



2024-2028 Consolidated Plan

DRAFT

City of Hollywood
2600 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, FL 33020- 4807

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Hollywood is an entitlement community as designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and granted Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program funds annually to help fund local community development and housing programs that primarily benefit low- to moderate-income (LMI) households and special need groups in the city. CDBG funds may be used for public facilities and infrastructure improvement projects, public services, economic development opportunities, and affordable housing programs such as housing rehabilitation. HOME funds are used to fund affordable housing development and preservation of homeowner or renter housing.

As a requirement to receive HUD federal CDBG and HOME funding, the City is required to prepare a Consolidated Plan every five years and an Annual Action Plan (AAP) each year describing the activities and goals that it plans to pursue and undertake with CDBG and HOME funds. The Consolidated Plan is designed to help entitlement grantees such as the City of Hollywood to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. The Consolidated Plan is carried out through subsequent AAPs, which provide a concise summary of the actions, activities, and specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the Consolidated Plan.

The City is also required to provide citizens with an opportunity to participate in the development and planning of the AAP each year. Public hearings help gauge community development needs and establish funding priorities for current and future projects. They also review the program's performance and affirmatively further fair housing. This Consolidated Plan provides an outline of the CDBG and HOME program's activities, goals, and objectives that the City plans to undertake and support over the next five years.

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

Overview

The City of Hollywood has developed its strategic plan based on an analysis of the data presented in the Needs Assessment, the Market Analysis, and the community participation process which includes consultation of local agencies and nonprofit organizations. Through these efforts, the City has identified five (5) priority needs and associated goals to address these needs. Over the 5-Year plan period, the City will work to accomplish the following outcomes, which are listed by Priority Need:

Priority Need: Public Facilities & Infrastructure

1A Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure

Expand and improve public infrastructure through activities for LMI persons and households. Activities will include improvements to infrastructure in the jurisdiction, such as roadway resurfacing, expansion of sidewalks in low/mod areas, and improvements to curbs and ramps on sidewalks for ADA compliance.

5-Year Goal - Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50,000 Persons Assisted

1B Improve Access to Public Facilities

Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Funds will be used to improve recreational parks and community centers throughout the City.

5-Year Goal - Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50,000 Persons Assisted

Priority Need: Economic Development

2A Small Business Assistance

Provide technical and financial assistance to small businesses. Through work programs, activities will increase job training and employment readiness. The City may also fund commercial property improvement projects including acquisition, construction and rehab of commercial buildings.

5-Year Goal - Businesses assisted: 50 Businesses Assisted.

Priority Need: Affordable Housing Development & Preservation

3A Affordable Rental Housing Development

Increase affordable rental housing opportunities for LMI households through acquisition, construction of new rental housing, and rehab of existing structures for affordable rentals.

5-Year Goal - Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Units & Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Units

3B Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Increase affordable rental housing opportunities for LMI households through direct financial rental assistance.

5-Year Goal - Tenant-based rental assistance: 100 Households Assisted

3C CHDO Housing Development

Support CHDO affordable housing development activities, which may include the construction and rehabilitation of owner and renter housing.

5-Year Goal - Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Units

3D Housing Rehab

Provide for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation that will benefit LMI households. Rehab activities may include minor structural repairs, sewer system repairs, HVAC, and other repairs related to urgent health and safety concerns.

5-Year Goal - Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Units

3E Purchase Assistance

Provide direct homeownership assistance for eligible LMI homebuyers. Activities may include providing closing costs and down payment assistance.

5-Year Goal - Direct Financial Assistance to 40 Household Housing Units

Priority Need: Public Services

4A Supportive Services for LMI & Special Need

Provide vital services for LMI and special needs persons. Public services may include fair housing awareness, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, elderly programs, homeless prevention services, employment programs, and childcare services.

5-Year Goal - Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5,000 Persons Assisted

Priority Need: Effective Program Management

5A Effective Program Management

Effective program management of HUD grant programs will ensure compliance with each respective grant and its regulations and that programs meet their established objectives.

5-Year Goal - Other: 2 Other

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Hollywood, with other public, private, and non-profit community housing providers and non-housing service agencies, has made significant contributions to provide safe, decent, and affordable housing and improve the quality of life for residents. However, improvements to public infrastructure, public facilities, public services, economic development opportunities, and the need for more affordable housing opportunities remain some of the most prolific issues facing Hollywood, as documented by the current Consolidated Plan and the most recent Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER provides an assessment of progress towards the five-year goals and the one-year goals of HUD entitlement CDBG and HOME grants. The most recent PY 2022 CAPER reports the following highlights by priority:

HOUSING: Affordable housing programs are a high priority for Hollywood and are funded by CDBG and HOME. CDBG funds were used to assist 33 LMI households with housing rehabilitation activities, and HOME funds were used to assist 20 LMI renter households with tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA). Five LMI renters were also assisted through the development of new affordable rental units at the Pinnacle at Peace Field development located at 2110 Adams St. The City will continue to address this need and prioritize affordable housing assistance.

PUBLIC SERVICES: The City's public services assisted 1,055 LMI individuals in PY 2022. These activities include senior services, services for persons with disabilities, youth services, services for victims of domestic violence, employment training, homeless services, and food banks. The City has met its established goals for this priority.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS: The City continued improving various neighborhood facilities and parks in low-income areas in Hollywood, including installing picnic tables, water stations, and AEDs. These improvements benefitted an estimated 37,150 people living in these areas. The City has met its established goals for this priority.

CARES (CDBG-CV): In response to small businesses greatly impacted by the pandemic, the City assisted another 71 businesses and helped them retain staff. Direct financial assistance provided during this time helped these small businesses with the working capital needed to remain open. Subsistence payments to help LMI families avoid eviction due to economic setbacks caused by COVID-19 were also provided for 19 LMI households.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

In accordance with the City of Hollywood's Citizen Participation Plan, the City shall assure that citizens, local nonprofits, public agencies, and other interested parties are provided with the appropriate information on programs and activities covered by the ConPlan, AAP, CAPER performance report, and any substantial amendments made to these documents. Copies of the proposed and adopted AAP, along with any supporting documentation, shall be provided to the public in a timely manner, in a form accessible to persons with disabilities, upon request, and at reasonable costs to encourage public comment and input.

Prior to submission of the Consolidated Plan and first year PY 2024 AAP to HUD, the City shall make available to citizens, units of local governments, public and private agencies, and other interested parties' information that is required for the development of the plan. Such information, at a minimum, includes the amount of assistance in covered programs the jurisdiction expects to receive, the range of activities that can be undertaken in the covered programs, an estimate of the amount of assistance that will benefit persons of very low- and low- income, and plans to minimize displacement of persons and assistance available to those persons who may be displaced.

The Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) is to act as the primary point of community contact and citizen participation. The CDAB is to consist of up to eleven (11) members appointed by the City Commission. Priority is to be given to the selection of persons residing in areas of the jurisdiction that, according to the most recent data provided by the United States Census Bureau, have concentrations greater than fifty-one percent (51%) of low- and moderate-income persons, as defined by HUD, residing therein. The CDAB is to be responsible for overseeing the City's citizen participation requirements set forth at 24 CFR 91.105 for HUD's Community Planning and Development programs. These responsibilities include the review of and recommendations concerning proposed activities under these programs,

reflecting the views and general consensus of the areas of the City they represent. The CDAB will also serve in an advisory capacity to the City Commission with regard to all phases of these programs.

For the Consolidated Plan and PY 2024 AAP, the following citizen participation outreach efforts were made:

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: The City will hold a public comment period from **May 22, 2024**, through **June 24, 2024**, to give citizens an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft plan. The proposed plan can be viewed at 2600 Hollywood Boulevard, Old Library, Hollywood, FL 33020, Monday through Thursday, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; telephone (954) 921-3271. All interested agencies, groups and persons who wish to comment on the draft plan are invited to submit written comments to the Division of Community Development at the above address or electronically to dbiederman@hollywoodfl.org.

PUBLIC HEARING: The City of Hollywood CDAB held a Public Hearing to receive community feedback on housing and community development priority needs on **December 13, 2023, at 6:00 pm** at the Boulevard Heights Community Center located at 6770 Garfield St.

The City of Hollywood CDAB will hold a Public Hearing on the proposed AAP on **June 12, 2024, at 6:00 pm** in Hollywood City Hall, 2600 Hollywood Blvd. Room 215. For more information on how to participate at the public hearings please email dbiederman@hollywoodfl.org.

COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER SURVEYS:

The City held a community survey online to gather public input on the housing and community development priority needs in Hollywood. The link to the survey can be found at:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Hollywood-Community>

The City held a nonprofit stakeholder survey online to gather public input on the housing and community development priority needs in Hollywood. The link to the survey can be found at:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Hollywood-Stakeholder>

5. Summary of public comments

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: A summary of comments will be provided after the comment period.

PUBLIC HEARING (Dec 13, 2023): A summary of comments is included in Table 4 of the AP-15 and in the AD-25 Citizen Participation Attachment.

PUBLIC HEARING (June 12, 2024): A summary of comments will be provided after the public hearing.

COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER SURVEYS: A summary of survey results will be included after the citizen participation process.

All comments and views will be accepted at the public hearing and public comment period review process. The PR-15 Participation summarizes outreach efforts.

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

All comments or views are welcome at the public hearing and public comment period.

7. Summary

The Consolidated Plan is comprised of several sections, including an assessment of the current housing and community needs of the area, a section detailing the needs of homeless individuals, a description of the publicly supported housing needs, information on the citizen participation process, a Strategic Plan, and the PY 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP). The Strategic Plan is an essential component of the Consolidated Plan, outlining the objectives and outcomes necessary to meet the identified needs. The PY 2024 AAP is the first of five annual action plans, which will detail how federal resources will be allocated each year to achieve the objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan. Additionally, each AAP will be evaluated to see the City's performance in meeting the Consolidated Plan's objectives. At the end of each program year, the City will complete a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Review (CAPER).

Not only are the priority needs in the city identified through the needs assessment and market analysis, but the City of Hollywood also determines these needs through a citizen participation process, which includes engagement with community nonprofit organizations and with members of the community.

Primary data sources for the Consolidated Plan include 2008-2012 & 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), 2023 Point in Time Count and Housing Inventory Chart, Inventory Management System/PIH Information Center (PIC), HUD Income Limits, HUD Fair Market Rents and HOME Rent Limits and other local data sources. Data for map analysis came from the 2018-2022 ACS.

A disparity exists between data tables throughout the plan in that tables that utilize ACS containing 2018-2022 data, and tables that utilize CHAS containing 2016-2020 data. At the time of writing, only 2016-2020 CHAS data was available from HUD. However, 2018-2022 ACS data was available, and the City has opted to utilize the most current data source where possible. Incongruences in the source years were outweighed by the more accurate demographic and housing picture painted by the most recent ACS data.

Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

The City of Hollywood completed an update to its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) in November 2010. The AI identifies systemic or structural issues that limit people's ability to take advantage of the full range of housing that should be available to them. While the AI has not been updated since, the City is in the process of planning for the development of the AFH Equity Plan that was noticed by HUD

on February 9, 2023. This Equity Plan will provide a fair housing analysis, goals, and strategy, as well as community engagement. The Equity Plan will answer questions on demographics, segregation and integration, racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAP), access to community assets, access to affordable housing opportunities, access to homeownership and economic opportunity, and local/state policies and practices that impact fair housing in Hollywood. For a list of impediments and strategies identified in the AI, please see section SP-55 and AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	HOLLYWOOD	Community Development Division
HOME Administrator	HOLLYWOOD	Community Development Division

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Hollywood Community Development Division is responsible for planning, administering, reporting, and operating CDBG and HOME funds received from HUD.

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

1. Introduction

The City of Hollywood shares common borders with unincorporated Broward County and the cities of Dania Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hallandale, Miramar, Pembroke Park, Pembroke Pines, and the Town of Davie. Hollywood maintains inter-local agreements with each of these governmental entities. In addition, the City interacts formally and informally with numerous state and regional agencies, utility companies, authorities, and special districts for the provision and regulation of services. Each year, the City coordinates with local nonprofits and agencies in the development of the plan through consultation and the application process, which informs the City of the community and housing development needs in Hollywood.

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

The City of Hollywood is the lead responsible agency developing the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan and first-year 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP) and utilizes information from community service and housing providers to develop the plan. Coordination of activities is a vital component in how the City will develop its strategy, address the priorities of the community, and fund activities to meet the goals in the plan. The list of agencies reviewed includes housing providers, social service agencies that target low/mod income households, and special needs groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those experiencing homelessness.

The City also works with the City of Fort Lauderdale, which has administrative authority over HOPWA grant allocations. In its role as lead agency, the City of Fort Lauderdale cooperates with the partners of the Continuum of Care (CoC) institutional delivery system, including the City of Hollywood, to coordinate the funding of eligible non-profit organizations that provide comprehensive services for persons and families affected by HIV+/AIDS. The City of Hollywood Social Service Coordinator pre-screens clients for reentry into the delivery system to expedite these services.

High-speed internet access remains a need for many low-income households in the city. To help bridge this digital divide, the Hollywood Branch Broward County Library offers a 24-seat computer lab for public use and free classes for all technical abilities. Hollywood does not have significant gaps in broadband coverage. However, the vast majority of the city, including LMI areas, does not have multiple internet provider options.

The City of Hollywood takes the lead in administering HUD CPD grant programs. Concurrently, the Office of Emergency Management aids all city departments in addressing Hollywood's preparedness, response,

recovery, and mitigation requirements. This office facilitates the coordination of information and resources among city departments, partner agencies, volunteer organizations, and the community.

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 Miami Rescue Mission's Broward Outreach Centers, also known as The Caring Place, was first established in 1992. Broward Outreach Center, located in Hollywood and the Miami Centers, serves over 1,300 men, women, and children each day. There are approximately 800 people enrolled in the residential life-changing programs, such as comprehensive services and long-term transitional shelter for its clientele. The City of Hollywood has contributed CDBG funds for the expansion of this facility to include a Women and Children's Shelter and the operation of a Scholastic Success Program for Homeless Children. In addition, the City of Hollywood funds agencies that offer services specifically targeted to persons and families exiting CoC funded programs to prevent re-occurrences of homelessness.

The CoC manages a Coordinated Entry and Assessment System that helps those experiencing homelessness, such as chronically homeless individuals and families, unaccompanied youth, veterans, and those who are difficult to serve quickly link with housing services and programs. This system is the main coordination tool in the region and helps to meet each individual or family's unique situation while also helping to avoid duplication of services.

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

Because of the complexity and regional nature of the special needs populations in the area, the City will strive to support the development and expansion of facilities to address these needs through the coordination of efforts with other units of local government, including Broward County. This cooperative approach will better enable social service agencies to secure adequate funding for the special needs of families with children, the homeless, those threatened with homelessness, and those not capable of achieving independent living. The City will support grant applications by social services and other non-profit agencies that meet needs identified in this Consolidated Plan, provided the organizations demonstrate the capacity to implement the proposed activities.

The Broward County Homeless Partnership Initiative (CoC) is the lead agency for the regional Continuum of Care and distributes ESG funds. The CoC lead also uses the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a web-based software application that collects demographic information and service outcome information on people served. HMIS records and stores client-level information about the numbers, characteristics, and information of the homeless population that receives assistance over time.

In updating the Strategic Regional Policy Plan (SRPP) for South Florida, the South Florida Regional Planning Council sought the input of all local jurisdictions in the region, which includes Dade, Broward, and Monroe Counties, as well as interested agencies, organizations, and individuals in order to identify those strategic issues which most impact the region. The SRPP established strategic regional goals and policies designed to move the region toward becoming a livable, sustainable, and competitive community. This strategy recognizes a set of interrelated issues requiring a systematic approach of coordinated actions on the part of all involved to achieve meaningful resolutions.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, and organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Other government - County Regional organization Continuum of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City continues to be engaged with the agency in the development and implementation of the plan. During the development of the Consolidated Plan, the Broward County Homeless Initiative was consulted to determine strengths and/or gaps in the institutional delivery system, homeless count, homeless facilities and needs of the at-risk community. It was determined that the services provided were comprehensive enough to service the needs of the target communities, however, the lack of funding limits the number that can be served.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Hollywood Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City continues to be engaged with the agency in the development and implementation of the plan. During the development of the Consolidated Plan, the Hollywood Housing Authority was consulted to determine strengths and/or gaps in the institutional delivery system and needs of the at-risk community.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	HOLLYWOOD
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Employment Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City Community Development Division is the lead agency of the plan. The Community Development Division works closely with other City departments to serve low- to moderate- income households and special need groups such as Emergency Management for hurricane preparedness and Public Works for facilities and street maintenance.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Hollywood Branch Library
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Hollywood Branch Library offers free WiFi and public use computers. The library also has the Gear to Go program which offers WiFi hotspots, tablets, and laptops to residents to borrow for up to 30 days. These services help to bridge the digital divide in Hollywood, and in particular for low- to moderate-income households.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Hollywood Office of Emergency Management
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	City of Hollywood Office of Emergency Management supports the community development department to ensure the safety of Hollywood residents and businesses during all emergencies. Hollywood Emergency Management serves Hollywood's preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation needs by coordinating information and resources between City departments, partner agencies, volunteer organizations, and the community.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Center for Independent Living
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Center for Independent Living consulted with community development needs through the application process. The agency is a CDBG grant recipient.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Covenant House

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency consulted with community development needs through the application process. The agency is a CDBG grant recipient.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Goodman Jewish Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Families
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Public Services
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency consulted with community development needs through the application process. The agency is a CDBG grant recipient.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Russel Life Skills and Reading Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency consulted with community development needs through the application process. The agency is a CDBG grant recipient.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Second Chance Society
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Homeless Non-profit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Strategy

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency consulted with community development needs through the application process. The agency is a CDBG grant recipient.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Women in Distress of Broward County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Homeless Services-Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The agency consulted with community development needs through the application process. The agency is a CDBG grant recipient.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Broward Behavioral Health Coalition (BBHC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	BBHC provides a comprehensive system of care for substance use, mental health, and co-occurring disorders for individuals in Broward County. The City continues to be engaged with the agency in the development and implementation of the plan.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Children's Services Council of Broward County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Families
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CDC of Broward County funds over a hundred programs that serve children and families, advocates for policies that protect the interests of future generations and provides leadership that brings the child-serving community together. The City continues to be engaged with the agency in the development and implementation of the plan.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Broward County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Families Services- Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	United Way of Broward County provides health programs, education programs and financial prosperity programs in the community. The City continues to be engaged with the agency in the development and implementation of the plan.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Broward Healthy Start Coalition, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Services-Families
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Broward Healthy Start Coalition, Inc. supports new mothers and babies to reduce infant mortality and morbidity, reduce the number of low birth weight and preterm births, and Improve maternal and child health developmental outcomes. The City continues to be engaged with the agency in the development and implementation of the plan.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	The Caring Place at Broward Outreach Centers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Broward Outreach Centers (The Caring Place) provides emergency shelter, residential programs, job training, education & computer literacy classes, healthcare, transitional housing, permanent housing, employment opportunities for homeless men, women, and children as well as programs for “at-risk” youth. The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	HOPE South Florida, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Hope South Florida provides a range of services including rapid re-housing, day respite centers, mail room services, shared meals, and mobile shower units to empower individuals and families facing homelessness with the tools, motivation, and support needed to achieve life-changing transformations. The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	TaskForce Fore Ending Homelessness

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	TaskForce Fore Ending Homelessness provides proactive outreach services, referral services, and permanent housing solutions to help homeless individuals and families achieve stability. The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Enrichment Collaboration
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Families Services- Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Community Enhancement Collaboration (CEC) provides various food distribution programs including a client choice food pantry, pet food distribution, senior shopping food program, home food deliveries, and a mobile pantry drive-thru to support individuals and families in need in the Hollywood area. The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	Hispanic Unity of Florida
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services- Education Services- Employment Services-Families
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Hispanic Unity of Florida provides a wide range of services including education programs, economic development initiatives, civic engagement activities, legal assistance, and health and public benefits support to empower South Florida's diverse community. The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	HOMES, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services- Education Services- Employment Services-Families Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Broward
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Hollywood Police Athletic Club
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Children

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	First Call for Help of Broward, dba 211- Broward
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Families Services- Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	The Pantry of Broward
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Families Services- Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	Hollywood Community Church/Open Heart Food Pantry
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Families Services- Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Hollywood Youth Athletic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Junior Achievement of South Florida, Inc
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Manos de Misericordia
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Families Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
30	Agency/Group/Organization	Liberia Economic and Social Development, Inc.

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment Services-Families Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
31	Agency/Group/Organization	The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Families Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.
32	Agency/Group/Organization	PAPALOTL (BUTTERFLY) PROJECT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Families Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization consulted on housing and community development needs through the stakeholder survey.

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

All comments were welcome. No agency types were intentionally not consulted.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership	The goals of the City Strategic Plan are consistent with the goals of the CoC, which is to end homelessness in the region.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	City of Hollywood	The AI identifies systemic or structural issues that limit city residents' ability to take advantage of the full range of housing that should be available to them. The strategies in the AI are consistent with the goals in the SP.
Housing Broward: 10-Year Affordable Housing Master Plan	Broward County	The goals of the City Strategic Plan align with the Master Plan to address affordable housing needs.

Table 3 – Other local/regional/federal planning efforts

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

The City of Hollywood's boundaries intersect with unincorporated Broward County and the municipalities of Dania, Davie, Fort Lauderdale, Hallandale, Miramar, Pembroke Park, and Pembroke Pines. Through inter-local agreements, the City maintains formal relationships with each of these governmental bodies. Additionally, the City engages in both formal and informal interactions with various state and regional agencies, utility companies, authorities, and special districts to facilitate the delivery and oversight of services.

Narrative (optional):

The City of Hollywood works with Broward County in several areas to coordinate for the plan including consultation and engagement in regional initiatives such as the Continuum of Care. Housing providers help with the development and preservation of affordable housing in the City. The city departments, as well as local nonprofits, also work closely together to implement services for LMI and special needs groups. Through these efforts, the City is able to address priority needs in the community and meet the goals in this plan.

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 the citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Citizen participation is vital to the success of the City of Hollywood's community development and planning programs. The jurisdiction continues to work with key non-profit organizations in encouraging the participation of the citizens they serve, including many low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents who are the primary targets of HUD-funded programs. The citizen participation process is designed to encourage all citizens, including LMI persons and those with special needs, such as the elderly and those with a disability, to participate in determining housing and community development needs in the community. In order to receive as much feedback as possible the City made the plan available through a public hearing and a 30-day public comment review period.

A list of efforts to gather public feedback is displayed in the Citizen Participation Outreach table below.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL
1	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The City of Hollywood CDAB held a Public Hearing to receive community feedback on housing and community development priority needs on December 13, 2023, at 6:00 pm at the Boulevard Heights Community Center located at 6770 Garfield St.	The community comments highlighted the need for rental subsidies and equity partnerships to combat homelessness, transitional housing for domestic violence survivors, collaborative efforts among providers, and funding support for youth athletics, and affordable single-family homes for seniors, particularly in Liberia. Additional details on the comments	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
				received are included in the attachments.		
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The City of Hollywood CDAB will hold a Public Hearing on the proposed AAP on June 12, 2024, at 6:00 pm in Hollywood City Hall, 2600 Hollywood Blvd. Room 215. For more information on how to participate at the public hearings please email dbiederman@hollywoodfl.org .	A summary of comments will be included after the public hearing.	All comments are accepted.	
3	Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad community	The City will hold a public comment period from May 22, 2024, through June 24, 2024 , to give citizens an opportunity to review and make comments on the draft plan The proposed plan can be viewed at 2600 Hollywood Boulevard, Old Library, Hollywood, Fl. 33020, Monday through Thursday, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; telephone (954) 921-3271. The draft plan is also posted on the City website at: www.hollywoodfl.com . All interested agencies, groups and persons who wish to comment on the draft plan are invited to submit written comments to the Division of Community Development at the above address or electronically to dbiederman@hollywoodfl.org .	A summary of comments will be included after the public comment period.	All comments are 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
4	Community Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	An online community survey was held to give citizens an opportunity to prioritize the housing and community development needs in the City. The link can be found at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Hollywood-Community	A summary of responses will be included after the citizen participation process.	All comments are accepted.	
5	Stakeholder Survey	Non-targeted/broad community Nonprofit Organizations	An online stakeholder survey was held to give local nonprofit agencies and local government entities an opportunity to prioritize the housing and community development needs in the City. The link can be found at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Hollywood-Stakeholder	A summary of responses will be included after the citizen participation process.	All comments are accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs in the City of Hollywood by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. To ensure the most efficient and effective use of resources the City must first assess the needs of the community. Developing a picture of the current needs in the city begins by looking at broad trends in population, area median income, number of households, and other economic and social indicators. The next step is to examine those data points with a more nuanced analysis of variables such as family and household dynamics, race, and housing problems.

A key goal of the Needs Assessment is to identify the nature and prevalence of housing problems experienced by the city's residents. The HUD-identified housing problems assessed are:

- Cost-burdened households
- Substandard housing
- Overcrowding

The area's public housing, homeless, and non-homeless special housing needs are also discussed. Finally, non-housing community development needs, such as public services and public facilities, are considered. Furthermore, these housing problems are compared to economic and demographic indicators to discern if certain groups carry a disproportionate burden.

The Needs Assessment provides a foundation for the rest of the Consolidated Plan. The information gathered and analyzed here helps set the priorities for both the Action Plan and Strategic Plan. It is necessary to understand how things have changed and how they stand now to make wise decisions about how to use resources in the future. Understanding the magnitude and prevalence of these issues in the varying communities in the City is crucial in setting evidence-based priorities for entitlement programs.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The housing needs of a community are, like all facets in the market economy, a product of supply and demand. However, determining the factors that impact supply and demand is much more complicated than building one house for one household. Changes in population, household size, availability of rental housing, income, and the condition of a property all work to shift the community's housing needs.

According to the most recent data, the city population has grown by approximately 7.5% since 2012, a rate slightly higher than the national growth rate of 7.1% during the same time period. The number of households grew by a similar amount, 6.9%. The median household income increased by 34.9%, a rate that is less than the national rate of 41.7%. However, when adjusted for inflation the purchasing power in the city only increased by 7%. This points to a slower growth in the economic position for households earning median income.

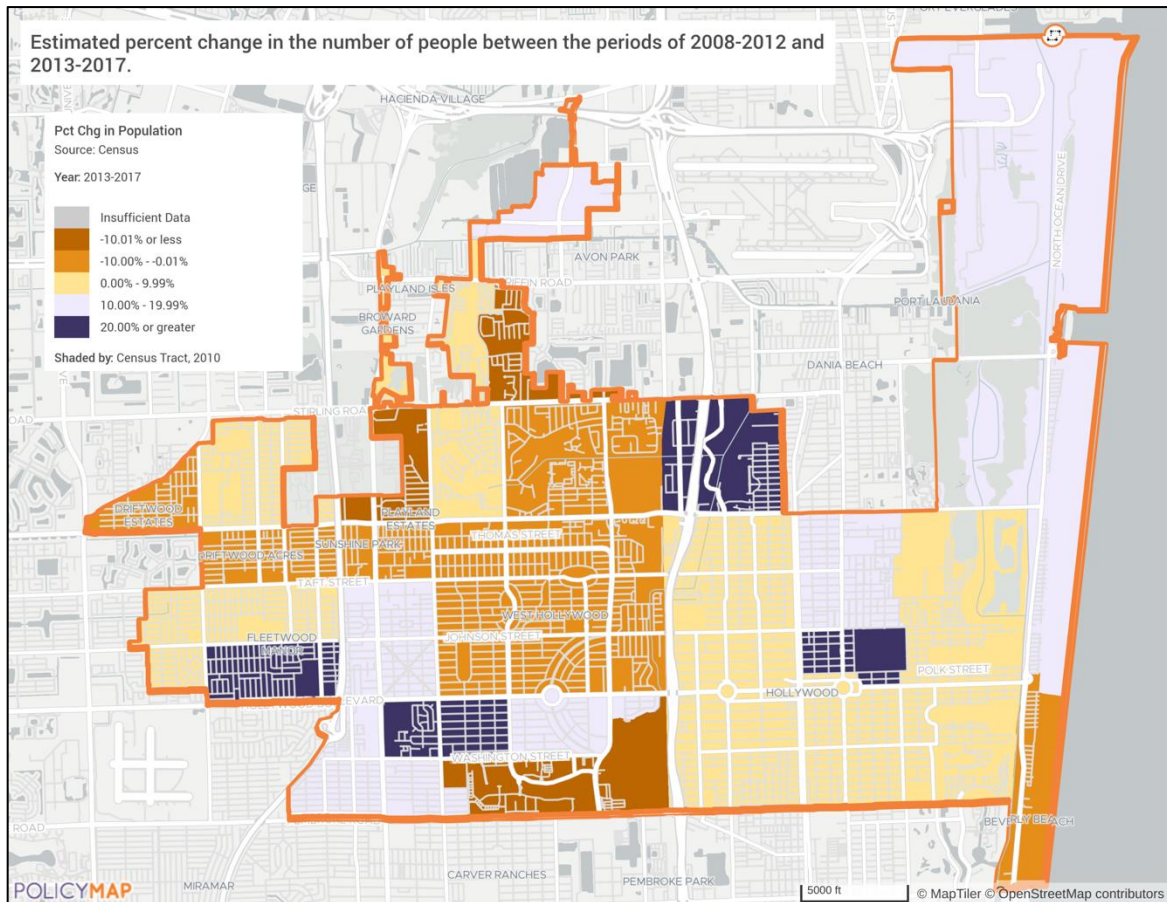
Demographics	Base Year: 2012	Most Recent Year: 2022	% Change
Population	142,060	152,764	7.5%
Households	56,265	60,138	6.9%
Median Income	\$45,942	\$61,958	34.9%

Table 1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2008-2012, 2018-2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

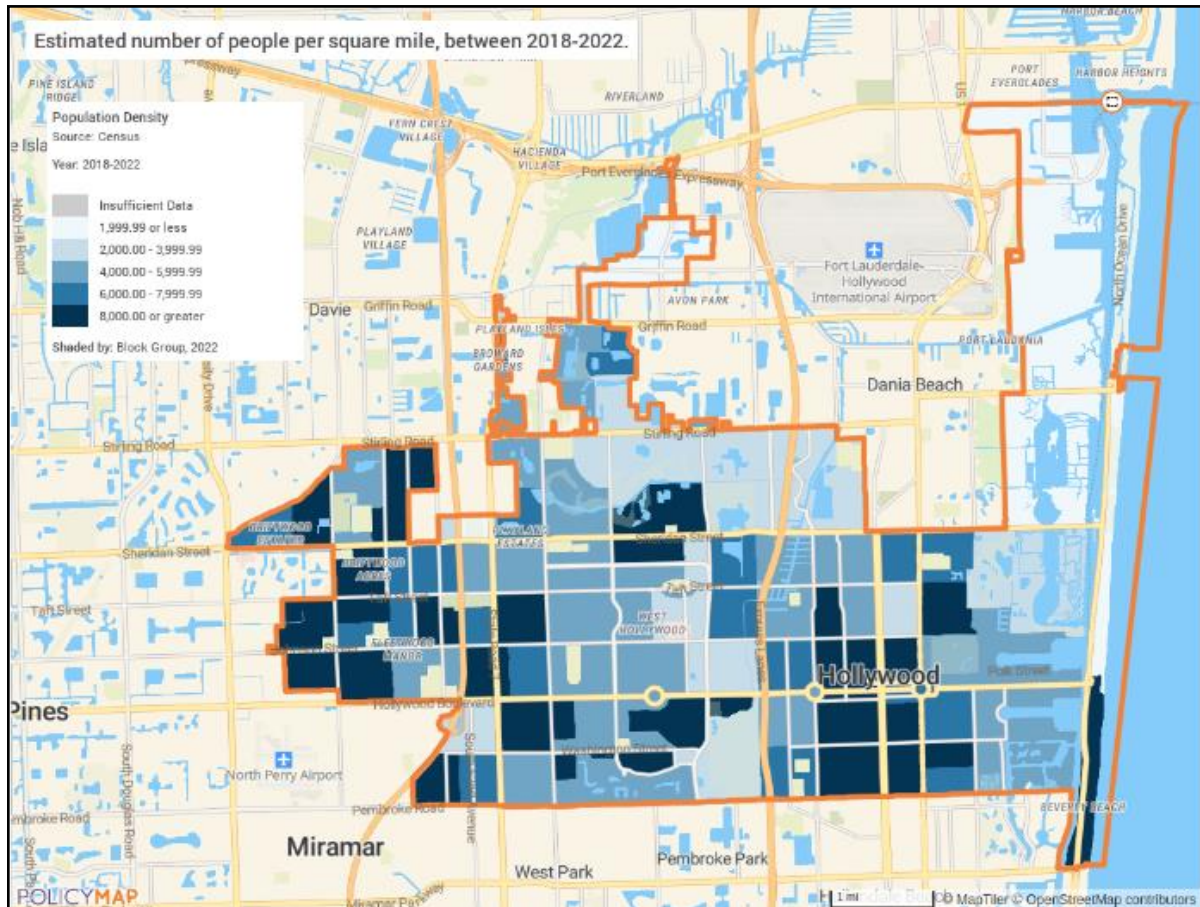
Population

Within the city there has been a growing population, but that growth has not occurred uniformly. Some areas have grown quickly while others have seen a decrease in overall population. This population shift also reflects economic factors with high poverty in some areas and low poverty in others. These differences are looked at in this section, as well as additional important factors such as housing problems and populations in need of support.



