



CITY OF HUNTINGTON PARK

Con Plan
2025-2030

AMENDMENT NO. 1

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

February 6, 2026 – March 10, 2026



CITY OF HUNTINGTON PARK

6550 Miles Avenue, Huntington Park, California
90255

[Tel] 323-582-6161 [Fax] 323-584-6244

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

| | |
|---|----|
| ES-05 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b) | 7 |
| PR-05 LEAD & RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES 24 CFR 91.200(b)12 | 14 |
| PR-10 CONSULTATION – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) AND 91.315(l)..... | 16 |
| PR-15 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) AND 91.300(c) | 24 |

Needs Assessment

| | |
|--|----|
| NA-05 OVERVIEW | 30 |
| NA-10 HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 24 CFR 91.205 (A,B,C) | 32 |
| NA-15 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING PROBLEMS – 91.205 (b)(2)..... | 43 |
| NA-20 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS – 91.205 (b)(2) | 52 |
| NA-25 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDENS – 91.205 (b)(2) | 61 |
| NA-30 DISPROPORTIONATELY GREATER NEED: DISCUSSION – 91.205(b)(2) | 66 |
| NA-35 PUBLIC HOUSING – 91.205(b) | 67 |
| NA-40 HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT – 91.205(c)..... | 72 |
| NA-45 NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT - 91.205 (b,D) | 75 |
| NA-50 NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS – 91.215 (F) | 78 |

Housing Market Analysis

| | |
|--|-----|
| MA-05 OVERVIEW | 82 |
| MA-10 NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS – 91.210(A)&(B)(2)..... | 83 |
| MA-15 HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS: COST OF HOUSING - 91.210(A) | 88 |
| MA-20 HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS: CONDITION OF HOUSING – 91.210(A) | 93 |
| MA-25 PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING – 91.210(B) | 97 |
| MA-30 HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES – 91.210(c)..... | 99 |
| MA-35 SPECIAL NEEDS FACILITIES AND SERVICES – 91.210(D)..... | 105 |
| MA-40 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.210(E) | 108 |
| MA-45 NON-HOUSING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSETS – 91.215 (F) | 109 |
| MA-50 NEEDS AND MARKET ANALYSIS DISCUSSION | 117 |
| MA-60 BROADBAND NEEDS OF HOUSING OCCUPIED BY LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS - 91.210(A)(4), 91.310(A)(2) | 118 |
| MA-65 HAZARD MITIGATION - 91.210(A)(5), 91.310(A)(3) | 119 |

Strategic Plan

| | |
|--|-----|
| SP-05 OVERVIEW | 121 |
| SP-10 GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITIES – 91.215 (A)(1) | 122 |
| SP-25 PRIORITY NEEDS - 91.215(A)(2) | 126 |
| SP-30 INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS – 91.215 (B) | 132 |
| SP-35 ANTICIPATED RESOURCES - 91.215(A)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2) | 135 |
| SP-40 INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE – 91.215(k) | 137 |
| SP-45 GOALS SUMMARY – 91.215(A)(4) | 141 |
| SP-50 PUBLIC HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY AND INVOLVEMENT – 91.215(c) | 145 |



| | |
|--|-----|
| SP-55 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.215(H) | 146 |
| SP-60 HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY – 91.215(D) | 148 |
| SP-65 LEAD BASED PAINT HAZARDS – 91.215(I) | 151 |
| SP-70 ANTI-POVERTY STRATEGY – 91.215(J) | 153 |
| SP-80 MONITORING – 91.230 | 154 |

Annual Goals and Objectives

| | |
|---|-----|
| AP-15 EXPECTED RESOURCES – 91.220(C)(1,2) | 158 |
|---|-----|

Projects

| | |
|---|-----|
| AP-20 ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES | 162 |
| AP-35 PROJECTS – 91.220(D) | 167 |
| AP-38 PROJECT SUMMARY | 169 |
| AP-50 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION – 91.220(F) | 174 |

Affordable Housing

| | |
|---|-----|
| AP-55 AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.220(G) | 176 |
| AP-60 PUBLIC HOUSING – 91.220(H) | 177 |
| AP-65 HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES – 91.220(I) | 179 |
| AP-75 BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING – 91.220(J) | 182 |
| AP-85 OTHER ACTIONS – 91.220(K) | 183 |

Program Specific Requirements

| | |
|--|-----|
| AP-90 PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS – 91.220(L)(1,2,4) | 187 |
|--|-----|

Table of Contents

*Please note that the following tables were prepopulated from the Department of Housing and Urban Development database and cannot be manipulated.

| | |
|---|----|
| TABLE 1 – RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES | 14 |
| TABLE 2 – AGENCIES, GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS WHO PARTICIPATED..... | 22 |
| TABLE 4 – CITIZEN PARTICIPATION OUTREACH | 28 |
| TABLE 5 - HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT DEMOGRAPHICS | 32 |
| TABLE 6 - TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS TABLE | 32 |
| TABLE 7 – HOUSING PROBLEMS TABLE | 35 |
| TABLE 8 – HOUSING PROBLEMS 2 | 36 |
| TABLE 9 – COST BURDEN > 30% | 36 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| TABLE 10 – COST BURDEN > 50% | 37 |
| TABLE 11 – CROWDING INFORMATION – 1/2 | 38 |
| TABLE 12 – CROWDING INFORMATION – 2/2 | 38 |
| TABLE 13 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 0 - 30% AMI | 43 |
| TABLE 14 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 30 - 50% AMI | 44 |
| TABLE 15 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 50 - 80% AMI | 45 |
| TABLE 16 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 80 - 100% AMI | 46 |
| TABLE 17 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 0 - 30% AMI..... | 52 |
| TABLE 18 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 30 - 50% AMI..... | 53 |
| TABLE 19 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 50 - 80% AMI..... | 54 |
| TABLE 20 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 80 - 100% AMI..... | 55 |
| TABLE 21 – GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDENS AMI..... | 61 |
| TABLE 22 - PUBLIC HOUSING BY PROGRAM TYPE | 67 |
| TABLE 23 – CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE..... | 68 |
| TABLE 24 – RACE OF PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE | 69 |
| TABLE 25 – ETHNICITY OF PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE..... | 70 |
| TABLE 26 – RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY UNIT NUMBER | 83 |
| TABLE 27 – UNIT SIZE BY TENURE..... | 84 |
| TABLE 28 – COST OF HOUSING | 89 |
| TABLE 29 - RENT PAID..... | 89 |
| TABLE 30 – HOUSING AFFORDABILITY..... | 90 |
| TABLE 31 – MONTHLY RENT | 90 |
| TABLE 32 - CONDITION OF UNITS | 94 |
| TABLE 33 – YEAR UNIT BUILT | 94 |
| TABLE 35 - VACANT UNITS..... | 95 |
| TABLE 36 – TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS BY PROGRAM TYPE | 97 |
| TABLE 37 - PUBLIC HOUSING CONDITION | 98 |
| TABLE 38 - FACILITIES AND HOUSING TARGETED TO HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS | 101 |
| TABLE 39 - BUSINESS ACTIVITY | 110 |
| TABLE 40 - LABOR FORCE..... | 110 |
| TABLE 41 – OCCUPATIONS BY SECTOR | 110 |
| TABLE 42 - TRAVEL TIME..... | 111 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| TABLE 43 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS | 111 |
| TABLE 44 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE | 112 |
| TABLE 45 – MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS..... | 112 |
| TABLE 48 – INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS..... | 133 |
| TABLE 49 - ANTICIPATED RESOURCES | 135 |
| TABLE 50 - INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE..... | 137 |
| TABLE 52 – GOALS SUMMARY | 143 |
| TABLE 53 - EXPECTED RESOURCES – PRIORITY TABLE | 159 |
| TABLE 54 – GOALS SUMMARY | 164 |
| TABLE 55 – PROJECT INFORMATION | 167 |
| TABLE 56 - GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION | 174 |
| TABLE 57 - ONE YEAR GOALS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY SUPPORT REQUIREMENT..... | 176 |
| TABLE 58 - ONE YEAR GOALS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY SUPPORT TYPE | 176 |

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Huntington Park Community Development Department receives federal funds through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on an annual basis. Every five years, HUD requires all jurisdictions receiving federal funds to submit a five-year Consolidated Plan (Con Plan). The plan helps define the City's priorities, strategies, and goals for the five years. The fiscal years 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, and 2029 Con Plan for the City of Huntington Park provides the framework for how federal housing and community development funds allocated to the City by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will be used to benefit low-to-moderate-income households in the City.

The Con Plan supports HUD's primary goals of creating sustainable urban communities by offering decent housing, a suitable living environment, and enhancing economic opportunities for individuals with low and moderate incomes.

The fiscal years 2025-2030 Con Plan covers the period from July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2030. During this period, the City anticipates receiving a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME).

The CDBG program provides funding to support community development activities by providing decent housing, and suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for low—and low—to moderate-income people.

The HOME program provides funding for affordable housing initiatives for low-income individuals and families through rehabilitating existing homes, downpayment assistance, and affordable housing development.

This Con Plan's structure and data contents were derived from a template extracted from the Con Planning Suite developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Con Plan sections include the Needs Assessment, Housing Market Analysis, Strategic Plan, and FY 2025-2026 Annual Action Plan. Accordingly, many of the data tables were populated through HUD data sets.

The programs and activities contributing to the Con Plan goals are summarized, funded, and implemented through the AAP submitted to HUD in the spring of each year.

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

All HUD-funded projects must meet one of three national objectives: primarily benefit low- and moderate-income people, prevent or eliminate slums or blight; or meet other community development needs that address an urgent need posing a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community.

The City's five-year Con Plan strategic goals to address housing and community needs include affordable housing, economic development, public facilities improvement, public facilities for low-income people, social services, and fair housing.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Annual Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) is a report to evaluate the City's progress in meeting the goals outlined in the last Con Plan period. The CAPER compares the measurable goals and objectives to the actual performance of each activity. The evaluation of the fifth and final year of the 2020-2024 Con Plan period will be the FY 2024 CAPER, to be submitted to HUD in September 2025.

During the previous five-year period, the City has carried out activities aligned with its 2020-2024 Con Plan goals and accomplishments, including:

- Support agencies that assist homeless populations
 - In 2020, the Salvation Army provided services to homeless people, those at risk of being homeless, and low-income families/persons with emergency food service, senior food bags, clothing and furniture vouchers, emergency motel vouchers, and bus tokens.
 - In FY 2021, 2022, and 2023, Inner City Visions provided case management, referral, and/or supportive services to homeless individuals in the City of Huntington Park. Their outreach team took measures to meet the multifaced needs of the unhoused community by providing hygiene kits and hot meals. Unsheltered clients were provided with mental health services and referred to transitional and permanent housing.
- Support agencies that assist special needs populations
 - In FY 2020, 2021, 2023, and 2024, the Senior Program helped seniors aged 55+ with educational workshops and coordinated physical activities and other recreation-based activities. The Senior Program was not funded in FY 2022.
- Provide needed community services to LMI persons.

- In FY 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024, Fair Housing Foundation provided services including housing discrimination counseling, landlord-tenant housing dispute resolution, education, and outreach.
- In FY 2020, 2021, 2023, and 2024, the Afterschool Program provided a safe place for low-income youth clientele to participate in physical activities, homework assistance, and various activities such as arts, science, and health. The program was made available at three City parks: Robert Keller Park, Freedom Park, and Salt Lake Park.
- Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements.
 - The FY 2020 and 2023 WIFI Access Facilities project installed the infrastructure to provide City residents with free public Wi-Fi access Citywide.
 - The FY 2021 SB 1 Street Reconstruction project provided upgrades such as traffic control, relining of sewer pipe, grading, relocation of utilities, and improvements on sidewalks, on various streets. The location of work includes Miles Avenue from Florence Avenue to Northern City limits and Santa Fe Avenue from Florence Avenue to 58th Street.
 - The FY 2022 ADA sidewalk and pedestrian public improvements project provided ADA upgrades for sidewalks and pedestrian ramps in the following locations: Streets south of Florence, north of Santa Ana, east of State and west of Salt Lake; Street south of Slauson, north of Randolph east Maywood, west of Fishburn; Streets south of Slauson, north of Randolph, east of Santa Fe & west of Pacific.
- Preserve existing public facilities.
 - The FY 2022 Chesley Park Improvement Project helped with the installation of ADA walkways and new playground equipment.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Huntington Park's objective in the citizen participation process is to ensure a broad representation of resident needs. During the development of the Con Plan, the City held community meetings, stakeholder meetings, and a 30-day survey to engage its residents in the planning process. The result of this community engagement process informs the needs and priorities of low- to moderate-income households in Huntington Park. The summary of the citizen participation and stakeholder consultation are as follows:

Community Needs Survey

The Huntington Park Community Needs Survey was conducted in English and Spanish for 30 days. The responses were collected in Survey Monkey from October 15, 2024, to November 15, 2024. The setting to collect multiple responses from a singular device was disabled prevent duplication of responses. The survey was promoted at various events, including the Farmers Market and Halloween event. To further extend participation, the City collaborated with local schools and non-profit agencies for survey distribution.

The City collected 291 unduplicated responses comprised of 237 English and 54 Spanish responses. The 23 questions in the survey covered housing, community facilities, homelessness, public services, broadband access, and disaster preparedness. Resident feedback provided insights on how the City should prioritize federal funds. The comments from the community needs survey are included in Appendix A.

Community Meetings

Phase 1 meeting is an introductory meeting open to the public to solicit input on the priority needs of the City. The City posted an announcement for the meetings on their social media and sent email invitations to residents who participated in the City's affordable housing, Home Repair, Emergency Rental Assistance, and social services programs. HUD encourages public meetings to account for various participant schedules and home addresses. Meetings were held in Spanish and English at two separate times and two separate locations to capture residents from various occupational backgrounds. The first meeting was in Spanish and took place on Tuesday, November 12, 2024, at 6 PM at the Huntington Park City Hall with a total of 13 attendees. The second meeting in English took place on Wednesday, November 13, 2024, at 10 AM at Freedom Park with 10 participants.

These meetings began with a presentation providing an overview of the 5-year analysis of impediments and the 5-year Con Plan. Following the presentation, participants were invited to write their responses on the level of need for housing and community development projects on post notes and were placed on boards set up around the room. Participants were encouraged to respond to the Community Needs Survey if they did not submit a response yet.

Phase 2 meeting introduced residents to the analysis of data and identified priority needs from the survey, community meetings, and stakeholder focus groups. Residents were encouraged to provide input on the goals and strategies that will address housing and community development needs. The Spanish session was conducted on Monday, January 14, 2025, at 6 PM with 8 attendees and the English session was conducted on Thursday, January 16, 2025, at 6 PM with 14 attendees. Both meetings took place at Huntington Park City Hall. The comments from community meetings are included in Appendix A.

Stakeholder Focus Groups

City staff developed a list of stakeholders for the Con Plan. Stakeholders focus group meetings were held to engage key community members, people who do business with the City, service providers, and affordable housing developers to identify housing and community development needs in the City. Stakeholders are leaders and experts in their respective fields and have a deep understanding of how to serve the community.

The Health and Education Commission stakeholder meeting occurred on Tuesday, September 17, 2024, and the Planning Commission stakeholder meeting took place on Wednesday, September 18, 2024.

Two weeks before the planned virtual meeting, email invitations were extended to a total of 32 organizations, which included housing, homeless, and social services groups. The stakeholders were identified by staff through their contributions to past programs. A virtual stakeholder meeting was held on Zoom on November 20, 2024. At the virtual meeting, stakeholders were introduced to the Con Plan process and informed on how their input helps shape the priority goals in the City.

