 4 Mainstream Vouchers with another 7 vouchers leasing up in FY2020-21.

Our agency is unique in the amount of incoming vouchers coming from different agencies through portability. FY2019-20, 1381 portable vouchers leased up in our agency. This is possibly with the continued collaboration of other Public Housing Agencies, including the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles and LA County Development Authority.

Our Agency continues to work the Department of Veteran’s Affairs and the non-profit group New Directions, to help house and offer supportive services to VASH voucher holders. Our agency has recently collaborated with Brilliant Corners to house formerly homeless voucher holders. Long term collaborations and referrals continue with the Armenian Relief Society and Services provided through City of Glendale Community Services & Parks.

## **Discussion:**

## Program Specific Requirements

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

#### Introduction:

This section addresses the program specific requirements for the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs.

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

#### 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.	100.00%

#### HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

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

No other forms of investment are being used beyond those listed in the Plan.

The HOME New Construction Home Ownership Program with related homebuyer activities will



apply Resale Restrictions to ensure requirements of the HUD HOME rule 92.254 are met. A copy of the Resale Restrictions guideline is attached in the Grantee Unique Appendices attachment on the Administration Page. The guidelines ensure that if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability that the housing is made available for subsequent purchase only to a buyer whose family qualifies as a low income family and will use the property as the family's principal residence. The guidelines also ensure that the price at resale provides the original HOME-assisted owner a fair return on investment and ensures that the housing will remain affordable to a reasonable range of low-income homebuyers.

The Resale Restrictions were submitted with the 2016-17 Action Plan Amendment that approved the Habitat Chestnut project. The Guidelines were approved by HUD at that time. No change is proposed at this time.

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

As described in the City's Homeownership Program Guidelines the period of affordability is based on the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing. Deed restrictions in the form of Addendum to Grant Deed and HOME Deed of Trust are used to impose the resale restrictions.

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:

As described in the City's Homeownership Program Guidelines the period of affordability is based on the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing. Deed restrictions in the form of Addendum to Grant Deed and HOME Deed of Trust are used to impose the resale restrictions.

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

There are no plans to refinance existing debt secured by multi-family housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

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

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

The City of Glendale has developed the following standards in the attached Emergency Solutions

Grant Written Standards for providing assistance with ESG funds as required by 24 CFR 576.400 (e). These are initial standards that have been created in coordination with the City of Glendale Continuum of Care.

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

The City of Glendale is the Lead Agency for the Continuum of Care and serves as the lead coordinator for homeless programs for the City of Glendale. The City coordinates services for the chronically homeless persons through various organizations including Ascencia, PATH Ventures and the Salvation Army. Ascencia is the lead Coordinated Entry Services (CES) coordinator for the City of Glendale's Continuum of Care Committee and Board, and coordinates intakes and assessment services, laundry, showers, mail pick-up, on site case management for the employment, veteran's services, mental health services and housing coordination. The City of Glendale manages the rental assistances Continuum of Care program, formerly the Shelter Plus Care program and coordinates through the YWCA of Glendale and Door of Hope for homeless programming and services specifically for victims of domestic violence.

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

The City of Glendale along with the Continuum of Care Board of Directors coordinates the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Request for Proposal (RFP) process to allocate ESG funds. Both CoC and ESG notifications are released through a local RFP, which is also posted in various locations including, the City newspaper, City's website, directly mailed and emailed out to all private non-profit agencies on the CoC distribution list and is coordinated with the City's Library Department and Workforce Investment Opportunity Act (WIOA) program. A formal review of all of the RFP's are conducted by the CoC Board, including agency interviews, review of semi-annual progress reports, HMIS, outcomes, overall program capacity, financial management and coordination of CoC programs. The formal report is submitted to City Council for approval and submission to HUD.

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

The City meets this requirement.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The City of Glendale, in compliance with HEARTH Act performance measurements, will focus on outcomes and ESG performance on the following measures that impact CoC performance:

- Reduction of length of time of stay at Emergency Shelters by 10% from previous year
- Recidivism (subsequent return to homelessness)
- Access/coverage (thoroughness in reaching persons who are homeless)
- Overall reduction in number of persons who experience homelessness
- Job and income growth for persons

An evaluation of all of the proposals are conducted by the CoC Board, including agency interviews, review of semi-annual progress reports, HMIS program reporting, outcomes, overall program capacity, financial management and coordination of CoC programs. Sub-recipient homeless agencies submit quarterly reports to the City of Glendale in addition to reports from the HMIS for evaluation of program outcomes, goals and services provided on a quarterly basis. Final performance standards are reviewed and a formal report is submitted to City Council for approval and submission to HUD.

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<b>Data Source Name</b> Glendale Community Needs Assessment Survey
	<b>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</b> City of Glendale, Community Services and Parks Department, CDBG Section
	<b>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</b> Survey questions were sought to determine the level of concern and priority for social service, neighborhood improvement, and community facilities categories. The survey was made available both on-line and in hard copy form in English, Spanish, and Armenian. A total of 752 responses were received.
	<b>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</b> Survey questions were sought to determine the level of concern and priority for social service, neighborhood improvement, and community facilities categories. A total of 752 responses were received.
	<b>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</b> August 2019 to October 2019
	<b>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</b> Questions in the written survey (also on-line) sought to determine the level of concern and priority for seven general social service programs, public/neighborhood improvements, public facilities, and housing. The questionnaire asked residents to indicate whether each service provided by the City was most important to them within a particular category.
	<b>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</b> The City participated in community events to bring awareness to the consolidated plan process and to ask residents to fill out surveys. The community events included Cruise Night, GUSD Back to School Night, One Glendale Championship Game, and the Senior Emergency Preparedness Event
	<b>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</b> 752 responses were received anonymously and were asked no personal questions on demographics.