Population Change

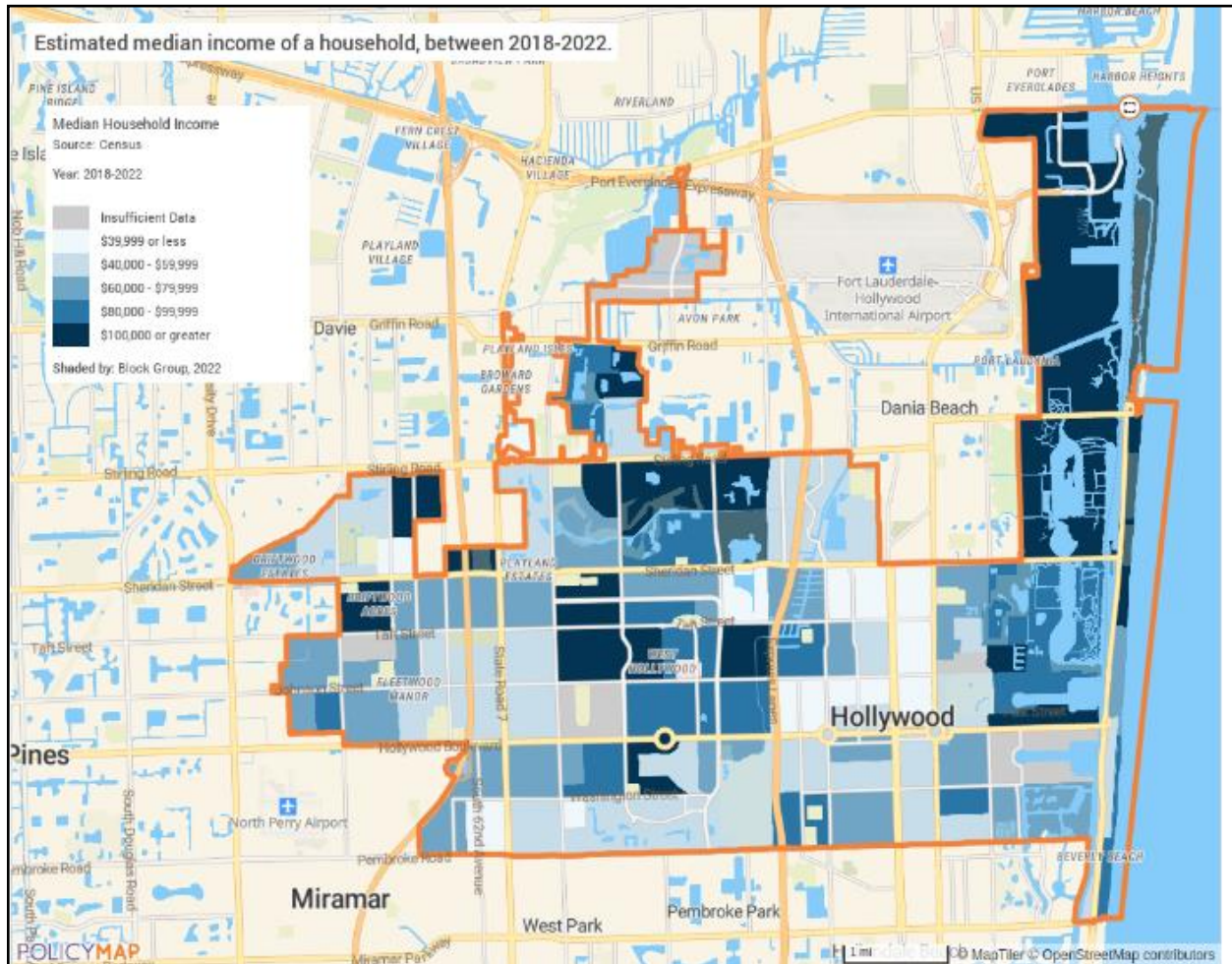
The below map shows the population density for the city. Density varies throughout the city, however, the western part of the city and downtown have denser populations. These differences should be kept in mind when looking at areas with a concentration of housing problems or minority households.



Population Density

Median Household Income

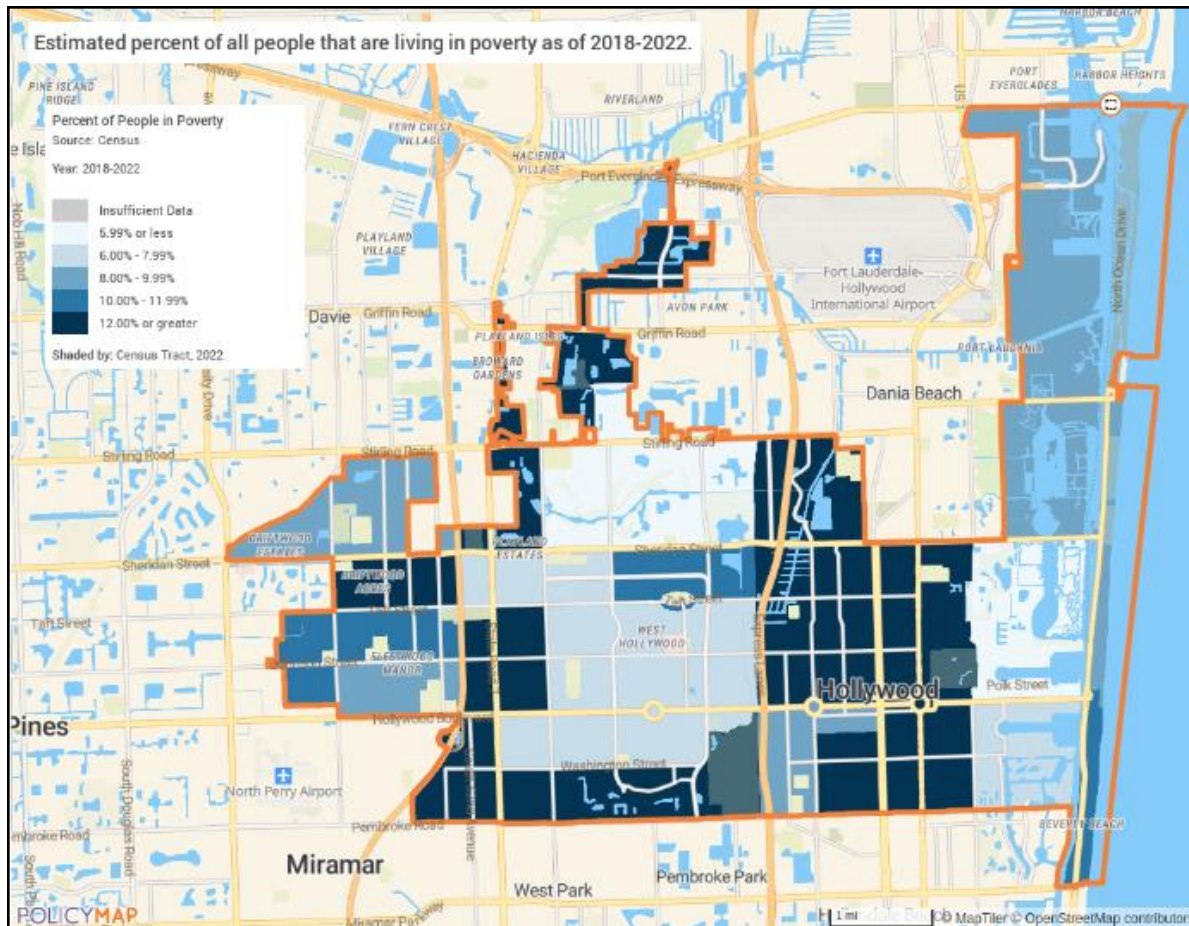
The map below displays the Median Household Income (MHI) throughout the City. In 2022, the MHI was \$61,958. Areas shaded the lightest blue represent census tracts with the lowest MHI, less than \$40,000. The MHI increases in \$10,000 increments as the shading gets darker. MHI is lowest north of downtown and highest along the beach and the West Hollywood neighborhood. The areas with the lowest median income correlate with the areas with concentrations of Black or African American and Hispanic households. The relationship between economic indicators and race or ethnicity is discussed throughout this document.



Median Household Income

Poverty

The map below displays the percentage of the population who live below the poverty level by census tract. Predictably, there is a strong correlation between tracts with a relatively low median income and tracts with a high poverty rate. The areas with the highest poverty rate, over 12%, are found primarily downtown and in the southwest area of the city.



Poverty Rate

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	8,545	9,080	12,470	6,515	20,485
Small Family Households	2,370	3,600	5,775	2,885	10,450
Large Family Households	130	490	635	395	1,695
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,120	1,775	3,015	1,450	5,170
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,920	1,290	1,565	770	1,740
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	870	1,305	1,520	765	2,579

Table 2 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Number of Households

The above table breaks down family dynamics and income in the jurisdiction using 2016-2020 CHAS data. Families are grouped into one of five categories based on what their income is compared to the Household Area Median Family Income (HAMFI):

0-30% HAMFI = Extremely Low-Income

>30-50% HAMFI = Very Low-Income

>50-80% HAMFI = Low-Income

>80-100% HAMFI = Low and Moderate-Income

>100% HAMFI = Upper Income

Small families are more prevalent than large family households (HUD defines a large family as one with 5 or more members), which follows the trend of smaller average household size in the region and the nation as a whole. There appears to be a correlation between household type and income. Households with a person over 62 years old or a child 6 years or younger are more likely to be higher income.

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	320	95	45	40	500	20	75	80	50	225
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	120	160	225	25	530	35	70	165	45	315
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	135	315	350	70	870	65	75	115	90	345
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,375	2,510	530	20	6,435	2,015	1,620	895	155	4,685
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	230	1,725	3,105	875	5,935	560	945	1,900	1,010	4,415
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	375	0	0	0	375	375	0	0	0	375

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2013-2017 CHAS
Source:

Housing Needs Summary

Cost burden is a common trend in many communities across the state and nation today and is the most significant housing issue in the city. According to the 2020 CHAS data there were 12,370 renters and 9,100 homeowners in the 0% to 100% AMI range spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs (100% AMI is the area median income). CHAS data does not provide cost burden for all income groups. However, the 2018-2022 ACS data can be used to determine how many households were cost burdened in all groups. According to the 2018-2022 American Community Survey (DP04), 13,060 homeowners and 14,728 renters are cost burdened.

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	4,180	4,805	4,255	1,025	14,265	2,695	2,785	3,160	1,350	9,990
Having none of four housing problems	525	220	1,970	1,820	4,535	395	1,265	3,085	2,320	7,065
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	375	0	0	0	375	375	0	0	0	370

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

Severe Housing Problems

Severe housing problems are significantly less common than standard housing problems, but they are still present in the community. Extremely low-income households are particularly likely to have a severe housing problem. In total, approximately 24,000 households have a severe housing problem.

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	125	100	1,105	1,330	100	395	1,575	2,070
Large Related	0	10	90	100	35	15	160	210
Elderly	245	60	120	425	210	520	675	1,405
Other	90	45	815	950	10	205	235	450
Total need by income	460	215	2,130	2,805	355	1,135	2,645	4,135

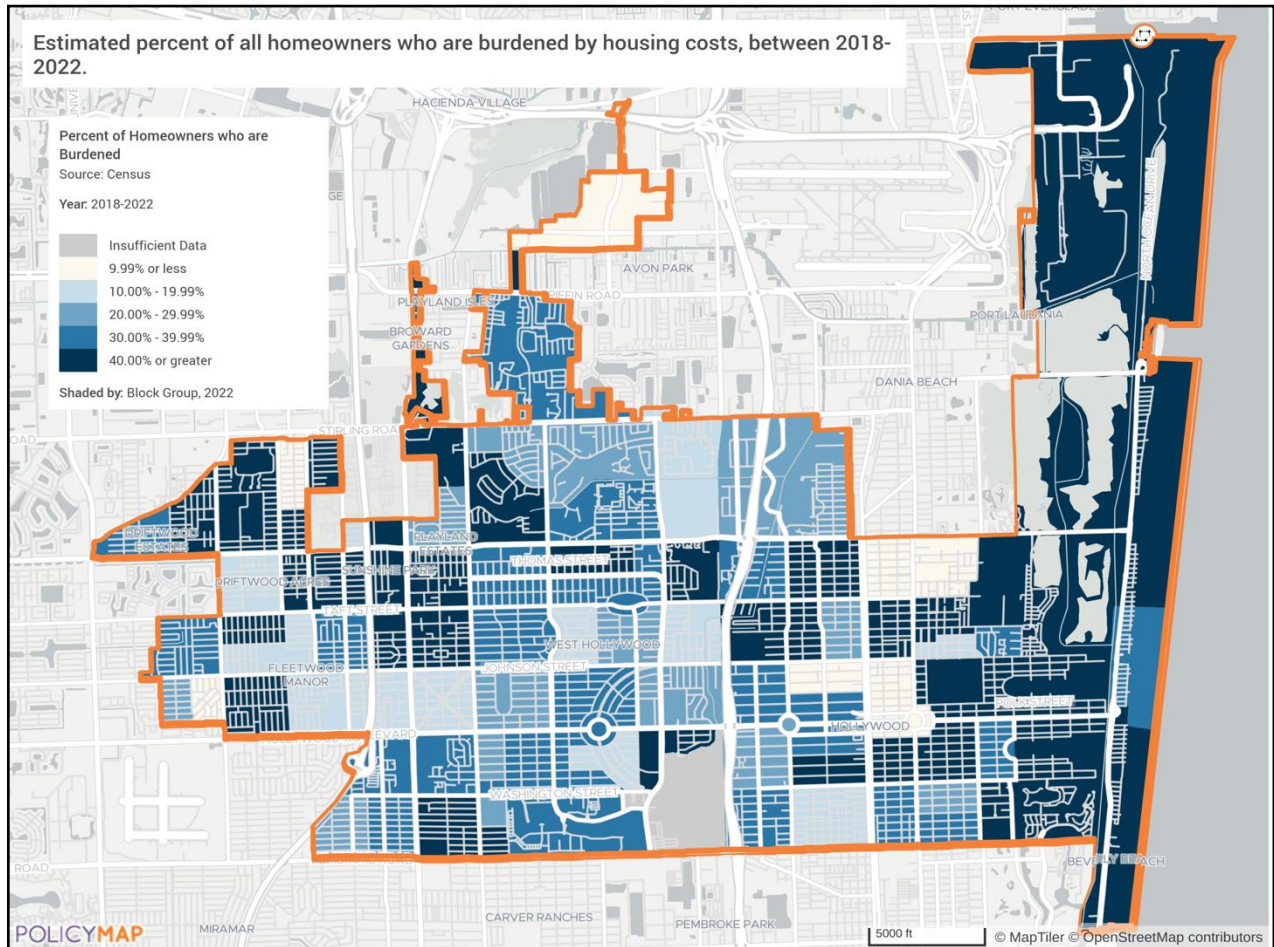
Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

The table above displays 2020 CHAS data on cost-burdened households in the city for the 0% to 80% AMI cohorts. There are 6,265 LMI households that are cost burdened in the community, paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs but less than 50%. The following maps display the percentage of the population who are cost-burdened by census tract using data from the 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Housing Cost-Burdened

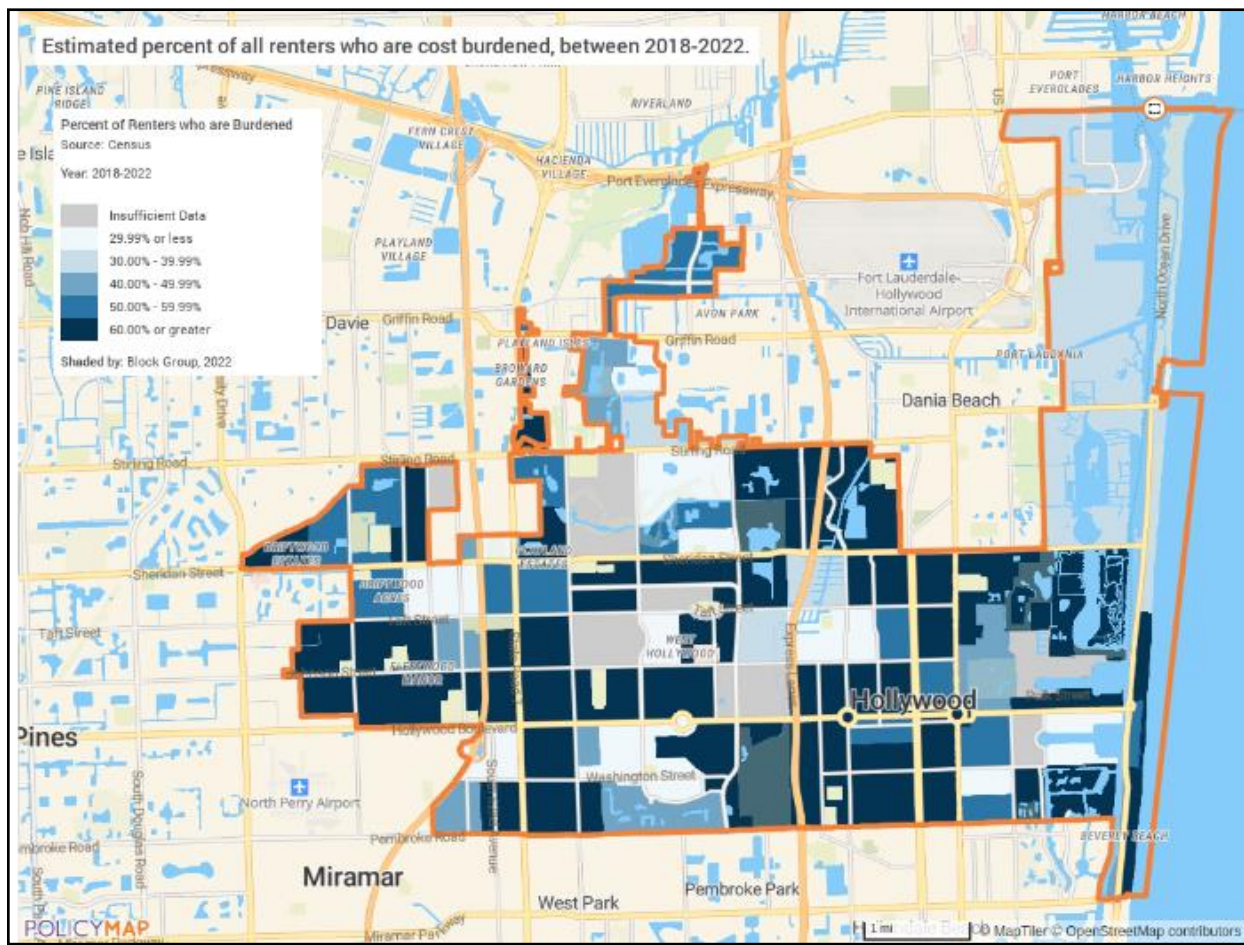
In numerous tracts throughout the city, over 30% of homeowners experience housing cost burden. There are only a few locations with relatively low-cost burden rates, in most of the jurisdiction at least 20% of households are cost burdened.



Cost Burdened Homeowners

Map Techincal Error: Map layer extends into the ocean.

Renters experience cost burden at higher rates than homeowners and the distribution of cost burdened households differ. There are tracts throughout the city where 60% or more of renters are cost burdened, which means that at least 60% of renters are living in insecure housing and are at an increased risk of experiencing homelessness.



Cost Burden Renters

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,260	1,405	280	2,945	500	375	350	1,225
Large Related	55	10	0	65	30	220	35	285
Elderly	965	60	50	1,075	950	545	95	1,590
Other	1,455	795	135	2,385	280	315	180	775
Total need by income	3,735	2,270	465	6,470	1,760	1,455	660	3,875

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

Severe Cost Burden

Severe cost burden is defined as paying more than 50% of household income on housing costs and severe cost burden is most common among extremely low-income households. Approximately 10,345 households spend at least half of their income on housing. These households are often put in the position of deciding whether to pay rent, purchase food, or pay for auto costs to get to work. This population is in severe need of support in order to prevent homelessness.

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	195	445	440	70	1,150	100	135	285	110	630
Multiple, unrelated family households	60	25	85	10	180	15	10	45	25	95
Other, non-family households	25	25	85	35	170	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	280	495	610	115	1,500	115	145	330	135	725

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

Overcrowding

HUD defines an overcrowded household as one having from 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room, and a severely overcrowded household as one with more than 1.50 occupants per room. Overcrowding is less common than cost burden issues, but it is still present in 2,225 households, most of which are renters. This supports information in the Market Analysis that shows there is a lack of rental units with three or more bedrooms, which means any family with three children will struggle to find housing that isn't overcrowded.

The following table shows the number of households with children present by tenure and income level.

	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	615	915	805	2,335	255	390	715	1,360

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

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

According to the 2018-2022 American Community Survey there are 19,151 single person households in the city. Approximately 8,660 of these persons own their residence and 10,491 are renting their homes. The primary group in need of housing assistance is single-person households over the age of 65 due to the higher poverty rates and fixed incomes. There are 2,021 retirement age renters who live alone and may need housing assistance, and 4,721 homeowners who may need rehab assistance if they cannot maintain their property.

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

Disability

According to 2018-2022 ACS data, there are 17,054 residents with a disability in the city making up 11.3% of the city's population. Approximately 2,120 of these residents are under the age of 18. The most common disability is ambulatory difficulty, meaning the person has severe difficulty walking or climbing stairs. Over 8,100 report this difficulty. Residents with disabilities and families with children with disabilities face significant barriers to affordable housing. Most homes require expensive modifications in order to accommodate the needs of residents. An exact count of those in need of housing assistance is difficult to determine but it is likely the majority of residents with a disability either need housing assistance through financial support or access to homes that meet their needs.

Violence

According to FL Health Charts, the violent crime rate of Broward County is 121.2 per 100,000 persons, a rate much lower than the state average of 150.6. The County saw a steady reduction in the violent crime rate 2008 to 2020, however the rate has been increasing since 2020.

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) reported 457 domestic violence offenses in the City of Hollywood in 2020. The Hollywood Police Department also reported 54 rape, 174 robbery, and 298 aggravated assault offenses in 2020.

FDLE also reported that in 2020, the forcible sex offense rate per 100,000 population in Broward County was 34.6, as compared to the State of Florida at 49.2. Sexual assault and other intimate crimes are underreported. The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence states that only 25% of physical assaults, 20% of rapes, and 50% of stalking cases are reported to the police. If that is accurate then there were significantly more violent crimes committed in the city. In 2022, Women in Distress of Broward County served 2,401 persons fleeing domestic violence. Considering the prevalence of sexual violence and the likelihood that violence will occur in the home and by a known person, it is imperative that survivors have access to housing and economic support to escape dangerous situations.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem identified is cost burden. According to the most recent ACS data (2018-2022) nearly 27,555 households are cost burdened. Renters are most likely to be cost burdened as, 64.7% of renters pay more than 30% of their income to housing expenses. Homeowners are less likely to be cost burdened than renters, but it is still a significant problem. Approximately 43.5% of homeowners with a mortgage and 22.1% of homeowners without a mortgage experience cost burden. This financial burden puts significant pressure on households and increase the likelihood of less-than-optimal living arrangements.

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

Overall, household income is correlated with the likelihood that households are impacted by housing problems, particularly for renters. In general, lower income households experience more housing problems across the board. The extremely low-income income range (30% AMI and below) is statistically more likely to have at least one problem than higher income ranges, and extremely low-income renters more so than owners. When those facts intersect, we see that low- and extremely low-income renters are more affected by housing problems than other groups. For example, extremely low-income renter households show a greater existence of severe housing cost burden than all other groups. Additionally, residents with disabilities and those experiencing homelessness are particularly vulnerable to housing problems.

A discussion of the prevalence of housing problems by race, ethnicity, and income, is discussed in sections NA-15 to NA-30.

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

Very low-income households (those at or below 30% of the area median income) spending in excess of 50% of their income for gross rent (rent plus tenant-paid utilities) are particularly vulnerable to an unexpected financial or personal crisis which could lead to homelessness. As indicated in the 2016-2020 CHAS data Housing Needs Summary Tables, the lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households and households containing elderly persons. For extremely low-income households, there are 1,760 homeowner households with severe housing cost burden greater than 50% and 3,735 renter households have severe housing cost burden greater than 50%. That means there are nearly 5,495 households in the city that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden, which places them at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Single-parent households with children are the most vulnerable. They have a greater need for affordable housing, accessible day care, health care, and other supportive services. Because of their lower income

and higher living expenses, very low-income single-parent households are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The major needs for these households are money management and budget counseling along with job training and affordable childcare.

Many families and individuals who were previously experiencing homelessness are receiving rapid re-housing assistance. Some of these households are nearing the termination of that assistance and may need continued supportive services to remain in their homes. This support is crucial as they navigate the transition out of the financial assistance program, or the household may return to homelessness.

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

The City of Hollywood does not provide a specific estimate of the at-risk population. Groups that experience homelessness are discussed in detail in section NA-40.

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

Persons identified to be at an increased risk of homelessness include persons who are extremely low income, persons with disabilities, persons fleeing domestic violence, homeless persons being discharged from crisis units, hospitals and jails, unaccompanied youth and youth aging out of foster care. As indicated in this section, the lack of affordable housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households.

Instability and increased risk of homelessness are associated with the lack of financial resources, temporarily living in the home of another, imminent eviction or living in a motel. Death of a family member, medical expenses or other unanticipated emergency expenditure, such as a major car repair, can create an unstable living situation, particularly for families with low or fixed incomes. Domestic violence, abandonment by a spouse, mental illness and drug or alcohol addictions play a role locally in increased risk of homelessness. Other areas that could impact stability are prolonged unemployment or impacts related to COVID-19.

Additionally, the citywide risk of hurricanes and other natural disasters can increase the risk of homelessness. The destruction of a home can instantly put a family in a precarious situation. In order to assist with this, the city has an emergency disaster relief program that provides housing after a disaster.

Discussion

Needs Assessment by Housing Type

Using the CHAS data provided in this section, data from the ACS 5-Year estimates, as well as other local data, the City can identify the number of LMI households and vulnerable household types that may need housing assistance. Unfortunately, due to funding limitations, the City may not be able to assist all household types but may use the data collected to prioritize assistance. See below estimates for households that may need housing assistance by family type:

Extremely Low-Income Households (0-30% AMI): The CHAS data indicates that there are 8,545 extremely low-income households in the city. Extremely low-income households make up over 28% of LMI households in the City.

Very Low-income Households (30-50% AMI): The CHAS data indicates that there are 9,080 very low-income households in the City, which makes up 30% of all LMI households in the city.

Low-Income Households (50-80% AMI): The CHAS data indicates that there are 12,470 low-income households in the city, which is 41% of all LMI households in the city.

Low-Income Small Families (no more than 4 persons): The CHAS data indicates that there are 11,745 LMI small family households in the city, which is 39% of LMI households. LMI includes extremely low-, low- and moderate income.

Low-Income Large Families (5 or more persons): The CHAS data indicates that there are 1,255 LMI large family households in the city, which is 4% of LMI households. LMI includes extremely low-, low- and moderate income.

Cost Burdened Renters: Renters that need housing assistance are those that are LMI and cost burdened. HUD defines cost-burden as paying more than 30% monthly income on housing costs. According to CHAS data, there are 9,275 LMI renter households that are cost burdened.

Cost Burdened Owners: Homeowners in need of housing assistance are those that are LMI and cost burdened. According to CHAS data, there are 8,010 LMI homeowners that are cost burdened.

Single-Person Households: According to the 2018-2022 American Community Survey (S2501) there are 19,151 one-person households in the city, which is 31.8% of all households.

Public Housing Residents: Hollywood Housing Authority operates public housing and HCV housing vouchers in the city. Public housing provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible LMI families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. There are currently 119 public housing units and 738 housing vouchers in use. Accessibility for persons with a disability is a concern for eligible households. Additional details on the public housing population including demographics and need for accessibility can be found in NA-35.

Persons with HIV/AIDS: According to FL Health Charts, in 2022 in Broward County, the rate of Persons With HIV (PWH) per 100,000 people was 1089.8.

Victims of Domestic Violence: The city does not have specific statistics on victims of domestic violence, however the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting and US Department of Justice via PolicyMap reports that the violent crime rate in Broward County went from 485.1 per 100,000 people in 2010 to 177.8 per 100,000 people in 2020, which is a major decrease in the past decade.

Persons with a Disability: There are 17,054 individuals in the city who have a disability, which is 11.3% of the population (2018-2022 ACS, S1810). About 58% of the disabled population are White, non-Hispanic and 20% are Black, non-Hispanic. Disability is highly correlated with age, and older residents are more likely than younger residents to have one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty is the most common disability, followed by cognitive difficulty and independent living difficulty.

Elderly Ages 62-74 years (LMI): According to the CHAS data, the total number of elderly LMI households in this age group in is 6,910 households, which is 51% of all elderly in this age group.

Elderly Ages 75 years or older: (LMI): According to the CHAS data, the total number of elderly LMI households ages 75 years and older in the city is 4,775 households, which is 65.5% of all elderly in this age group.