Stakeholders were asked to provide feedback on CDBG eligible programs including housing, community development, public service, and economic needs and concerns. A total of 14 participants attended. Huntington Plaza Affordable Housing, Azure Development, Century 21 Real Estate, Linc Housing, Casa Rita Affordable Housing, and New Start Housing represented the housing group. For homeless services, Inner City Vision was present. Pipeline Health, Huntington Park Parks and Recreation Department, Fair Housing Foundation, and Los Angeles County Library represented social services. The comments from Stakeholder Focus group are included in Appendix A.

City Council Member Consultation

Members of the City Council were consulted for feedback regarding the development of the Con Plan and AAP. One-on-one consultations with Mayor Flores, Councilmember Sanabria, and Councilmember Macias were conducted on May 22, 2025. The interviews with Vice Mayor Martinez and Councilmember Martiz took place on May 23, 2025. The comments received from the City Council members are included in Appendix A.

Public Hearing

The Public hearings on the Con Plan were held before the City Council to allow community members to provide input on local housing and development needs. These hearings help ensure that the City Council was consulted, and that feedback was received on how federal funds should be allocated to address issues like affordable housing, homelessness, and public services, ensuring the plan aligns with the community's priorities and needs.

For the first public hearing, the public notice was published in the Huntington Park Bulletin on January 9, 2025, and was held before the City Council on February 18, 2025, at 6 PM. A presentation on the identified goals from resident input and stakeholder feedback was provided by interim Community Development Director Sergio Infanzon at the public hearing. City Council members present included Mayor Karina Macias, Vice Mayor Arturo Flores, and Council Members Eduardo “Eddie” Martinez and Jonathan A. Sanabria.

The second Public Hearing for the adoption of the Con Plan was held before the City Council on April 21, 2025, at 6 PM. Council members present included Mayor Arturo Flores, Vice Mayor Eduardo “Eddie” Martinez, and Council Members Karina Macias and Jonathan A. Sanabria.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments were received from Council Member Jonathan Sanabria in a written format at the April 21, 2025, City Council meeting. A summary of the comments is provided in Appendix B.

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

All public comments received were accepted.

7. Summary

The priority needs identified from findings from community needs survey, stakeholder meetings, community meetings are as follows:

Affordable Housing

- Provide owner-occupied housing rehabilitation to improve existing homes and ensure they meet modern standards.
- Increase senior housing units to accommodate the aging population.
- Construct of new affordable rental housing to address the growing demand.
- Provide low barriers to affordable housing development to simplify the process and encourage growth.
- Achieve affordable rents to make housing more accessible for low-income families.

Public Services

- Provide neighborhood crime prevention and safety measures.
- Provide park and recreation programs to enhance community well-being.
- Provide law enforcement services to maintain safety and order.
- Provide needed elderly services for an aging population.
- Provide afterschool programs for youth engagement and development.

Homeless Populations Needs

- Provide permanent supportive housing with integrated social services.
- Provide rent/utility payment assistance to prevent homelessness.
- Provide emergency and overnight shelters for individuals in immediate need.

Public Facilities and Improvements.

- Provide street, alley, and sidewalk improvements to improve walkability and accessibility.
- Provide safety improvements such as street lighting and traffic calming measures.
- Provide tree planting and urban greenery to enhance aesthetic and environmental quality.
- Provide improvement of poor condition parks, roads, and public spaces to better serve the community.
- Provide flood prevention especially in areas near the Los Angeles River and streets like Pacific Blvd, Florence, Firestone, and Gage Ave.
- Provide parking improvements to accommodate community needs.
- Provide Salt Lake Park with improvements to enhance recreational opportunities.

Economic Development

- Provide job creation and job-generating businesses to support local economic growth.
- Provide college readiness programs to prepare students for higher education.
- Provide job readiness programs to provide skills and training for employment.
- Provide jobs near home to minimize transportation barriers.

Fair Housing Services

- Provide support for family/children, race, and anti-discrimination efforts.
- Provide education and enforcement of anti-discrimination laws to ensure equal housing opportunities for all.

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)12

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

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

| Agency Role | Name | Department/Agency |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| CDBG Administrator | HUNTINGTON PARK | Community Development Department |
| HOME Administrator | HUNTINGTON PARK | Community Development Department |

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Community Development Department is the lead agency for the preparation of the 2025-2030 Con Plan.

Con Plan Public Contact Information

Louis Morales, Community Development Director
Department of Community Development
Email: lmorales@hpca.gov
Phone: (323) 584-6224

The Process

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

1. Introduction

The City solicited input from nonprofit organizations and encouraged residents to participate in the development of the 2025-2030 Con Plan (Con Plan) and the 2025-2026 Annual Action Plan (AAP). The City also held four public workshops to educate the community about CDBG and HOME programs and related requirements. The needs assessment was available for 30 days to learn about the priority needs in the City. The Citizen Participation Plan requirements were met, which included holding two public hearings and one 30-day review period for both the Con Plan and the AAP. The City of Huntington Park remains committed to engaging members and representatives of the community to ensure that planning processes are inclusive and responsive to community needs.

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 Huntington Park developed its 2025-2030 Con Plan through consultation with organizations listed in Table 2 - agencies, groups, organizations who participated. By engaging in these partners, Huntington Park aims to strengthen its efforts to improve the quality of life for its residents, ensure equitable access to housing opportunities, and advance community strategies aimed at ending chronic homelessness. Through ongoing dialogue and collaboration, the City was able to make informed decisions to allocate HUD funds to appropriately address priority needs.

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

The City of Huntington Park is an active participant in the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) Continuum of Care (CoC) within the Los Angeles County Service Planning Area (SPA 7). The City supports the efforts by LAHSA and local non-profits to implement strategies that help prevent homelessness. Huntington Park participates in local homeless outreach efforts, data collection, and planning initiatives to ensure that the needs of its residents are being met at a County level.

Annually, LAHSA conducts a point-in-time (PIT) count to estimate the number of homeless individuals in the Los Angeles Area on a single night. The 2021 PIT was not conducted due to COVID-19 and data collection resumed in 2022. The annual point-in-time count is mandated by

HUD and was last held on January 23-25, 2024. Huntington Park PIT data is consolidated with other cities that are part of SPA 7. Furthermore, LAHSA uses Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to enable organizations throughout Los Angeles County to collect information on services that they provide for those experiencing homelessness and to provide case management.

The City works with Inner City Visions (ICV), who provide limited services and homeless outreach to vulnerable populations such as persons fleeing domestic violence and at risk of homelessness in Huntington Park. ICV provides various community intervention services including food banks, informal case management, mental health services, and homeless outreach. For at risk youth, provides safe passages, school-based intervention, immediate crisis care, and empowerment to children and families who are most vulnerable to human trafficking and exploitation.

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.

This section is not applicable because the City does not receive ESG funds.

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

During the development of the City's 2025-2030 Con Plan, the City utilized a variety of public outreach methods to gather input and feedback from residents and stakeholders on key areas such as housing, economic development, fair housing, public facilities, and social services. Their inputs were carefully considered when determining the needs assessment and market analysis and played a role in shaping the five-year goals and objectives of the plan. The outreach efforts during the development of the City's Con Plan included the Community Needs Survey, three stakeholders focus group meetings, four public input meetings, and two public hearings that followed HUD guidelines for community participation.

| Agency/Group/ Organization | Agency/Group/ Organization Type | What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation? | How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination? |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Huntington Park City Council – Con Plan Public Hearing #1 | Government Entity - Local | Housing Need Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Homelessness Strategy, Non- Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development | The first Con Plan Public Hearing on February 18, 2025, was held to present the purpose of the Con Plan and to summarize identified needs from residents and stakeholders. A PowerPoint presentation was held before City Council members which included Mayor Karina Macias, Vice Mayor Arturo Flores, and Council Members Eduardo “Eddie” Martinez and Jonathan A. Sanabria. No comments were received at this City Council Public Hearing. |
| Huntington Park City Council Meeting – Annual Action Plan Public Hearing #1 | Government Entity - Local | Strategic Plan | The first AAP Public Hearing was held on March 17, 2025, to receive input from the public on the development of the fiscal year 2025 activities supporting identified Con Plan goals. City Councilmembers present included Mayor Arturo Flores, Vice Mayor Eduardo “Eddie” Martinez and Council Members Karina Macias and Jonathan A. Sanabria. |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Huntington Park Planning Commission | Government Entity - Local | Housing Need Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Homelessness Strategy, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development | The Planning commission was engaged through a stakeholder meeting on September 18, 2024. They participated in discussions related to land use, zoning, and housing development strategies. |
| Huntington Park Health and Education Commission | Government Entity - Local | Housing Need Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Homelessness Strategy, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development | The Huntington Park Health and Education Commission was engaged through a stakeholder meeting on September 17, 2024. This discussion provided a more comprehensive understanding of community needs |
| Huntington Plaza Affordable Housing | Non-Profit Organization/Housing Developer | Housing Need Assessment | Huntington Plaza was consulted for feedback on affordable housing development and community needs assessments. |
| Azure Development | Private Sector Developer | Housing Need Assessment | Azure Development was consulted for feedback on affordable housing development and community needs assessments. Azure is active in many cities in the region and possesses over 20 years of commercial and affordable housing development experience. |
| Century 21 Real Estate | Private Sector Real Estate | Housing Need Assessment | Century 21 Real Estate was consulted for feedback on affordable housing development and community needs assessments. |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Linc Housing | Non-Profit Organization/Housing Developer | Housing Need Assessment | Linc Housing was consulted for feedback on affordable housing development and community needs assessments. |
| Casa Rita Affordable Housing | Non-Profit Organization/Housing Developer | Housing Need Assessment | Casa Rita was consulted for feedback on affordable housing development and community needs assessments. |
| New Start Housing | Non-Profit Organization/Housing Developer | Housing Need Assessment | New Start Housing was consulted for feedback on affordable housing development and community needs assessments. |
| Pipeline Health | Healthcare Provider | Non-Homeless Special Needs | Pipeline Health was consulted for comprehensive understanding of community needs |
| Huntington Park Parks and Recreation | Public Service | Non-Homeless Special Needs | Huntington Park Parks and Recreation Department was consulted for comprehensive understanding of community needs |
| Fair Housing Foundation | Non-Profit Organization | Housing Need Assessment, Fair Housing | The Fair Housing Foundation was consulted to address fair housing issues and ensure policies align with anti-discrimination efforts. |
| Los Angeles County Library | Public Service | Non-Homeless Special Needs | Los Angeles County Library was consulted for comprehensive understanding of community needs |
| Inner City Visions | Homeless Service | Homelessness Strategy | Inner City Visions provided insights into social service needs for homeless populations. |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Mayor Flores | Council Member | Housing Need Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Homelessness Strategy, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development | Mayor Flores provided insights into how to address homeless services and public outreach. |
| Councilmember Sanabria | Council Member | Housing Need Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Homelessness Strategy, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development | Councilmember Sanabria provided insights on how to address homeless services, affordable housing, and economic development. |
| Councilmember Macias | Council Member | Housing Need Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Homelessness Strategy, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development | Councilmember Macias provided insights into strategic planning. |
| Vice Mayor Martinez | Council Member | Housing Need Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Homelessness Strategy, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development | Vice Mayor Martinez provided insights into how to address homeless services and affordable housing. |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Councilmember Martiz | | Housing Need Assessment, Public Housing Needs, Homelessness Strategy, Non-Homeless Special Needs, Economic Development | Councilmember Martiz provided insights into how to address affordable housing and public outreach. |
|----------------------|--|--|--|

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated.

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

The City reached out to numerous organizations through a variety of outreach methods. Stakeholders were invited to virtual meetings, in-person meetings through emails, phone calls, and online surveys to gather input and encourage participation in the planning process. All key types of agencies were consulted throughout this process, and no agency was intentionally excluded from the consultation and participation efforts.

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

| Name of Plan | Lead Organization | How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan? |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Continuum of Care | Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority | The City aligns LAHSA's effort to reduce homelessness by connecting homeless services, expanding affordable housing options, promoting community engagement, and enhancing coordination between local agencies and service providers to ensure effective solutions for individuals experiencing homelessness. |

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 Con Plan (91.215(I))

The City of Huntington Park works with its neighboring jurisdictions such as the City of Bell and Los Angeles on an ongoing basis to encourage cooperation and coordination throughout the community, ensuring that housing and social service initiatives are aligned. The adjacent local governments were notified of the availability of the draft Con Plan for the 30-day review and comment period through newspaper publication.

HUD mandates public notices published at a local newspaper outlet to allow the public and interested parties to provide their feedback during the Con Plan planning process. Public notice was published on January 9, 2025, to notify the public regarding public hearing #1 on February 18, 2025. A public notice to announce the start of the 30-day public review period and public hearing #2 on April 21, 2025, was published on March 6, 2025.

Narrative (optional):

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

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation.

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal setting.

The City of Huntington Park's citizen participation process for the 2025-2030 Con Plan involves community involvement. The City utilized a variety of outreach methods, community needs surveys, four public meetings, two public hearings, and stakeholder focus group meetings to encourage maximum participation. Stakeholders were invited to engage, share their input, and express concerns about key issues such as housing, economic development, fair housing, and social services to help low-income residents in the City. The responses from the needs survey and these public workshops determined the goal setting for the Con Plan. The community's participation ensured that their priority needs and gaps are addressed in strategies that address housing affordability, economic opportunity, and social service improvements.

Following HUD guidelines and the City's Citizen Participation Manual, a draft of the five-year Con Plan was made available for public comment for 30 days from March 6, 2025, to April 7, 2025. Public Hearing #1 and Presentation on the draft Con Plan was held before the City Council on February 17, 2025, at 6 PM. Public Hearing #2 for the adoption of the Con Plan was held on April 21, 2025, at 6 PM. Public Hearing #3 for the final adoption of the Con Plan was held on June 16, 2025, at 6 PM.

Citizen Participation Outreach

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Housing and Community Needs Survey | Non-targeted/broad community | From October 15, 2024 – November 15, 2024, a community needs survey was distributed across the City at the Farmers Market and Halloween event as well as via social media, flyers, email blast, and requested stakeholder outreach and cross promotion. A total of 291 responses were received which met HUD requirements. | Results are available as appendix A | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Citizen Participation Outreach

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 2 | Phase 1 Public Meeting (Spanish) | Non-targeted/broad community | On Tuesday, November 12, 2024, at 6 PM, a public meeting conducted in Spanish was held at Huntington Park City Hall. A total of 13 attendees signed in and actively participated. | Results are available as appendix A | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 3 | Phase 1 Public Meeting (English) | Non-targeted/broad community | On Wednesday, November 13, 2024, at 10 AM, a public meeting conducted in English was held at Freedom Park. Ten participants signed in and engaged in the discussions. | Results are available as appendix A | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Citizen Participation Outreach

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 4 | Phase 2 Public Meeting (Spanish) | Non-targeted/broad community | On Tuesday, January 14, 2025, a Phase II public meeting was conducted in Spanish was held at the City of Huntington Park Council Chambers. Eight participants signed in and engaged in discussions. | Results are available as appendix A | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 5 | Phase 2 Public Meeting (English) | Non-targeted/broad community | On Thursday, January 16, 2025, a Phase II public meeting was conducted in English was held at the City of Huntington Park Council Chambers. Fourteen participants signed in and engaged in discussions. | Results are available in Appendix A | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Citizen Participation Outreach

| Sort Order | Mode of Outreach | Target of Outreach | Summary of response/attendance | Summary of comments received | Summary of comments not accepted and reasons | URL (If applicable) |
|------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 6 | Stakeholder Focus Groups | Local Government, Non-profit organizations, Housing Developers, Service Providers | 3 focus group meetings with 15-20 were held with attendees from local agencies and service organizations. | Results are available as appendix A | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 7 | City Council Member Interview | Local Government | 5 members of the City Council were interviewed. | Results are available as appendix A | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| 8 | Public Hearings | 2 public hearings held on February 17, 2025, and April 21, 2025 | Public hearings were held before City Council | Results are available as appendix A | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment describes the needs of Huntington Park residents with a focus on the needs of low-income households, special needs populations, and people experiencing homelessness. Based on the 291 survey responses collected. The City was able to compile a list of community priorities in different areas.

Affordable Housing

1. Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation
2. Increased senior housing units.
3. Construction of new affordable rental housing
4. Low barrier to affordable housing development
5. Affordable rent

Public Services

1. Neighborhood crime prevention
2. Park and Recreation programs
3. Law enforcement services
4. Needed elderly services.
5. Afterschool Program

Homeless Populations Needs

1. Permanent supportive housing with social services
2. Rent/utility payment assistance.
3. Emergency/overnight shelters

Public Facilities and Improvements

1. Street/alley/sidewalk improvements
2. Safety improvement (street lighting, traffic calming)
3. Tree planting and urban greenery
4. Poor condition of parks, roads, and public spaces
5. Flood prevention in areas near Los Angeles Rivers and streets such as Pacific Blvd, Florence, Firestone, and Gage Ave
6. Parking
7. Salt Lake Park improvement

Economic Development

1. Job creation/ job-generating businesses
2. College readiness programs
3. Job readiness programs
4. Available jobs near home



Fair Housing Services

1. Family/children
2. Race
3. Anti-discrimination education and enforcement

This Need Assessment relies primarily on data provided by HUD from the 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset, Decennial Census, and the 2016-2020 American Community Survey estimates, the Los Angeles PIT, as well as contributions from residents and stakeholder consultation.

Both the overall population and the Hispanic population decreased in the City in the decade. According to the 2010 Decennial census, the overall population of the City was at 58,114 and it decreased to 54,883 in the 2020 Decennial Census. Although the City is predominantly Hispanic, Decennial Census data shows a decrease of 6% from 56,445 Hispanic in 2010 to 52,986 in 2020.

The City of Huntington Park is part of Service Planning Area 7. Between 2020 and 2024, SPA 7 experienced a rise in the number of people experiencing homelessness. In 2020, there were 4,586 people experiencing homelessness, 955 were sheltered and 3,631 unsheltered. The number increased to a total of 5,899 people with 1,557 sheltered and 4342 unsheltered people in 2024.

While the number increased in the general SPA 7, the PIT count reveals that the number of people experiencing homelessness decreased in the City of Huntington Park between 2020 and 2024. In 2020, the total number of people experiencing homelessness was 282 who are all unsheltered and in 2024 there were 136 who are all unsheltered. There are currently no available shelters within City limit. However, the City partners with Inner City Visions for community services and provide shelter referrals to for homeless persons at nearby shelters. ICV have established ongoing working relationships with multiple shelters, rehabilitation facilities, and faith-based organizations—provided the client is willing to engage with these services. Shelters that ICV has ongoing relationships with include the Salvation Army Bell Shelter, Union Rescue Mission, Los Angeles Mission, Long Beach Rescue Mission, The Whole Child, and The Weingart. The rehabilitation facilities include Tarzana Treatment Center, LA CADA, Cleveland Treatment Center, and SCADP Treatment Center.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment section of this Consolidated Plan utilizes data from the 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates as well as 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data from HUD. The City's total population is currently 57,760 which decreased by than 2% since 2009.

| Demographics | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2020 | % Change |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Population | 59,005 | 57,760 | -2% |
| Households | 14,560 | 14,620 | 0% |
| Median Income | \$34,887.00 | \$46,738.00 | 34% |

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

| | 0-30% HAMFI | >30-50% HAMFI | >50-80% HAMFI | >80- 100% HAMFI | >100% HAMFI |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Total Households | 4,875 | 3,470 | 3,625 | 1,135 | 1,515 |
| Small Family Households | 2,155 | 1,965 | 1,800 | 610 | 965 |
| Large Family Households | 820 | 815 | 1,160 | 425 | 415 |
| Households contain at least one person 62-74 years of age | 850 | 585 | 1,060 | 275 | 375 |
| Household contains at least one-person age 75 or older | 735 | 180 | 240 | 105 | 85 |
| Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger | 1,255 | 1,265 | 805 | 305 | 113 |

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy CHAS

Definition:

- Small family household - (2 persons, neither person 62 years or over, or 3 or 4 persons)
- Large family households - (5 or more persons)

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 | 135 | 75 | 65 | 4 | 279 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 15 | 65 |
| Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) | 785 | 500 | 375 | 80 | 1,740 | 10 | 10 | 45 | 20 | 85 |
| Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems) | 665 | 730 | 715 | 155 | 2,265 | 50 | 35 | 180 | 120 | 385 |
| Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems) | 1,570 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 1,715 | 315 | 195 | 65 | 10 | 585 |

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30- 50% AMI | >50- 80% AMI | >80- 100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30- 50% AMI | >50- 80% AMI | >80- 100% AMI | Total |
| Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems) | 595 | 910 | 195 | 10 | 1,710 | 85 | 175 | 400 | 35 | 695 |
| Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems) | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

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

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30- 50% AMI | >50- 80% AMI | >80- 100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30- 50% AMI | >50- 80% AMI | >80- 100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Having 1 or more of four housing problems | 3,155 | 1,450 | 1,155 | 240 | 6,000 | 390 | 270 | 295 | 170 | 1,125 |
| Having none of four housing problems | 1,010 | 1,335 | 1,340 | 400 | 4,085 | 320 | 415 | 835 | 330 | 1,900 |
| Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**Data Source:** 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

3. Cost Burden > 30%

| | Renter | | | | Owner | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | |
| Small Related | 1,860 | 1,005 | 130 | 2,995 | 210 | 245 | 265 | 720 |
| Large Related | 685 | 440 | 25 | 1,150 | 60 | 79 | 169 | 308 |
| Elderly | 730 | 174 | 20 | 924 | 114 | 49 | 140 | 303 |
| Other | 405 | 165 | 50 | 620 | 79 | 39 | 4 | 122 |
| Total need by income | 3,680 | 1,784 | 225 | 5,689 | 463 | 412 | 578 | 1,453 |

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**Data Source:** 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

*Definition:

- Small family household - (2 persons, neither person 62 years or over, or 3 or 4 persons)
- Large family households - (5 or more persons)
- Elderly family households - (household contains 2 persons, with either or both age 62 or over)

Other nonfamily households

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 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 140 | 165 | 155 | 0 | 320 |
| Large Related | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 68 |
| Elderly | 480 | 4 | 0 | 484 | 70 | 10 | 40 | 120 |
| Other | 0 | 285 | 20 | 305 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| Total need by income | 480 | 289 | 170 | 939 | 370 | 169 | 44 | 583 |

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Definition:

- Small family household - (2 persons, neither person 62 years or over, or 3 or 4 persons)
- Large family households - (5 or more persons)
- Elderly family households - (household contains 2 persons, with either or both age 62 or over)

Other nonfamily households

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

| | Renter | | | | | Owner | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total | 0-30% AMI | >30-50% AMI | >50-80% AMI | >80-100% AMI | Total |
| NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single family households | 1,315 | 1,065 | 835 | 110 | 3,325 | 35 | 20 | 105 | 60 | 220 |

| | 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 |
| Multiple, unrelated family households | 130 | 165 | 225 | 130 | 650 | 30 | 25 | 115 | 85 | 255 |
| Other, non-family households | 60 | 15 | 50 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total need by income | 1,505 | 1,245 | 1,110 | 240 | 4,100 | 65 | 45 | 220 | 145 | 475 |

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines overcrowding as a household having more than one person per room, excluding kitchens and bathrooms. According to 2016-2020 CHAS data, the total number of households that experience crowding is 4,575, with 4,100 renters (89.6%) and 475 owners (10.4%). Most of the households experiencing crowding are single-family households. There are currently 3,545 (77.5%) single-person household renters experiencing overcrowding in the City of Huntington Park. Single-family household renters who are low income, making less than 80% AMI, are more likely to experience this

housing problem. There are 3,215 households that consist of 70.3% of the 4,575 total households experiencing overcrowding. Additionally, 2,380 (52%) of the 4,575 total households are making less than 50% AMI. The data suggests that low-income single-person households who are renters are more likely to experience overcrowding. There is a need for more affordable studios or 1-bedroom apartments in the City to help single-family households.

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.

Huntington Park has a notable percentage of residents living with various disabilities. Based on the 2016-2020 ACS 5 Year estimates, the common disabilities are cognitive, ambulatory, and self-care. Hearing disability affects 759 people (1.3%) of the population, vision disability affects 785 people (1.4%), cognitive disabilities affect 1700 people (3.2%), ambulatory disabilities such as difficulty walking or climbing stairs affect 2672 people (5.0%), self-care disability affect 1,587 people (3.0%), and 2207 (5.3%) report an independent living disability.

According to the crime statistics provided by the Huntington Police Department for July 1, 2024 – April 30, 2025, there were a total of 132 cases crime cases involving domestic violence. Battery involving no cohabiting former spouse make up 22 cases (17%). Battery involving spouse, ex-spouse, and dating saw 37 cases (37%). Crippling injury toward spouse, cohabitant, and dating make up 3 cases (2%). Felony inflicting injury on spouse, cohabitant make up 70 cases (53%).

Survivors of domestic violence are particularly vulnerable to abuse, therefore need shelter, transitional housing, and services such as counseling and childcare. There is a domestic violence agency in Huntington park that offers therapy, counseling, and a parenting class called Centro de Desarrollo Familiar (DSF) at low-cost ranging from \$25-\$125. However, many abused people often lack the financial means to seek support and are vulnerable to homelessness. This means that there needs to be a more targeted approach to help victims of domestic abuse.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems include overcrowding and high housing cost burden. The U.S. Census defines an overcrowded unit as one occupied by 1.01 persons or more per room while units with more than 1.5 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. This issue increases the risk of health and safety problems and reflects inadequate housing infrastructure. Among

approximately 14,620 households, 11,970 low-income households are making less than 80% AMI. Low-income households are more likely to experience housing problems. There are 4,575 (31.3%) total households who experience overcrowding. Of those who experience overcrowding, 4,100 (90%) are renters and 475 (10.4%) are homeowners. Overcrowding in the City disproportionately impacts low-income renters in single-member households. Out of the 4,100 renters who experience overcrowding, 3,325 (81%) are from single-family households.

The high housing cost burden generally falls disproportionately on low-income renter households. In the City, there are 7,142 households (48.9%) out of a total of 14,620 who experience a high-cost burden spending more than 30% of their income. Out of the 7,142 households with a high housing cost burden, renter households below 80% AMI with 5,689 make up 79.7% and owner households below 80% AMI with 1,453 households make up 20.3%. Renters making less than 50% AMI consist of 5,464 (96%) of the total 5,689 cost-burdened renters.

Elderly households are particularly vulnerable to a high housing cost burden because they depend on fixed income and are left unable to afford basic living necessities as the cost of housing continues to soar. The City will see more elderly people struggling to afford housing in the next 5-year Con Plan period because, by 2030, all the Baby Boomers will be aged 65 or older. This trend is reflected in the increase in the elderly population from the Decennial Census Data. The elderly population aged 65+ was at 3,863 in 2010, by 2020 the count grew to 5,862 with an increase of 151.7%. Out of the 1,522 households with a housing cost burden greater than 50%, 604 are elderly households making up 49.7%. There are 480 low-income elderly renter households with 30% AMI making up 51.5% of total renters with a housing burden greater than 50%.

The need for affordable housing is particularly urgent among low-income single-family households and elderly households. Affordable housing is needed to address overcrowding and the high housing cost burden for renters.

The homeless population in Huntington Park, like many areas in California, faces barriers including a lack of emergency shelters, transitional housing, and long-term affordable housing solutions. According to the 2024 Point-in-Time Count, there were 136 homeless individuals in the City, and all of them were unsheltered. These individuals often struggle with housing instability due to high housing costs and limited affordable rental housing options. There is a lack of supportive services and an insufficient supply of transitional housing that meets the needs of those who struggle with physical disability, mental health problems, and substance abuse.

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

Those who are low income rely on access to affordable rental housing. Renters who are extremely low income (0-30% AMI) and very low income (30-50% AMI) are the most impacted by overcrowding, since the high cost of rent results in a high housing cost burden that many cannot afford on a fixed income such as Social Security income alone. For those who are extremely low-income and very low-income seniors and people with disabilities, this issue is even more severe. Due to the high cost of prescriptions and specialized care, spending more on housing means that they are significantly more burdened and are at higher risk of homelessness. Their limited income is often insufficient to cover added costs of treating their disabilities, the rising cost of food, and their needs. Elderly households with members aged 65 or older often live on fixed incomes that limit their housing options. Elderly and frail seniors require an extra level of care that is often cost prohibitive. Many seniors rely on family care in cases where they are unable to afford housing in a long-term care facility.

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.

The City does not receive HUD funds to specifically address the needs of the homeless. The City partners with local nonprofit and LAHSA provide resources for individuals and families who are at risk of 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:

Not applicable

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

In Huntington Park, households who are low-income face a greater housing burden, which increases their vulnerability to housing instability and risk of homelessness. Out of 14,630 households in the City, there are 7,142 (49%) who are paying more than 30% of their income on housing. When the cost of housing exceeds 30% of a household's income, it becomes more challenging to maintain

financial stability. A higher housing cost burden translates to an increased risk of homelessness, as it leaves limited resources for other essentials like food, utilities, insurance, and healthcare. Furthermore, there is a lack of affordable housing options in the City to assist low-income renters. Without adequate housing resources, these individuals may end up living with other family members, and often when that is not an option, it results in homelessness.

According to the 2024 PIT, all the 136 homeless people were unsheltered in the City. While no emergency shelters are in Huntington Park, a 450-bed regional shelter is in the adjacent City of Bell. The City has funded Inner City Visions with CDBG public service funding to provide homeless resources and shelter referrals. According to the FY 24-25 quarter 2 report, Inner City Visions had success in assisting 116 homeless people and placed 16 individuals into shelters. However, some homeless persons struggle maintaining stable housing placement due to factors such as mental illness, physical health issues, and chronic substance abuse.

Discussion

Housing affordability is a high need amongst the City's low-income renter population. Nearly 48.9% of households spend more than 30% of their income on housing. This correlates to the problem of overcrowding and substandard housing. In the City, 31.3% of the total households struggle with overcrowding, with 90% of them being renters. Out of all low-income residents, those with disabilities and elderly individuals are more susceptible to homelessness when faced with housing problems.

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.

Introduction

The data in this section are pre-populated by HUD and reflect the 2016-2020 CHAS dataset, which provides detailed information on households based on race, ethnicity, income, and housing problems. A racial and ethnic group have a disproportionately greater housing needs if they experience housing problems at a greater rate. HUD guidelines define a disproportionate greater need when there are at least 10% points higher than the jurisdiction. The four housing problems are: (1) housing lacks complete kitchen facilities, (2) housing lacks complete plumbing facilities, (3) there is more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden is greater than 30%.