Households experiencing homelessness and those receiving assistance and are nearing termination of assistance: The City refers to Homeless Initiatives Partnership of Broward County in determining the number of households and household types in need of homeless services. The most recent Point in Time Count survey in 2023 reported that for homeless households with only adults, there were 2,487 people experiencing homelessness in Broward County. Approximately 863 were sheltered and 1,624 were unsheltered. There were also 624 persons experiencing chronic homelessness. Services provided for homeless in the area include emergency shelter operations, street outreach, homeless prevention, and rapid rehousing rental assistance.

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 review of Housing Assessment data provided by HUD provides information that can be analyzed and used to determine any racial or ethnic groups that may have a proportionally higher housing need than other ethnic groups in the community. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category. Identifying and understanding any disproportionately greater needs due to housing problems is vital to the analysis of past programs and should help guide future programs to address disparities between groups in the community.

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	6,875	1,670	0
White	3,060	925	0
Black / African American	995	180	0
Asian	220	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,450	500	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	7,590	1,485	0
White	2,500	735	0
Black / African American	1,755	90	0
Asian	105	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,145	595	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,415	5,055	0
White	2,290	1,995	0
Black / African American	1,180	1,025	0
Asian	85	160	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,775	1,850	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,375	4,140	0
White	1,095	1,960	0
Black / African American	385	695	0
Asian	275	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	105	1,350	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Extremely Low-Income (0-30% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 80.5%

In the extremely low-income group there is one racial or ethnic group that is disproportionately impacted by housing problems. According to the available data, 100% of American Indian or Alaska Native households have a housing problem.

Very Low-Income (30-50% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 83.6%

The overall rate of housing problems for very low-income households is similar to extremely low-income households. There is one group that is disproportionately impacted, approximately 95% of Black or African American households report a housing problem.

Low-Income (50-80% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 59.5%

The rate of housing problems shows a substantial decrease for low-income households when compared to lower income groups. There are no groups disproportionately impacted.

Moderate Income (80-100% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 36.5%

The change in housing problems between low-income and moderate-income is a decrease of over 20%. There is one group that shows a disproportionately high rate of housing problems. Approximately 86% of Asian households have a housing problem.

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

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

Introduction

A review of Housing Assessment data provided by HUD provides information that can be analyzed and used to determine any racial or ethnic groups that may have a proportionally higher housing need than other ethnic groups in the community. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category. Identifying and understanding any disproportionately greater needs due to severe housing problems is vital to the analysis of past programs and should help guide future programs to address disparities between groups in the community.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,080	2,460	0
White	2,745	1,240	0
Black / African American	915	255	0
Asian	140	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,145	805	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,920	4,165	0
White	1,860	1,375	0
Black / African American	1,025	820	0
Asian	24	130	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,960	1,775	0

Table 18– Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,410	10,065	0
White	945	3,340	0
Black / African American	365	1,845	0
Asian	15	230	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,050	4,570	0

Table 19– Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	490	6,025	0
White	275	2,785	0
Black / African American	60	1,025	0
Asian	0	320	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	1,775	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Extremely Low-Income (0-30% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 71.2%

In the extremely low-income group there is one racial or ethnic groups that has a disproportionate rate of severe housing problems. Approximately 100% of American Indian or Alaska Native households have a severe housing problem.

Very Low-Income (30-50% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 54.2%

The overall rate of severe housing problems for very low-income households is approximately 20% lower than for extremely low-income households. There are no groups who are disproportionately impacted.

Low-Income (50-80% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 19.3%

The rate of severe housing problems drops by more than nearly 35% for low-income households when compared to very low-income. There are no groups disproportionately impacted.

Moderate Income (80-100% AMI)

Jurisdiction as a whole: 7.5%

Severe housing problems are less common for moderate income households. There are no groups who are disproportionately impacted.

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:

The following section analyzes the prevalence of a specific housing problem, cost burden. A household is considered to have a cost burden when they pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs. HUD has determined that a proportionally higher need exists when the percentage of persons in each category is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category. Identifying and understanding any disproportionately greater needs due to severe housing problems is vital to the analysis of past programs and should help guide future programs to address disparities between groups in the community.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	31,035	13,215	12,084	760
White	15,650	4,150	5,665	470
Black / African American	3,950	2,408	1,930	100
Asian	555	570	110	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	10,465	5,880	4,180	190

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion:

For the purposes of this discussion, “Cost Burden” is broken into three separate categories. Households that spend between 30% and 50% have a *Standard Cost Burden*, households that spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs have *Severe Cost Burden*, and these two groups combined is the *Total Cost Burden*. By separating the data into these groups, it is possible to identify the degree of need of any groups that are disproportionately impacted by cost burden.

Standard Cost Burden

Jurisdiction as a whole: 23.1%

Throughout the jurisdiction there are over 26,000 households with a standard cost burden. There is one group that is disproportionately impacted. Over 46% of Asian households have a standard cost burden.

Severe Cost Burden

Jurisdiction as a whole: 21.2%

Severely cost burdened households are at a high risk of insecurity and experiencing homelessness. A minor financial problem could lead to default and/or eviction. There are currently nearly 24,000 households with a severe cost burden, but no groups are disproportionately impacted.

Total Cost Burden

Jurisdiction as a whole: 44.3%

In total, over 50,000 households are cost burdened in the community. One group, Asian households, are disproportionately impacted with 55% with a cost burden.

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

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

The available data identified one group that is disproportionately impacted by multiple issues. Extremely low income Native American or Alaska Native households are disproportionately impacted by housing and severe housing problems.

Disproportionate Housing Problems:

- Extremely Low Income: American Indian or Alaska Native
- Very Low Income: Black or African American
- Low Income: None
- Moderate Income: Asian

Disproportionate Severe Housing Problems:

- Extremely Low Income: American Indian or Alaska Native
- Very Low Income: None
- Low Income: None
- Moderate Income: None

Standard Cost Burden: Asian

Extreme Cost Burden: None

Total Cost Burden: Asian

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

No additional needs were identified that disproportionately impact households based on race or ethnicity. Household income is the primary indicator for both housing and non-housing problems. Additional information can be found throughout the document, including public and assisted housing needs by race or ethnicity in NA-35 and disparities in housing locations and income in MA-50.

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

The areas with a concentration of minority households and/or LMI households span the entire city. The populations with disproportionately greater needs are not confined to specific areas in the city. A more detailed analysis of the geographic distribution of different racial and ethnic groups and income levels can be found in MA-50.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low- and moderate-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing includes federally subsidized, affordable housing that is owned and operated by public housing authorities. The City of Hollywood is currently serviced by two Housing Authorities: the Broward County Housing Authority and the Hollywood Housing Authority. The numbers in the following tables are Broward County Housing Authority numbers and are not reflective of the City of Hollywood numbers. There are two public housing developments in the City of Hollywood, the Driftwood Apartments a 90-unit senior housing complex and Apollo Apartments a 30-unit large family complex. In the coming years, the Hollywood Housing Authority has plans to dispose and convert these units. All units will remain affordable, but they will no longer be funded by the Section 9 public housing program. The Housing Authority also administers nearly 828 Housing Choice Vouchers. More information about HHA can be found at <https://www.hollywoodhousingauthority.com/> and more information about the Broward Housing Authority can be found at <https://bchafl.org/>.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	40	119	738	0	738	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	10,243	14,322	13,824	0	13,824	0	0
Average length of stay	0	3	5	8	0	8	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	3	90	170	0	170	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	33	2	158	0	158	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	40	119	738	0	738	0	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 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White	0	30	84	341	0	341	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	10	33	396	0	396	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	2	0	0	0	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 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	3	64	273	0	273	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	37	55	465	0	465	0	0	0

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

Table 26 – 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:

As seen in the “Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type” table above, a significant portion of public housing and voucher tenants are elderly individuals, disabled families and families that request accessibility features. Families that have at least one member with a disability make up 1.7% of public housing tenants and 21.4% of voucher recipients. Elderly individuals comprise 75.6% of public housing residents and 23.0% of voucher recipients. One hundred percent of public housing tenants and voucher recipients requested units with accessibility features.

It is likely that as the elderly public housing tenants age, they will develop disabilities and need some form of accessibility assistance. Oftentimes, ovens in the units are lowered and walk-in/wheel-in showers are installed.

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

The most immediate needs of Public Housing residents and Housing Choice vouchers holders are affordable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing. Once families have secure housing it is important for them to have pathways to financial independence. This means that public housing must be near economic opportunities, educational facilities, and a robust public transportation system. There is also a need for affordable access to low-poverty neighborhoods.

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

In general, the population at large is wealthier and has access to greater housing opportunities than those who use publicly supported housing. Tenants of public housing and those with housing choice vouchers tend to have lower incomes than the rest of the population: \$14,322 average annual income for public housing residents and \$13,824 for voucher holders, compared to the 2015-2019 ACS-estimated median household income of \$61,958. At this income level, even paying no more than 30% for housing costs, a household’s remaining monthly income would hardly cover needs such as food, clothing, and transportation.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness is an incredibly troublesome and complex issue that communities across the country must address. The major reason that homelessness is difficult to address is that it has many causes with overlapping and interrelated variables. The cause of any single person's homelessness often lies, not in a single factor, but at the convergence of many events and conditions. From one perspective, homelessness is an economic problem caused by unemployment or underemployment, lack of affordable housing options, and/or poverty. From another perspective, homelessness is a health issue because many homeless persons struggle with mental illness, physical disabilities, HIV, substance abuse, or a combination of those health factors. A third perspective is to view homelessness as a social problem with factors such as domestic violence, educational attainment, and race lying at the root. Homelessness can be caused by all these issues, and they are often interrelated. Due to this complexity, fighting homelessness requires a collaborative and community-based approach.

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act defined "homeless" or "homeless person" as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence; and who has a primary night-time residence that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill).
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

The City of Hollywood is part of the Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership Continuum of Care. Data is not available at the city level for this jurisdiction. The following data covers the entirety of the Continuum of Care.

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)	123	14				
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	2				
Persons in Households with Only Adults	502	1358				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	187	417				
Chronically Homeless Families	8	12				
Veterans	34	94				
Unaccompanied Child	38	49				
Persons with HIV	16	83				

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:

2023 PIT Count FL-601 Ft Lauderdale/Broward County CoC

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

Chronically Homeless – Residents are considered to be experiencing chronic homelessness if they have a disabling condition and have been continuously homeless for one year or more, or more than four times within three years, totaling twelve months. These are the most vulnerable residents experiencing homelessness. In the 2023 Count, 624 persons were experiencing chronic homelessness.

Families with Children – Households that include at least one adult and one person under the age of 18 is considered a family with children. Children raised experiencing homelessness are likely to experience housing instability into adulthood. In 2023 there were 137 persons in families with children counted.

Veterans – Providing additional resources and support for veterans is a priority for communities across the country. In 2023, 128 veterans were experiencing homelessness.

Unaccompanied Youth – Persons who are between the ages of 18 and 24 years old that lack a fixed, regular, nighttime residence that is not a shelter are considered unaccompanied youth. The 2023 Count included 87 unaccompanied youth.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	238	622
Black or African American	613	966
Asian	4	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	12
Pacific Islander	0	6
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	117	172
Not Hispanic	746	1,452

Alternate Data Source Name:

2023 PIT Count FL-601 Ft Lauderdale/Broward County CoC

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

Homeless children face a litany of complexities and problems that can contribute to a pattern of homelessness into adulthood if they are not addressed. Chiefly among them is the added stress on educational attainment that housing insecurity causes. Lack of transportation, volatile living conditions, and general instability make showing up to class a challenge, and studying, focusing, and excelling in these conditions is often impossible. Based on the Point in Time Count, 137 persons were in families that included at least one adult and one child, most of which were sheltered. The Count identified 128 Veterans.

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

Homeless individuals are more likely to identify as Black or African American than any other racial or ethnic group. Over 63% of all residents experiencing homelessness identify as Black. The second largest group is White residents with 35% of the population experiencing homelessness. All other races made up 2% of the population counted. Approximately 11.6% of the homeless population identified as Hispanic/Latino.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of those counted in the CoC's Point in Time Count, over 65% were unsheltered. All Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons counted were unsheltered, and 86% of American Indian or Alaska Native persons counted were unsheltered. It is also likely that there are additional individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness that were not counted on the night of the count since it is more challenging to locate unsheltered individuals.

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

Introduction:

The Special Needs Population include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities, person with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Members of these special needs populations often have low incomes. Data on special needs populations is limited, but there is a significant need for housing and/or supportive services for all special needs sub-populations and meeting these needs is a high priority for the City.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: The elderly population faces increased challenges and providing decent, affordable housing is incredibly important. It is medically beneficial and emotionally comforting for this population to remain in a familiar setting and, as a result, strong emphasis is placed on the elderly maintaining a lifestyle that is as independent as possible. About 33% of persons over 60 remain in the workforce. Unfortunately, most of the elderly population is often on a limited income and/or has a disability, which puts financial pressure on them and reduces independence. As housing prices throughout the community inflate, the elderly population generally lacks the ability to increase their income to match.

According to the most recent ACS data available, there are 35,644 residents over the age of 60 in city, making up approximately 23.3% of the population. Residents 60 years or older live below the poverty level at a rate similar to the general population, 12.4% vs. 12.6% respectively. Cost burden is an issue for this population. Approximately 38% of homeowners and 69% of renters in this age group are cost burdened.

HIV/AIDS: See below.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction: Gathering accurate data about alcohol and drug addiction within a community is difficult. Addiction often goes unrecognized because people do not seek help due to fear of criminal charges and/or the social stigma associated with addiction and other medical issues. Often only when someone overdoses, gets arrested, or seeks treatment are they counted in statistics. According to FL Health Charts, there were 3,425 drug related arrests in Broward County in 2022. FL Health Charts also reported 705 fatal overdoses responses in the county in 2022 and 7,305 EMS Overdose responses. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) reported that 16.7% of Florida adults engage in heavy or binge drinking. Specific numbers on drug use or addiction are not available at the city level.

Disabilities: According to 2015-2019 ACS data (S1810), there are 17,54 residents with disabilities in the city making up 11.3% of the population. Approximately 2,120 of these residents are under the age of 18. The most common disability is ambulatory difficulty, and 8,585 residents report this difficulty.

Survivors of Abuse and Sexual Assault:

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) reported 457 domestic violence offenses in the city of Hollywood in 2020. The Hollywood Police Department also reported 54 rape cases in 2020. However,

considering how rarely sexual assault is reported, the likely number of cases is much higher. Additionally, 160 homeless persons counted in the 2023 Point in Time Count reported that they were victims of domestic violence. This points to a significant need for resources to assist survivors and provide financial and housing support.

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly: Providing secure, safe, affordable, and stable housing for the elderly population is vitally important for this population. There are many factors that contribute to a healthy environment for the elderly including, but not limited to, access to health care, shopping, and social networks. A robust public transportation network is incredibly beneficial to assisting the elderly remain active and independent. Additionally, elderly residents' homes may need modifications to assist with any disabilities that may develop because of aging.

Disability: Persons with disabilities have the following needs: employment, day activities, personal care, nursing, environmental modifications, vehicle modifications, rental assistance, utility assistance, respite, daily supplies, adult day care, food, as well as more IEP meeting/School assistance. The daily supplies needs are mainly the need for incontinence supplies, as this is a very expensive necessity for some which need diapers/pull ups their entire life. Most of these needs are formally assessed, some are proven needs based on eviction or cut off notifications, and some needs such as food are based solely on the requests made by those receiving assistance.

Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their capabilities. Individuals with disabilities usually have a fixed income and have limited housing options. The individuals who have more independent skills tend to utilize subsidized housing options. Individuals requiring more support find residences in the public welfare funded community homes either sharing settings or privately-owned personal care settings. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous support services dependent of the level of capabilities.

Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions: Individuals with substance abuse problems need a strong network to stay healthy and sober. Their housing needs include sober living environments, support for employment, access to health facilities, and easy access to family and friend networks. Persons with issues related to substance abuse need support services in detoxification, assessment, counseling, case management, transitional housing, life skills training, parenting skills, and peer-based individual and group counseling. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized.

Survivors of Abuse and Sexual Assault: There is a high need for a continuum of care to support this population. More housing is needed that can care for families, particularly women with children. There needs to be economic support, counseling, and other care to ensure escape from dangerous households.

HIV/AIDS: See discussion below.

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

According to FL Health Charts, in 2022, Broward County's rate of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Diagnoses per 100,000 population was 30.8 compared to Florida at 20.6 for all modes of exposure and age groups. Diagnoses have been increasing in both the County and state since 2020. Broward County is in the fourth quartile for its rate, meaning Broward County has one of the highest rates of diagnoses in the state. In 2022, in Broward County, the rate of Persons With HIV (PWH) per 100,000 population was 1089.8 compared to Florida at 557.9 for all modes of exposure and age groups. Broward County has the third highest prevalence of HIV in the state.

In 2020, the State of Florida Completed the "Ending the HIV Epidemic Plan". According to the plan, 624 persons received an HIV diagnosis in Broward County in 2019. There were 20,507 PWH in Broward County through 2019, of whom 74% were retained in care, and 70% achieved a suppressed viral load. This compares to 72% and 69%, respectively, for the state. A total of 4,038 PWH (20%) in Broward County did not receive any HIV-related care in 2019. In 2019, Broward County continued to see disparities in HIV diagnoses among adults. The HIV diagnosis rate per 100,000 population among Black men (90.6) is nearly three times higher than for White men (32.0), whereas the rate among Hispanic/Latino men (80.8) is 2.5 times higher than for White men. The HIV rate among Black women (38.8) is 6.6 times higher compared to White women (5.9), whereas the rate among Hispanic/Latina women (8.3) was 1.4 times that of White women. Among PWH living in Broward County, Black persons have a lower viral suppression rate (64%) compared to White (78%) and Hispanic/Latinx (73%) persons. The age group with the highest increase in new HIV diagnoses over the past five years was those aged 30–34 (47%). The age groups with the largest decrease over the past five years were 45–49 (25%) and 25–29 (19%). Although MMSC continues to be the primary mode of exposure for HIV among men (69% of men diagnosed in 2019), there was a 129% increase from MMSC/IDU and a 3% increase from heterosexual contact. For women diagnosed with HIV over the past five years, there was a 5% decrease from heterosexual contact.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

Not applicable.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Hollywood's growing population requires accessible and well-maintained neighborhood spaces and facilities for special needs populations and LMI areas throughout the city. In response to this need, the City has added the following goal in its Strategic Plan over the next five years of the Consolidated Plan:

1B. Improve Access to Public Facilities

Under Goal 1B: "Improve & Expand Access to Public Facilities," the City aims to Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Funds will be used to improve facilities such as recreational parks and community centers throughout the city. There is a concerted effort to target public facilities in low-income areas, which serve as crucial hubs for delivering essential public services, such as workforce development training, childcare, services for the elderly, and other vital community programs.

The City has forged successful partnerships with a diverse array of stakeholders, including local government agencies, housing providers, service organizations, non-profits, and community groups. These collaborative efforts facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the needs and priorities concerning public facilities across Hollywood.

How were these needs determined?

The determination of priority needs in the City of Hollywood was a result of a thorough and inclusive community engagement process, coupled with a comprehensive needs assessment conducted by the City. Through collaborative efforts, input was gathered from residents, homeless service providers, nonprofit organizations, and other local community development stakeholders. A key component of this process was a comprehensive community survey, which served as a platform for residents to voice their concerns and preferences regarding public facility improvements.

The City collaborates closely with both public and private agencies. This collaborative effort involves the identification and prioritization of community needs, the development of effective strategies and action plans, and the identification of available community resources.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

As the city's infrastructure ages and as needs change, capital programs and priorities must be adjusted. New construction may be required to accommodate increased demand or replace aging facilities while existing infrastructure requires periodic rehabilitation, replacement, or other improvements to protect the City's previous investments. The City may use CDBG where appropriate and available to address community concerns particularly at park and recreational facilities in low-mod areas.

To address these pressing needs, the City has incorporated the following goal into its Strategic Plan for the next five years as part of the Consolidated Plan:

1A: Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure

Expand and improve public infrastructure through activities for LMI persons and households. Activities will include improvements to infrastructure in the jurisdiction, such as roadway resurfacing, expansion of sidewalks in low/mod areas, and improvements to curbs and ramps on sidewalks for ADA compliance.

How were these needs determined?

The determination of priority needs in the City of Hollywood was a result of a thorough and inclusive community engagement process, coupled with a comprehensive needs assessment conducted by the City. Through collaborative efforts, input was gathered from residents, homeless service providers, nonprofit organizations, and other local community development stakeholders. A key component of this process was a comprehensive community survey, which served as a platform for residents to voice their concerns and preferences regarding public facility improvements.

The City collaborates closely with both public and private agencies. This collaborative effort involves the identification and prioritization of community needs, the development of effective strategies and action plans, and the identification of available community resources.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The Needs Assessment points out non-housing issues that display a need for public services in the requested subject areas. However, in addition to the requested subject areas, the Community Development Advisory Board, City staff, and the City Commission agree that workforce development is a major need within the City of Hollywood. Therefore, much of the public service needs center around education and workforce development.

To meet this need the City has added a goal in its Strategic Plan over the next five years of the Consolidated Plan:

4A. Supportive Services for LMI & Special Need

The City also prioritizes the need for services that support LMI youth, elderly residents, and persons with a disability. Public services may include fair housing awareness, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, elderly programs, homeless prevention services, employment programs, and childcare services.

How were these needs determined?

The determination of priority needs in the City of Hollywood was a result of a thorough and inclusive community engagement process, coupled with a comprehensive needs assessment conducted by the City. Through collaborative efforts, input was gathered from residents, homeless service providers, nonprofit organizations, and other local community development stakeholders. A key component of this process was a comprehensive community survey, which served as a platform for residents to voice their concerns and preferences regarding public facility improvements.

The City collaborates closely with both public and private agencies. This collaborative effort involves the identification and prioritization of community needs, the development of effective strategies and action plans, and the identification of available community resources.

The focus on education and workforce development was determined from data that shows a limited financial potential and earning power within the city and its relevance to housing cost burden, housing repair, and risk of homelessness.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Market Analysis is made up twelve subsections that cover a variety of topics that impact the supply of housing in the City.

- MA-10: The City has found that the most common form of housing type is single-family detached units. Large multifamily units are the next most common type of housing. Rental units tend to be smaller than owner-occupied units, which means renters have fewer options if they have a larger family.
- MA-15: The cost of housing has increased substantially over the last 10 years. This has led to an affordability problem where a growing segment of the population can't afford to live in the city without being cost burdened or living in substandard housing.
- MA-20: Over half of all households in the city have at least one housing problem but very few have two housing problems. As was noted earlier, the most common housing problem by far is cost burden.
- MA-25: The Public Housing Authority reports significant demand for both public housing and vouchers. There are over 800 households receiving support and the waiting list continues to be long for additional families needing assistance
- MA-30: Persons experiencing homelessness are in need of more support than other residents. The most recent Housing Inventory Chart for Broward County reported 873 emergency shelter beds, however nearly 2,500 persons were homeless on the night of the Point in Time Count.
- MA-35: The city has a large number of facilities available to help elderly residents, those with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, and people struggling with addiction. There is still a large need, particularly with the growing opioid epidemic in the community.
- MA-40: While well intentioned, some public policies can have a negative effect on affordable housing and residential investment. The city's most recently completed Analysis of Impediments did not point out any public policies as having a negative effect on affordable housing and/or residential investment.
- MA-45: There are many factors that have an indirect impact on the housing market. In particular, economic opportunities have a large impact on the demand for housing. Education is also an important factor in determining income and other opportunities.

- MA-50: The areas with a concentration of minority households and/or LMI households span the entire city. The market characteristics of some tracts do not match those of others. There is no clear pattern. Additional support is needed to address the community's needs.
- MA-60: The city is in an urban area that has no significant gaps in broadband coverage. However, there is a need for additional providers because the average Hollywood household has only two options for broadband providers.
- MA-65: Climate change has increased the need to address natural disasters in the community. The city is increasingly at risk of the impacts of climate change and LMI residents are particularly vulnerable due to limited resources to combat the impacts of climate-based natural hazards.

The Market Analysis provides insight into what types of housing is needed and who needs them. The information gathered and analyzed here helps set the priorities for both the Action Plan and Strategic Plan. It is necessary to understand how things have changed and how they stand now to make wise decisions about how to use resources in the future.

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

Introduction

The following section looks at the size of the city's housing stock. In addition to the number of units present, it looks at the type of housing units and where they are located. There is also a comparison of renter households and owner-occupied households.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	30,575	42%
1-unit, attached structure	3,611	5%
2-4 units	6,787	9%
5-19 units	8,722	12%
20 or more units	21,529	30%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	975	1%
Total	72,187	100%

Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

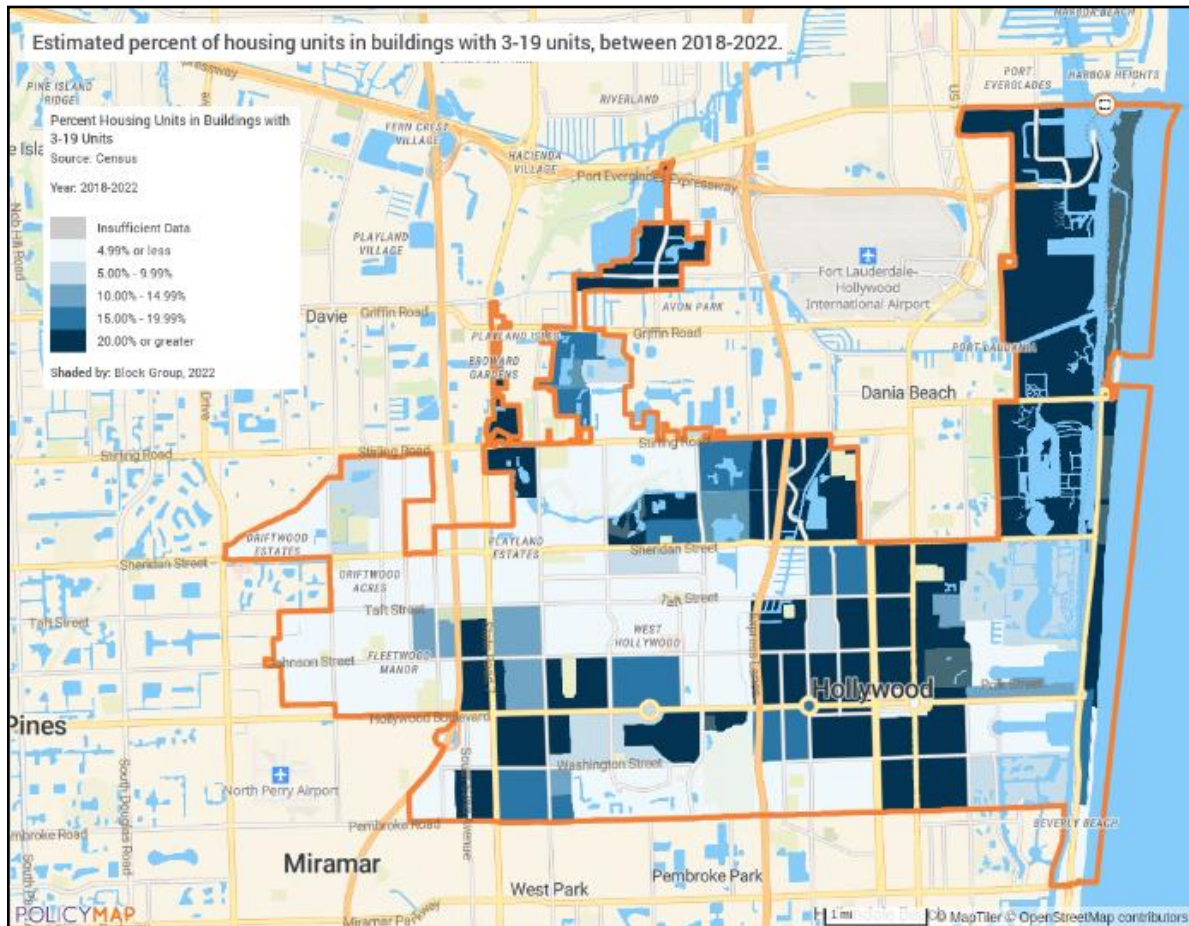
Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

The table above breaks down the city's housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Traditional single-family, detached homes are most prominent, accounting for 42% of all housing units. Large multi-family developments (20 or more units) account for 30% of all housing units, which is the second most common housing type.

The maps below display the distribution of small, medium, and large multifamily developments in the city. Darker shaded block groups are those with a higher percentage of the highlighted development type compared to all unit types in each block group.

Small Multifamily Developments 3-19 Units

Small multifamily units have between 3 and 19 units in each development. These developments are scattered throughout the city. The areas with the highest percent of this unit type are along the beach and downtown.



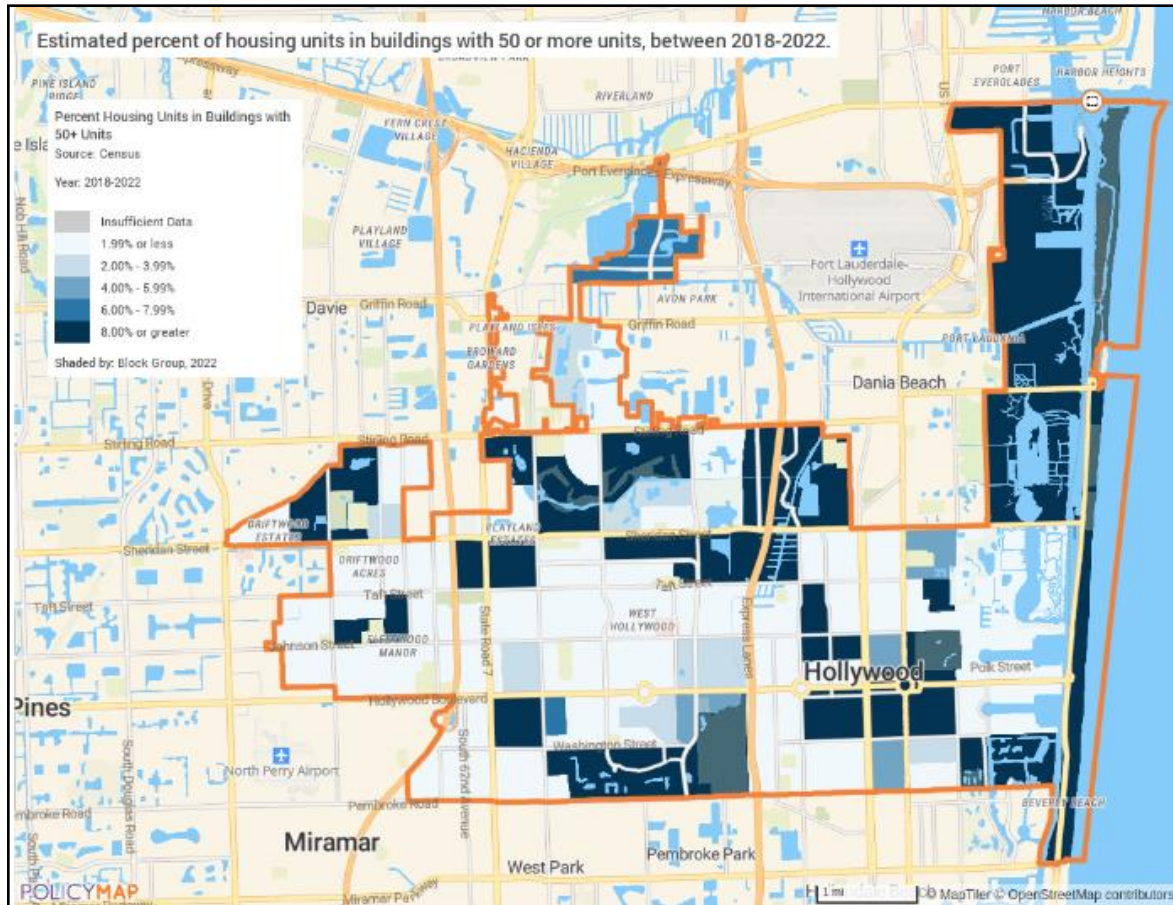
Small Multifamily Developments

Medium multifamily developments have between 20 and 49 units per development. Like small multifamily developments, medium developments are found throughout the city. Also like small multifamily developments, the areas with the highest percent of this unit type are along the beach and downtown.