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 | 4,225 | 650 | 0 |
| White | 84 | 40 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 35 | 10 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 4,070 | 600 | 0 |

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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 | 2,795 | 665 | 0 |
| White | 4 | 29 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 30 | 20 | 0 |
| Asian | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 2,745 | 620 | 0 |

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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 | 2,045 | 1,580 | 0 |
| White | 15 | 25 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 55 | 4 | 0 |
| Asian | 19 | 10 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 1,940 | 1,525 | 0 |

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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 | 455 | 685 | 0 |
| White | 0 | 4 | 0 |

| Housing Problems | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Black / African American | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 445 | 665 | 0 |

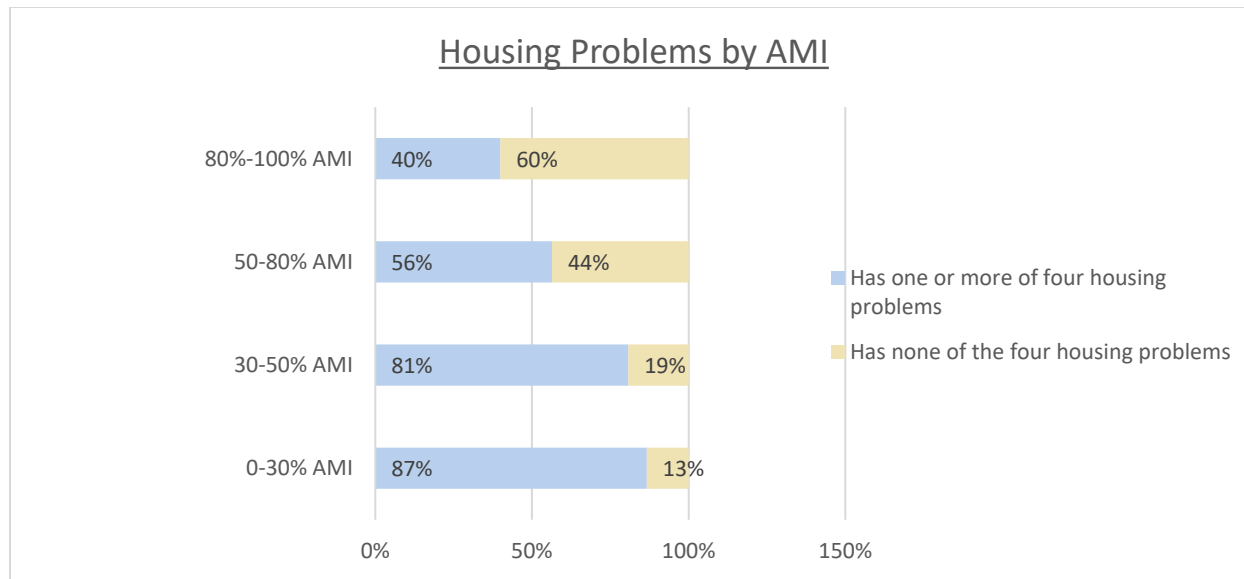
Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (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



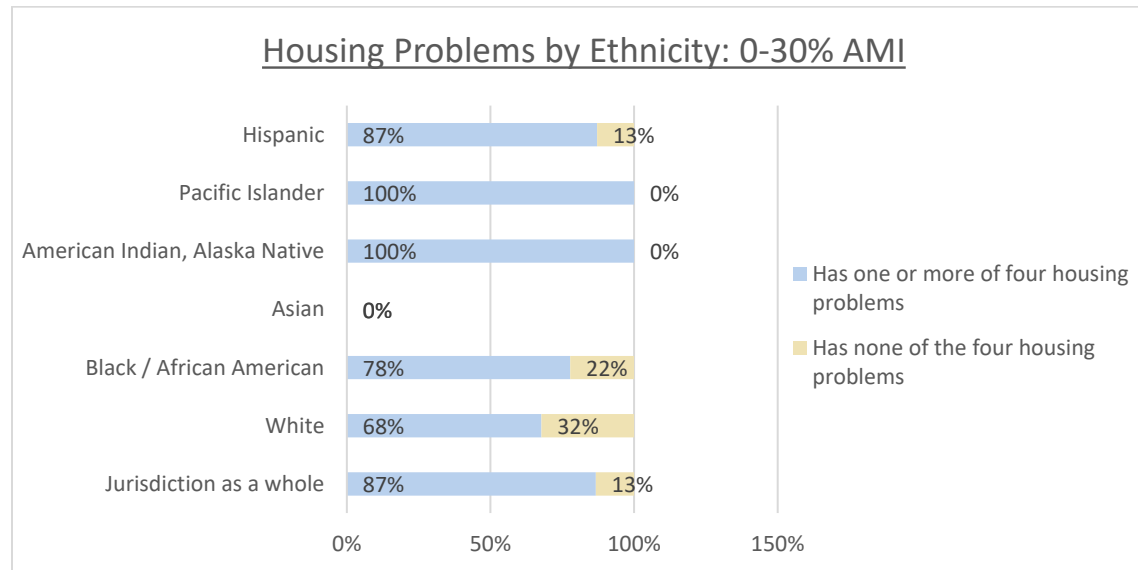
In Huntington Park, households in the extremely low and very low-income income range are more likely to face housing problems. Housing factors are defined as lacking complete kitchen facilities, lacking complete plumbing facilities, having more than one person per room, and having housing cost burden greater than 30%. Across all the income groups, 9,520 (73%) out of the total of 13,100 households between 0-100% AMI have one or more of the four housing problems. The rate of households with at least one of the housing problems increases as income levels decrease. As reflected in this illustration (above), the highest rate can be seen in the extremely low-income range at 30% AMI with 4,225 (87%) of 4,875 households and the very low-income range at 50% AMI with 2,795 (81%) of 3,460 households. More than half of the households in the low-income range at 80% AMI with 2,045 (56%) of 3,625 are impacted. Housing problems occur the least in the 80-100% AMI with 455 (40%) out of 1,140 households.

Analysis comparing the rate of housing occurrence amongst ethnic groups shows that American Indian and Pacific Islanders are the most disproportionately impacted. The rate of households with housing problems across income levels is 73%, while 100% of the total 25 American Indians and 100% of the total 15 Pacific Islanders have housing problems. They make up less than 1% of the total households respectively and earn less than 80% AMI.

White households are the least impacted across all income groups. Meanwhile, Hispanic households generally have the same rate with the jurisdiction since they represent most of the population in Huntington Park.

Details on ethnicities disproportionately impacted by income category can be found below:

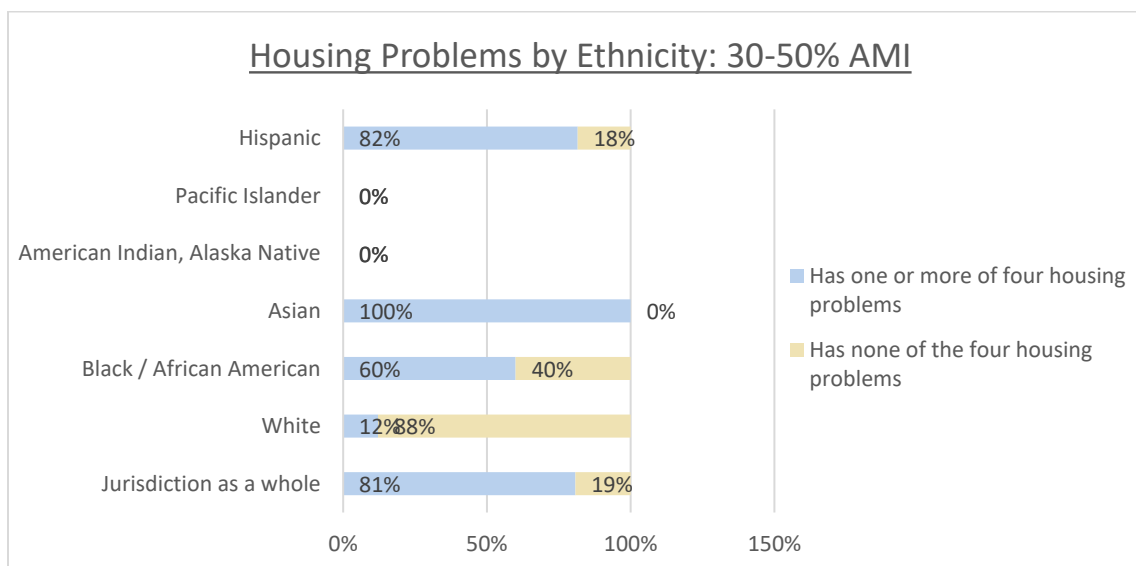
Housing Problems by Ethnicity: 0-30% AMI



- In the 0-30% AMI range, out of the 4,875 households in this income bracket, 4,225 (87%) has one of the four housing problems.
- Hispanics makes up 95% of the total extremely low-income households and 4,070 (87%) out of the total 4,670 Hispanic households experience housing problems. Their rate is the same as the overall housing problem rate for this income group.
- The highest rate of 100% experienced by 15 Pacific Islander and 10 American Indian or Alaska Native households. However, they make up less than 1% of the total extremely low-income households in Huntington Park.
- African American has a rate of 78% with 35 out of 40 households.

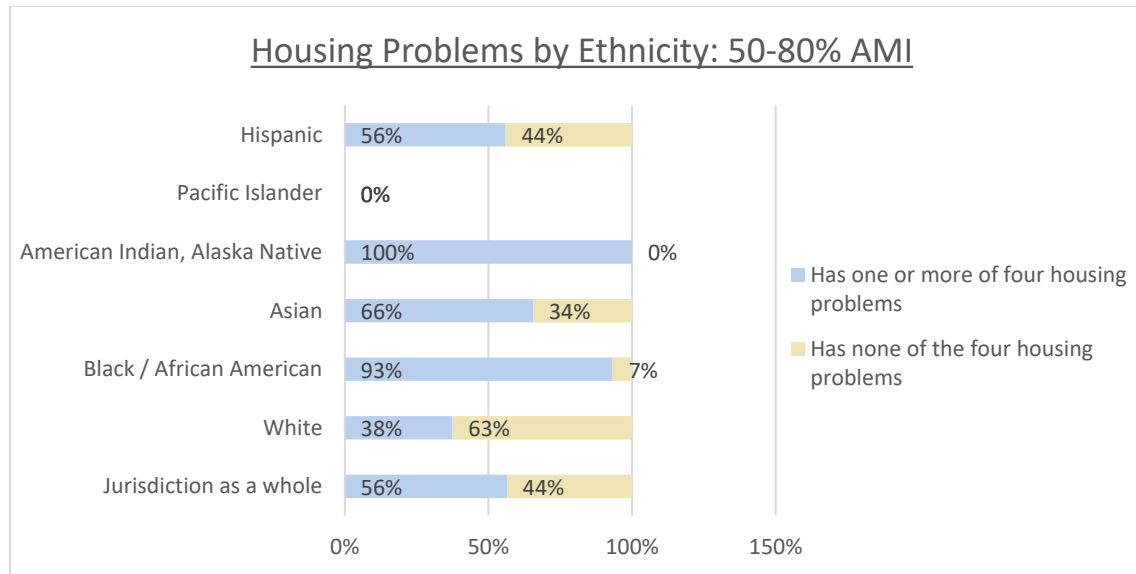
- The lowest rate is experienced by White households with 84 (68%) out of 124 households.
- The top 3 ethnicities with higher than jurisdiction rate by 10% are Pacific Islander (100%) and American Indian (100%)

Housing Problems by Ethnicity: 30-50% AMI



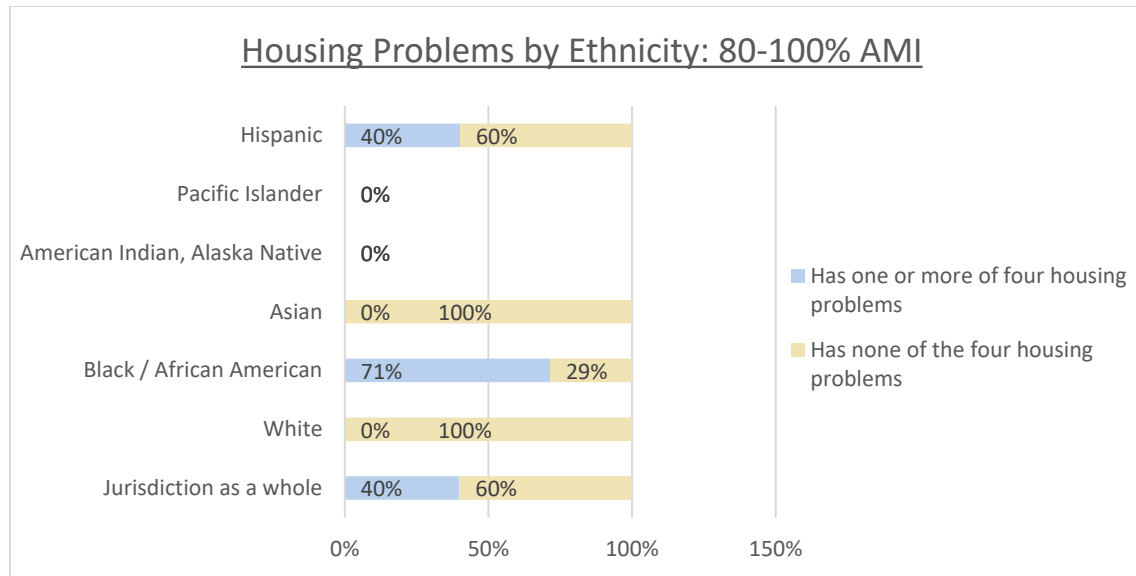
- In the 30%-50% AMI range, out of 3,460 households in this income bracket, 2,795 (81%) experienced at least one of four housing problems. The remaining 665 (19%) report no housing problems.
- Hispanics make up 97% of the total very low-income households and 2,745 Hispanic households (82%) have housing problems.
- There are 20 of the total Asian households in this income category and 100% report housing problems.
- Black household experience housing problem at a rate of 60% with 30 out of 50 total households.
- White households have the lowest rate at 12%, which is 4 out of 33 total households.
- The ethnicity with higher than jurisdiction rate by 10% is Asian (100%).

Housing Problems by Ethnicity: 50-80% AMI



- For households in the 50%-80% AMI range, 2,045 (56%) of the 3,625 households experience one or more housing problems, while 1,580 (44%) have no housing problems.
- Hispanics make up 96% of the total population in this income range and their rate of households with housing problems is 1,940 (56%) out of total of 3,456. At 80% AMI, Hispanic rate of 56% is much lower than 87% at 30% AMI and 82% at 50% AMI.
- American Indian, Alaska Native has a total of 15 households and 100% of them report a housing problem.
- There are a total of 29 Asian households and 19 (66%) report housing problem.
- African American have a rate of 55 (93%) out of 59 total households.
- White rate is the least with 15 (38%) or 40 total households.
- The top 3 ethnicities with higher than jurisdiction rate by 10% are American Indian (100%), African American (93%), and Asian (66%)

Housing Problems by Ethnicity: 80%-100% AMI



- For households in the 80%-100% AMI range, 455 (40%) of the 1,140 households experience one or more housing problems, while 685 (60%) have no housing problems.
- Hispanic make up 97% of the total population in this income range and their rate of households with housing problems is 445 (40%) out of total of 1,110.
- African American have a rate of 10 (71%) out of 14 total households.
- Asian and White rate are the least with 0 out of 10 households for Asian and 0 out of 4 White households.
- The ethnicity with higher than jurisdiction rate by 10% is African American (71%).

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

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

Introduction

This section addresses severe housing needs as defined by HUD, using data provided by HUD to assess housing conditions. Severe housing needs are identified when households experience one or more of the following: lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room), or a cost burden exceeding 50% of household income. The following tables identify the number of severe housing problems among different ethnic groups.