Multifamily Developments 50+ Units

Large multifamily developments are buildings with 50 or more units. Large developments are located throughout the city. Many tracts have large multifamily units that make up 12% or more of the units. This type of development is scattered throughout the city, and again has a high concentration along the beach.



Large Multifamily Developments

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	716	2%	2,478	10%
1 bedroom	3,145	9%	10,255	39%
2 bedrooms	9,480	28%	8,768	34%
3 or more bedrooms	20,723	61%	4,573	18%
Total	34,064	100%	26,074	100%

Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

The size of housing units is generally linked to whether it is owner-occupied, or renter occupied. Owner-occupied units tend to be larger than rental units. Approximately 11% of the owner-occupied units have 1-bedroom or less, while 49% of rental units are that size. On the other end of the spectrum, 61% of the owner-occupied units have three or more bedrooms but only 18% of rental units are large.

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

The city has 119 Public Housing Units and 738 Housing Choice Vouchers for low-income renters. Additionally, the City has 4 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) rental properties:

- Pinnacle at Peacefield
- Crystal Lakes
- Meridian
- Gardens at Driftwood.

These developments were also supported by other federal, state, and local funding sources.

The City has identified extremely low-income homeowners as being in particular need of support. The housing rehabilitation program is limited to residents who are extremely low income and has the goal of ensuring safe and secure housing for all extremely low-income families. Additional information can be found in the Strategic Plan and Action Plan Sections.

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

According to the HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Database, there are 2 developments with contracts in city: Federation Plaza and Sunbelt Manor. Neither of these developments have expiring contracts in the next five years. These developments account for 173 units of affordable housing.

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

No, the available housing units do not meet the needs of the population. As mentioned in the Needs Assessment, there are a significant number of residents who are cost burdened. This means that they cannot find housing units for a price that meets their needs. Renters are particularly likely to be cost burdened. Overall, there is a need for affordable housing in the city.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The city has a very limited supply of owner-occupied units with fewer than two bedrooms. Smaller units tend to be more affordable and attractive to new homeowners or retired residents who are looking to downsize. If these units are not available, then residents will need to move outside the city or live in substandard housing. There is also a lack of larger rental units that may be necessary for families with three or more children. These households are more likely to be living in overcrowded situations without larger rental unit housing options.

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

Introduction:

Cost is one of the prime components of demand for housing because the units in a city must be affordable in order for them to meet the community's needs. The following section examines the cost of housing for both homeowners and renters. A review is made of current home values and rents as well as the recent changes in home values and rents. Finally, a closer look is given to the affordability of the existing housing stock for the residents of the jurisdiction.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2012	Most Recent Year: 2022	% Change
Median Home Value	\$194,000	\$345,300	55%
Median Contract Rent	\$894	\$1,331	48.9%

Table 33 - Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2012 Census (Base Year), 2018-2022 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	270	1%
\$500-999	2,656	11%
\$1,000-1,499	10,418	41%
\$1,500-1,999	7,287	29%
\$2,000 or more	4,615	18%
Total	25,246	100%

Table 34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Cost of Housing

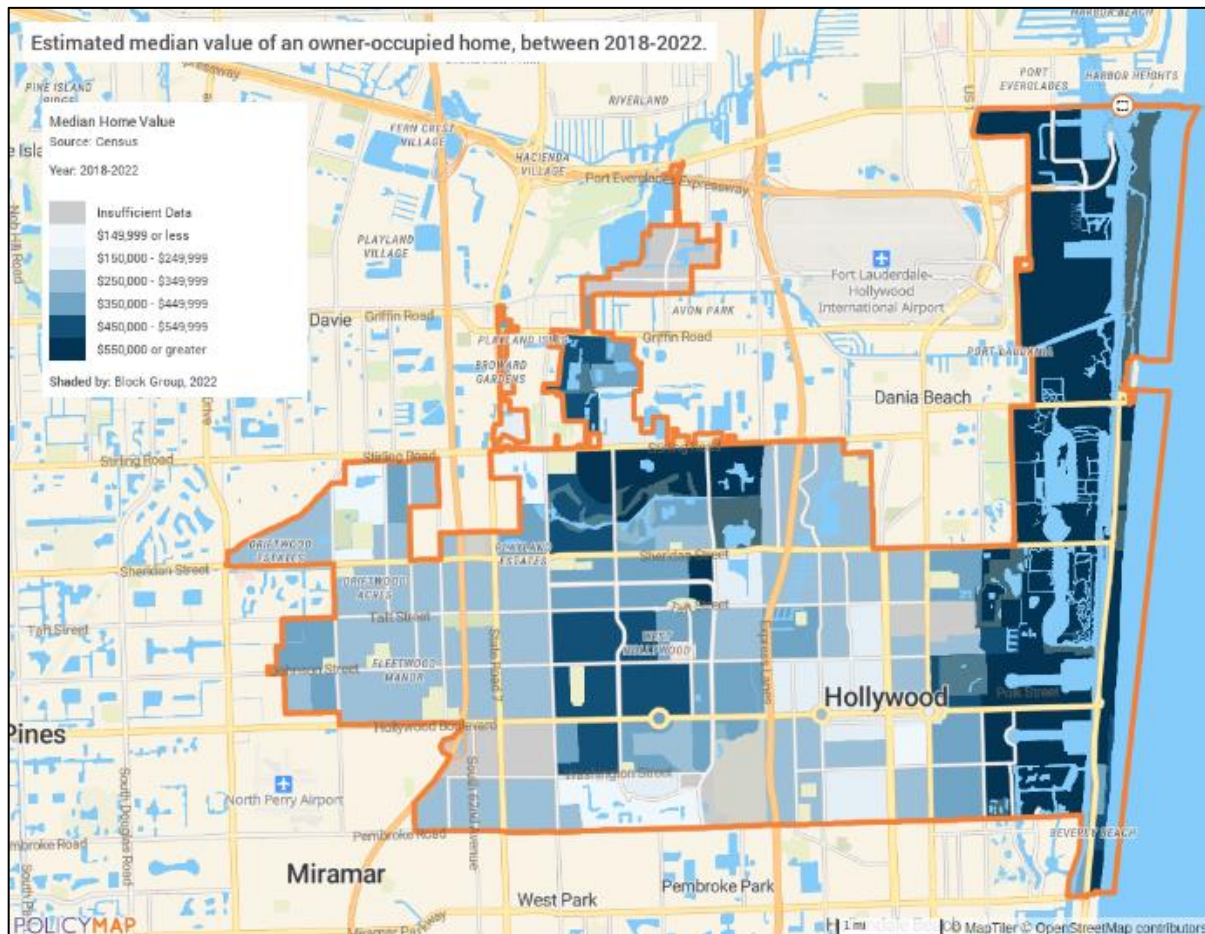
Since 2010, the median home value has increased by 55% and rent has increased by 48.9% in nominal dollars. This is substantial growth and can contribute to affordability problems in the city. With home values dramatically increasing and rising interest rates, households that wish to purchase their first home

are progressively at a disadvantage. In addition, renters are also experiencing higher costs, so they are less likely able to save for a down payment due to rental costs.

The second table breaks down rent by the number of households that pay it. The largest price cohort is \$1,000 to \$1,499 with 41% of the population. The smallest group is households that pay less than \$500 per month, which is only 1% of renters. Later in this section rental rates will be looked at more closely.

Home Values

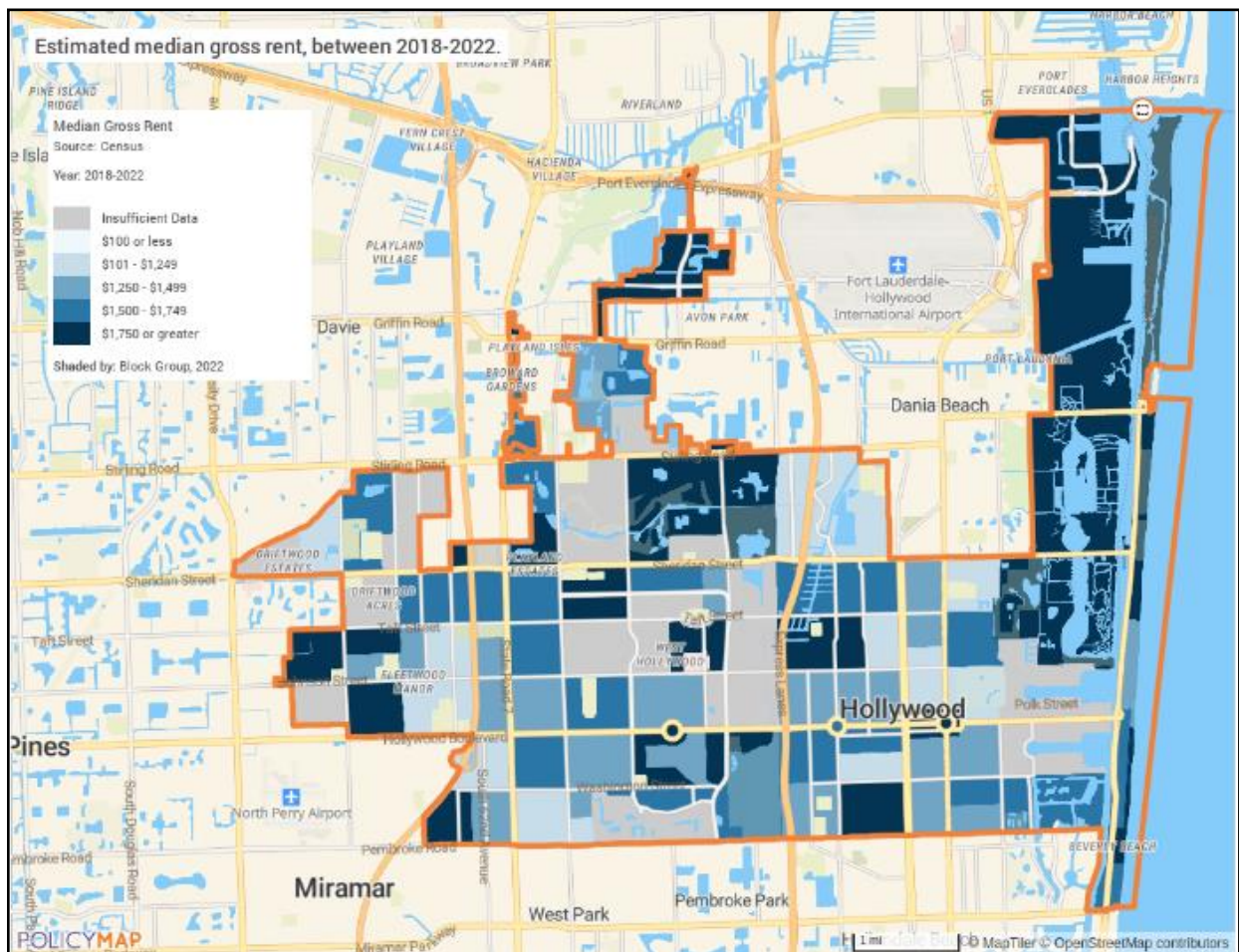
The map below shows the median home value by census tract throughout the jurisdiction. Higher home values are primarily found along the beach and in the western part of the city. In darker blue shaded tracts, the median home value is over \$550,000. The low home value areas in the city are the same areas with concentrations of Hispanic and Black/African American persons, and the housing units are older than elsewhere in the city.



Median Home Value

Median Rent

The map below displays the median rent by census tract, and it shows a distribution that is similar to home values. There are many tracts throughout the city where the median gross rent is over \$1,750. There is not a clear relationship between rent levels and race or ethnicity.



Median Rent

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	745	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,210	2,405
80% HAMFI	14,090	7,625
100% HAMFI	No Data	12,250
Total	17,045	22,280

Table 35 - Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Affordability

The number of units that are affordable to households earning 30%, 50%, 80%, and 100% of the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). Predictably, there are less units affordable to households with lower HAMFI. No data is available for extremely low-income owner-occupied households or 100% HAMFI renter occupied households.

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$1,366	\$1,478	\$1,847	\$2,582	\$3,146
High HOME Rent	\$1,073	\$1,151	\$1,383	\$1,589	\$1,753
Low HOME Rent	\$840	\$900	\$1,080	\$1,248	\$1,392

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: Fort Lauderdale, FL HUD Metro FMR Area 2023 HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Fair Market Rent and High/Low HOME Rent Limits

Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are set by HUD and used to determine payment standard amounts for HUD Programs. HUD annually estimates FMRs for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas, some HUD defined subdivisions of OMB metropolitan areas, and each nonmetropolitan county.

HOME Rents Limits are based on FMRs published by HUD. HOME Rent Limits are the maximum amount that may be charged for rent in HOME-assisted rental units and are applicable to new HOME leases.

The table above compares the 2023 HOME program rent limits and the Fair Market Rents (FMR) in the city. All High HOME rents are lower than the FMR. This means that HOME subsidized rental housing is more affordable than Fair Market rates.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the 2018-2022 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates, there are 12,049 vacant units in the City of Hollywood. The homeowner vacancy rate stands at 1.0%, while the rental vacancy rate is 7.9%. The City has seen a decrease in vacancy rates over the last 10 years. The 2012-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates reported a rental vacancy rate of 10.5%. These vacancy rates are particularly impacting the rental market.

According to the Housing Broward: 10 – Year Affordable Housing Master Plan, the City of Hollywood has the largest gap in affordable, homeowner single-family units for moderate income households of all municipalities in the county. Hollywood has a gap of 10,134 units, which includes both owners and renter households earning 81-120% of MHI. Moderate Income renters are included in the calculation as they are viewed as potential first-time buyers.

The city does not currently have enough housing for residents at all income levels. Affordability continues to be a problem, particularly for low-income households. Increasing home values and rents result in much of the housing stock being out of the affordable range for large portions of the population, notably impacting low-income households that are likely to be cost-burdened.

Considering the rising median rent, limited housing type options, and high rate of cost-burdened renters, the housing market is continuing to not meet the demands of residents.

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

It is difficult to project exactly how housing affordability will change, but it is unlikely that housing will become significantly more affordable in the future. Looking at the trends from the last 10 years, the city's median home value increased 55%, and the median contract rent increased by 48.9%. During this same time period, the median household income only increased by 34.9%, and it was not a consistent increase among all households or income brackets. Many households, particularly low-income households, are struggling to keep up with the rising housing costs.

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

The median contract rent for 2022 was \$1,331 and approximately 53% of renters pay less than \$1,500. The median contract rent falls below the efficiency Fair Market Rent, 2-bedroom High HOME Rent, and 4-bedroom Low HOME Rent. While the median rent remains relatively affordable, there remains a pressing

need for more housing for those earning between 30% and 50% AMI. It is a priority for the City to produce and preserve affordable housing in order to help residents of all income brackets acquire and maintain safe, secure housing. The City's strategy will take into account the dynamics of the rental market and consider ways to increase housing stock for cost burdened renters. Additional information about the City's housing plans can be found in the Strategic Plan and Action Plan sections of this document.

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

Introduction

The tables and maps in this section provide details on the condition of housing units throughout the city by looking at factors such as age, vacancy, and the prevalence of housing problems.

As defined by HUD, the four housing problems are:

- 1) a home which lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities
- 2) a home which lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities
- 3) a home which is overcrowded (having more than one person per room)
- 4) a household that is cost burdened (paying 30% or more of their income towards housing costs)

Definitions

For the purposes of this plan, units are in “standard condition” when the unit is in compliance with the local building code, which is based on the International Building Code.

The definition of substandard housing is a housing unit with one or more serious code violations. For the purposes of this analysis the lack of complete plumbing or complete kitchen will also serve as an indicator of substandard housing.

Units are in “substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation” when the unit is out of compliance with one or more code violations, and it is both financially and structurally feasible to rehabilitate the unit.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	12,451	37%	15,625	59.9%
With two selected Conditions	217	1%	1,677	6.4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	121	0.5%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	49	0.2%
No selected Conditions	21,396	63%	8,206	33%
Total	32,505	100%	24,595	100%

Table 37 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Condition of Units

The table above details the number of owner and renter units that have at least one housing condition. Approximately 37% of all owner-occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 60% of all rental units have at least one housing condition. There are relatively few households with multiple

housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of housing problems are housing cost burden.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,808	8%	2,582	10%
1980-1999	4,840	14%	4,763	18%
1950-1979	25,145	74%	17,162	66%
Before 1950	1,271	4%	1,567	6%
Total	34,064	100%	26,074	100%

Table 38 – Year Unit Built

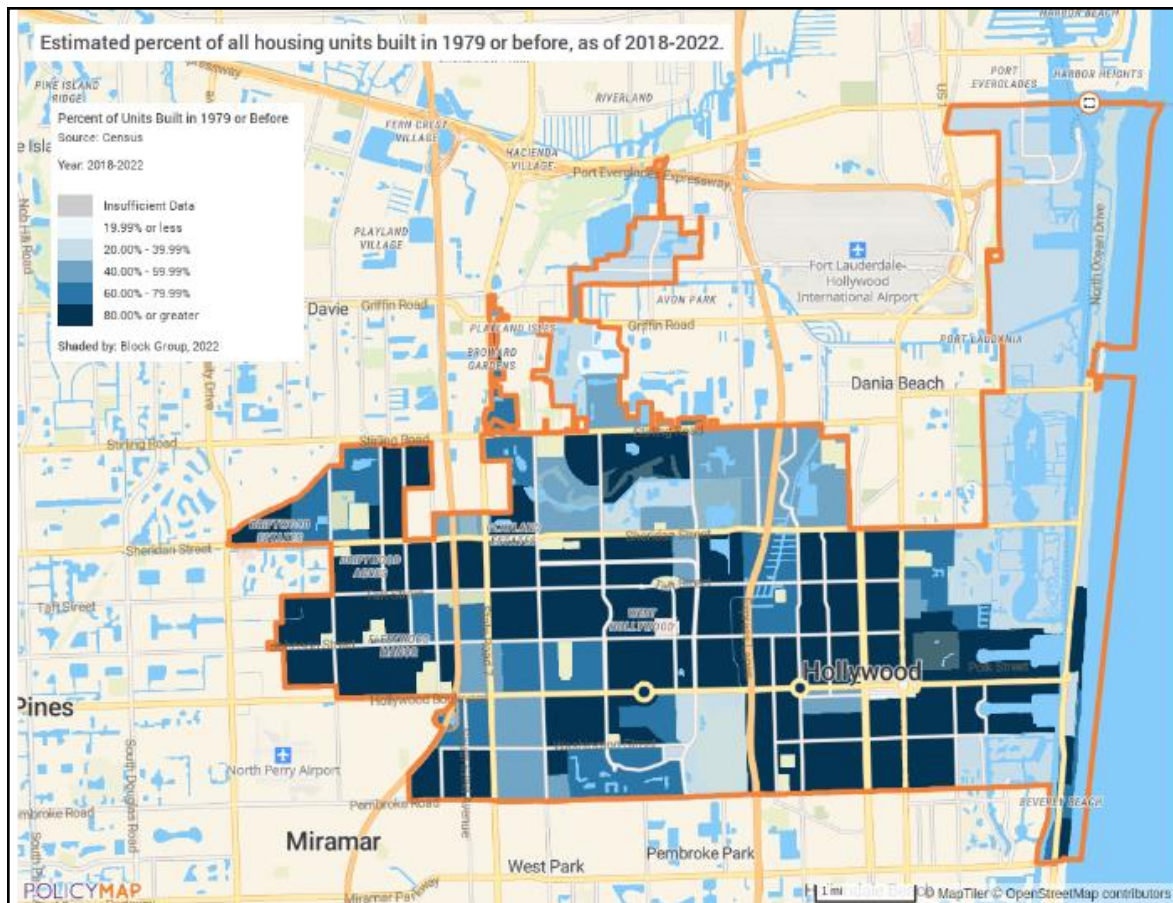
Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Year Unit Built

There is a large percentage of housing units in the city that were built between 1950 and 1979. Roughly 78% of the owner-occupied housing stock and 72% of renter-occupied units were built prior to 1980, meaning they are at risk of having lead-based paint. These units may require additional support to ensure a safe living environment, particularly for children. This amounts to over 45,000 units. Only a small percentage of the housing stock, 8% of owner-occupied and 10% of renter-occupied, was built after 2000. Renter-occupied housing tends to be newer than owner-occupied.

The maps below depict the prevalence of older housing units in Hollywood. The first map identifies the percentage of housing units built prior to 1940, while the second map depicts rental units built before 1980. The darker shaded areas have higher concentrations of older housing units, and the lighter shaded areas have a younger housing stock. As noted above, the housing stock is relatively old in the area. In most tracts in the city, over 80% of the stock was built prior to 1980; however, there are low percentages of units built prior to 1940 throughout the city.





Housing Units Built Before 1980

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	25,490	78%	17,955	73%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	1,920	6%	935	4%

Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Lead-Based Paint Hazards

As mentioned previously, any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain lead-based paint in portions of the home. The most common locations are window and door frames, walls, and ceilings, and in some cases throughout the entire home. Thus, it is generally accepted that these homes at least have a risk of lead-based paint hazards and should be tested in accordance with HUD standards. The greatest potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards is in homes built before 1980. Within the city there are over 45,000 housing units built before 1980.

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	12,049	0	12,049
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 40 - Vacant Units

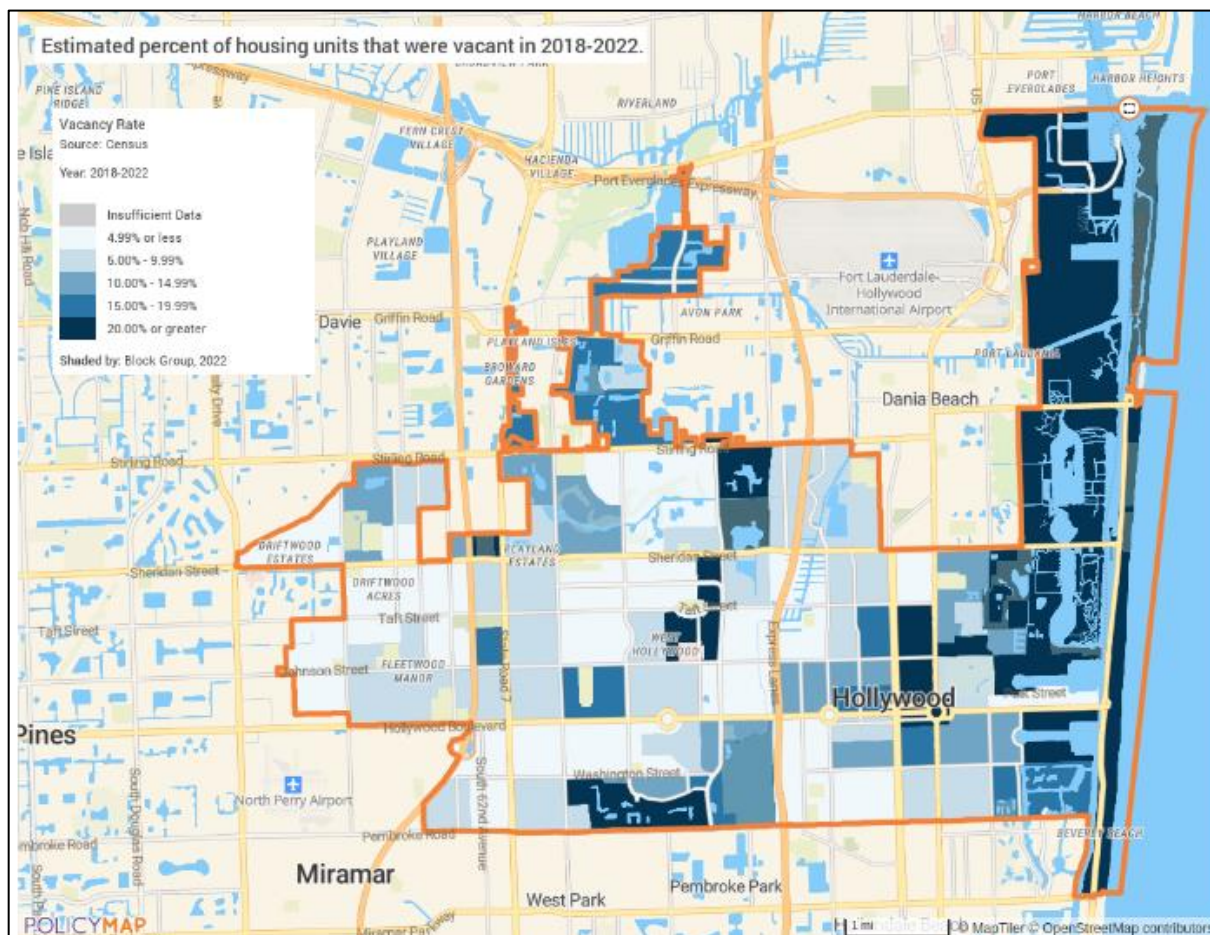
Alternate Data Source Name:

2018-2022 ACS 5-Yr Estimates

Data Source Comments: The ACS data (B25004) reports on the total number of vacant units in Hollywood. Data does not distinguish between suitable or not suitable for rehab or if they were abandoned, REO properties or abandoned REO properties.

Vacancy Rate

According to 2018-2022 ACS data, there are currently 12,049 vacant units in the City. These units provide an opportunity to create affordable housing units for LMI households. The map below shows the average housing vacancy rates throughout the area. The darker shaded areas have higher vacancy rates, while the lighter shaded areas have lower vacancy rates. Most of the areas with high vacancy rates also have high rates of seasonal homes, meaning these are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year



Vacancy Rate

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Within the city there is a continued need for rehabilitation for both homeowners and renters. There is a considerable number of homes built prior to 1980 that have a potential lead-based paint hazard. Additionally, older units need rehabilitation as they age, and it becomes harder to meet the minimum property maintenance standards. This is particular concern are any low-income households that may lack

the resources to properly rehabilitation their homes to address the presence of lead-based paint. The City has funded a low-income homeowner rehabilitation program for numerous years and will continue to fund the program. Additional information can be found in the Strategic Plan.

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

To estimate the number of housing units in the city by low- or moderate-income families that may contain lead-based paint hazards, this report assumes that homes by year built are distributed evenly across income categories, as no local data exists to describe otherwise. It is estimated that there are approximately 53,500 units built prior to 1980 and approximately 52.7% or 28,200 have LMI households in them.

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

Introduction:

Publicly supported housing is available in the city to support low-income residents. The housing is overseen by the Hollywood Housing Authority (HHA) which manages public housing and provides housing choice vouchers. The mission of the Hollywood Housing Authority is to provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing conditions for very low-income families, encourage self-sufficiency and manage resources efficiently. The Hollywood Housing Authority administers both public housing and a Section 8 housing voucher program. HHA owns and manages 2 public housing projects which contain 120 affordable rental units. It also administers 828 Housing Choice Vouchers.

Throughout the following section, a common theme is the need for more housing and additional resources to update the housing that is available. The City continues to have residents struggle with housing security and affordability, which places continuously increasing demand on an under supported system.

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	0	39	120	661	0	661	0	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

According to HHA there are currently 120 public housing units available in the city. HHA also manages over 600 housing choice vouchers, but none of the vouchers are project -based, meaning they are tied directly to specific units. Both public housing units and vouchers currently have a waitlist.

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:

In the city, most public housing developments are in good condition. Both properties, Apollo Terrace and Driftwood Terrace had an average inspection score of 63 according to the Project Physical Inspection Scores as of June 30, 2023.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Apollo Terrace Apartments	63c
Driftwood Terrace Apartments	63c

Table 42 - Public Housing Condition

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

HUD provides physical inspection scores for PHA developments across the country. The physical condition scoring process is based on three elements within the property, which are:

1. Inspectable areas: site, building exterior, building system, common areas and dwelling units;
2. Inspectable items: walls, kitchens, bathrooms and other things to be inspected in the inspectable area; and
3. Observed deficiencies.

A score of 55 or below means that the property is in poor condition, and properties in excellent condition have a score of 90 and over. Both properties are on the low end of good condition and could drop to poor condition if they continue to deteriorate without improvements. There is a high need for revitalization of public housing units. Like any high impact large family rentals, constant maintenance is required due to typical high usages. The Hollywood Housing Authority is continuously seeking additional funding to better serve its population.

In the coming years, HHA plans to dispose and convert all units of Driftwood Terrace and Apollo Terrace. The units will be substantially rehabilitated with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and remain affordable but will no longer be funded by the Section 9 public housing program. The substantial rehabilitation after conversion will result in upgraded units as well as the overall property, which will include bringing the building standards up to current codes and adding energy efficiency that will result in a savings to the property and the residents. The upgraded units should be comparable to newer properties on the market.

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

The Hollywood Housing Authority has systematically focused on providing effective financial management, an open and productive relationship with the City of Hollywood and maintaining good physical conditions of the property. In addition, the Hollywood Housing Authority seeks to work in

conjunction with public and private sector organizations to conduct programs for residents to reach self-sufficiency.

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

Introduction

According to the 2023 Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) for the Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership there are 6 organizations administering emergency shelter in the county, 1 agency administering safe haven programming, 6 organizations administering transitional housing, 11 permanent supportive housing providers, and 8 agencies that provide rapid re-housing. The HIC reports the total number of beds available and being utilized on a single night in January for each type of homeless assistance project. The table below details the number of year-round beds available for each household type and target population in Broward County. Please note that the table below does not include the number of year-round beds available for Rapid Rehousing programs. On a single night in January, there were 451 beds available for households with adult(s) and Child(ren) and 188 beds available for households with only adults in Rapid Rehousing programs in Broward County. The stock of beds does not tell the whole story though. There are also a large number of supportive services available beyond beds.

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)	277	0	148	235	
Households with Only Adults	596	0	103	934	
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	741	
Veterans	0	0	45	8	
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	14	0	

Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

The City has prioritized connecting services to address homelessness within the city. The City's Social Service Coordinator is charged with pre-screening clients for any opportunities available for the target community that aid in the prevention of homelessness or re-entry. Said opportunities may include but not be limited to foreclosure prevention, job placement, job training, training in employability skills, utility relief, low-cost rentals, childcare subsidies, after-school tutoring, caregiver services, etc.

The City works with partner agencies that include non-profits, for-profit enterprises, and other governmental agencies. There are a variety of services aimed at alleviating the challenges associated with homelessness. These services are diverse, covering workforce development, rental assistance, utility subsidies, mental health services, and others. These services work together and complement each other to provide access to residents at all levels of need.