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 | 3,545 | 1,330 | 0 |
| White | 40 | 85 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 35 | 10 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 3,435 | 1,235 | 0 |

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,720 | 1,750 | 0 |
| White | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Asian | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 1,710 | 1,655 | 0 |

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 1,450 | 2,175 | 0 |
| White | 4 | 35 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 10 | 50 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 1,425 | 2,035 | 0 |

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

| Severe Housing Problems* | Has one or more of four housing problems | Has none of the four housing problems | Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 410 | 730 | 0 |
| White | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Black / African American | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Asian | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 400 | 710 | 0 |

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

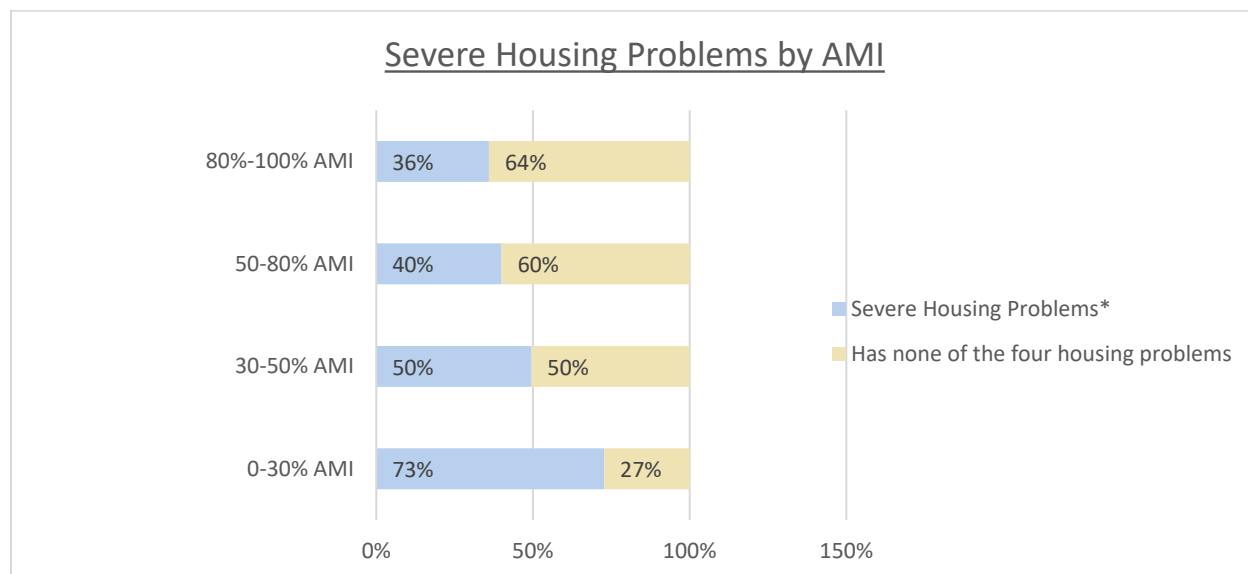
Data 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion



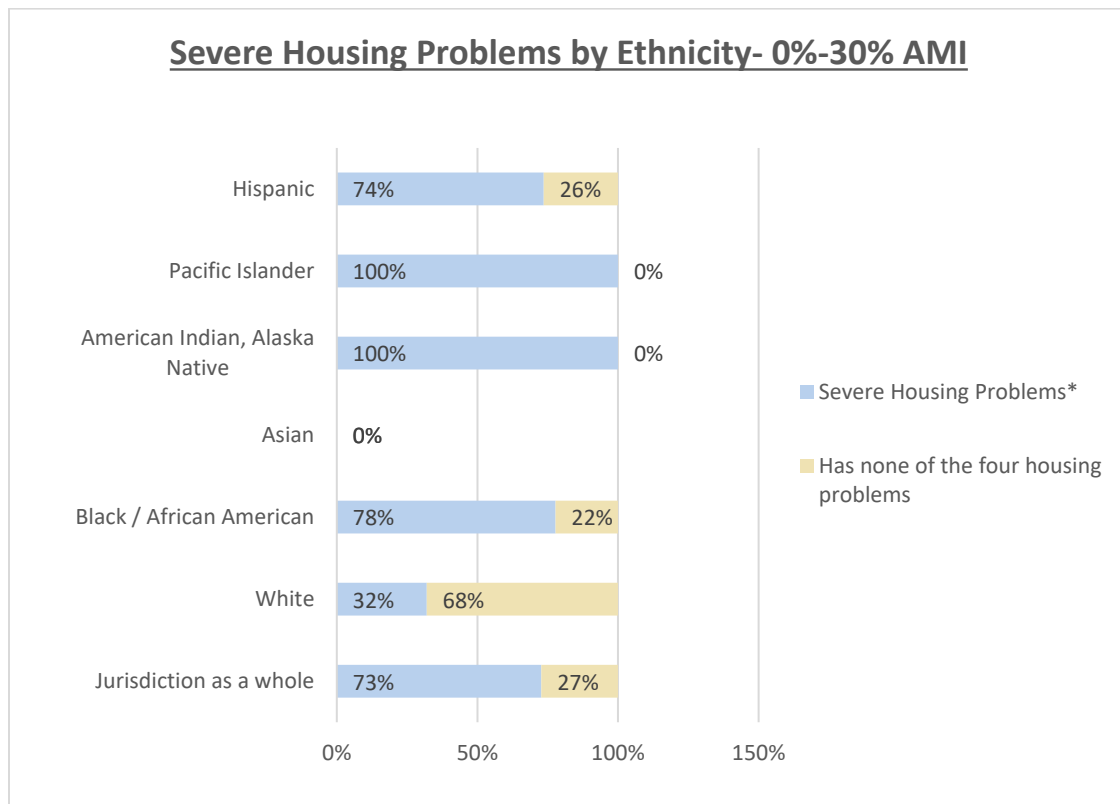
*The four severe housing problems are:

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

This illustration above is a combination of severe housing problems across various household income levels. This data is further broken down by each AMI category in the subsequent sections below to show disparities by ethnicity. Severe housing burden means lacking complete kitchen facilities, lacking complete plumbing facilities, having more than 1.5 persons per room, and having a cost burden over 50%. As seen in the illustration above, severe housing problems become greater as median income decreases. Households in the 30% AMI have the highest rate of severe housing problems. At 30% AMI, 3,545 (73%) out of the total 4,875 households face this burden. Half of households in the 50% AMI range experiences severe housing problems. Across all income groups, the rate for severe housing problems for the jurisdiction is 54%. However, American Indian and Pacific Islanders are more impacted than other ethnic groups. For American Indians, 20 (83%) out of 24 have severe housing problems. Pacific Islanders have a rate of 100% with all 15 households facing severe housing burden. Since Hispanic households make up the majority, their rate is relatively similar to the jurisdiction as a whole.

The breakdown of severe housing problem rate within each income range by ethnicities can be found below:

Severe Housing Problems by Ethnicity- 0%-30% AMI:

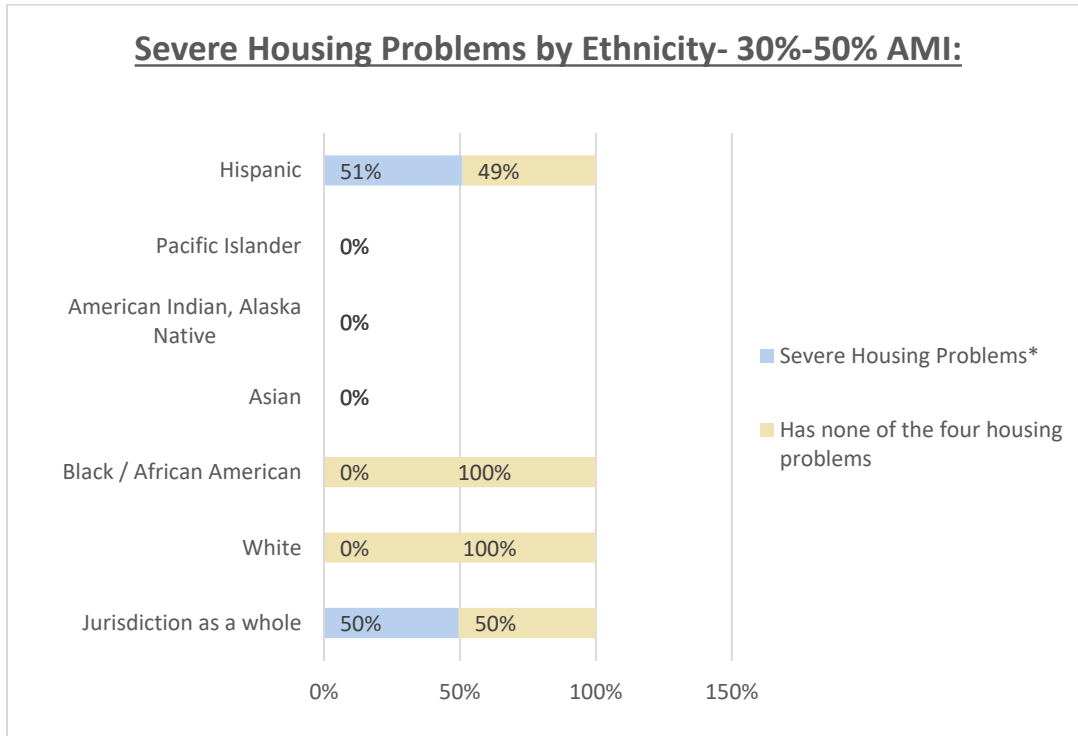


*The four severe housing problems are:

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

- Out of 4,875 households in this income range, 3,545 households (74%) face severe housing problems. The remaining 1,330 households (27%) do not experience severe housing problems, but it is possible that they experience regular housing problems that are not considered severe. Households who experience regular housing problems are counted in section NA-15 - Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)
- Hispanic make up 96% of the total households and 3,435 (74%) out of the 4,670 have severe housing problem.
- 100% of the 10 American Indian households and 15 of the Pacific Islander households have severe housing problems.
- African American rate is 78% with 35 out of 45 total households.
- White household rate is the least at 32% with 40 out of 125 households.
- The ethnicities with higher than jurisdiction rate by 10% are Pacific Islander (100%) and American Indian (100%)

Severe Housing Problems by Ethnicity- 30%-50% AMI:

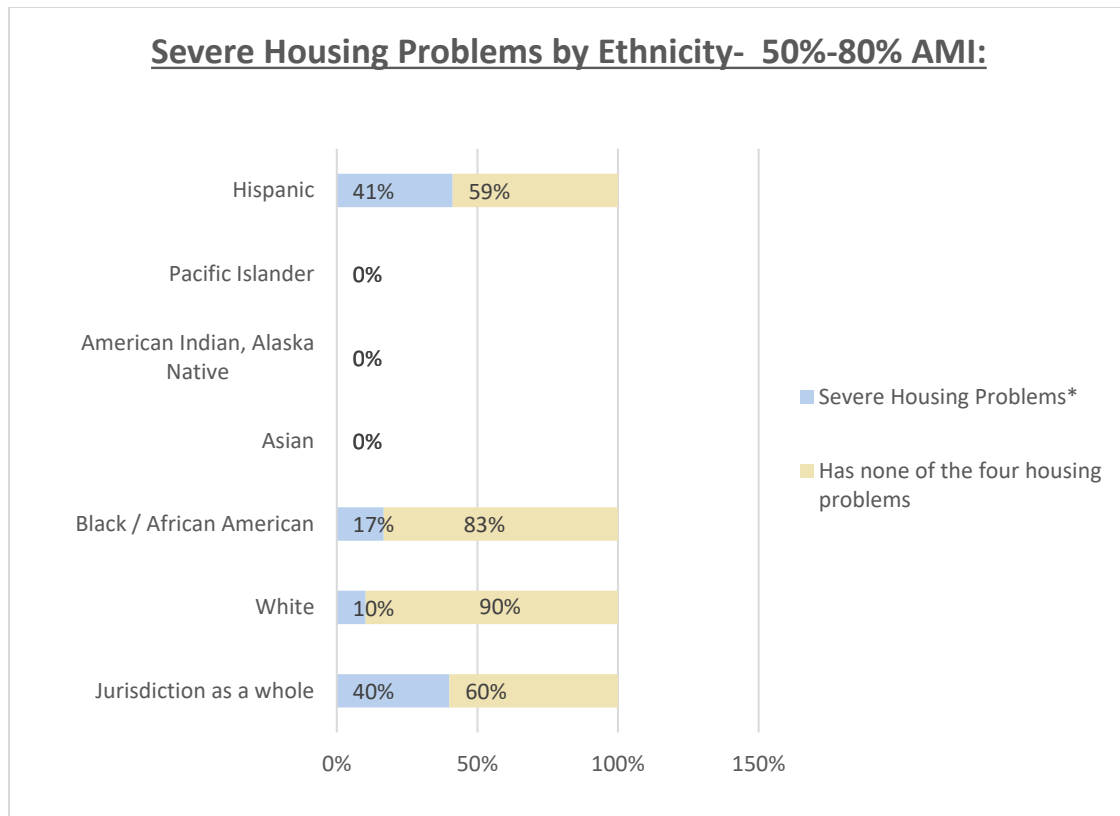


*The four severe housing problems are:

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

- Of the 3,470 households in this income bracket, 1,720 households (49%) experience severe housing problems, while 1,750 households (51%) do not.
- Hispanic make up 97% of the total households and 51%, which is 1,710 out of 3,365 have severe housing problems.
- 100% of the 50 African Americans and 35 White households do not have severe housing problem.
- There are no ethnicities with higher than jurisdiction rate by 10% in the 50% AMI range.

Severe Housing Problems by Ethnicity- 50%-80% AMI:

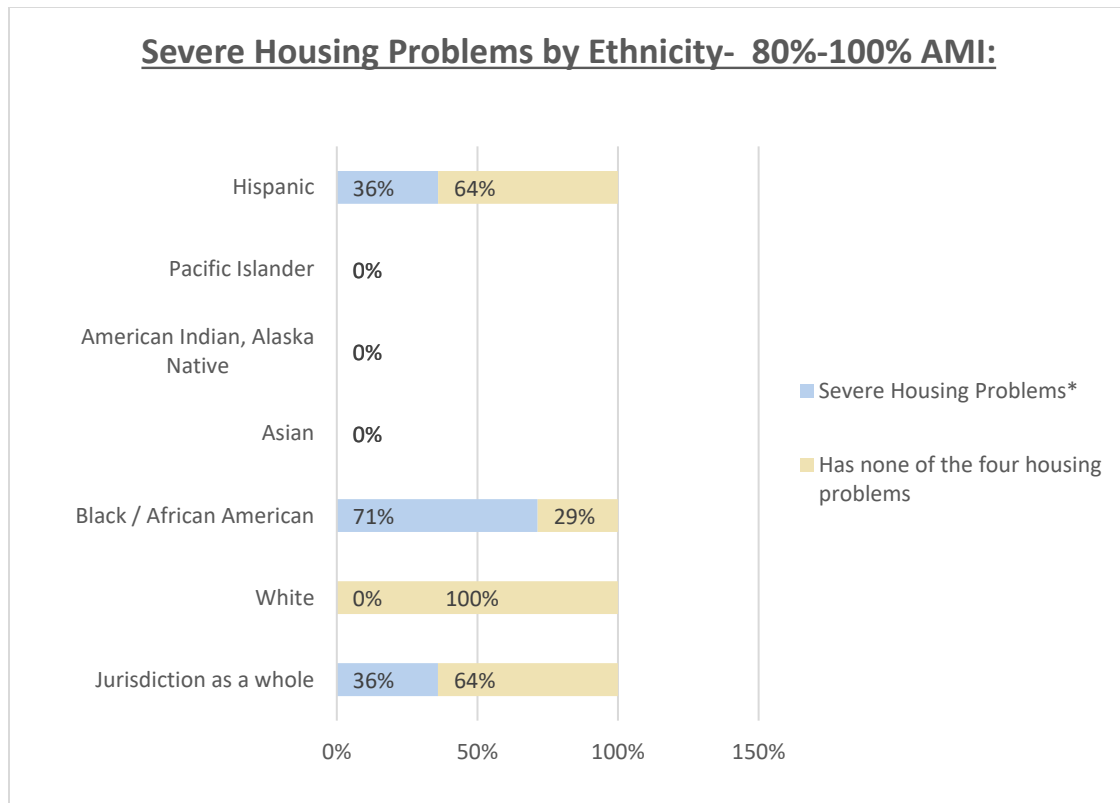


*The four severe housing problems are:

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

- Of the 3,625 households in the 80% AMI range, 1,450 households (40%) have severe housing problems, and 2,175 households (60%) do not face such issues. The rate of severe housing problems decreases compared to the lower income ranges.
- Hispanics make up 95% of the total households in 80% AMI and they have a rate of 41% with 1,710 households out of 3,365.
- The rate for African American is 17% with 10 out of 60 households.
- White households have the lowest rate at 10% which is 4 out of 39.
- There are no ethnicities with higher than jurisdiction rate by 10% in the 50% AMI range.