Within Hollywood there are several agencies that complement services targeted to persons experiencing homelessness:

- Liberia Economic and Social Development Inc. is a community-based organization providing vital services to low-income children and families, including career counseling, job training, affordable housing, food, childcare.
- Community Enhancement Collaboration (CEC) operates a client choice food pantry and Hollywood Seniors Program.
- Hispanic Unity of Florida empowers Hispanics and other members of the community to become self-sufficient, civically engaged and to lead productive lives. In addition to health education, free tax preparation, summer camps, children's literacy, and senior activities, Hispanic Unity also provides job placement services. The Center for Working Families (COW) is a new approach to helping low-income families reach financial stability. The CWF approach brings together, or bundles, access to a full range of essential economic supports, including income enhancement and work supports, employment services, and asset building services in one convenient location to help families build self-sufficiency, stabilize their finances, and move up the economic ladder.
- Second Chance Society provides textbooks, and other educational materials to complete a course of vocational study or to fund the purchase of trade materials for persons who have been identified and targeted as a continuum of care priority by the Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership.
- LifeStance Health has a mental health clinic located in the City that provides behavioral health services.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40

Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

The following providers offer homeless services in the City of Hollywood:

- The TaskForce Fore Ending Homelessness, Inc. is a not-for-profit agency that provides street outreach, education, and advocacy to the homeless population in Broward County Florida. The TaskForce provides a myriad of services to people experiencing homelessness on the streets of Broward County
- The Broward Outreach Centers (The Caring Place) provides emergency shelter, residential programs, job training, education & computer literacy classes, healthcare, transitional housing, permanent housing, employment opportunities for homeless men, women, and children as well as programs for “at-risk” youth.
- Goodman Jewish Family Services has a short-term financial assistance program, which is designed to help those most in need and in crisis here in our community. Each day Goodman JFS provides assistance with food, rent, utilities and prescription medications for seniors, families and individuals throughout Broward County.
- HOPE South Florida’s Rapid Re-Housing program provides housing solutions for families facing homelessness in Broward County. The agency also administers the City’s Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program.
- HOMES Inc., provides shelter and supportive services for up to 21 young adults at a time who have aged out of the formal foster care system, or more informal relative or community care. The shelter also accepts their small children, and sometimes younger siblings, to prevent family separation.

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

Introduction

The following section discusses the resources available to the populations identified in NA-45. In the city, a significant effort has been made to ensure that these populations have access to the resources they need. The City primarily addresses the needs of the special needs community through its Social Service Coordinator, who is knowledgeable of the regional services offered for the homeless and non-homeless the special needs community. The Social Service Coordinator makes referrals to agencies in the region for particular needs. The City also funds agencies that provide employment training for persons who are not homeless but have other special needs as an expansion of economic opportunity. This may also include employment support services to aid persons re-entering the workforce. The City expects that many of the non-employment training activities may be funded by City of Hollywood General Fund as part of its Social Service allocation. The City shall also provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to special needs persons who are at risk of being homeless in an effort to reduce the cost burden issues as explained in detail in the Housing Needs Assessment. Also, the City of Hollywood receives State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) funds. A set-aside (20%) of SHIP funds shall be dedicated to persons with physical or mental disabilities.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Elderly: The supportive housing needs for this population can vary widely depending on the health and fitness of the individuals. In general, elderly residents need a living environment that provides them with several areas of assistance or convenience. First, the availability of healthcare is important because health problems generally become more prevalent with aging. Second, the availability of assistance with daily activities (i.e., shopping, cooking, and housekeeping) becomes more important as people grow older. Third, the availability of transportation, particularly public transportation that is accessible to them, is necessary to allow elderly persons to live as independently as possible for as long as possible. Fourth, safety is a primary concern since older residents are particularly vulnerable to crime or exploitation. Fifth, the weather and climate are considerations for elderly people because these factor into transit as well as health. Supportive housing must include access to health professionals and allow for housing modifications to assist residents with their independence.

HIV/AIDS: Medical and social support is important for residents living with HIV/AIDS. While there have been great advances in the medical treatment of HIV/AIDS, it is important to provide specialized support. Family and friends must have access to information and be accessible to the individual. Medical facilities also must be nearby.

Alcohol and/or Drug Addiction: Individuals dealing with addiction often require housing options that will provide a safe, sober place for recovery. A strong network is necessary to maximize the chance they will stay healthy and sober. It is important that these people have access to health services, support groups, employment assistance, and access to family and friends. Additionally, detoxification facilities are necessary when addiction is first recognized. By taking a harm reduction approach to addiction, the City can work to reduce the harms of addiction and provide support during recovery, particularly for those dealing with opioid addiction.

Mental and Physical Disabilities: Individuals with disabilities encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. Therefore, they have many of the same issues as the general population with the added needs that are unique to their situation. Often, individuals with disabilities have a fixed income and limited housing options. Individuals with more independent skills can utilize subsidized housing but individuals that need more support or specialized housing have fewer options. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and families throughout adulthood, which can put an additional financial burden on the family. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous supportive services that are dependent on the individual's level of capabilities.

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

The Social Service coordinator coordinates with numerous agencies to help low-income individuals and families avoid homelessness after becoming discharged from publicly funded institutions. The TaskForce Fore Ending Homelessness acts as the front door to Broward's Coordinated Entry & Assessment system for adult individuals, we have established long-term relationships within Broward County's network of social service providers, advocates, health agencies, the justice system, and the faith-based community. These valuable relationships allow us to reach our outreach goals and assist our homeless neighbors. Through a PATH grant funded by the U.S. Department of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the TaskForce Fore Ending Homelessness works with clients with severe mental illness, including substance abuse issues. Workers establish contact with homeless individuals and families to inform them of social services available in the community and encourage them to access those services. The clinical behavioral health programs at TaskForce deliver specialized evidence-based services throughout Broward County communities. These services focus on providing trauma-informed mental health and substance abuse treatment services to vulnerable populations.

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)

The City intends to continue its referral services through the Social Service Coordinator and will fund a variety of nonprofit organizations that provide vital services to the special need's population. Services will include transportation for the elderly and services that help to accommodate people who have a disability,

development of transitional housing units for women coming out of incarceration, transitional housing and supportive services to single veterans, and others that incorporate 5-year goals into the 2024 Annual Action Plan. Goals include:

3A Affordable Rental Housing Development

3B Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

3C CHDO Housing Development

3D Housing Rehab

3E Purchase Assistance

4A Supportive Services for LMI

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)) N/A

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

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment.

Although public policies are made with the intention to positively address the needs of citizens in a jurisdiction, there are times where they may have an unforeseen negative effect on certain aspects of the community, which in this case is affordable housing and residential investment. Public policies that affect affordable housing and residential investment negatively, in turn becomes a barrier to creating affordable housing in the area. Affordable housing and public and private residential investments are key components in furthering fair housing in any community.

To identify these negative effects and further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made it a legal requirement that entitlement grantees affirmatively further fair housing. The primary tool communities have for identifying contributing factors that lead to negative effects on the community is the Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice (AI).

The AI reviews the community demographics, market availability, public and private policies, practices, and procedures affecting fair housing choice and affordable housing. Impediments to fair housing choice are defined as any actions, omissions, or decisions that restrict, or have the effect of restricting, the availability of housing choices, based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin. The AI serves as the basis for fair housing planning, provides essential information to policy makers, administrative staff, housing providers, lenders, and fair housing advocates, and assists in building public support for fair housing efforts.

The City of Hollywood developed an Analysis of Impediments that did not point out any public policies as having a negative effect on affordable housing and/or residential investment. However, the City is in the process of contracting to update the AI in the coming months. In addition, as required as a recipient of State Housing Initiative Partnership funds, the City of Hollywood has instituted the Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (AHAC) that reviews in any policy changes to advise the City Commission on any policies that may have a negative effect on affordable housing development.

To ensure that all residents in the City of Hollywood are protected under state and local law, and to adhere with HUD regulations on fair housing as required by CPD entitlement grants, the City has taken steps to promote fair housing and to educate its leadership, staff, and residents on what HUD defines as fair housing and discrimination in housing.

Equity Plan

Noticed by HUD on February 9, 2023, entitlement communities will begin to develop Equity Plans which will provide a fair housing analysis, goals and strategy, and community engagement. The Equity Plan will answer questions on demographics, segregation and integration, racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAP), access to community assets, access to affordable housing opportunities, access to

homeownership and economic opportunity, any discrimination or violations of civil rights, and local/state policies and practices that impact fair housing in the City of Hollywood. The Equity Plan will help guide the goals of the five-year plan and provide strategies that the City will utilize to affirmatively further fair housing in Hollywood.

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

Introduction

This section provides insight into the non-housing assets within the community. In particular, economic activity and education levels are addressed. These are used to identify any areas of concern or sectors to reinforce support.

The city's non-housing community development assets are centered with Department of Communications, Marketing, and Economic Development (CMED) which has been created to focus on Economic Development initiatives as a priority. The Department recruits businesses to the city and makes efforts to retain desirable businesses in the area. To support these efforts, the Division of Community Development in the Development Services Department has been charged with creating and funding workforce development and education activities. Activities that support these efforts increase the probability of employment of Hollywood residents in the major employment sectors of the city. The major employment sectors within the City of Hollywood are: Education and Healthcare Services; Professional, Scientific and Management Services; and Retail Trade.

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	168	6	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	9,154	7,011	11	11	0
Construction	6,850	3,689	9	6	-3
Education and Health Care Services	15,725	15,439	20	24	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,427	5,248	7	8	1
Information	1,080	903	1	1	0
Manufacturing	3,243	1,278	4	2	-2
Other Services	5,240	3,317	7	5	-2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	11,387	11,291	14	18	4
Public Administration	3,218	1,866	4	3	-1
Retail Trade	11,276	8,737	14	14	0
Transportation and Warehousing	4,802	2,130	6	3	-3
Wholesale Trade	2,764	3,144	3	5	2
Total	80,334	64,059	--	--	--

Table 45 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2017-2021 ACS (Workers), 2021 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Share of Workers

In the above table, the prevalence of both workers and jobs by sector is presented. There are more workers than jobs. Overall, there are roughly 16,000 more workers than jobs. The largest gap is in the Construction sector. There are nearly 3,700 jobs in this sector, making up 6% of all jobs. However, there are currently about 6,850 workers in this sector. This is a significant gap. Additionally, Retail Trade and Transportation and Warehousing have over 2,500 more workers than jobs.

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	86,226
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	80,994
Unemployment Rate	6.1%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	14.8%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.0%

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Labor Force

There are two primary sources used to analyze the unemployment rate in the city for this report. They each have pros and cons, but when taken together, they can provide a clearer view of unemployment in the city. The first source is the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. The ACS unemployment data is only taken annually, and the most recent data is from 2022. It is also an average of. The five years included, in this case 2018 – 2022, does not necessarily provide an accurate view of recent employment trends. However, the ACS data is available at a census tract level and can help identify any areas that may have disproportionately high unemployment rates.

The second source for unemployment data is the Bureau of Labor and Statistics. This measurement of unemployment is updated monthly and provides insight into any trends at the city level. It is not available at census tract level and therefore provides a look at employment as it relates to time, which the ACS looks at employment as it relates to space.

Based on data for the last 10 years from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is clear that unemployment fell substantially since 2010 until 2019. In 2020, there was a significant increase in unemployment, but this is due in large part to the global pandemic. By 2023, the unemployment rate dropped below the 2019 level.

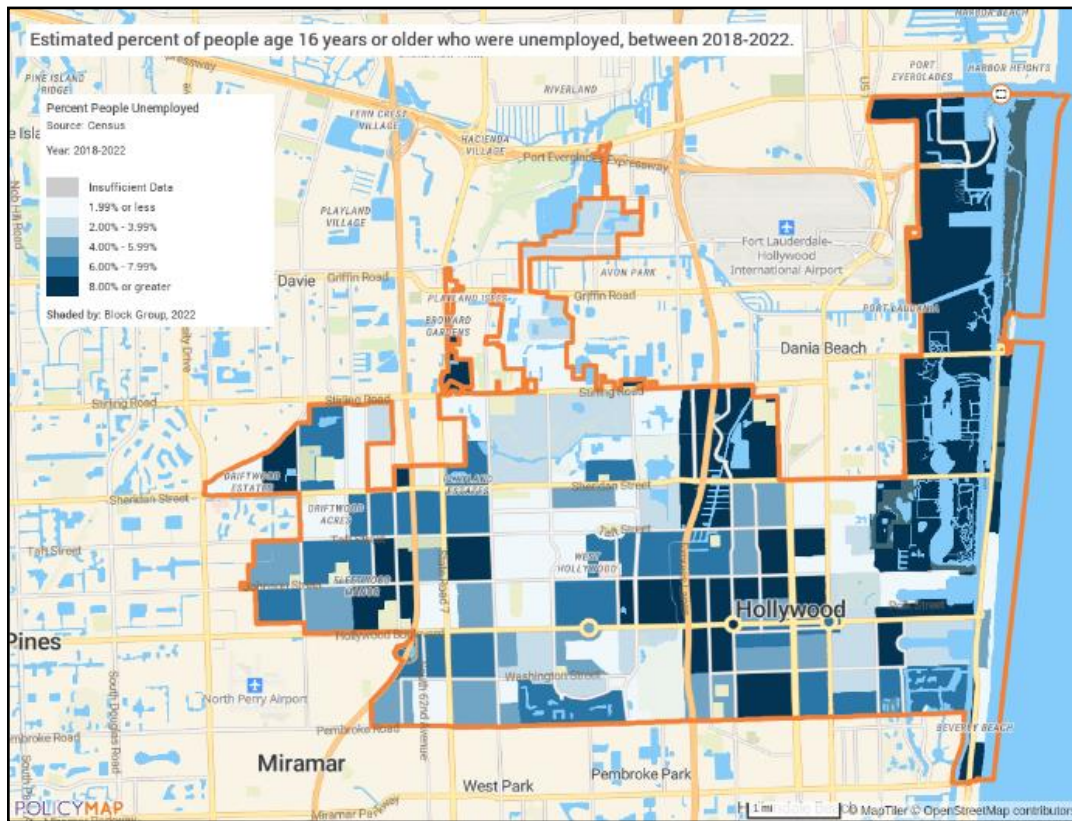
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
7.3%	6.3%	5.4%	4.6%	4.1%	3.5%	3.1%	10.2%	5.1%	2.9%	2.8%

Unemployment Rate from 2013 to 2023 (Annual), Not Seasonally Adjusted (BLS)

In 2023, the unemployment rate stayed relatively static, however it increased slightly in the second half of the year.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%

Unemployment Rate from Jan 2023 to Dec 2023, Not Seasonally Adjusted (BLS)



Unemployment Rate

In the city, there is a wide variance in unemployment rates between different tracts, but prominent levels of unemployment are not concentrated in certain areas.

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	28,968
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	178
Service	16,208
Sales and office	18,808
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	8,275
Production, transportation and material moving	8,557

Table 47 - Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Occupations by Sector

In the above table the occupation by sector is analyzed. Instead of showing which sectors are most common, as the table at the beginning of this section did, this shows what type of jobs are available in each sector. For example, this table would include a manager of a fast-food restaurant and the manager of a logging company in the same category (Management, Business, and Financial) while in the earlier table they would be in separate categories.

Within the city, the most prominent occupation sector is the Management, Business, and financial sector. Nearly 29,000 people are employed in that sector. The second largest sector is Sales and Office with 18,808 people and the third largest is Service with 16,208.

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	57,794	48%
30-59 Minutes	45,470	38%
60 or More Minutes	16,513	14%
Total	119,777	100%

Table 48 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Commute Time

All other factors being equal, residents would rather live in the same city as their job. Relative to short commutes, long commute times are associated with lower life satisfaction, increased stress, obesity, anxiety, depression, and increased exposure to pollutants. This is particularly true when compared to commuters who use bicycles or walk to work. In the City of Hollywood, 52% of residents commute more than 30 minutes to work each day.

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	5,138	373	1,725
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17,252	1,739	4,545
Some college or Associate's degree	21,752	1,169	3,851
Bachelor's degree or higher	23,291	876	3,284

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational attainment is one of the best indicators of economic success, both in attaining a job and receiving a higher wage. In the City of Hollywood, the unemployment rate for a high school graduate is 4.3% while the rate for a resident with a bachelor's degree or higher is 0.4%. The labor participation rate is also higher for those with higher educational attainment. Approximately 24% of residents without a high school diploma are not in the workforce, as compared to just 12% for those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	298	455	534	1,672	2,768
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,396	629	1,246	2,772	2,198
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,003	5,071	5,834	12,283	6,765
Some college, no degree	5,176	4,683	4,363	8,631	4,779
Associate's degree	895	2,549	2,513	3,820	1,712
Bachelor's degree	1,078	5,392	3,967	7,346	4,113
Graduate or professional degree	160	2,178	2,911	5,575	3,441

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

There are over 5,700 residents that have less than a ninth-grade education, the majority of whom are over the age of 45. There are approximately 8,200 residents with a ninth-grade education, but without a high school diploma. As noted above, education is closely related to employment and without a high school diploma or equivalent these residents may struggle to find stable employment.

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$24,303
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$32,484
Some college or Associate's degree	\$37,380
Bachelor's degree	\$53,580
Graduate or professional degree	\$65,303

Table 51 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2018-2022 ACS

Educational Attainment - Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

As mentioned previously, educational attainment and earnings are closely linked. The annual wage difference based on education can lead to substantial wealth differences over time. Using the numbers in the table above, a person who graduates high school and works from the age of 18 to 65 will earn approximately \$1,526,748 during their working life. A person with a bachelor's degree who works from age 23 to 65 will earn about \$2,250,360 during their working life. That added financial benefit does not take into account the fact that employment compensation tends to include benefits like health insurance and retirement savings. Additionally, higher income can lead to investments, home purchases instead of renting, and other activities that can increase wealth substantially.

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

According to the Business Activity table above, the Education and Health Care Services sector provides the highest percentage of all jobs in the City, with 24% of all jobs belonging in this sector. Education and Health Care Services also is the largest employer, which makes up 20% of all employees in the city.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

There is a need for a workforce that matches the jobs available in the city. Specifically, there is high demand for education and healthcare professionals to meet the needs of employers, along with

professional, scientific, management services employees. A bachelor's or higher degree generally is preferred by employers for these positions, and most jobs also require extensive on-the-job training or related experience. Advancement opportunities are best for workers with the highest levels of education. On the other hand, in the construction sector there are far more workers available than there are jobs. This points to an opportunity to create jobs in the construction sector within the city. The City should partner with educational, healthcare, and manufacturing stakeholders to meet the community's employment needs.

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.

The Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) provides projections for the fastest growing occupations and those gaining the most new jobs during the period of 2023-2031. The top occupations projected to gain the "most new jobs" include nurse practitioners, logisticians, and paralegals/legal assistants.

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

As discussed earlier in this section, there are approximately 80,000 workers but only 64,000 jobs. The largest disconnect is in the construction sector, with a need for more than 3,000 workers. This is an opportunity for the City to work with career training and workforce development programs to help match the workforce with employers' needs.

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

CareerSource Broward (CSBD) is a business center that provides innovative employment solutions and quality workforce services to businesses and individuals in Broward County. CareerSource Broward is governed by a workforce board known as the Broward Workforce Development Board (BWDB) and the CareerSource Broward Council of Elected Officials, which includes the elected mayor of the City of Hollywood. The CSBD has the following goals:

- **Goal 1:** Improve the sustainability of the workforce system through increased funding, efficiency, technology, and relevancy.
- **Goal 2:** Maintain our role as workforce development leaders through advocacy by the board, collaboration, and providing information and intelligence to stakeholders with feedback from the community.

- **Goal 3:** Encourage employers by engaging and identifying their needs and educating and connecting them to the workforce system to produce innovative workforce solutions.
- **Goal 4:** Encourage job seekers to choose CSBD for comprehensive employment, education and training services, and to connect them to the workforce system using the state's job bank.
- **Goal 5:** To align Broward County community services (social services and education) to maximize employment and work opportunities for targeted populations (veterans, youth, individuals with disabilities, older workers, and ex-offenders).
- **Goal 6:** Develop and utilize a legislative agenda to improve employment services and opportunities in Florida.
- **Goal 7:** To anticipate political, environmental, and economic changes in the near and long-term future and prepare for those changes.

The South Center is located in Hollywood and conducts career fairs, job training, and workshops. The initiatives of CBSD support the City's goals for economic development. More details on these goals can be found in the Strategic Plan.

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.

Not applicable.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

HUD identifies four specific data points that constitute housing problems: cost burden, overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing facilities, and lack of complete kitchen facilities. Areas of concentration are census tracts that have two or more housing problems that are substantially higher than the citywide average. For this analysis, “substantially higher” is based on the HUD provided standards set in the Needs Assessment. A tract with a housing problem rate of 10% higher than the regional average is considered substantially higher. To provide a more nuanced analysis, “cost burden” has been split into renter cost burden and homeowners (with a mortgage and without a mortgage) cost burden.

Due to data limits the following section uses 2018-2022 American Community Survey data.

City Rate

- Overcrowding: 5.6%
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 0.5%
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 1.4%
- Renter Cost Burden: 66.7%
- Homeowners Cost Burden: 36.0%

Substantial Rate

- Overcrowding: 15.6%
 - Census Tract 12011091000 – 24.5% (renters)
- Lack of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 10.5%
 - No Census Tracts with a concentration
- Lack of Complete Kitchen Facilities: 11.4%
 - No Census Tracts with a concentration
- Renter Cost Burden: 76.7%
 - Census Tract 12011090802 – 85.1%
 - Census Tract 12011091000 – 84.6%
 - Census Tract 12011091202 – 79.9%
 - Census Tract 12011091300 – 97.8%
- Homeowners Cost Burden: 46.0%
 - Census Tract 12011090801 – 49.8%
 - Census Tract 12011092000 – 48.4%
 - Census Tract 12011090103 – 49.9%
 - Census Tract 12011090104 – 54.6%

Only one tract has multiple housing problems:

- Tract 12011091000
 - o Overcrowding
 - o Renter Cost Burden

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

Race/Ethnicity

For this analysis, a concentration is any census tract where the racial or ethnic minority group makes up 10% more than the city average. The minority groups with the highest population sizes are listed below. Due to the small size of other racial groups, a comparison could not be conducted.

City Rate

- Asian, non-Hispanic: 2.3%
- Black or African American, non-Hispanic: 17.4%
- Multiracial, non-Hispanic: 2.4%
- Hispanic, all races: 41.1%

Concentration Rate

- Asian, non-Hispanic: 12.3%
- Black, non-Hispanic: 27.4%
- Multiracial, non-Hispanic: 12.4%
- Hispanic, all races: 51.1%

Asian, non-Hispanic:

There are no tracts with a concentration of Asian, non-Hispanic residents.

Black, non-Hispanic

There are seven (7) tracts with a concentration of Black, non-Hispanic residents scattered throughout the City of Hollywood: 12011091400, 12011091701, 12011091601, 12011080500, 12011090404, 12011091802, and 12011091803.

See map - Concentration Black, non-Hispanic

Multi-racial, non-Hispanic:

There is one tract with a concentration of multi-racial households in Hollywood. The population of tract 12011091903 is 12.9% multiracial.

Hispanic, all Races:

There are eleven (11) tracts throughout the City that have a concentration of Hispanic persons: 12011090601, 12011090602, 12011091201, 12011081202, 12011091100, 12011091602, 12011091702, 12011090301, 12011090304, 12011090403, and 12011091604.

See map - Concentration Hispanic, all Races

Low-Income Families

A family is considered low-income if it earns less than 80% of the area median income (AMI). A tract has a concentration of low-income families if the tract median household income is less than 80% of the city median household income. The median income in Hollywood is \$61,958, and the following is the AMI.

80% Area Median Income: \$49,566

Using this definition, there are multiple areas in the city that have a concentration of low-income families as shown in the maps below. These tracts are found primarily in the center portion of the city.

See map - Concentration Low-Income Families

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

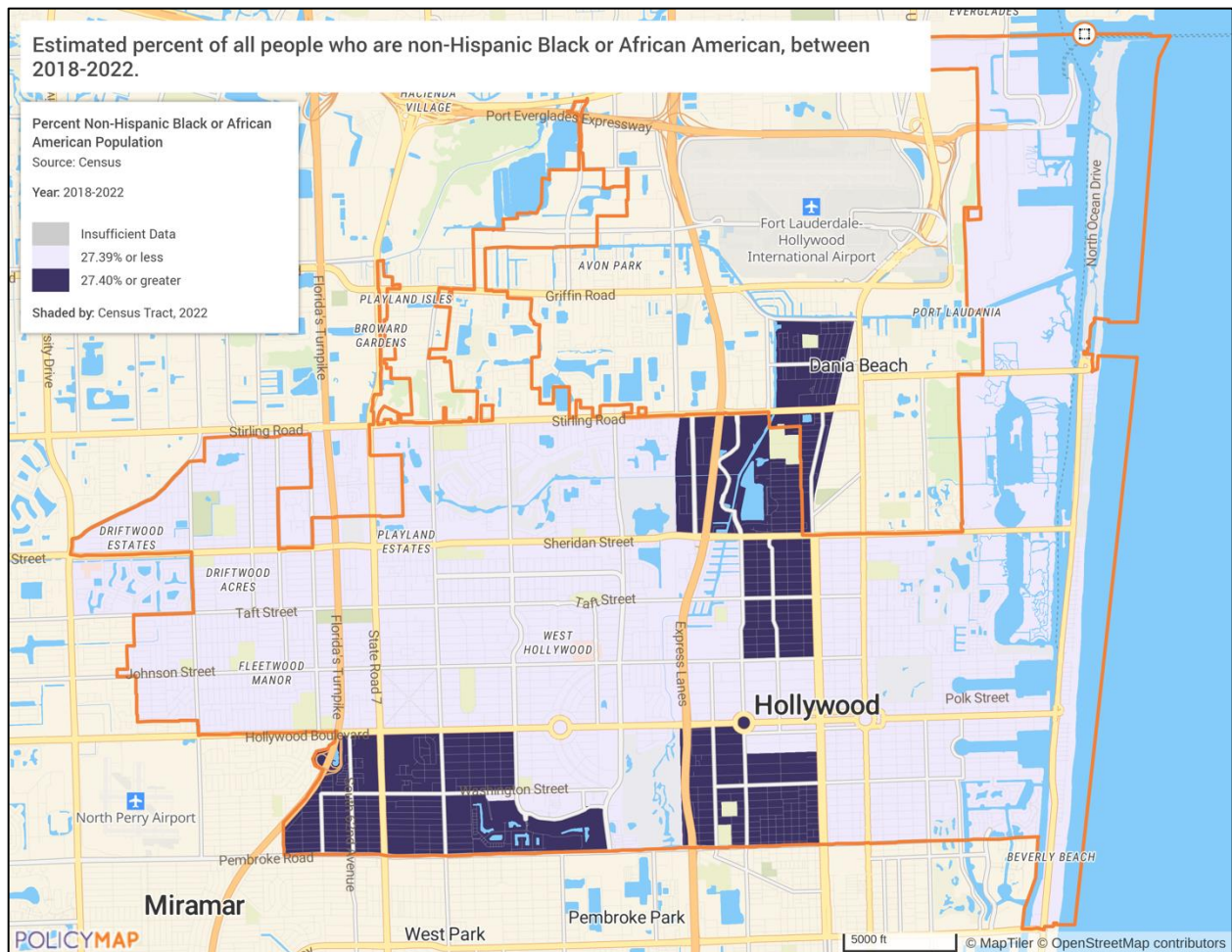
The areas with a concentration of minority households and/or LMI households span the entire city. The market characteristics of some tracts do not match those of others. There is no clear pattern.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

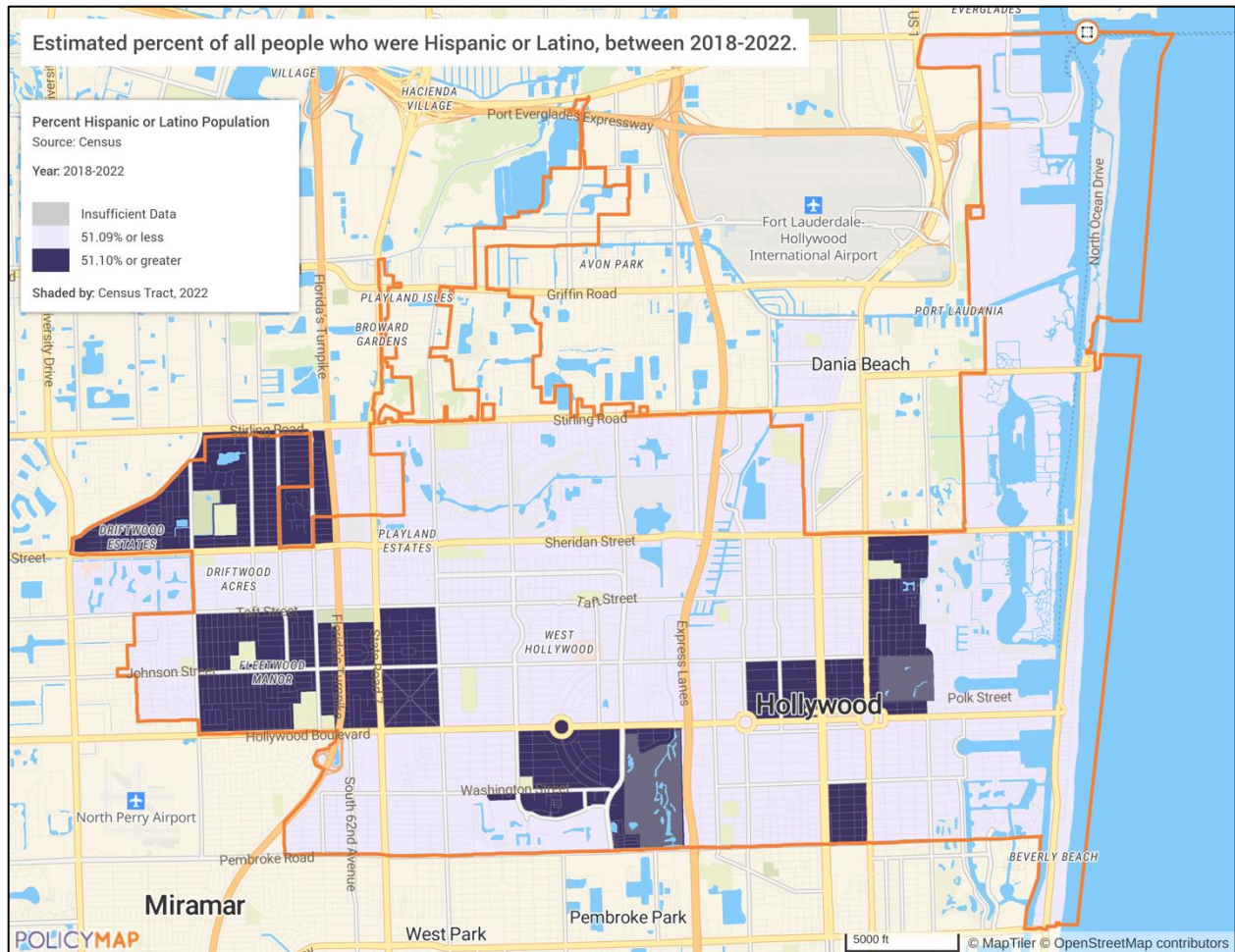
As noted above, the areas covered in this section span the entire city. There are no community assets that tie the areas together.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

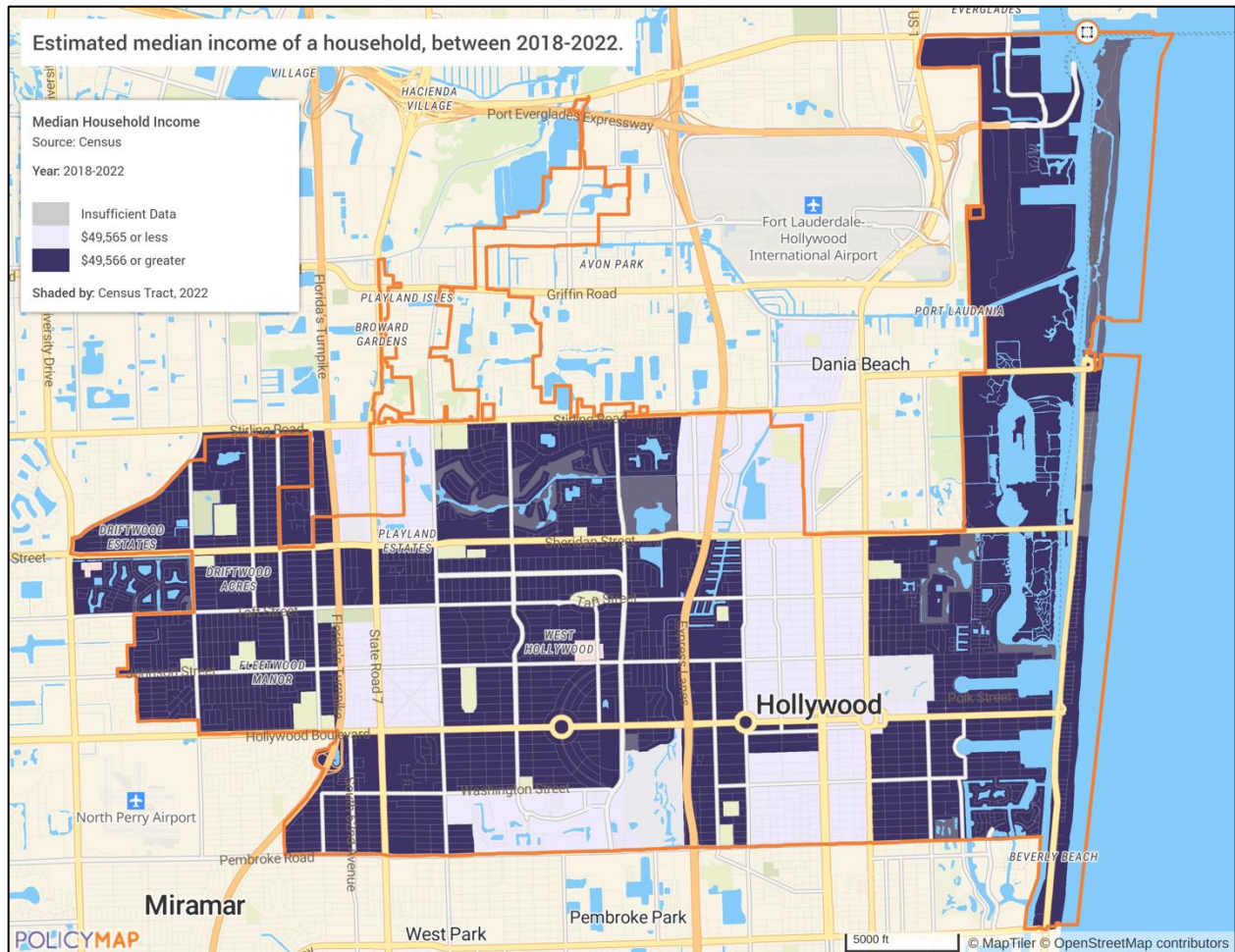
As noted above, the areas covered in this section span the entire city. The strategic opportunities available differ locally.