Severe Housing Problems by Ethnicity- 80%-100% AMI:



*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%

- Of the 1,140 households in this range, 410 households (36%) face severe housing problems, while the remaining 730 households (64%) are not affected. Although this percentage is lower than in the lower AMI categories, a notable portion of African American households still struggle with severe housing issues.
- Hispanic make up 97% of households in this income range and they have a rate of 36%, which is 400 out of 1,110.
- African American are disproportionately impacted with 71%, comprised of 10 out of 14 households.
- The only ethnicity in with 10% higher rate than the jurisdiction is African American at 71%

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

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

Introduction:

This section presents data on households experiencing a disproportionate housing cost burden. Housing cost burden is defined as spending more than 30 percent of a household's gross income on housing expenses, including utilities. A severe housing cost burden occurs when housing costs exceed 50 percent of the household's gross income.

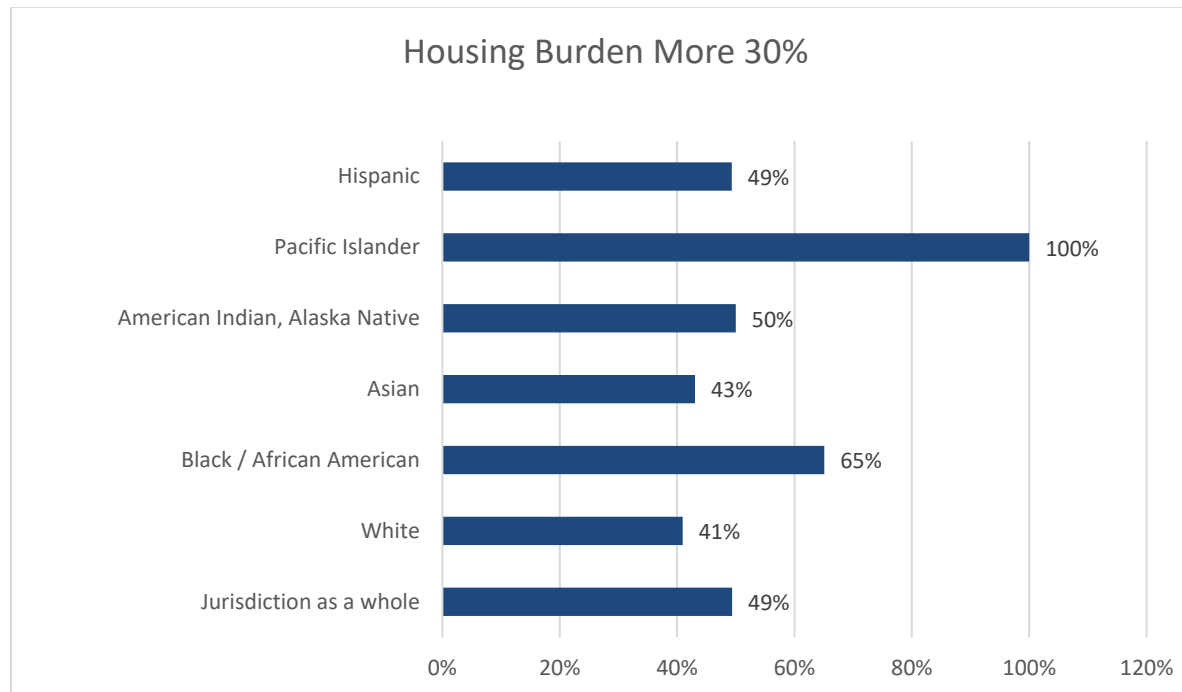
Housing Cost Burden

| Housing Cost Burden | <=30% | 30-50% | >50% | No / negative income (not computed) |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--|
| Jurisdiction as a whole | 7,225 | 3,745 | 3,475 | 180 |
| White | 130 | 69 | 35 | 20 |
| Black / African American | 55 | 75 | 35 | 4 |
| Asian | 45 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian, Alaska Native | 14 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Hispanic | 6,970 | 3,550 | 3,375 | 150 |

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

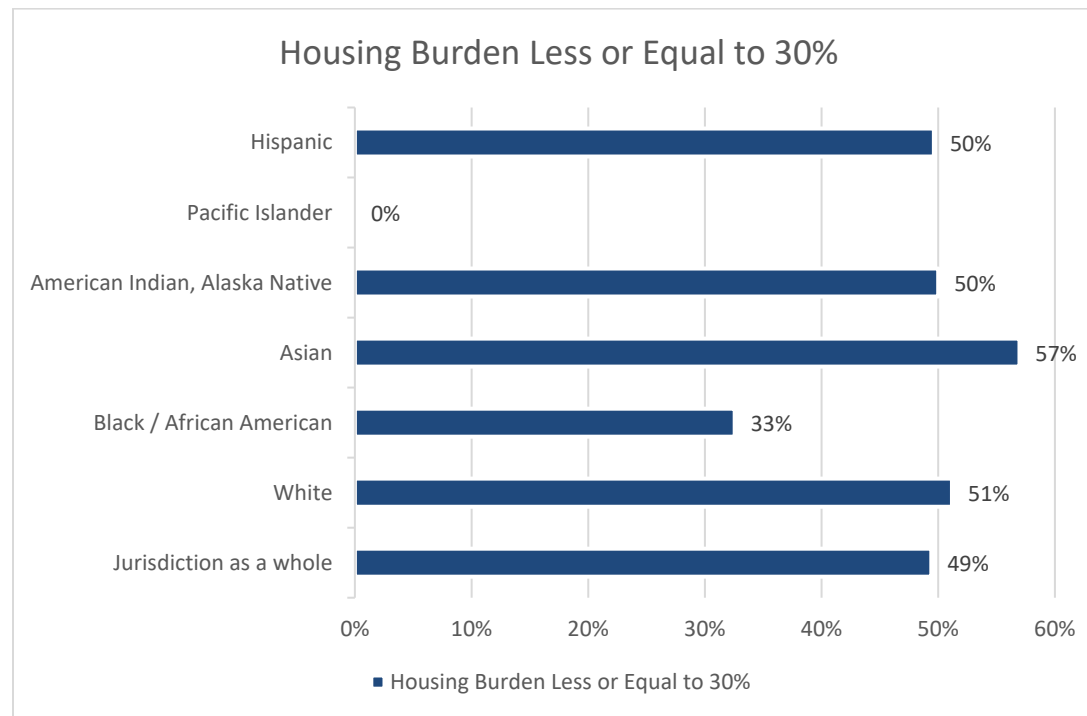
Data Source: 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Discussion:



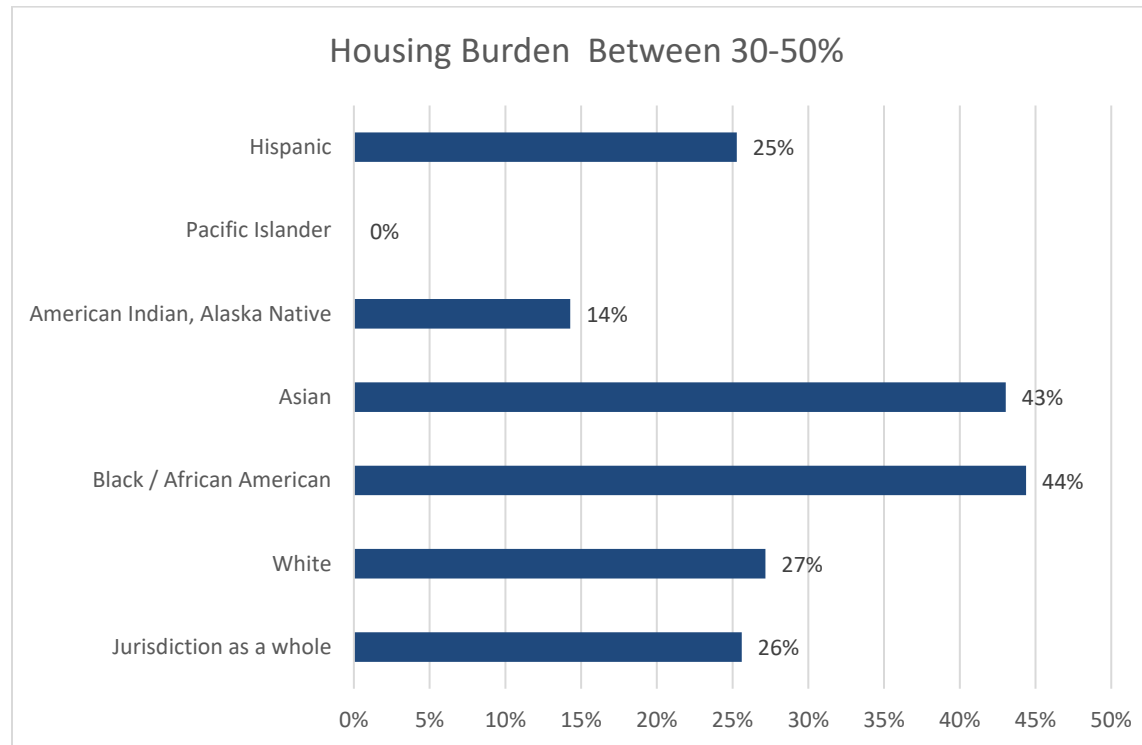
The rate of households in the City who experience a housing burden of more than 30% is 7,220 (49%) of 14,625 total. The largest population group is Hispanic and 6,925 (49%) out of 14,045 households have housing burden of more than 30%. Hispanic rate is the same as the jurisdiction. Pacific Islanders have the highest rate at 100% with a total of 15 that experience housing cost burden. African American households are the second most burdened by housing with 110 (65%) out of 169 spending more than 30% on their income.

Housing Cost Burden Less than or Equal to 30%:



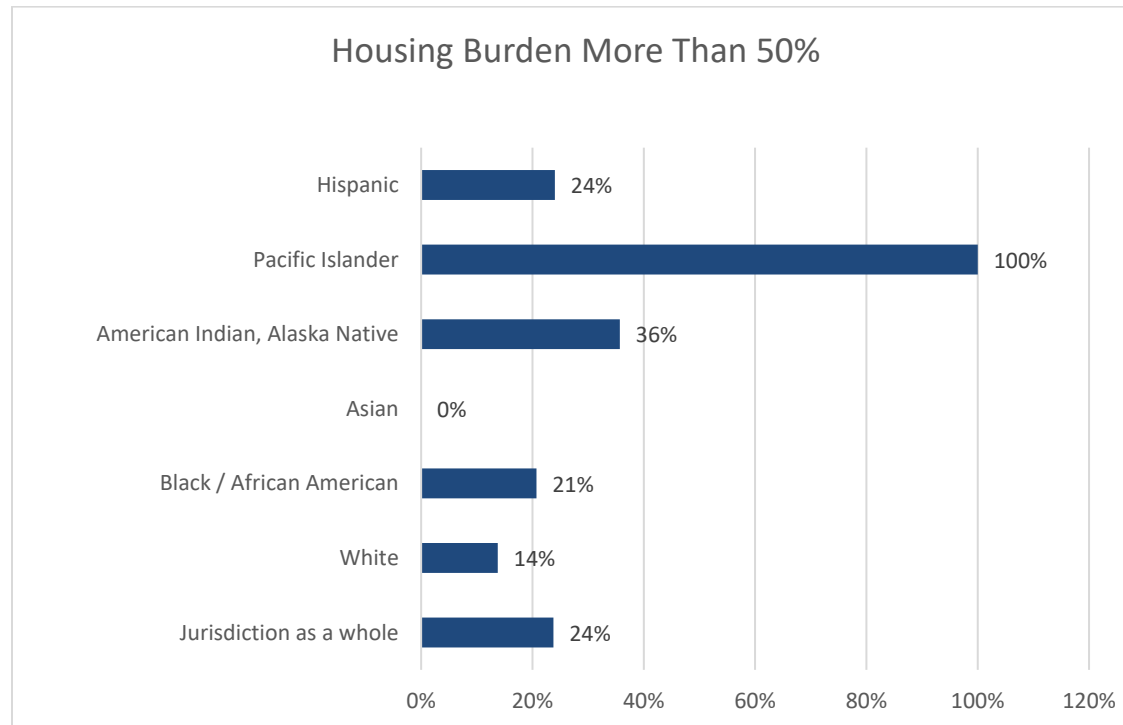
- The total households in Huntington Park who have a housing burden of less than or equal to 30% is 7,225 (49%) out of the total 14,625.
- Asian are the most likely to have less housing burden with 45 (57%) out of 79 households.
- African American households are the least likely to have lower than 30% housing burden with 55 (33%) out of 169 households.

Housing Cost Burden Between 30-50%:



- The households in Huntington Park who have a housing burden between 30-50% is 3,745 (26%) out of the total 14,625.
- Asian households' rate of housing burden between 30-50% is 34 (43%) out of 79 households.
- African American has the highest rate of housing burden between 30-50% at 35 (44%) out of 169.

Housing Cost Burden is More Than 50%



- The total households in Huntington Park who have a housing burden of more than 50% are 3,475 (24%) out of the total 14,625.
- All the 15 Pacific Islanders experience housing burden of more than 50%
- American Indian households' rate is 10 (36%) out of 28 total households.
- The two ethnicities with higher than 10 point than the jurisdiction are Pacific Islander (100%) and American Indian (36%).

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 analysis of housing problems, severe housing problems, and housing cost burden identifies American Indian, Pacific Islanders, and African American households as the ethnic group with disproportionately greater needs.

Housing problem occurrence for all households with housing problems across income levels is 73%, but American Indians and Pacific Islanders are the most disproportionately impacted. All the 25 American Indians and 100% of the total 15 Pacific Islanders have housing problems.

For severe housing problems, the rate for the City jurisdiction is 54%. However, American Indians and Pacific Islanders are disproportionately impacted than other ethnic groups. For American Indian households, the number is 20 (83%) out of 24 and all of 15 Pacific Islander households face severe housing problems.

African American households are the most burdened by housing with 110 (65%) out of 169 spending more than 30% on their income.

These three ethnic groups make up less than 1% of the total households, respectively. Given this small number of households, combined with the sampling methodology, the results in the small sample size are less than statistically significant.