Concentration Black, non-Hispanic



Concentration Hispanic, all Races



Concentration Low-Income Families

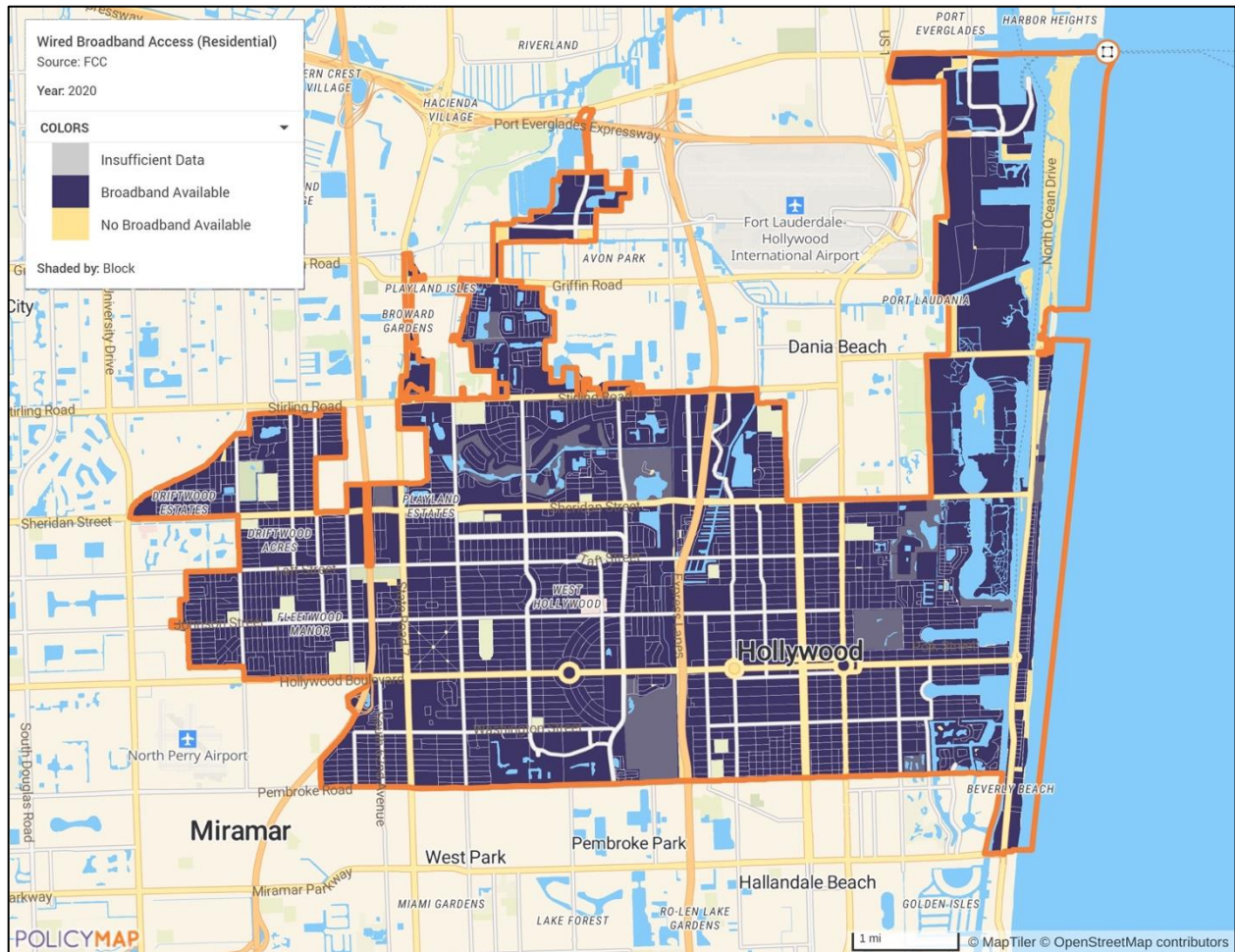
MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

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

Internet is an essential communications and information platform that allows users to take advantage of the increased interconnectedness of business, education, commerce, and day to day utility. Reliable access to the internet has become a necessity to thrive in the modern economic environment. Communities that lack broadband access struggle to keep pace with the country. Locations without broadband access impedes its population's ability to take advantage of the educational and entrepreneurial opportunities available online. This is particularly problematic for LMI areas where economic opportunities are already often lacking. A study by the International Regional Science Review Studies suggests a strong correlation between increased high-speed internet access and increased education and employment opportunities, especially in small cities and rural areas.

Hollywood does not have significant gaps in broadband coverage. However, the vast majority of the city does not have multiple options of internet providers, to include LMI areas. The average Hollywood household has only two (2) options for broadband-quality Internet service.

The following map shows broadband access throughout the city. Broadband access is defined as advertised internet speeds of 768 kilobits per second or higher. According to BroadbandNow.com, there are five major infrastructure options within Hollywood: cable, fiber, fixed, 5G home internet and satellite.



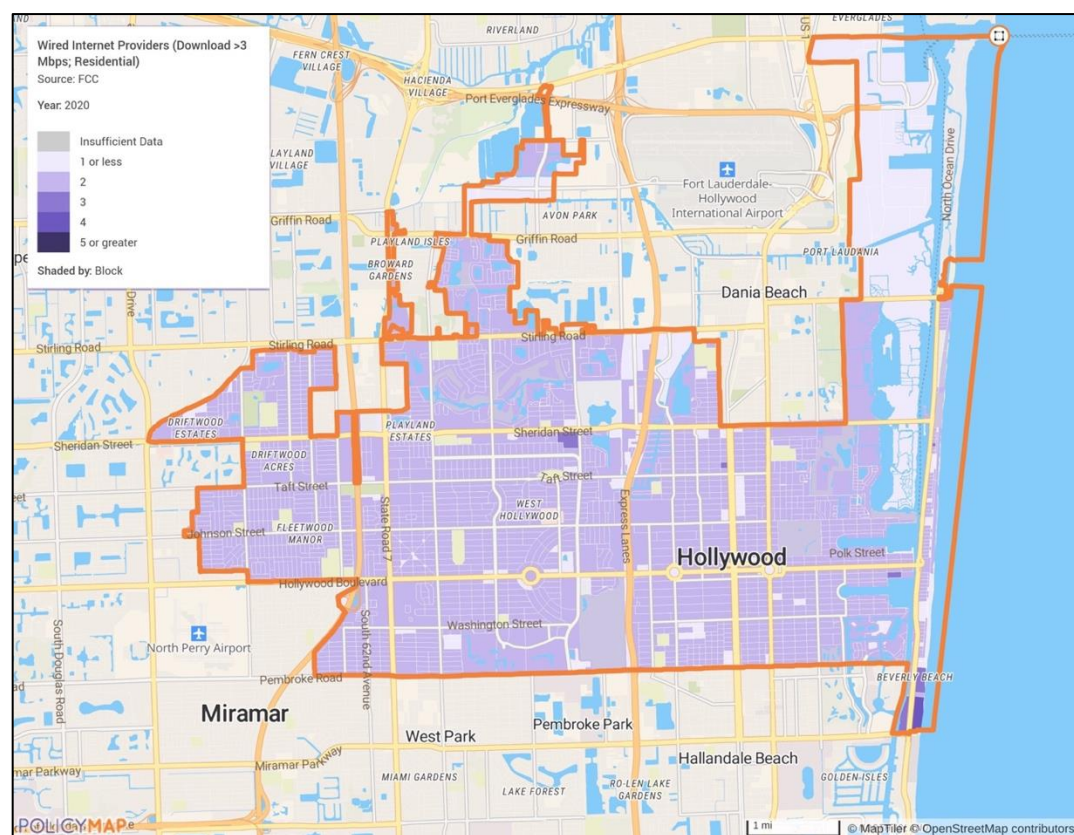
Broadband Access

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

Once broadband access has been obtained, it is important to ensure there is competition among service providers. Any resource that has a de facto monopoly on an area may not be incentivized to provide standard and consistent services. According to BroadbandNow.com, Hollywood has a total of nine (9) Internet providers offering residential service. Xfinity and AT&T (Fiber) are the strongest providers in Hollywood so far as coverage and speed. The average Hollywood household has two (2) options for broadband-quality Internet service. These providers do not frequently overlap around the city:

- AT&T Internet (Fiber)
- Xfinity (Cable)
- EarthLink (5G Internet)
- AlwaysOn (Fixed Wireless)
- Verizon (5G Internet)
- T-Mobile 5G Home Internet (5G Internet)
- Starlink (Satellite)
- Viasat Internet (formerly Exede) (Satellite)
- HughesNet (Satellite)

The following map shows the number of broadband service providers by census tract. Most of the city has at least two (2) options of high-speed internet with competitive providers.



Hightspeed Internet Providers

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

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

Hollywood has historically been prone to various natural hazard events including flooding, hail, thunderstorm winds, tornados, and others. The potential impacts of climate change—including an increase in prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, more heavy precipitation, more severe storms, or droughts—are often most significant for vulnerable communities. According to the FEMA National Risk Index, Hollywood is particularly vulnerable to hurricane, lightning, tornado, and wildfire hazard types. The city is located on the coast and is likely to experience direct coastal effects. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), by the middle of the century the average summer temperature is expected to rise four degrees. This rise in temperature could lead to altered weather and precipitation patterns, a rise in severe storms, an increased risk of catastrophic floods, increased electricity costs, and ruined crops. These environmental changes may eventually lead people away from the coast. However, the state of Florida is one of the nation's fastest-growing states according to the United States Census Bureau. *Climate migration amplifies demographic change and population aging* article, published in PNAS in 2024, projects significant aging of coastal areas as younger populations migrate inland while older populations are the least likely to migrate. Population increases may drive up housing costs, reduce the availability of jobs, and tax resources, while a decrease in population could cause labor shortages, decrease in competition for services, driving up costs and reducing quality, and reduced resources for locals. Coastal areas must continue to address their geographic challenges by anticipating, planning, and adapting to hazard risks associated with climate change as well as the potential demographic changes to vulnerable communities.

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

Low- and moderate-income residents of owner-occupied and renter households are at particular risk due to having less available resources to combat the impacts of natural disasters. A dramatic rise in electricity or housing costs could put them at imminent risk of homelessness or living in substandard conditions. The 2024 America's Rental Housing Study issued by the Joint Center of Housing Studies of Harvard University found a particularly growing threat to property owners and renters to obtain and afford insurance required to cover potential weather- and climate-related hazards losses due to rising cost of insurance premiums as well as providers declining coverage in high-risk markets. This study also noted the potential increased difficulty for property owners to invest in climate change hardening mitigants due to the slowing growth in operating incomes. According to the 2021 EPA study on Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States, low-income individuals are more likely to live in areas with the highest increases in mortality rates due to climate-driven changes in extreme temperatures as well as the highest rates of labor hour losses for weather-exposed workers.

The City of Hollywood strives to inform and prepare the general public for multi-hazard mitigation. The City has a free Vulnerable Population Registry for residents of greater risk regardless of age. There are also online venues (including the City Emergency Management website, social media pages, and free Alert Hollywood emergency notification system, Broward County Emergency Management Division website, social media pages, and free AlertBroward emergency alert notification system, Florida Division of Emergency Management website and social media pages, and the Florida Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) website and social media pages) that disseminate numerous informational guidebooks, videos, and emergency resources to build disaster resiliency in the community.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Hollywood's Strategic Plan is a comprehensive housing and community development plan that covers the next five years of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan. This plan outlines how the City intends to utilize CDBG and HOME funds towards providing economic development opportunities, a suitable living environment, and safe, decent, and affordable housing for low- to moderate-income (LMI) households and special needs groups in the city.

The City identified the priority housing and community development needs by conducting careful data analysis in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections and a comprehensive citizen participation process that included input from community members and stakeholder organizations. The goals developed address these needs over the five-year plan period and form the basis of the Strategic Plan.

While the City does not solely base funding decisions on geographic requirements, the City considers investments in low/mod block group tracts in the Strategic Plan, which are areas where at least 51% of households are low- to moderate-income. These tracts are eligible for certain activities funded by CDBG, such as public improvements to parks, community centers, or infrastructure like roads and streets. Direct services to individuals and families are not targeted to areas; however, they must meet income qualifications to be eligible. These activities can be affordable housing assistance and public services.

The Strategic Plan identifies five (5) priority needs and associated goals. The SP-25 provides more details of the priority needs, and the SP-45 details the goals.

Priority Need: Public Facilities & Infrastructure

- 1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure
- 1B Improve Access to Public Facilities

Priority Need: Economic Development

- 2A Small Business Assistance

Priority Need: Affordable Housing Development & Preservation

- 3A Affordable Rental Housing Development
- 3B Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
- 3C CHDO Housing Development
- 3D Housing Rehab
- 3E Purchase Assistance

Priority Need: Public Services

- 4A Supportive Services for LMI

Priority Need: Effective Program Management

- 5A Effective Program Management

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

Geographic Area

Table 5 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Area Type:	Other
	Other Target Area Description:	Other
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts located within the boundaries of the City of Hollywood. A low/mod block group tract is defined by HUD as an area that is primarily residential and where at least 51 percent of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Between 2012 and 2022, Hollywood's population has steadily increased, resulting in a pressing need for more housing units in the city. Less than 10% of homes in the area have been constructed after 2000, with a considerable number of units being very old. Around 78% of homes owned by occupants and 72% of rented homes were built before 1980, as per the 2018-2022 ACS. Consequently, these homes are more prone to deferred maintenance, deteriorating conditions, and a greater risk of lead-based paint hazards.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The City of Hollywood consulted with local agencies, service providers, and other local government departments to identify local housing and community development needs. Needs were also determined through the grant application process and a public survey available online (See the PR-15 for a list of efforts made by the City). A public hearing and public comment period were given to allow citizens to participate in the plan's development.

<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>There is a need to expand and improve public infrastructure as well as improve access to public facilities in Hollywood. Public infrastructure improvements will increase accessibility in low/mod areas and ensure ADA compliance. Public facility improvements are necessary in order to create a safer and more suitable living environment, particularly in low/mod areas and for special need populations.</p> <p>Economic development opportunities have been identified as a need in Hollywood. Assistance for small businesses run by LMI/minority persons will create/retain jobs.</p> <p>There is a need for the expansion public services to provide support for LMI persons and special need populations. Eligible activities that will help improve the quality of life for residents include senior services, housing assistance for disabled persons, homeless services, emergency services, employment assistance, mental health counseling, youth programs, and services for victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>There is a need for affordable housing opportunities in Hollywood, such as new homeowner and renter housing development. Rental financial assistance is also needed as renters are the most cost burdened group in the city. As mentioned earlier, there are a large percentage of housing units in Hollywood that remain old and are in need of rehab.</p>
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Public investment of funds towards LMI areas and LMI households will improve the quality of life for citizens in the City of Hollywood. CDBG funds will directly improve and revitalize low/mod areas and invite further investments into these areas. CDBG funds will also directly impact and improve the lives of low/mod and special need persons through direct services offered by social service and housing service providers. HOME funds will assist LMI households with affordable housing development and preservation activities.</p>
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The general lack of funding to meet all the needs identified is a barrier to improvements in the City of Hollywood.</p>

General Allocation Priorities

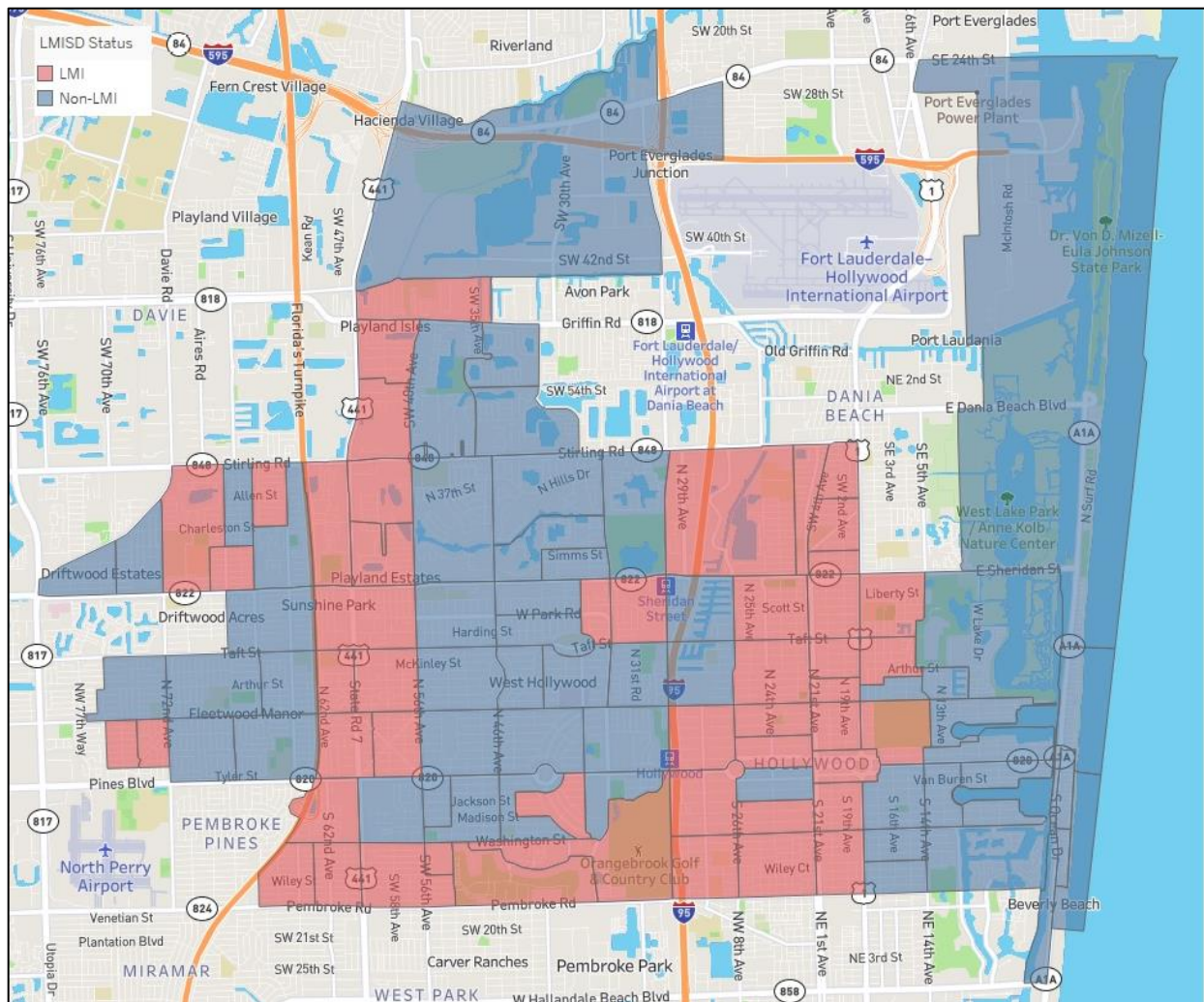
Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

Depending on the nature of the activity and the implementing agency, the programs and activities in this plan are designed to address the needs of LMI residents on a citywide basis and those with special needs. Generally, those activities providing a direct benefit to a limited clientele are provided citywide but must meet income eligibility requirements. This includes housing activities such as housing rehabilitation and first-time homebuyer assistance. Those activities that provide a benefit to residents of targeted areas are generally in low/mod block group tracts (see below how the City determines these tracts). Summarily, 100% of the City of Hollywood CDBG allocation either directly benefits LMI persons or benefits predominately LMI areas.

Low/Mod Block Group Determination

When the City has identified infrastructure and public facility improvement activities, these planned activities will serve a community or neighborhood. These activities are said to have an “area-wide” benefit. Per HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible Low/Mod Block Group Tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG regulations, whereby the majority of the residents are low- to moderate-income (or 51%).

To determine LMI tracts the City utilizes HUD’s CDBG Low Mod Income Summary Data (LMISD) from the HUD Exchange website, which has defined the eligible block group tracts within the jurisdiction. The tracts can be at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/>



Low/Mod Block Group Tract, LMISD 2023

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

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Associated Goals	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Description	There is a need to improve and expand public infrastructure through revitalization activities in low/mod areas. Eligible activities may include water and sewer improvements, and ADA compliance for curb ramps and sidewalks. The City will also improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Public facility improvements include recreational parks, neighborhood facilities and community centers throughout low/mod areas of the city.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local agencies the need for public improvements were identified. The basis is to improve accessibility for all residents, including those with special needs, and create a suitable living environment.
2	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Associated Goals	2A Small Business Assistance
	Description	There is a need to support small business development and the commercial growth of micro-business enterprises through funding for new job development, financial assistance and technical assistance.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local agencies the need for economic development opportunities were identified. The basis is to improve sustainability for LMI households.
3	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Associated Goals	3A Affordable Rental Housing Development 3B Tenant-Based Rental Assistance 3C CHDO Housing Development 3D Housing Rehab 3E Purchase Assistance
	Description	There is a need to provide for new rental housing development; affordable homeownership opportunities; tenant-based rental assistance; increased affordable housing development by community housing development organizations; and owner- and renter-occupied housing rehabilitation. These activities will benefit LMI households and help to prevent housing instability that may lead to homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local stakeholder organizations, the need to develop and preserve affordable housing was identified. Cost burden is the biggest housing issue in the city, in particular for lower income renters. Through a review of the housing market analysis, housing units, both owner- and renter-occupied, in Hollywood are also very old. Naturally, older units require more maintenance and repairs, while also having an increased risk of lead-based paint hazards. Older units are more affordable than newer units, and more likely to house LMI households. The basis is to create safe, decent and affordable housing for LMI residents in Hollywood.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Associated Goals	4A Supportive Services for LMI
	Description	There is a need to provide vital supportive services for LMI and special needs persons in Hollywood. Public services include fair housing awareness, employment programs, job training, health services, mental health services, senior services, services for persons with a disability, youth programs and services, food distribution programs and homeless prevention activities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through community participation and consultation of local agencies and service providers the need for vital public services were identified. The basis for this need is to provide all citizens with accessibility to services and create a suitable living environment.
5	Priority Need Name	Effective Program Management
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Associated Goals	5A Effective Program Management
	Description	Effective program management will include general administration of the CDBG and HOME grant programs, monitoring subrecipients, and keeping strict grant-based accounting. Comprehensive planning requirements will include the development of AAPs, an evaluation of the performance of the programs through annual reports, and meeting citizen participation requirements.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a need to provide effective program management of HUD grant programs that will ensure compliance with each respective grant and their regulations and that programs meet their established objectives.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	<p>TBRA is influenced by the needs of LMI and households at-risk of homelessness as identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing cost burden is the biggest housing issue in Hollywood as reported in the NA-10, especially for lower-income renters. - The cost of rent has increased tremendously in the past decade. Median contract rent has increased 49% from 2012 to 2022. - Fair Market Rents (FMR) are still out of reach for the lowest income households. - Homeownership has become very expensive, as home values have increased 78% from 2012 to 2022. - The HHA waiting list for Section 8/HCV vouchers and public housing remain closed indefinitely. There are 500 names on the voucher list and 150 total for the public housing developments. - As reported in the MA-15, there is a shortage of affordable rental units for lower income households.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	See above.
New Unit Production	<p>New Unit Production is influenced by the needs as identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a limited supply of affordable housing for LMI households as housing cost burden is the biggest housing problem in the city. - Homeownership has become very expensive, as home values have increased 78% from 2012 to 2022. - High housing development costs limit the construction of affordable housing. - The cost of rent has increased dramatically in the past decade. Median contract rent has increased 49% from 2012 to 2022. - As reported in the MA-15, there is a shortage of affordable homeowner and rental units for lower income households.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Rehabilitation	<p>Housing Rehabilitation activities are influenced by the needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The housing stock is very old, and a significant number of units may be in need of repairs. As reported in the MA, approximately 78% of owner-occupied units and 72% of renter-occupied were built before 1980. - LMI households often reside in older and aging housing units, and without assistance may lack the finances to maintain their homes. - The cost of new construction and/or housing replacement is prohibitive for lower income households. - There is a higher risk of lead-based paint hazards for older housing built before 1978.
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>Acquisition, for the purpose of rehabilitation is influenced by the needs identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition for the purpose of preserving and maintaining affordable housing. - The housing stock is very old, and a significant number of units may be in need of repairs. As reported in the MA, approximately 78% of owner-occupied units and 72% of renter-occupied were built before 1980. - LMI households often reside in older and aging housing units, and without assistance may lack the finances to maintain their homes. - There is a higher risk of lead-based paint hazards for older housing built before 1978. - Housing rehab will help improve the health and safety of LMI households.

Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

For PY 2024, the City of Hollywood has been allocated \$1,234,567 in CDBG and \$517,547 in HOME funds. The City also anticipates it will generate \$220,300 in program income for CDBG and \$1,500,000 for HOME. PY 2024 is the first program year of the ConPlan, and the funds expected for the remainder of ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.

The primary objective of the CDBG program is to develop viable communities by providing safe, sanitary, and decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities for LMI individuals. All activities funded with CDBG must meet one of three national objectives: 1) to principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons; 2) aid in the prevention and/or elimination of slum and blight; or 3) meet an urgent need in the community.

The purpose of the HOME program is to develop affordable housing for LMI households. HOME funds can be used for new housing construction, housing rehabilitation, first-time homebuyer financial assistance, development of rental housing, and tenant-based rental assistance.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,234,567	220,300	0	1,454,867	5,819,470	PY 2024 is the first program year of the ConPlan. The funds expected for the remainder of ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	517,547	1,500,000	0	2,017,547	8,070,187	PY 2024 is the first program year of the ConPlan. The funds expected for the remainder of ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.

Table 55 - 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 of Hollywood will leverage federal funds to leverage local and state resources as opportunities arise. Generally, subrecipient programs are funded with other resources, and CDBG funds only make up a portion of the overall organizational budget. CDBG does not require a match; however, the City will use its General Fund Social Service funding to match the public service allocation in the plan.

The HOME program requires a 25% match. The City of Hollywood uses State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Funds as a match to the HOME funding, and these funds exceed the 25% requirement on an annual basis.

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

On occasion, the City gains ownership of single-family lots appropriate for providing affordable homeownership opportunities. In such cases, the City partners with Liberia Economic and Social Development, Inc. (LES), a duly recognized Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), to construct new single-family homes on vacant lots for sale to HOME-eligible purchasers. In addition, the City may participate with Low Income Tax Credit applicants for the construction of large multi-family residential units.

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
HOLLYWOOD	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
BROWARD COUNTY HOMELESS INITIATIVE PARTNERSHIP	Continuum of Care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
HOPE SOUTH FLORIDA, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Rental public services	Region
CENTER FOR INDEPENDANT LIVING, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
COVENANT HOUSE	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
FORT LAUDERDALE	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
WOMEN IN DISTRESS OF BROWARD COUNTY	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
HOLLYWOOD HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Ownership Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
GOODMAN JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
RUSSEL LIFE SKILLS AND READING FOUNDATION	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
SECOND CHANGE SOCIETY	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction

Table 66 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

One of the strengths of the City of Hollywood's institutional delivery structure is the multiple services available for individuals with special needs and the homeless population. The Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership Continuum of Care (CoC) is the lead agency in the region working to end homelessness. The CoC provides homeless services including but not limited to emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, homeless prevention activities, street outreach services, substance abuse services, mental health services, benefits, childcare, employment training and placement, healthcare, and transportation needs.