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

Not Applicable

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

Hispanics make up 96.5% of the total population in the City of Huntington Park, the analysis of ethnic or racial concentration by census tract is not applicable.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The City does not own or operate any public housing projects within its boundaries. Housing Choice Vouchers are provided by Los Angeles County Community Development Authority (LACDA) to income-eligible residents within Huntington Park. There are currently 476 participants that reside in Huntington Park with Housing Choice Vouchers. The PIC (PIH information Center) tables below are populated from HUD data and only reflected as a reference to countywide data and specific data at City of Huntington Park level is not available.

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 vouchers in use | 0 | 253 | 2,883 | 21,087 | 47 | 20,550 | 268 | 163 | 59 |

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 | 14,341 | 13,522 | 14,839 | 15,746 | 14,816 | 14,829 | 17,842 |
| Average length of stay | 0 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 |
| Average Household size | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| # Homeless at admission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 184 | 0 | 42 | 142 | 0 |
| # of Elderly Program Participants (>62) | 0 | 48 | 1,138 | 6,753 | 15 | 6,670 | 38 | 2 |
| # of Disabled Families | 0 | 40 | 534 | 4,416 | 17 | 4,269 | 83 | 16 |
| # of Families requesting accessibility features | 0 | 253 | 2,883 | 21,087 | 47 | 20,550 | 268 | 163 |
| # of HIV/AIDS program participants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of DV victims | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

| Race | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| White | 0 | 148 | 1,710 | 10,344 | 33 | 10,071 | 80 | 120 | 40 |
| Black/African American | 0 | 60 | 1,035 | 8,432 | 12 | 8,188 | 179 | 38 | 15 |
| Asian | 0 | 8 | 120 | 2,181 | 1 | 2,173 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0 | 0 | 11 | 76 | 1 | 67 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Pacific Islander | 0 | 37 | 7 | 54 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

| Ethnicity | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Program Type | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| Hispanic | 0 | 124 | 1,121 | 7,293 | 11 | 7,122 | 40 | 105 | 15 |
| Not Hispanic | 0 | 129 | 1,762 | 13,794 | 36 | 13,428 | 228 | 58 | 44 |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

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

The City of Huntington Park does not directly administer the HCV program or have any public housing. Housing vouchers are provided by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) to income eligible residents throughout the City.

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

The City of Huntington Park does not directly administer the HCV program or have any public housing. Housing vouchers are provided by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) to income eligible residents throughout the City. The City is diligent in using all its resources to further the development of affordable housing. HOME funds are currently being used to assist the development of Amada Homes that will provide 9 affordable units for sale to low-income residents over the next year.

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

The City of Huntington Park does not directly administer the HCV program or have any public housing. Housing vouchers are provided by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) to income eligible residents throughout the City.

Discussion

The City of Huntington Park does not directly administer the HCV program or have any public housing. Housing vouchers are provided by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) to income eligible residents throughout the City.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Huntington Park is located within Service Planning Area 7 (SPA 7), one of the eight service planning areas of Los Angeles County. In 2022, SPA 7 had a total of 4,781 homeless people and increased to 5,899 in 2024. In 2022, the City had a total of 86 homeless people, and 136 homeless people in 2024 were all unsheltered.

There is an insufficient supply of shelters to accommodate an increase in the homeless population. In SPA 7, there are only a total of 4,498 shelters comprising 2,765 emergency shelters, 1,413 transitional housing, and 320 safe havens. The City does not currently operate a shelter within its boundaries. Homeless shelter referral services are provided by service provider Inner City Visions to surrounding shelters like the Bell Shelter and resources in the region.

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):

| Huntington Park PIT | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Percent | Total | Percent | Total | Percent |
| Total Homeless Count | 86 | 100% | 79 | 100% | 136 | 100% |
| Sheltered | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Unsheltered | 86 | 100% | 79 | 100% | 136 | 100% |
| Street | 51 | 59% | 24 | 30% | 48 | 35% |
| Tents | 1 | 1% | 4 | 5% | 18 | 13% |
| Makeshift Shelters | 19 | 22% | 18 | 23% | 9 | 7% |
| Cars | 3 | 3% | 18 | 23% | 32 | 24% |
| Vans | 9 | 10% | 13 | 16% | 25 | 18% |
| RVs, Camper | 4 | 5% | 2 | 3% | 4 | 3% |

Source: LAHSA, Greater Los Angeles Homeless PIT Count, SPA 7 data by City

The 2024 PIT data for Huntington Park shows 136 homeless people who were all unsheltered. The specific data for the number of chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth are not available for the City. Data is available for those categories for SPA 7, which includes Huntington Park.

A person who experiences chronic homelessness has 12 or more months of continuous homelessness. Out of the total of 5,899 homeless individuals in SPA 7, there were 1,982 who are chronically homeless, which accounts for 36% of the total population. Only 346 of them are sheltered and 1,636 remain unsheltered.

Individual households not in family units make up most of the homeless population at 5,122 (87%) of 5,899 total households. Most of the households are unsheltered at 4,140 (81%) and only 982 (19%) are sheltered. Out of those who are unsheltered, 4,074 are adults 25+, and 66 are between the age of 18-24. Of those sheltered, 828 are adults 25+, 153 are between 18-24, and 1 is under 18. There is only 1 unaccompanied minor under the age of 18 who is sheltered.

There are a total of 252 family households with at least 1 child under the age of 18. Out of these family households, 216 of them are headed by an adult and 36 are headed by a transitional age youth. Veterans consist of 3% of the total population with a total of 152, who are all in individual households.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Race: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |
| Ethnicity: | Sheltered: | Unsheltered (optional) |

Data for sheltered vs unsheltered race and ethnicity is not available for the City of Huntington Park in the PIT count.

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

In SPA 7 in 2023, there were 295 veterans and 324 families with children under 18 counted. Such specific counts for veterans and families were not available at the City level.

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

The SPA 7 PIT count showed that, 4,633 (71%) are Hispanic/Latino and 1,878 (29%) are not. Out of those who are not Hispanic/Latino, 696 (11%) are Black or African American, 981 (15%) are White, 41 (1%) are Asian, 88 (1%) are American Indian/Alaska Native, and 11 are Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islanders

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness

The 2023 PIT shows that there were 79 homeless people who were all unsheltered in the City. The number decreased from 2022 PIT with 86 who were all unsheltered. There is currently no available shelter within the City limit.

Discussion:

The City is not a recipient of the ESG grant but will continue to partner with local nonprofits to ensure the homeless population's needs are met.

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

Introduction:

Due to their unique special needs and circumstances, special needs population may have greater challenge finding adequate housing. Frail elderly people and people with disabilities are people who fall into the special needs population category who are not homeless. They are more likely to encounter barriers to access affordable housing in the City due to their fixed incomes and inability to sustain employment.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The population group that are considered special needs in the City are seniors and people with disabilities. They require special support, accommodation, and have challenges accessing affordable and suitable housing. They often have lower incomes and face difficulties in finding housing. Because they live on a fixed income, they spend a disproportionate amount of their income to secure safe and decent housing. They may be subject to discrimination based on their specific needs or circumstances.

Seniors:

| Elderly Population | 2010 | | 2020 | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Population | 58,114 | 100% | 54,883 | 100% |
| Elderly Population Total: | 3,863 | 7% | 5,832 | 11% |
| 65-74 | 2,297 | 4% | 3,609 | 7% |
| 75-84 | 1,203 | 2% | 1,566 | 3% |
| 85 and older | 3,63 | 1% | 6,57 | 1% |

Source: 2010 & 2020 Decennial Census, Huntington Park

In 2010, the total number of seniors in the City was 3,863 and this increased to a total of 5,858 individuals in 2020. Seniors in the City face challenges as many are low and moderate-income and have fixed income each month. With the increased cost of living that far exceeds their income cap, many of them face a high housing cost burden that puts them at risk of homelessness. They are also less

likely to be able to afford necessities such as food and utilities as the cost of housing increases. Homeowners who are senior residents may face issues living in unsafe and unhealthy homes.

Disabled Population:

| Disabled Population | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Total Population | 57,660 | 100% |
| Hearing Disability | 759 | 1.3% |
| Vision Disability | 785 | 1.4% |
| Cognitive Disability | 1,700 | 3.2% |
| Ambulatory Disability | 2,672 | 5.0% |
| Self-Care Disability | 1,587 | 3.0% |
| Independent Living Disability | 2,207 | 5.3% |

Source: 2016-2020: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Huntington Park

People with disabilities often face challenges navigating physical spaces, which leads to a lack of employment and financial hardship. They are likely to be cost-burdened by housing. In the City, the three most common disabilities are cognitive disabilities affecting 1,700 people (3.2%), ambulatory disabilities affecting 2,672 people (5.0%), and independent living disability affecting 2,207 (5.3%).

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

Special needs populations need accessible housing and ADA accommodation in public streets and buildings. In previous years, the City has allocated CDBG funding towards senior support services and ADA improvements in the City to accommodate special needs population.

The Parks and Recreation Department has a Senior Program that provides various activities and classes for senior communities of 62 years and older. Senior affordable units are available in housing developments throughout the City. Casa Bonita Senior Apartments, Concord Resident Apartments, Huntington Plaza Senior Apartments, and Seville Gardens are examples of affordable senior housing units.

As previously mentioned, the most common disability amongst residents in the City are ambulatory and independent living difficulties. In the past, the City has supported public works projects to provide ADA upgrades to City infrastructures. CDBG funds were allocated towards the 2022 ADA Sidewalk and Pedestrian Public Improvements and Chesley Park Improvement to make accommodation for residents with disabilities.

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

According to the 2023 Los Angeles County HIV Annual Surveillance Report, there are 4,005 individuals living with HIV in SPA 7 with 52 reported deaths. The specific number of people with HIV in Huntington Park was not listed in the report.

The 2024 LAHSA PIT county for SPA 7 reported 67 homeless people who were living with HIV/AIDs. Out of those homeless individuals, 24 individuals are in sheltered situations, and 43 are unsheltered.

The City does not receive Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) funds to address the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDs.

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

Discussion:

The City's senior and disabled population need supportive services that will allow them to have equitable access to housing. The City will continue to look for collaboration with various affordable housing developers and local organizations to ensure that their housing and supportive needs are met.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City has multiple parks and recreational facilities with 6 public parks that include Chesley Park, Robert Keller Park, Freedom Park, Salt Lake Park, Veteran's Park, and Raul R. Perez Memorial Park. The City of Huntington Park provides residents with more than 31 acres of total park space. These facilities are essential for promoting physical activity, social interaction, and youth development.

The City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan that was approved by City Council on May 5, 2008, provides a guidelines and future vision on its Parks facilities. This Master Plan identifies more than 80 park improvement projects needed in the City. Salt Lake Park is the most popular and largest park in the City. According to the City's website, hpca.gov, Salt Lake Park has 23 acres of space and offers a recreation center, gymnasium for basketball or volleyball, four outdoor basketball courts, two soccer fields, four baseball diamonds, 5 tennis courts, weight room, picnic areas with grills, and playgrounds. Some residents raised their concerns that Salt Lake Park has a significant need for enhanced walkways, safe playground equipment, upgraded restrooms, and ADA compliant upgrades. From feedback collected on the survey, residents would like to see the Salt Lake Park playground to be rebuilt. The skate park at Salt Lake Park was closed due to planned construction of the Salt Lake Aquatic Center. The City is considering next steps to upgrade the Salt Lake Park recreation building. The new recreation building will include energy efficient amenities.

The Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Park and Recreation Needs Assessment from 2016 lists the conditions of each of the City's park amenities. The amenities quantities and condition section of the report states that the following park amenities are in poor condition and require funding to improve:

- Chesley Park
 - infrastructure and playground
- Huntington Park Community Center
 - picnic shelters
- Robert Keller Park
 - picnic shelters
 - playgrounds
 - restrooms

- Salt Lake Park
 - fitness zones
 - skate parks
 - picnic shelters
 - playgrounds
 - community centers
 - restrooms

Additionally, the residents would like to see expanded community centers that can provide a range of services including educational programs, social services, and spaces for gatherings. To fulfill the needs of at risk-youth in the City, Inner City Visions stressed the need to have a dedicated youth center that they can go to after school that offer education, recreational activities, and life skills development.

How were these needs determined?

The needs for public facilities in Huntington Park were determined through a combination of stakeholder interviews, community meetings, and a community needs survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The need for public improvements in Huntington Park, including street expansion, sidewalks, gutters, and the drainage system, was identified through stakeholder interviews, community meetings, and a community needs survey. Many of the City's infrastructures are dilapidated with residents reporting high need for improved street parking spaces, addressing areas prone to flooding after heavy rains, and safer walkways for pedestrians.

How were these needs determined?

The needs for public improvements in Huntington Park were determined through a combination of stakeholder interviews, community meetings, and a community needs survey.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Key priorities identified for public services include neighborhood crime prevention, park and recreation programs, law enforcement services, elderly services, and afterschool programs. The City partners with local non-profit organizations and the City's Parks and Recreation Department provide needed public services to low-to-modern-income residents in the City. However, findings from the community engagement meeting, stakeholder meeting, and survey feedback indicate that many residents are not aware of current City programs. The residents and stakeholders would like to see increased outreach to inform the public about the availability of public services. The City currently promotes all its available programs on its website, social media, and provides brochures and pamphlets at City Hall to residents. During the virtual stakeholder meeting that occurred on November 20, 2025, some stakeholders expressed that having a physical resource guide would be beneficial to provide information on available programs, domestic violence, and homelessness services.

How were these needs determined?

The needs for public services in Huntington Park were determined through a combination of stakeholder interviews, community meetings, and a community needs survey.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City data indicates challenges and opportunities reminiscent of most cities and municipalities in the current housing climate. The City is in Los Angeles County and illustrates a strong demand for affordable housing. In 2020 the City had about 14,977 housing units available; this number increased to 15,133 in 2022. Housing trends in the City include rising home prices and rising rental costs. The median home value in 2009 was \$298,500 in 2020. This increased by 43%, making the median home value \$426,700. Furthermore, the median contract rent in 2009 was \$875, this increased to \$1,052, a 20% increase. These numbers are only going up. To elevate challenges the City has maintained several affordable housing inventories, major developments include:

To combat these challenges the City has initiated several projects to expand its affordable housing inventory. Notable developments include:

Recently completed in January 2025, Huntington Square, initiated April 2023, provides a permanent supportive housing project featuring 55 units, of which 48 of those units are deemed for permanent supportive housing. Supportive housing in this development includes housing for low-income seniors and homeless senior veterans, including those with chronic homelessness and mental health challenges.

A 55-room motel was acquired in 2012 with various funding sources and was converted into 24 apartments known as the Mosaic Gardens at Huntington Park. Apartments serve as a home for limited-income families and transition-age youth ages 18-24 receiving services from the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (LACDMH).

Concord Huntington Park features 162 affordable units for seniors, acquired in late 2022 by Redwood Housing for major renovations and sustainability initiatives. These apartments are supported by a project-based Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract that covers 95% of the apartments.

These strides in affordable housing for various populations highlight a proactive approach for housing needs, specifically through supportive housing for vulnerable populations. These efforts reflect a commitment to a more inclusive and resilient community and highlight the prioritization of the unique needs within the City.