The CoC has a Coordinated Entry System (CES) that helps those experiencing homelessness, such as chronically homeless individuals and families, unaccompanied youth, veterans, and difficult-to-serve individuals, link quickly with housing services and programs. This system is the main coordination and assessment tool in the region and helps meet each individual or family's unique situation while also helping to avoid duplication of services.

In Broward County, the HOPWA program provides a variety of housing options that assist persons living with HIV/AIDS in the community. The "Continuum of Housing" programs span across Broward County and offer Emergency Transitional Housing, Assisted Living Facilities, Mental Health Housing, Substance Abuse Housing, Community-Based Housing, Project-Based Rent, Tenant-Based Rental Vouchers, short-term rent, mortgage and utilities assistance, move-in assistance and Housing Case Management.

The City also works with the City of Fort Lauderdale, which has administrative authority over HOPWA grant allocations. In its role as lead agency, the City of Fort Lauderdale cooperates with the partners of the Continuum of Care (CoC) institutional delivery system, including the City of Hollywood, to coordinate the funding of eligible non-profit organizations that provide comprehensive services for persons and families affected by HIV+/AIDS. The City of Hollywood Social Service Coordinator pre-screens clients for reentry into the delivery system to expedite these services.

The City continues to work closely with HOPE South Florida, which helps address Hollywood's affordable housing needs. HOPE South Florida runs the TBRA program, which provides rental assistance to low-income renters. During the development of the Consolidated Plan, HOPE South Florida was consulted to determine strengths and/or gaps in the institutional delivery system and needs of the at-risk community.

While there are a variety of services available to meet many types of situations and unique needs of households, the overall needs of the community are often greater than the resources available.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement		X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Childcare	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			

Table 57 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meets the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The City works with the Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership Continuum of Care (CoC), the region's lead agency working to end homelessness. The CoC targets all types of homeless households, including chronically homeless, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. The CoC and all member agencies provide a wide variety of homeless services including but not limited to emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, homeless prevention activities, street outreach services, substance abuse services, mental health services, benefits, childcare, employment training and placement, healthcare, and transportation needs. The Coordinated Entry

System (CES) helps all the aforementioned groups experiencing homelessness to quickly link with housing services and programs. This system is the main coordination and assessment tool in the region and helps meet each individual or family's unique situation while also helping to avoid duplication of services.

The CoC also uses the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a web-based software application to collect demographic and service outcome information on people served. HMIS records and stores client-level information about the numbers, characteristics, and information of the homeless population that receives assistance over time. The data collected helps the CoC and the City prioritize funds and meet the needs of the homeless.

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

The City understands that special needs populations in the area are complex and regional. To address these needs, the City has worked with Broward County and other local government units to develop and expand facilities. This approach has enabled social service agencies to secure adequate funding for the special needs of families with children, homeless individuals, those at risk of homelessness, and those who cannot live independently. The City will support social services and other non-profit organizations that demonstrate the capacity to implement the proposed activities and meet the needs identified in this Consolidated Plan.

The weakness occurs as the need for services outpaces the available funding. Not every priority can be met each year of the Consolidated Plan, and the City will have to prioritize funds for activities that meet the highest need.

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

The City of Hollywood is striving to enhance its service delivery system by maintaining open communication channels with community agencies. It is also searching for qualified service partners and nonprofit organizations by means of the grant application process. The City is committed to training the agencies and nonprofits to improve their capacity to implement federal funds. Additionally, the City will continue to train its staff on grant regulations and compliance while also working to improve the program's performance.

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	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,125,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted
2	1B Improve Access to Public Facilities	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,125,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted
3	2A Small Business Assistance	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Economic Development	CDBG: \$500,000	Businesses assisted: 50 Businesses Assisted
4	3A Affordable Rental Housing Development	2024	2028	Affordable Housing	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$7,890,800	Rental units constructed: 10 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit
5	3B Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	2025	2028	Affordable Housing	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$400,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted
6	3C CHDO Housing Development	2024	2028	Affordable Housing	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$388,163	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	3D Housing Rehab	2024	2028	Affordable Housing	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	CDBG: \$1,794,470	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
8	3E Purchase Assistance	2025	2028	Affordable Housing	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	CDBG: \$400,000 HOME: \$400,000	Direct Financial Assistance: 40 Household Housing Units
9	4A Supportive Services for LMI & Special Need	2024	2028	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Public Services	CDBG: \$875,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
10	5A Effective Program Management	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Effective Program Management	CDBG: \$1,454,867 HOME: \$1,008,769	Other: 5 Other

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Expand and improve public infrastructure through activities for LMI persons and households. Activities will include improvements to infrastructure in the jurisdiction, such as roadway resurfacing, expansion of sidewalks in low/mod areas, and improvements to curbs and ramps on sidewalks for ADA compliance.
2	Goal Name	1B Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Funds will be used to improve facilities such as recreational parks and community centers throughout the city.
3	Goal Name	2A Small Business Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide technical and financial assistance to small businesses. Activities will increase job training and employment readiness through work programs. The City may also fund commercial property improvement projects including acquisition, construction and rehab of commercial buildings.
4	Goal Name	3A Affordable Rental Housing Development
	Goal Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities for LMI households through acquisition, construction of new rental housing and rehab of existing structures for affordable rentals.
5	Goal Name	3B Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities for LMI households through direct financial rental assistance.
6	Goal Name	3C CHDO Housing Development
	Goal Description	Support CHDO affordable housing development activities which may include the construction and rehabilitation of owner and renter housing.

7	Goal Name	3D Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	Provide for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation that will benefit LMI households. Rehab activities may include minor structural repair, sewer system repairs, HVAC, and other repairs related to urgent health and safety concerns.
8	Goal Name	3E Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide direct homeownership assistance for eligible LMI homebuyers. Activities may include providing closing costs and down payment assistance.
9	Goal Name	4A Supportive Services for LMI & Special Need
	Goal Description	Provide vital services for LMI and special need persons. Public services may include fair housing awareness, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, elderly programs, homeless prevention services, employment programs, and childcare services.
10	Goal Name	5A Effective Program Management
	Goal Description	Effective program management of HUD grant programs will ensure compliance with each respective grant and their regulations and that programs meet their established objectives.

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

The City estimates during the five-year Consolidated Plan period that it will assist LMI households with affordable housing activities:

Rental units constructed: 10 LMI Household Housing Units

Rental units rehabilitated: 25 LMI Household Housing Unit

Tenant-based rental assistance: 100 LMI Households Assisted

Homeowner Housing Added (CHDO): 5 LMI Household Housing Units

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 LMI Household Housing Units

Direct Financial Assistance: 40 Household Housing Units

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

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

The Hollywood Housing Authority (HHA) has been providing affordable housing to families and individuals in the City of Hollywood, FL since 1975. The mission of the Hollywood Housing Authority is to provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing conditions for very low-income families, encourage self-sufficiency, and manage resources efficiently. HHA administers both a Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The Housing Authority owns and manages two public housing projects which contain 120 affordable rental units. It also administers over 800 Section 8 Housing Vouchers and has a 500-person waiting list for vouchers and a 250-person senior waiting list for Public Housing sites.

The HHA has routinely scored as a high-performing Housing Authority, most recently scoring 91 out of 100 on the most recent evaluation. The physical condition of the Hollywood Housing Authority public housing units has historically been very good. In addition, the HHA has constructed affordable rentals using Low-Income Tax Credits and using Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds in partnership with the City. To service the accessibility needs the 250 seniors on the waiting list typically require lowered ovens and walk-in/wheel-in showers. In conjunction with public and private sector organizations, the HHA conducts a variety of programs for residents. By bringing together a team of various organizations, the housing authority strives to make self-sufficiency a way of life. At this time, there is no need to increase the number of accessible units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Hollywood Housing Authority (HHA) has annual general meetings with residents and the board in order to solicit comments on needs from the residents. A suggestion box is placed in the front lobby of the HHA offices, and notices are posted at the HHA offices. Residents are informed of City of Hollywood homeownership initiatives and encouraged to participate.

The Hollywood Housing Authority Board of Commissioners' purpose is to develop and monitor policies and establish controls for providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing to residents in housing assistance programs. One HHA resident serves on the board along with four other citizen-at-large members. The board will continue to meet and focus on efforts to address the needs of public housing. The Housing Authority shall continue to service the waiting list and hold general meetings with residents and the board to discuss public housing concerns and other supportive services needed.

The Hollywood Housing Authority offers numerous scholarship opportunities for high school seniors living in Public Housing or a Section 8 assisted home who have at least a "B" average. Through the Public Housing Authorities Directors Association (PHADA), students may receive up to \$7,000 in scholarships.

The elderly building has several activities, including parties, bingo, arts and crafts, and game day. There is

also a library for the reading enjoyment of residents, along with videos that may be borrowed. The residents also conduct rummage sales to raise money in order to subsidize the parties. The family development is located adjacent to a park, the elementary school, the middle school, and the Boys and Girls Club.

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

The Hollywood Housing Authority is not a troubled PHA. No action is necessary.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Hollywood completed an update to its Analysis of Impediments in November 2010. The AI identifies systemic or structural issues that limit people's ability to take advantage of the full range of housing that should be available to them. While the AI has not been updated since, the City is in the process of planning for the development of the AFH Equity Plan that was noticed by HUD on February 9, 2023. This Equity Plan will provide a fair housing analysis, goals, and strategy, as well as community engagement. The Equity Plan will answer questions on demographics, segregation and integration, racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAP), access to community assets, access to affordable housing opportunities, access to homeownership and economic opportunity, and local/state policies and practices that impact fair housing in Hollywood.

As of the current AI, the impediments to affordable and fair housing choice in Hollywood have been identified as:

1. The Need for Ongoing Fair Housing Education & Outreach Efforts to Reach the City's Growing, Diverse Population
2. Barriers to Affordable Housing & Homeownership
3. Issues Affecting the Homeless and Persons with Disabilities
4. Citizen's Lack of Knowledge of Fair Housing Protections and Redress under Fair Housing Laws
5. Violations of Federal, State, and Local Fair Housing Laws
6. Fair and Equal Lending Disparities

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following strategies were developed in the AI to remove the barriers to affordable and fair housing in Hollywood.

1. The Need for ongoing Fair Housing Education & Outreach Efforts to Reach the City's Growing, Diverse Population

Strategy 1: Provide fair housing training at all housing workshops for applicants of the housing rehabilitation and first-time homebuyer program, in English and Spanish.

Strategy 2: Conduct fair housing workshops in English and Spanish throughout the year at civic associations and other various locations throughout the city.

2. Barriers to Affordable Housing & Homeownership

Strategy 1: Follow the policy of the Citywide Master Plan, which identifies the implementation of in-fill housing as a "Citywide Housing Policy".

Strategy 2: Continue operating the First-time Homebuyer program that has pre-purchase counseling, down payment and closing cost assistance to participants to purchase homes citywide.

Strategy 3: Continue evolving the marketing program to use any and all mediums to contact low- and moderate-income individuals in various languages.

3. Issues Affecting the Homeless and Persons with Disabilities

Strategy 1: Maintain the operation of the City of Hollywood's Human Services Board, which acts as a citizen's advisory council on social service, homelessness, and related issues, including the placement of homeless shelters and facilities designed to assist people with disabilities.

Strategy 2: Endorse and participate in the implementation of Broward County's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness

4. Citizen's Lack of Knowledge of Fair Housing Protections and Redress under Fair Housing Laws

Strategy 1: Conduct a public relations campaign to promote knowledge of fair housing laws and assistance programs, including, but not limited to, print ads, public service announcements, and community forums on Cable TV.

Strategy 2: Provide Fair Housing information, including protected classes, prohibited practices under the law, and referral numbers for assistance on the City's official webpage.

5. Violations of Federal, State, and Local Fair Housing Laws

Strategy 1: Develop a referral process for Fair Housing Complaints that includes contact information for all private and public enforcement agencies.

Strategy 2: Provide fair housing education and information to City of Hollywood landlords to foster compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Strategy 3: Review the City's ordinance for the consideration of enhanced protection under the local law and making the local law substantially equivalent to the Federal Fair Housing Act.

6. Fair and Equal Lending Disparities

Strategy 1: Educate residents through First-time Homebuyer Workshops on the identification of predatory lending practices and where to receive assistance if victimized by predatory lending practices.

Strategy 2: Participate and support the "Predatory Lending Committee"

Strategy 3: Support Broward County's "Predatory Lending Initiative"

Strategy 4: Require yearly reports from lenders participating in the City of Hollywood Housing programs to provide a yearly report that compares FHA and sub-prime loan decisions sorted by race/ethnicity.

Strategy 5: Continue to evolve Affirmative Marketing efforts to reach additional residents in various languages.

Strategy 6: Continue mass media campaign including but not limited to print ads, public service announcements, and community forums on Cable TV and the City of Hollywood Web Site.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The Division of Community Development in the city employs a Social Service Coordinator whose primary role is to connect residents with agencies that offer essential services like shelter, medical assistance, behavioral health, employment/life skills training, and transportation. Although the City does not directly provide these services, the Social Service Coordinator is available to assist residents in accessing them. The Police Department also has a Homeless Program Coordinator who provides street-level outreach, crisis intervention, resource linkage, needs assessment, and transportation to shelters and emergency housing. This program aims to bridge the gap between law enforcement and social services.

The City actively participates in the Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership (HIP) Continuum of Care. The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a collaborative network of organizations, advocates, community residents, and businesses that aims to end homelessness in all areas of Broward County. The Board addresses all aspects of homelessness, including prevention, outreach, emergency shelter, transitional and permanent affordable housing, and supportive services. The City has a designee who is a voting member on the board as a representative of a CDBG Entitlement Community.

In 2021, the City received a one-time allocation of HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) to address the growing need for homelessness assistance and supportive services in the city. The City has primarily allocated these funds for supportive services, which include services such as outreach services, case management, legal services, mental health services, and housing counseling. Additionally, the City is utilizing this funding for non-profit operating and capacity building assistance, which aims to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of its partners that deliver these services to homeless persons in the city.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City partners with The Caring Place/Outreach Center to address the emergency housing needs of homeless persons. The Caring Place/Outreach Center is located in the City of Hollywood and provides emergency shelter, residential programs, job training, education & computer literacy classes, healthcare, transitional housing, permanent housing, employment opportunities for homeless men, women, and children as well as programs for “at-risk” youth. The City’s Social Service Coordinator and Homeless Program Coordinator also work with homeless people to address their needs and refer them to emergency shelters and transitional housing throughout Broward County if shelter is not available at The Caring Place/Outreach Center. Additionally, the City partners with the Task Force For Ending Homelessness. This agency provides street outreach, housing navigation and provides available resources to the city’s homeless population.

The City recently funded Covenant House, which meets immediate needs for food, clothing, safety, and medical and mental health care for young parents and their small children and for human trafficking survivors. The organization also helps young people experiencing homelessness advance their goals and

achieve sustainable independence through education, job readiness, and career pathways programs.

The Broward Regional Health Planning Council, Inc., located in Hollywood, is a member of the Continuum of Care (CoC) and provides housing services through the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. In Broward County, the HOPWA program provides a variety of housing options that assist persons living with HIV/AIDS in the community. The CoC programs span across Broward County and offer emergency transitional housing, assisted living facilities, mental health housing, substance abuse housing, community-based housing, project-based rent, tenant-based rental vouchers, short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance, move-in assistance, and housing case management.

Women In Distress of Broward County, Inc. currently operates a 132-bed emergency shelter. On average, families stay 56 nights at the shelter, during which they receive services including housing, crisis intervention, therapy, and advocacy assistance, as well as food, clothing, and household supplies, as needed. Through the emergency shelter program, victims of domestic violence and their children are given a safe environment and provided with supportive services, helping participants rebuild and sustain independence and a violence-free future. Women In Distress services are designed to address individual needs and empower survivors to live a self-determined, violence-free life. In PY 2022, Women In Distress provided case management services to 25 persons with CDBG.

The City participates in the Broward County Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness, which includes an Institutional Delivery Structure that offers multiple services for the special needs and homeless populations.

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

The CoC provides homeless services, including Homeless Prevention, Counseling in Substance Abuse, Mental Health and/or Life Skills, Childcare and Education, Employment Training and Placement, Healthcare, and Transportation needs.

In addition to the activities of the CoC, the City of Hollywood seeks to fund agencies that assist persons who are leaving transitional housing in employment support (i.e., tracking progress, counseling, and intervention with supervisors where appropriate and beneficial). Also, the City seeks to fund agencies that subsidize work material purchase and training costs. Simultaneously, using HOME funds in coordination with employment support efforts, the City aids families exiting transitional housing with Tenant-Based Rental Assistance to prevent persons and families that were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Hope South Florida operates the City's TBRA program and a Rapid Re-Housing program that provides housing solutions for homeless families and veterans throughout Broward County. Rapid re-housing is an intervention that assists individuals and families with short-term rental assistance and support services to quickly end their homelessness and return them to permanent housing. The City also contracts with H.O.M.E.S, Inc. as a subrecipient for TBRA services. This agency provides assistance for LMI families, special needs residents and youth with supportive housing needs.

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

The Broward County Sheriff's Department has a Reentry Division that provides an array of services to assist individuals 18 and over to reintegrate into the community following release from jail or prison and help individuals at risk for criminal justice involvement. The Division provides its clients with the support mechanisms needed to successfully reside in the community while monitoring their activity to prevent recidivism at the same time. The Reentry Division has also established a Jail Reentry Desk for individuals released from Broward County's Main Jail. A Reentry Specialist is stationed at the exit of the Main Jail to assist with the community transition. The Reentry Specialist determines their immediate needs and provides information and service referrals.

Second Chance Society receives CDBG funding to support its Hand Up Program by providing tools, equipment, clothing/uniforms, work boots, licensure, tuition, textbooks, educational materials, or any other item participants need. Second Chance Society's (SCS) primary purpose is to help homeless and struggling individuals return to self-sufficiency. With self-sufficiency comes well-being, self-worth, revitalization, and, most importantly, hope. Its secondary purpose is to encourage its clients to ensure their entrance back into society is as smooth as possible. Persons helped by the Second Chance Society have become homeless or are on the edge of homelessness due to a myriad of reasons, such as substance abuse, mental health issues, health conditions, loss of a loved one, post-military issues, post-incarceration issues, etc.

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

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

The City of Hollywood tests for lead in any housing project undertaken that includes an existing structure. Where identified, the hazard is eliminated as appropriate to federal requirements. All participants in the City of Hollywood's housing programs are given in-depth information on the hazards of lead-based paint. Each housing unit in the City of Hollywood's housing programs is searched for the presence of lead-based paint. If lead-based paint is identified, it is abated.

For the housing rehab program, each eligible household is screened during the application process to determine if the project location/dwelling was built prior to 1978. The age of the house/year built will be determined by the official County or City building and/or property record. All homes built prior to 1978 will be inspected by an EPA-certified inspector. If lead hazards above the HUD maximum allowable lead concentration are reported, the City will fund lead remediation/abatement as required by Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (24 CFR Part 35, subparts A-R), as amended June 21, 2004, through the applicable housing program. This regulation implements sections 1012 and 1013 which amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971. Section 1018 of this law directed HUD and EPA to require the disclosure of known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before the sale or lease of most housing built before 1978. As such the City provides the EPA-approved pamphlet called "Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home" to each eligible household residing in a dwelling built before 1978. The City also provides a copy of any known information concerning lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards to the applicant/owner.

All properties that require lead-based paint abatement must pass clearance testing by an EPA Risk Assessment Certified firm after the abatement has been completed by an EPA Certified Renovator Firm. The firm that performs the abatement cannot perform the clearance testing.

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

Through a review of the housing market analysis, housing units, both owner- and renter-occupied, in Hollywood are very old. An estimated 78% of owner-occupied and 72% of renter-occupied units were built before 1980 (Source: 2018-2022 ACS). Naturally, older units require more maintenance and repairs while also having an increased risk of lead-based paint hazards. Older units are more affordable than newer units and more likely to house LMI households.

A major priority of the City is the preservation of affordable housing, and this is addressed through housing rehabilitation programs. These programs target some of the oldest housing stock in the city, which are typically in the worst condition and have a high risk of lead-based paint hazards. To the extent that lead-based paint hazards are found in the older housing stock, these programs address the issue directly. By testing the home and educating the citizens about the hazards of lead-based paint, the City aids in the prevention of lead poisoning and hazards.

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

Lead-based testing is done in each of the housing programs that address existing housing.

As mentioned above, the City provides the EPA-approved pamphlet “Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home” to each eligible household residing in a dwelling built before 1978. The City also provides the applicant/owner with a copy of any known information concerning lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards.

All properties that require lead-based paint abatement must pass clearance testing by an EPA Risk Assessment Certified firm after the abatement has been completed by an EPA Certified Renovator Firm. The firm that performs the abatement cannot perform the clearance testing.

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

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

The City of Hollywood’s goal for reducing poverty is to increase the earning power of Hollywood residents by:

- Recruiting businesses to the City of Hollywood and encouraging the hiring of Hollywood residents.
- Retaining businesses in Hollywood by having Community and Economic Development staff periodically meet individually with business owners and respond expeditiously to business owner requests.
- Encouraging business expansion by streamlining the building permit process.
- Identifying the labor needs of Hollywood businesses and preparing Hollywood residents to best fill those needs.
- Increasing the employability of Hollywood residents through funding job skills training, customer service training, and/or construction training.
- Early preparation of Hollywood youth through funding effective Early Learning Programs in Subsidized Childcare and After-school tutorials.

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

During the five-year Consolidated Plan period, the City will select projects for funding that are designed to reduce the number of persons in poverty. The City will also collaborate with other city departments, nonprofit service providers, and local organizations that operate programs that similarly have a goal of reducing the poverty level in Hollywood. Actions that the City may implement include:

- Target federal resources in neighborhoods that have low/mod block group tracts and as a result may have a high poverty rate;
- Support small businesses to grow or retain jobs;
- Fund public service programs that provide services to LMI households that encourage housing stability and improve the quality of life of residents;
- Provide assistance for special needs groups such as those with a disability, the elderly, and victims of domestic violence;
- Continue to fund housing rehab activities for owners to maintain the condition of their homes which will prevent the risk of homelessness;
- Expand the affordable rental housing stock;
- Provide direct rental assistance for individuals and families at risk of homelessness.

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 ensure long-term compliance with the programs' requirements, including minority business outreach and comprehensive planning requirements.

The Consolidated Plan is a continuous and ongoing process. To that end, the City monitors the effectiveness of the Plan and prepares reports for submission to HUD. These reports evaluate the performance of the Plan by examining and commenting on project benefits, coordination and communication between organizational units, determination of type, amount, and timing of necessary resources, the realization of the effect of resource level changes on schedule and output performance, measurement and reporting of genuine progress, identification of potential problems, and project costs.

As planning and controlling techniques, the City uses forms that provide comprehensive numerical data and methods that effectively measure the use of time and materials.

Contract Agreements: The City entered into binding contractual agreements with owners and other parties participating in federal programs. These agreements ensure compliance with program provisions by the City and these parties. Additionally, they provide a basis for enforcing program requirements and identifying remedies in case of a breach of the provisions by these parties.

Monitoring Standards: The City views monitoring as an ongoing process involving continuous participant communication and evaluation. Such a process involves frequent telephone contacts, written communication, analysis of reports and audits, and periodic meetings. The overriding goal of monitoring is to identify deficiencies and promote corrections to improve, reinforce, or augment participant performance. As part of this process, the City is alerted for fraud, waste, mismanagement, or situations with potential for such abuse. The emphasis is on prevention, detection, and correction of problems.

The City of Hollywood monitors each program participant quarterly or more frequently if circumstances require. This monitoring is to assess compliance with the federal program's requirements. Such review will include desk audits and on-site examinations to determine compliance with all applicable requirements.

The comprehensive planning requirements include the development process of the City's 5-Year ConPlan, AAPs, and CAPERs as per 24 CFR 91 Subpart A, C & F. Citizen participation is a vital part of the consolidated plan process. The City will follow its HUD-approved Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), which helps city staff gather community input, an essential component in identifying Hollywood's priority housing and community development needs.

The ConPlan is developed every five years and identifies the priority needs in the community and the goals to address these needs. This helps to form the Strategic Plan, which covers the five years of the ConPlan.

Each year of the 5-Year plan, the City develops an AAP that identifies the projects and activities that will address and further the goals of the plan. The AAP is required to be submitted to and approved by HUD each year to receive CDBG and HOME funding annually. At the end of each AAP program year, the City will report on the program's performance through the CAPER. Citizen participation is required in developing each stage as per 24 CFR 91.105.

HOME MBE/WBE Contracts

The City promotes and encourages Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women's Business Enterprises (WBE) to participate in the procurement of construction contracts using federal HUD funds. MBEs are business enterprises that are at least 51 percent owned and controlled by one or more minority or socially and economically disadvantaged persons. Such disadvantage may arise from cultural, racial, chronic economic circumstances or other similar causes. WBEs are independent businesses that are at least 51 percent owned and controlled by one or more women.

Build American, Buy America (BABA)

The City of Hollywood complies and adheres to BABA as noticed in CPD-2023-12 Implementation Guidance for the BABA Act's domestic content procurement preference as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, which was signed into law on November 15, 2021. In addition to providing funding for infrastructure needs, it created an incentive to increase domestic manufacturing across the country through the inclusion of BABA's "Buy America Preference" (BAP). In general, the BAP requires that all iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in infrastructure projects funded with Federal financial assistance, such as CDBG and HOME, as outlined in Section 70914(a) of BABA, and must be produced in the United States unless a waiver applies or materials cannot be procured in the country.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

For PY 2024, the City of Hollywood has been allocated \$1,234,567 in CDBG and \$517,547 in HOME funds. The City also anticipates it will generate \$220,300 in program income for CDBG and \$1,500,000 for HOME. PY 2024 is the first program year of the ConPlan, and the funds expected for the remainder of ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.

The primary objective of the CDBG program is to develop viable communities by providing safe, sanitary, and decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities for LMI individuals. All activities funded with CDBG must meet one of three national objectives: 1) to principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons; 2) aid in the prevention and/or elimination of slum and blight; or 3) meet an urgent need in the community.

The purpose of the HOME program is to develop affordable housing for LMI households. HOME funds can be used for new housing construction, housing rehabilitation, first-time homebuyer financial assistance, development of rental housing, and tenant-based rental assistance.

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	1,234,567	220,300	0	1,454,867	5,819,470	PY 2024 is the first program year of the ConPlan. The funds expected for the remainder of ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	517,547	1,500,000	0	2,017,547	8,070,187	PY 2024 is the first program year of the ConPlan. The funds expected for the remainder of ConPlan is 4x more years of the annual allocation.

Table 7 - 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 of Hollywood will leverage federal funds to leverage local and state resources as opportunities arise. Generally, subrecipient programs are funded with other resources, and CDBG funds only make up a portion of the overall organizational budget. CDBG does not require a match; however, the City will use its General Fund Social Service funding to match the public service allocation in the plan.

The HOME program requires a 25% match. The City of Hollywood uses State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Funds as a match to the HOME funding, and these funds exceed the 25% requirement on an annual basis.

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

On occasion, the City gains ownership of single-family lots appropriate for providing affordable homeownership opportunities. In such cases, the City partners with Liberia Economic and Social Development, Inc. (LES), a duly recognized Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), to construct new single-family homes on vacant lots for sale to HOME-eligible purchasers. In addition, the City may participate with Low Income Tax Credit applicants for the construction of large multi-family residential units.

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	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$225,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted
2	1B Improve Access to Public Facilities	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Public Facilities & Infrastructure	CDBG: \$225,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10000 Persons Assisted
3	2A Small Business Assistance	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Economic Development	CDBG: \$100,000	Businesses assisted: 10 Businesses Assisted
4	3A Affordable Rental Housing Development	2024	2028	Affordable Housing	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$1,738,160	Rental units constructed: 2 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
6	3C CHDO Housing Development	2024	2028	Affordable Housing	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	HOME: \$77,633	Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	3D Housing Rehab	2024	2028	Affordable Housing	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation	CDBG: \$438,894	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
8	4A Supportive Services for LMI & Special Need	2024	2028	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Public Services	CDBG: \$175,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
9	5A Effective Program Management	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts	Effective Program Management	CDBG: \$290,973 HOME: \$201,754	Other: 1 Other

Table 59 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Expand and improve public infrastructure through activities for LMI persons and households. Activities will include improvements to infrastructure in the jurisdiction, such as roadway resurfacing, expansion of sidewalks in low/mod areas, and improvements to curbs and ramps on sidewalks for ADA compliance.
2	Goal Name	1B Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Funds will be used to improve facilities such as recreational parks and community centers throughout the city.
3	Goal Name	2A Small Business Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide technical and financial assistance to small businesses. Activities will increase job training and employment readiness through work programs. The City may also fund commercial property improvement projects including acquisition, construction and rehab of commercial buildings.
4	Goal Name	3A Affordable Rental Housing Development
	Goal Description	Increase affordable rental housing opportunities for LMI households through acquisition, construction of new rental housing and rehab of existing structures for affordable rentals.
6	Goal Name	3C CHDO Housing Development
	Goal Description	Support CHDO affordable housing development activities which may include the construction and rehabilitation of owner and renter housing.
7	Goal Name	3D Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	Provide for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation that will benefit LMI households. Rehab activities may include minor structural repair, sewer system repairs, HVAC, and other repairs related to urgent health and safety concerns.

8	Goal Name	4A Supportive Services for LMI & Special Need
	Goal Description	Provide vital services for LMI and special need persons. Public services may include fair housing awareness, case management for emergency assistance, family self-sufficiency programs, elderly programs, homeless prevention services, employment programs, and childcare services.
9	Goal Name	5A Effective Program Management
	Goal Description	Effective program management of HUD grant programs will ensure compliance with each respective grant and their regulations and that programs meet their established objectives.

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

The City estimates during PY 2024 it will assist LMI households with affordable housing activities:

Rental units constructed: 2 LMI Household Housing Units

Rental units rehabilitated: 5 LMI Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added (CHDO): 1 LMI Household Housing Units

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 LMI Household Housing Unit

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects will address the goal outlined in this plan. CDBG funds will fund public facility improvements, housing services, economic development opportunities, and vital public services. HOME funds will help to develop and preserve affordable housing. These federal funds are intended to benefit low- to moderate-income residents in the city. CDBG funds have a grant cap for admin costs and public services at 20% and 15% respectively. The remaining CDBG funds will be allocated toward public facility improvements, economic development, and housing services. HOME has a grant cap of 10% for admin costs and 15% of the total grant allocation must be reserved for CHDO development activities. The balance of HOME grant funds will address multi-family affordable housing and rental assistance activities in the city.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG: Administration
2	CDBG: Public Facilities & Infrastructure
3	CDBG: Housing Services
4	CDBG: Public Services
5	CDBG: Economic Development
6	HOME: Administration
7	HOME: CHDO Set-Aside (15%)
8	HOME: Affordable Housing Development

Table 8 - Project Information

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

Citizens provided comments during the citizen participation process, which included a 30-day public comment period and a public hearing. Local housing and services providers also provided consultation during Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (AHAC) meetings. Agencies were surveyed and completed ranking sheets showing the level of importance for each need. Housing cost burden was identified as one of the main housing problems in the City, and the following activities will help reduce the cost burden for LMI households.

There is a need for the development and preservation of affordable housing in Hollywood. Citizens were in support of housing programs that supported the development of affordable housing for both LMI renters and homeowners. These units would help LMI individuals and households who were at risk or

experiencing homelessness avoid housing instability. Other groups in need of affordable housing were veterans, seniors, persons with a disability, those who were mentally ill, and those recently discharged from jails.

There is a need to improve and expand public infrastructure through revitalization activities in low/mod areas. Eligible activities may include water and sewer improvements, and ADA compliance for curb ramps and sidewalks. The City will also improve access to public facilities that will benefit LMI persons and households. Public facility improvements include recreational parks, neighborhood facilities and community centers throughout low/mod areas of the city.

There is a need to provide vital supportive services for LMI and special needs persons in Hollywood. Public services include fair housing awareness, employment programs, job training, health services, mental health services, senior services, services for persons with a disability, youth programs and services, food distribution programs, and homeless prevention activities.

There is a need to fund economic development opportunities for LMI persons and small businesses in low/moderate areas. The City will support small business development and the commercial growth of micro-business enterprises through funding for new job development, financial assistance, and technical assistance.

These priorities are consistent with the needs identified in the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG: Administration
	Target Area	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Goals Supported	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Access to Public Facilities 2A Small Business Assistance 4A Supportive Services for LMI & Special Need 5A Effective Program Management
	Needs Addressed	Effective Program Management
	Funding	CDBG: \$290,973
	Description	Administration of the CDBG program in PY 2024.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	General Admin of the CDBG program (21A).
2	Project Name	CDBG: Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Target Area	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Goals Supported	1A Improve & Expand Public Infrastructure 1B Improve Access to Public Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities & Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$450,000
	Description	The City will provide funding to support improvements at public facilities in low/mod areas.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10,000 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide, low/mod

	Planned Activities	Planned activities will include improvements to community centers and neighborhood facilities (03E).
3	Project Name	CDBG: Housing Programs
	Target Area	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Needs Addressed	3D Housing Rehab
	Funding	CDBG: \$438,894
	Description	The City will be providing funding towards homeowner housing rehab activities benefitting LMI households.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities will include single-family unit housing rehab activities (14A).
4	Project Name	CDBG: Public Services
	Target Area	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Goals Supported	4A Supportive Services for LMI & Special Need
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$175,000
	Description	Public Service activities that include but are not limited to, senior services, housing assistance for disabled persons, homeless services, emergency services, employment assistance, mental health counseling, youth tutorials, and counseling for battered spouses.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.

	Planned Activities	<p>Planned activities will include senior services, housing assistance for disabled persons, homeless services, emergency services, employment assistance, mental health counseling, youth tutorials, and counseling for battered spouses.</p> <p>Center for Independent Living (05B): \$28,954</p> <p>Covenant House (03T): \$13,571</p> <p>Goodman Jewish Family Services (05O): \$45,094</p> <p>Russel Life Skills (05D): \$37,443</p> <p>Second Chance (05F): \$12,000</p> <p>Women in Distress of Broward County (05G): \$37,938</p>
5	Project Name	CDBG: Economic Development
	Target Area	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Goals Supported	2A Small Business Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	The City will provide funding for small business assistance grants and technical assistance. The City will also fund commercial property improvement projects.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Businesses assisted: 4 Businesses Assisted
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
6	Planned Activities	The City will assist with small businesses with direct financial assistance, technical assistance and microenterprise business assistance (18A & 18C). The City will also fund commercial property improvement projects including acquisition, construction and rehab of commercial buildings (17C).
	Project Name	HOME: Administration
	Target Area	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Goals Supported	<p>3A Affordable Rental Housing Development</p> <p>3B Tenant-Based Rental Assistance</p> <p>3C CHDO Housing Development</p>

	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Funding	HOME: \$201,754
	Description	Administration of the HOME program in PY 2024.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Administration of the HOME program.
7	Project Name	HOME: CHDO Set-Aside (15%)
	Target Area	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Goals Supported	3C CHDO Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Funding	HOME: \$77,633
	Description	CHDO activities will provide homeownership opportunities for households at or below 80% AMI.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Added: 2 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Planned CHDO activities will include the construction of affordable single-family homes.
8	Project Name	HOME: Affordable Housing Development
	Target Area	Low/Mod Block Group Tracts
	Goals Supported	3A Affordable Rental Housing Development
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing Development & Preservation
	Funding	HOME: \$1,738,160

	Description	The City will be providing funding towards the development of affordable multi-family housing units. This assistance can be used towards soft cost, acquisition, new development or rehabilitation and is intended to benefit LMI renters.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rental units constructed: 2 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
	Location Description	Citywide, eligible.
	Planned Activities	Planned activities will include affordable rental housing development and rehab.

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 of Hollywood does not target funds based solely on geographic requirements. Eligible individuals must meet income qualifications in order to receive assistance from public service activities and housing services in the CDBG and HOME programs. When an activity is intended to improve public facilities & infrastructure, the City will be targeting low- to moderate-income census block group tract areas in need. See below for how the City will determine these areas.

Minority Concentration

For the purposes of this analysis, a concentration is any census tract where the racial or ethnic minority group is 10% larger than the citywide average. Data was taken from the most recent 2018-2022 ACS.

Blacks/African American, non-Hispanic persons comprise about 17.4% of the population in Hollywood, and a tract with a concentration would be 27.4% or more. The minority group is concentrated in tracts 12011080500, 12011090404, 12011091802, and 12011091803 in the central part of the city east of the Express Lanes. There is also a concentration in the southwest corner of the city in tracts 12011091100, 12011091400, 12011091701, and 12011091601. The central tracts east of the Express Lanes have high poverty rates, exceeding 20%.

Likewise, the Hispanic population, which makes up 41.1% of Hollywood's total population, would make a tract with a concentration of 51.1% or more. There is a concentration in western tracts: 12011090601, 12011090602, 12011091201, 12011091202, and 12011091100. There are also several tracts scattered around the city's central areas: 12011091602, 12011091702, 12011091904, 12011090301, 12011090304, and 12011090403. Some of these central areas are situated adjacent to tracts with high poverty rates.

Asian, non-Hispanic persons make up 2.3% of the citywide population, and a tract with a concentration of this minority group would be 12.3% or more. There are no tracts with a concentration of this minority group.

Low-Income Concentration

Households earning less than 80% of the area median income (AMI) are considered low-income. To be considered a tract with a concentration of low-income households, the tract's median household income is less than 80% of the area's median household income.

The city's area median income is \$61,958, and at 80%, low income is estimated at \$49,566. Based on this criteria, the majority of the tracts with a concentration of low-income tracts are central tracts just east of

the Express Lanes. Other scattered tracts include those on the southern border of the city at 12011090601 and 12011090602, and further west at 12011091100, 12011090504, 12011090402, and 12011090403. For a map of the concentration of low-income households, see the MA-50 of the 2024-2028 ConPlan.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	65
Low and Moderate Income Area	35

Table 62 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City does not allocate funding based solely on geographic requirements. When the planned activities are intended to serve individual clientele directly, they must meet income qualifications, as well as residency requirements, in order to receive assistance from the program. In these instances, city staff and/or one of its partner agencies will complete an intake and a review of their eligibility status is completed before the activity is initiated. For this purpose, the City will target these individuals citywide.

When the City has identified infrastructure and public facility improvement activities, these planned activities will serve a specific community or neighborhood. These activities will have an “area-wide” benefit and must be within an eligible census block group tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG low/mod income summary data (LMISD). HUD determines Low/Mod block group tracts as those with a 51% LMI population. LMISD block group tracts within Hollywood can be found on the HUD Exchange website at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/acs-low-mod-summary-data/>

With the exception of the Public Facilities and Infrastructure project, all of the Annual Action Plans are LMI clientele specific. Therefore, the majority of beneficiaries are primarily citywide. Public Facilities and Infrastructure improvements will be targeted towards low and moderate-income areas.

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City will continue to support the Multi-family Affordable Housing program, which will rehab five units and construct two more affordable rental units. The City will also continue its relationship with CHDO Liberia Economic and Social Development, Inc. to construct one affordable home. The CDBG program will fund homeowner housing rehab activities, and this housing program will assist 15 LMI households.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	0
Non-Homeless	23
Special-Needs	0
Total	23

Table 94 – One-Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	3
Rehab of Existing Units	20
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	23

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

Discussion

Rental units constructed: 2 LMI Household Housing Units

Rental units rehabilitated: 5 LMI Household Housing Unit

Homeowner Housing Added (CHDO): 1 LMI Household Housing Units

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 LMI Household Housing Unit

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Hollywood Housing Authority (HHA) has been providing affordable housing to families and individuals in the City of Hollywood, FL since 1975. The mission of the Hollywood Housing Authority is to provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing conditions for very low-income families, encourage self-sufficiency, and manage resources efficiently. HHA administers both a Public Housing and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The Housing Authority owns and manages two public housing projects which contain 120 affordable rental units. It also administers over 800 Section 8 Housing Vouchers and has a 500-person waiting list for vouchers and a 250-person senior waiting list for Public Housing sites.

The HHA has routinely scored as a high-performing Housing Authority, most recently scoring 91 out of 100 on the most recent evaluation. The physical condition of the Hollywood Housing Authority public housing units has historically been very good. In addition, the HHA has constructed affordable rentals using Low-Income Tax Credits and using Neighborhood Stabilization Program funds in partnership with the city. To service the accessibility needs the 250 seniors on the waiting list typically require lowered ovens and walk-in/wheel-in showers. In conjunction with public and private sector organizations, the HHA conducts a variety of programs for residents. By bringing together a team of various organizations, the housing authority strives to make self-sufficiency a way of life. At this time, there is no need to increase the number of accessible units.

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

The City of Hollywood has a Hollywood Housing Authority Board of Commissioners whose purpose is to develop and monitor policies and establish controls for providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing to residents in housing assistance programs. One HHA resident serves on the board along with four other citizen-at-large members. The board will continue to meet and focus on efforts to address the needs of public housing. The Housing Authority shall continue to service the waiting list and hold general meetings with residents and the board to discuss public housing concerns and other supportive services needed.

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

The Hollywood Housing Authority (HHA) has annual general meetings with residents and the board in order to solicit comments on needs from the residents. A suggestion box is placed in the front lobby of the HHA offices, and notices are posted at the HHA offices. Residents are informed of City of Hollywood homeownership initiatives and encouraged to participate.

The Hollywood Housing Authority Board of Commissioners' purpose is to develop and monitor policies and

establish controls for providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing to residents in housing assistance programs. One HHA resident serves on the board along with four other citizen-at-large members. The board will continue to meet and focus on efforts to address the needs of public housing. The Housing Authority shall continue to service the waiting list and hold general meetings with residents and the board to discuss public housing concerns and other supportive services needed.

The Hollywood Housing Authority offers numerous scholarship opportunities for high school seniors living in Public Housing or a Section 8 assisted home who have at least a "B" average. Through the Public Housing Authorities Directors Association (PHADA), students may receive up to \$7,000 in scholarships.

The elderly building has several activities, including parties, bingo, arts and crafts, and game day. There is also a library for the reading enjoyment of residents, along with videos that may be borrowed. The residents also conduct rummage sales to raise money in order to subsidize the parties. The family development is located adjacent to a park, the elementary school, the middle school, and the Boys and Girls Club.

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

The Hollywood Housing Authority is not a troubled PHA. No action is necessary.

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

Introduction

The City of Hollywood understands homelessness is a growing problem and the dynamics involved in homeless services. The City is attempting to increase its participation in homeless activities by collaborating with local organizations that specialize in this field; therefore, it continues to allocate funds to support this critical area of need. In PY 2024, CDBG funding will allocate public service funding to many subrecipients that address and prevent homelessness.

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

The Division of Community Development employs a Social Service Coordinator whose primary role is to connect residents with agencies that offer essential services like shelter, medical assistance, behavioral health, employment/life skills training, and transportation. Although the City does not directly provide these services, the Social Service Coordinator is available to assist residents in accessing them. The Police Department also has a Homeless Program Coordinator who provides street-level outreach, crisis intervention, resource linkage, needs assessment, and transportation to shelters and emergency housing. This program aims to bridge the gap between law enforcement and social services.

The City actively participates in the Broward County Homeless Initiative Partnership (HIP) Continuum of Care. The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a collaborative network of organizations, advocates, community residents, and businesses that aims to end homelessness in all areas of Broward County. The Board addresses all aspects of homelessness, including prevention, outreach, emergency shelter, transitional and permanent affordable housing, and supportive services. The City has a designee who is a voting member on the board as a representative of a CDBG Entitlement Community.

In 2021, the City received a one-time allocation of HOME American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) to address the growing need for homelessness assistance and supportive services in the city. The City has primarily allocated these funds for supportive services, which include services such as outreach services, case management, legal services, mental health services, and housing counseling. Additionally, the City is utilizing this funding for non-profit operating and capacity building assistance, which aims to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of its partners that deliver these services to homeless persons in the city.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City partners with The Caring Place/Outreach Center to address the emergency housing needs of homeless persons. The Caring Place/Outreach Center is located in the City of Hollywood and provides emergency shelter, residential programs, job training, education & computer literacy classes, healthcare, transitional housing, permanent housing, employment opportunities for homeless men, women, and children as well as programs for “at-risk” youth. The City’s Social Service Coordinator and Homeless Program Coordinator also work with homeless people to address their needs and refer them to emergency shelters and transitional housing throughout Broward County if shelter is not available at The Caring Place/Outreach Center. Additionally, the City partners with the Task Force For Ending Homelessness. This agency provides street outreach, housing navigation and provides available resources to the city’s homeless population.

The City recently funded Covenant House, which meets immediate needs for food, clothing, safety, and medical and mental health care for young parents and their small children and for human trafficking survivors. The organization also helps young people experiencing homelessness advance their goals and achieve sustainable independence through education, job readiness, and career pathways programs.

The Broward Regional Health Planning Council, Inc., located in Hollywood, is a member of the Continuum of Care (CoC) and provides housing services through the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. In Broward County, the HOPWA program provides a variety of housing options that assist persons living with HIV/AIDS in the community. The CoC programs span across Broward County and offer emergency transitional housing, assisted living facilities, mental health housing, substance abuse housing, community-based housing, project-based rent, tenant-based rental vouchers, short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance, move-in assistance, and housing case management.

Women In Distress of Broward County, Inc. currently operates a 132-bed emergency shelter. On average, families stay 56 nights at the shelter, during which they receive services including housing, crisis intervention, therapy, and advocacy assistance, as well as food, clothing, and household supplies, as needed. Through the emergency shelter program, victims of domestic violence and their children are given a safe environment and provided with supportive services, helping participants rebuild and sustain independence and a violence-free future. Women In Distress services are designed to address individual needs and empower survivors to live a self-determined, violence-free life.

The City participates in the Broward County Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness, which includes an Institutional Delivery Structure that offers multiple services for the special needs and homeless populations.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that

individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The CoC provides homeless services, including Homeless Prevention, Counseling in Substance Abuse, Mental Health and/or Life Skills, Childcare and Education, Employment Training and Placement, Healthcare, and Transportation needs.

In addition to the activities of the CoC, the City of Hollywood seeks to fund agencies that assist persons who are leaving transitional housing in employment support (i.e., tracking progress, counseling, and intervention with supervisors where appropriate and beneficial). Also, the City seeks to fund agencies that subsidize work material purchase and training costs. Simultaneously, using HOME funds in coordination with employment support efforts, the City aids families exiting transitional housing with tenant-based Rental Assistance to prevent persons and families that were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Hope South Florida operates the city's TBRA program and a Rapid Re-Housing program that provides housing solutions for homeless families and veterans throughout Broward County. Rapid re-housing is an intervention that assists individuals and families with short-term rental assistance and support services to quickly end their homelessness and return them to permanent housing.

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

The Broward County Sheriff's Department has a Reentry Division that provides an array of services to assist individuals 18 and over to reintegrate into the community following release from jail or prison and help individuals at risk for criminal justice involvement. The Division provides its clients with the support mechanisms needed to successfully reside in the community while monitoring their activity to prevent recidivism at the same time. The Reentry Division has also established a Jail Reentry Desk for individuals released from Broward County's Main Jail. To assist with the community transition, the Division currently has a Reentry Specialist stationed at the exit of the Main Jail. Those being released are interviewed to ascertain their immediate need when they are released. The Reentry Specialist provides information and service referrals to community providers, including a referral to our own Reentry offices.

Second Chance Society receives CDBG funding to support its Hand Up Program by providing tools, equipment, clothing/uniforms, work boots, licensure, tuition, textbooks, educational materials, or any other

item participants need. Second Chance Society's (SCS) primary purpose is to help homeless and struggling individuals return to self-sufficiency. With self-sufficiency comes well-being, self-worth, revitalization, and, most importantly, hope. Its secondary purpose is to encourage its clients to ensure their entrance back into society is as smooth as possible. Persons helped by the Second Chance Society have become homeless or are on the edge of homelessness due to a myriad of reasons, such as substance abuse, mental health issues, health conditions, loss of a loved one, post-military issues, post-incarceration issues, etc.

AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

The City of Hollywood completed an update to its Analysis of Impediments in November 2010. The AI identifies systemic or structural issues that limit people's ability to take advantage of the full range of housing that should be available to them. While the AI has not been updated since, the City is in the process of planning for the development of the AFH Equity Plan that was noticed by HUD on February 9, 2023. This Equity Plan will provide a fair housing analysis, goals, and strategy, as well as community engagement. The Equity Plan will answer questions on demographics, segregation and integration, racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAP), access to community assets, access to affordable housing opportunities, access to homeownership and economic opportunity, and local/state policies and practices that impact fair housing in Hollywood.

As of the current AI, the impediments to affordable and fair housing choice in Hollywood have been identified as:

1. The Need for Ongoing Fair Housing Education & Outreach Efforts to Reach the City's Growing, Diverse Population
2. Barriers to Affordable Housing & Homeownership
3. Issues Affecting the Homeless and Persons with Disabilities
4. Citizen's Lack of Knowledge of Fair Housing Protections and Redress under Fair Housing Laws
5. Violations of Federal, State, and Local Fair Housing Laws
6. Fair and Equal Lending Disparities

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 following actions and strategies were developed to remove the barriers to affordable and fair housing in Hollywood.

1. The Need for ongoing Fair Housing Education & Outreach Efforts to Reach the City's Growing, Diverse Population

Strategy 1: Provide fair housing training at all housing workshops for applicants of the housing rehabilitation and first-time homebuyer program, in English and Spanish.

Strategy 2: Conduct fair housing workshops in English and Spanish throughout the year at civic associations and other various locations throughout the city.

2. Barriers to Affordable Housing & Homeownership

Strategy 1: Follow the policy of the Citywide Master Plan, which identifies the implementation of in-fill housing as a "Citywide Housing Policy".

Strategy 2: Continue operating the First-time Homebuyer program that has pre-purchase counseling, down payment and closing cost assistance to participants to purchase homes citywide.

Strategy 3: Continue evolving the marketing program to use any and all mediums to contact low- and moderate-income individuals in various languages.

3. Issues Affecting the Homeless and Persons with Disabilities

Strategy 1: Maintain the operation of the City of Hollywood's Human Services Board, which acts as a citizen's advisory council on social service, homelessness, and related issues, including the placement of homeless shelters and facilities designed to assist people with disabilities.

Strategy 2: Endorse and participate in the implementation of Broward County's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness

4. Citizen's Lack of Knowledge of Fair Housing Protections and Redress under Fair Housing Laws

Strategy 1: Conduct a public relations campaign to promote awareness of fair housing laws and assistance programs, including print ads, public service announcements, and community forums on Cable TV.

Strategy 2: Provide Fair Housing information, including protected classes, prohibited practices under the law, and referral numbers for assistance on the city's official webpage.

5. Violations of Federal, State, and Local Fair Housing Laws

Strategy 1: Develop a referral process for Fair Housing Complaints that includes contact information for all private and public enforcement agencies.

Strategy 2: Provide fair housing education and information to City of Hollywood landlords to foster compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Strategy 3: Review the City's ordinance for the consideration of enhanced protection under the local law and making the local law substantially equivalent to the Federal Fair Housing Act.

6. Fair and Equal Lending Disparities

Strategy 1: Educate residents through First-time Homebuyer Workshops on the identification of predatory lending practices and where to receive assistance if victimized by predatory lending practices.

Strategy 2: Participate and support the "Predatory Lending Committee"

Strategy 3: Support Broward County's "Predatory Lending Initiative"

Strategy 4: Require yearly reports from lenders participating in the City of Hollywood Housing programs to provide a yearly report that compares FHA and sub-prime loan decisions sorted by race/ethnicity.

Strategy 5: Continue to evolve Affirmative Marketing efforts to reach additional residents in various languages.

Strategy 6: Continue mass media campaign including but not limited to print ads, public service announcements, and community forums on Cable TV and the City of Hollywood Web Site.

The Housing Broward: 10 – Year Affordable Housing Master Plan, calls for municipalities to modify local zoning regulations to support the Countywide Densification Strategy. In 2024, the City of Hollywood will be updating its comprehensive plan to account for changes which have occurred since the last update in 2008, reflect changes in state law, and to comply with the state requirement that the plan be updated every seven years. This plan will analyze public policies that may 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 and will provide strategies and recommendations for the City to address them.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In order to foster and maintain the affordable housing stock the City will be expanding its Housing Rehabilitation activities for LMI homeowners and seek public/private partnership opportunities to develop new affordable rentals. Simultaneously, as part of its housing rehabilitation activities the City will be testing homes for the presence of lead-based paint and educating homeowners on the hazards of lead-based paint.

The housing cost in the city remains unaffordable for LMI residents. Even during market slumps, housing cost burden has historically been high within the city. Therefore, in addition to cost reduction practices, the City must seek to increase employment opportunities for its residents by recruiting new businesses to the city and retaining desirable businesses within the city. A highly employable workforce is desirable to most businesses; therefore, the City is funding job training, job placement, and employability skills training for those difficult-to-place residents. Success in increasing the employability skills of Hollywood residents is not only beneficial for business recruitment/retention but also aids in the reduction of poverty-level families.

The institutional structure surrounding the City's efforts is strong and multifaceted. However, the need is outpacing the funding. Therefore, the City and its partners will seek additional funding sources and refine delivery efforts to serve the target populations.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The Needs Assessment of the ConPlan points out that housing costs in the city remain unaffordable for LMI residents (which are especially so for underserved populations). Even during market slumps, housing cost burden has historically been high within the city. Therefore, the City planned a two-pronged approach: 1.) working with developers for the construction of affordable rental units and 2.) working with non-profits to provide job training, job placement, and employability skills training for those difficult-to-place residents.

Subsequently, the City funds the Youth Employment Services Program, which provides workforce development training, life and soft skills training, and employer-partner work-based learning opportunities to help unemployed youth ages 16-21 experiencing homelessness who reside at Covenant House Florida (CHF). The City continually seeks opportunities to partner with developers to provide affordable rental products.

The condition of rental properties can be most easily attributed to lack of landlord participation in rental rehabilitation programs. This shall be addressed by partnering with private developers for the construction of affordable rental properties. The City is aware that the construction of new affordable rental properties does not repair substandard rental properties. However, the availability of a new affordable option applies market pressure on the surrounding competing landlords, which would encourage property repair in order

to remain marketable.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City uses CDBG, HOME, and SHIP funds to foster and maintain affordable housing, primarily through housing rehabilitation and affordable housing development.

An appropriate community development objective is to offer assistance to low- and moderate-income households to improve their housing to the minimum property standards, assist with structural and system repairs, and provide housing replacement loans. This assistance serves a public purpose by improving the quality and stability of Hollywood's neighborhoods and its tax base. The City works with the Local CHDO, Liberia Economic & Social Development, Inc. to develop affordable housing with HOME funds.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Hollywood tests for lead in any housing project that includes an existing structure. Where identified, the hazard is eliminated as appropriate to federal requirements. In addition, the resident is given information on the dangers of lead-based paint. All participants in City of Hollywood housing programs are given in-depth information on the hazards of lead-based paint. Each housing unit in the City of Hollywood housing programs is searched for the presence of lead-based paint. If lead-based paint is identified, it is abated.

For the housing rehab program, each eligible household is screened during the application process to determine if the project location/dwelling was built prior to 1978. The age of the house/year built will be determined by the official County or City building and/or property record. All homes built prior to 1978 will be inspected by an EPA-certified consultant. If lead hazards above the HUD maximum allowable lead concentration are reported, the City will fund lead remediation/abatement as required by Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (24 CFR Part 35, subparts A-R), as amended June 21, 2004, through the applicable housing program. This regulation implements sections 1012 and 1013 which amend the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971. Section 1018 of this law directed HUD and EPA to require the disclosure of known information on lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards before the sale or lease of most housing built before 1978. As such the City provides the EPA-approved pamphlet called "Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home" to each eligible household residing in a dwelling built before 1978. The City also provides a copy of any known information concerning lead-based paint or lead-based paint hazards to the applicant/owner.

All properties that require lead-based paint abatement must pass clearance testing by an EPA Risk Assessment Certified firm after the abatement has been completed by an EPA Certified Renovator Firm. The firm that performs the abatement cannot perform the clearance testing.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City has invested in job training and job placement activities to diversify the career options of low- and moderate-income citizens.

The City of Hollywood takes actions to increase the earning power of poverty-level families by:

1. Recruiting businesses to the City of Hollywood and encouraging the hiring of Hollywood residents.
2. Retain businesses in Hollywood by having Economic Development staff periodically meet individually with business owners and respond expeditiously to business owner requests.
3. Increasing the employability of Hollywood residents through funding job skills training, customer service training, and/or construction training.
4. Early preparation of Hollywood youth through funding effective Early Learning Programs in Subsidized Childcare and After-school tutorials that focus on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The institutional structure surrounding the City's efforts is well-developed and multifaceted. However, the need is outpacing the funding. Therefore, the City and its partners continue to seek additional funding sources and refine delivery efforts to serve the target populations.

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

Historically, the City has sought to leverage the funding available with private entities wherever possible in the development of housing and the provision of services. In addition, the City encourages applicants for CDBG funding to secure additional funding sources.

As it has historically done, the City has sought to leverage the funding available with private entities wherever possible in the development of housing and the provision of services. No new development has taken place this year.

In addition, the City rewards applicants for CDBG funding that has secured matching funding for programs.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

This section describes the program-specific requirements for the CDBG and HOME Programs. For CDBG, the City of Hollywood anticipates it will generate \$220,300 in program income from activities in the program year, and 100% of CDBG funds are intended to benefit LMI residents.

The HOME program requires that a HOME investment be secured by a mechanism that ensures an affordability period of 5 to 15 years, depending on the amount of investment. However, the City of Hollywood deferred loans are not forgiven and therefore exceed the HOME affordability limits.

Community Development Block Grant Program

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

The Projects Table identifies projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year. The following identifies program income that is available for use and 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	220,300
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	220,300

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%

Annual Action Plan 2024	192
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HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Program funds and local funds resulting from an inter-local agreement between Broward County, the City of Hollywood, and the City of Hollywood CRA.

- 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:**

The City will only use recapture guidelines and no resale. The City of Hollywood recaptures the entire amount of investment. The amount subject to recapture is the direct subsidy received by the homebuyer.

Homebuyer Assistance - The City of Hollywood HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to buy the dwelling unit is determined to be any HOME assistance that reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price but excludes the amount between the cost of producing the unit and the market value of the property (i.e., the development subsidy). The HOME assistance is secured by Deed Restriction and the City's Deferred Payment Promissory Note and Mortgage and is limited to the net proceeds available from the sale. Under the terms and conditions of the City's Deferred Payment Promissory Note and Mortgage, the debt is payable in full on the maturity date set forth in the Mortgage, which is thirty years from the date of the signing of the Promissory Note and Mortgage. However, at thirty (30) days prior to the maturity date, the mortgagee shall offer the mortgagor a refinancing option, pursuant to the same terms and conditions, so long as the mortgagor has not defaulted on any terms or conditions set forth in the Mortgage. The local CHDO and any other subrecipient of HOME funds will follow City of Hollywood recapture guidelines. The City of Hollywood recaptures the entire amount of investment.

- 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:**

Housing Rehabilitation - The local CHDO and any other subrecipient of HOME funds will follow the City of Hollywood recapture guidelines. The City of Hollywood HOME assistance is any HOME investment made to rehabilitate the property and is secured by Deed Restriction and the City's Deferred Payment Promissory Note and Mortgage. Under the terms and conditions of the City's Deferred Payment Promissory Note and Mortgage, the debt is payable in full on the maturity date set forth in the Mortgage, which is through the Promissory Note and Mortgage. However, at thirty

(30) days prior to the maturity date, the mortgagee shall offer the mortgagor a refinancing option, pursuant to the same terms and conditions, so long as the mortgagor has not defaulted on any terms or conditions set forth in the Mortgage. At maturity, the mortgagor is under no obligation to refinance the loan. The mortgagee may also require the principal balance of the loan to be due, in full, at any time prior to the maturity date in the event that the mortgagor defaults on any term of the Mortgage including the house is sold, rented, ceases to be the primary residence of the buyer, transferred or conveyed or by any other means of title transference. The City may agree to subordinate its mortgage interest in situations where a new mortgage is required to restructure the debt. The City terms exceed the affordability limits at 24 CFR 92.254. The City of Hollywood recaptures the entire amount of investment.

Rental Development - The City of Hollywood HOME assistance is any HOME investment made to acquire or rehabilitate the property and is secured by Deed Restriction, Mortgage, and Note and is due and payable at which point the property is no longer being used as an affordable rental property. The HOME investment is not forgiven and, therefore, exceeds the affordability limits at 24 CFR 92.254.

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 multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds. However, the City of Hollywood does plan to refinance an existing debt when conducting a Housing Replacement activity as part of the rehabilitation program.

In the event that a home is not suitable for rehabilitation and must be demolished and replaced, the City may find it necessary to refinance an existing private financial obligation. In those cases, the repayment will be based on a calculation of 30% of the household's gross monthly income with a maximum term of 30 years. Any portion of the principal loan amount not included in the payment structure will be deferred and subject to the provisions of the City's Deferred Payment Promissory Note and Mortgage.

5. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

The City of Hollywood's planned TBRA activities will assist extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households, families with children, homeless persons, the chronically homeless, and persons with special needs (elderly, victims, and persons with disabilities). The City does not have a preference for any specific category of households with needs.

6. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific

category of individuals with disabilities (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

The City of Hollywood does not have a specific preference for persons with a disability with HOME program funds. The City prioritizes low- to moderate-income individuals and families that have housing instability and are at risk of homelessness with its HOME program funds. As identified in the City's Consolidated Plan, those at the highest risk of homelessness are extremely low-income households, chronically homeless, victims of domestic violence, the elderly and frail elderly, the mentally ill, and persons with a disability. This preference is needed to narrow the gap in services for the City's most vulnerable groups as it will prevent households from becoming homeless so they can continue to work towards self-sustainability in a stable environment.

- 7. If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).**

In accordance with 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3), an owner of rental housing assisted with HOME funds must comply with the affirmative marketing requirements established by the City of Hollywood (PJ) pursuant to 24 CFR 92.351(a). The owner of the rental housing project must adopt and follow written tenant selection policies and criteria, which include that it may give a preference to a particular segment of the population if permitted in its written agreement with the PJ such as persons with a disability or other special needs. However, at this time, there is no limit to eligibility or preference given to any particular segment of the population with rental housing projects funded by the City's HOME program funds. HOME funds must, however, target low- to moderate-income households. The City does not discriminate and provides equal access to all eligible households.