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

Introduction

This section highlights the City's housing mix. Census data feature 61% of owner-occupied units have 3 or more bedrooms, 33% have 2 bedrooms. Highlighting a decent percentage of owner-occupied units available for larger families. In contrast renters only have 13% of units with 3 or more bedrooms and 34% with 2-bedroom units, many renter units only have 1 bedroom. This data, coupled with the comparison of available units in the City of which 10,620 are renter-occupied and 4,005 are owner-occupied, accentuates a higher renter population potentially influenced by the rising housing cost as mentioned in the previous section, where rent has increased by 21% and homeownership has increased by 43%. Additionally, this data shows a Scarcity in larger units available for larger families, which may lead to potential overcrowding. Furthermore, the data suggests that most units with 3 or more bedrooms are single-family homes due to the contrast in owner-occupied units available and renter-occupied units available. Owner-occupied units, as data shows, require monetary investments, which may be unattainable to low- and moderate-income populations, especially when the median home value in 2020 was \$426,700 and this number has been projected to increase since then. The key points of these metrics emphasize the importance and the need to address affordable housing in the City and ensure access for all through these initiatives.

All residential properties by number of units

| Property Type | Number | % |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1-unit detached structure | 5,525 | 37% |
| 1-unit, attached structure | 1,611 | 11% |
| 2-4 units | 2,835 | 19% |
| 5-19 units | 3,145 | 21% |
| 20 or more units | 1,799 | 12% |
| Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc. | 66 | 0% |
| Total | 14,977 | 100% |

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)

Unit Size by Tenure

| | Owners | | Renters | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No bedroom | 70 | 2% | 1,680 | 16% |
| 1 bedroom | 175 | 4% | 3,890 | 37% |
| 2 bedrooms | 1,330 | 33% | 3,640 | 34% |
| 3 or more bedrooms | 2,430 | 61% | 1,410 | 13% |
| Total | 4,001 | 100% | 10,620 | 100% |

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)

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

The City commits support toward affordable housing initiatives that help its residents. Data sets from the 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) reveal a total of 14,975 households in the City. Of those households, 4,875 earn 0-30% of the median household income, categorizing them as extremely low income per HUD standards. 3,470 earns 30%-50% of the median household income, categorizing these families as low -income per HUD standards. Lastly, 3,625 of these families earn 30%-50% of the median household income, categorizing them as moderate-income households by HUD standards. The percentages are calculated using a baseline, which HUD describes as HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). The families in these categories are comprised of small families, large families, elderly residents etc. The City and County offer a variety of affordable housing options, through vouchers, rapid rehousing programs, transitional housing, supportive housing, among other units, which are all assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

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

The most recent update to the 2021-2029 Housing element call attention to a range of federal funding sources allocated to affordable housing initiatives these include 15-year mortgage Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), HOME Investment partnership Program, state vouchers

amongst other federal sources that all follow 24 CFR 92.252 Qualification as affordable housing – Rental Housing, this outlines affordability period requirements and a 15 year commitment which applies to new construction of rental housing when the amount of federal funding is more than \$40,000 per units. This can also be reinforced by contracts between municipalities and developers with subsidy layering and deed restrictions. As reported by the Housing Element, there are 14 affordable housing projects in the City, and none are at risk of conversion to market-rate rent. Within the Housing Element, the commitment to affordable housing was showcased by the City in 1999, when Concord Huntington Park Development was about to transition to market rent, the City employed a multifamily mortgage revenue bond which secured affordability for another 30 years.

The City is also home to several housing programs, including owner-occupied rehabilitation to preserve housing, and the first homebuyer program funded by CalHome program funds to help residents obtain homeownership. For both programs residents must qualify according to the program guidelines. The City also offers a Home Repair program specifically for low -to moderate-income owner-occupied households. In addition to these programs, the Housing Element offers an outline and best practices on how to secure afford housing City-wide.

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

The housing stock in the City encompasses a common trend within cities in the United States, reflecting a rapid increase in rental properties and homeownership, making home ownership and affordable housing solutions extremely difficult for residents. According to ACS data, the availability of housing units does not meet the needs of the population. To further solidify this, population, and housing units as well as affordability and availability, must be discussed.

Population and Housing Units:

According to ACS data, in 2022 Huntington Park had a population of 54,883 people, and a median property value of \$506,700, ACS data sets reflect a 43% increase in home median value from 2009 to 2020, According to Table 27 the data shows that 10,620 units are renter occupied, and 4,005 units are owner occupied. The data suggests a need for owner-occupied units in the City, specifically for low- to moderate-income families. According to 2020 ACS 5-year data sets, 12,211 families living in the City, about 20% of the population, live below the poverty level, supporting the need for more affordable housing, specifically for renters with larger families.

Affordable Housing and Availability:

According to 2010 ACS data, there was a decrease in population from 2010 to 2020. In spite of this decrease in population, the most recent ACS data shows a need for larger renter-occupied units. The data shows about 2,069 units occupied by 1.5 or more occupants per room. The data also shows about 2,874 units occupied by 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room. This data may suggest the need for larger units in the City.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Due to the various demographics in the City, the needs of vulnerable populations are more prevalent, specifically but not limited to; low-to-moderate income individuals and families, homeless populations, individuals living with disabilities, veterans, among other populations not mentioned.

As previously discussed in other sections, according to ACS data, 20% of families with children live below the poverty level. About 48% of residents in the City spend more than 35% of their gross income on rent. Suggesting renters in the City may be cost-burdened. This highlights the need for affordable housing. Furthermore, these households could benefit from supportive services like rapid rehousing, including rental assistance, to stabilize cost-burdened families.

Large Families with five or more members, according to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), make up about 31% of all households and as previously stated there are not bigger households available at an affordable price for larger families of low income. This puts a spotlight on the need for larger affordable units in the City.

Senior housing is also important to consider, according to ACS's most recent data, 8,306 residents over the age of 65 live in the City. This may suggest that many of these residents are on a fixed income, which further exacerbates the need for affordability for seniors. Developments such as Concord Huntington Park demonstrate the need for these housing options.

Attainable homeownership is another challenge the City faces. The availability of homes to purchase, coupled with the affordability of homes, is almost unattainable, especially for low-income residents. According to ACS data in 2020, about 2,507 homes in the City were valued at over \$300,000. A mortgage for a \$300,000 home may be inaccessible for the 20% of families that live in poverty in the City.

Furthermore, the City does have programs in place to support first-time homebuyers, and the Housing Element further establishes a blueprint for housing affordability. Although these programs and plans are in place, the City should emphasize affordable housing specifically for the populations mentioned above.

Discussion

The City highlights the importance of addressing specific gaps, increasing affordable housing specifically rentals and creating larger units for families, senior affordable housing and supportive housing are critical to meeting the needs of the City. Furthermore, expanding homeownership opportunities and addressing the needs of vulnerable populations are essential to ensuring safe and stable housing.

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

Introduction

In the City of Huntington Park, households in the City are predominantly low income with 11,970 (82%) out of the total of 14,640 households making less than 80% AMI. Since the City has predominantly low-income renters, the rising cost of housing impacts them negatively as they are more likely to face housing cost burden. Approximately 10,620 units are rented occupied, and 4,005 units are owner occupied. Low-income renters struggle to afford rent and necessities, and homeownership can be unattainable.

To combat the rising cost of housing and serve the needs of their low-income residents. The City has recently adopted a rent stabilization ordinance in November 2024. The key provisions of the rent stabilization ordinance are:

- Annual Rent Cap: Rent increases are limited to 3% per year or 100% of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim region, whichever is lower. Rent can only be increased once per year.
- Security Deposits: After July 1, 2024, security deposits are limited to one month's rent. For landlords with no more than two residential rental properties, the limit is two times the monthly rent.
- Just Cause Evictions: Landlords can only evict tenants for specific reasons such as nonpayment of rent, illegal activities, or property damage. For no-fault evictions, landlords must provide relocation assistance or waive the final two months' rent.
- Tenant Petition for Rent Adjustments: Tenants can file petitions if they believe a rent increase is unjustified or if housing services have been reduced. The ordinance prohibits retaliation against tenants exercising their legal rights.
- Rental Unit Registration: Landlords must register their rental units with the city and provide proof of registration to tenants. Failure to register may result in the inability to enforce rent increases or evictions.
- Notices to Tenants: Landlords must provide tenants with a notice of their rights under the ordinance when entering into or renewing a rental agreement.

From 2009 to 2020, the median home value in the City has rapidly increased by 43%. Additionally, the rent has increased by 20%. The data table below reflects the cost of housing from 2009 and 2020; the HUD data cannot be manipulated. However, the 2023 ACS 5 Year estimates for the City show that the median home value is \$557,600 and the median contract rent is \$1,143. Many residents in the City are cost-burdened, spending up to 35% of their gross income on rent. According to HUD, most units at the Fair Market Rate are unattainable to low- to moderate-income residents, and the bigger the unit, the more expensive, leading large low-income

families to conform to smaller spaces. This section highlights the cost of housing and explores some of the impacts that residents face in the City when income growth does not align with housing market growth.

The following data table was provided by HUD data resources and cannot be manipulated. The following tables reflect the housing cost of housing, housing affordability, and monthly rent.

Cost of Housing

| | Base Year: 2009 | Most Recent Year: 2020 | % Change |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------|
| Median Home Value | 298,500 | 426,700 | 43% |
| Median Contract Rent | 875 | 1,052 | 20% |

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)
(Most Recent Year)

| Rent Paid | Number | % |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Less than \$500 | 705 | 6.6% |
| \$500-999 | 4,120 | 38.8% |
| \$1,000-1,499 | 4,025 | 37.9% |
| \$1,500-1,999 | 1,660 | 15.6% |
| \$2,000 or more | 105 | 1.0% |
| Total | 10,615 | 100.0% |

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)

Housing Affordability

| Number of Units affordable to Households earning | Renter | Owner |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| 30% HAMFI | 715 | No Data |
| 50% HAMFI | 3,930 | 94 |
| 80% HAMFI | 9,065 | 559 |
| 100% HAMFI | No Data | 1,169 |
| Total | 13,710 | 1,822 |

Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Source:

Monthly Rent

| Monthly Rent (\$) | Efficiency (no bedroom) | 1 Bedroom | 2 Bedroom | 3 Bedroom | 4 Bedroom |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Fair Market Rent | \$1,777 | \$2,006 | \$2,544 | \$3,263 | \$3,600 |
| High HOME Rent | \$1,559 | \$1,671 | \$2,007 | \$2,310 | \$2,558 |
| Low HOME Rent | \$1,213 | \$1,300 | \$1,560 | \$1,803 | \$2,011 |

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data 2025 HUD FMR and HOME Rents for Los Angeles County

Source:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No, there is not sufficient housing in the City to meet all income levels. Several factors highlight the housing gaps within the City, specifically for low to moderate-income households and vulnerable populations.

2016-2020 ACS data show the average household size in the City as 2.59. The data also suggests the lack of units available for larger families, with only 13% of renter-occupied units offering 3 bedrooms or more. An alternative for larger families can be homeownership, as data shows that 61% of units with 3 or more bedrooms are owner-occupied. The issue with homeownership is income; data trends suggest rapid increases in median home value, with a 43% increase from 2009-2020. This makes it hard to transition from renting to homeownership, further corroborating that there is not sufficient housing or opportunities at all income levels.

Additionally, about 4,875 households earn 0-30% of the median household income, categorizing them as extremely low income per HUD standards. 3,470 households earn 30%-50% of the median household income, categorizing these families as low-income per HUD standards. Lastly, 3,625 households earn 30%-50% of the median household income, categorizing them as moderate-income households by HUD standards. The percentages are calculated using a baseline, which HUD describes as HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI). According to Table 30, Housing Affordability, under renters, only 715 units are affordable to 30% HAMFI, 3,930 are affordable to 50% HAMFI, and 9,065 are affordable to 80% HAMFI. This information reveals that there is not sufficient housing available at all income levels, especially if you fall below 0-30%.

Furthermore, Many residents are cost-burdened, as previously stated, more than 20% of families are living below the poverty level. CHAS data shows 11,860 households are earning below 80% of AMI. Suggesting there are insufficient affordable units to accommodate households, particularly for extremely low and very low-income groups.

Home values and rents are increasing in the City, and nationwide trends are leading to further increases. Home affordability is becoming more difficult, especially with 20% of households in the City living in poverty. This shows the income to affordability ratio not aligning. Data shows that from 2009-2020, rent in the City increased by 20% and home value increased by 43%, making affordability especially hard for low to moderate-income households and households on a fixed income. The data shows a decrease in the affordability of housing. According to the National Association of Home Builders, materials and home development are becoming increasingly more expensive, with basic materials such as lumber increasing, leading developers to opt out of affordability building and opt for luxury designs where they can charge higher rents.

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

HOME program rents, Fair Market Rents, and the area's median rent showcase affordability gaps in the City that can impact and shape strategy to produce and preserve affordable housing. The HOME Investment Partnership Programs through HUD established rent limits to ensure affordability for low to moderate-income households. These are usually the lowest rents available and are specifically designed for low to moderate-income households. The Fair Market Rents are set annually to represent the 40th percentile of gross rents in the regional market and are used to determine payment standards for housing vouchers. FMR is higher than HOME rent but still falls below the City's current area median rents. The Area Median Rent is significantly higher than both the HOME and FMR rent. This suggests limited affordability of market-rate housing for the City's low and moderate-income households. These changes in rent value from Home rents, Fair Market Rent, and Area Median Rent further impact on the City's strategy to produce and preserve affordable housing.

Rising rents affect fixed-income and low-moderate-income households. This impacts the strategy to produce and preserve affordable housing. Federally funded developments and projects help preserve affordable housing due to their affordability requirements. Educating the private sector of federal programs is imperative to bridging affordability gaps, especially for new developers that may lack the funding to expand as they may want to. Strategizing may also include the Housing Element and its emphasis on removing barriers to attain affordable housing. To summarize, continued investment in affordable housing is needed, especially to maintain affordable rents in the City.

Discussion

Different initiatives, such as the owner-occupied rehabilitation program, first-time homebuyer program, and updates to the Housing elements, have paved the way to affordable housing. These programs are still not enough in the growing demand for affordable housing, continued investment is still required to address housing gaps in the community.

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

Introduction

This section sets the framework for the age and condition of existing home units in the City. Units occupied by owners, built before 1950, make up 61% of the housing stock, units that are renter-occupied, built from 1950-1979, make up about 39% of the housing stock, and renter-occupied units built before 1950 make up 36% of the housing stock. This implies aging units with a high potential of lead-based paint exposure, especially for families with children under the age of 6. Furthermore, 53% of renter-occupied properties report one selected condition, and 21% report two selected conditions. 45% of owner-occupied units report one selected condition. These conditions may include overcrowding, cost-burdened households, inadequate facilities such as code issues, lack of kitchen or bathroom, outdated electrical or plumbing issues etc. This data indicates a need for housing rehabilitation.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

The condition of housing is usually classified into two categories: standard condition and substandard condition, but suitable for rehabilitation. Standard condition homes per HUD definition meet basic habitability requirements, the homes have a sound foundation, complete plumbing, electrical, kitchen, bathroom, and up to local building codes per City ordinances. Substandard conditions but suitable for rehabilitation homes are appropriate for rehabilitation; these homes lack or have outdated plumbing or electrical systems, show signs of foundational issues, and are not up to date with City codes as per City ordinances. Rehabilitation efforts usually focus on addressing essential systems, safety hazards, and compliance with City codes. These standards focus on the importance of preserving and gaining housing stock and ensuring home safety.

Condition of Units

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| With one selected Condition | 1,795 | 45% | 5,580 | 53% |
| With two selected Conditions | 210 | 5% | 2,210 | 21% |
| With three selected Conditions | 4 | 0% | 110 | 1% |
| With four selected Conditions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |

| Condition of Units | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| No selected Conditions | 1,995 | 50% | 2,720 | 26% |
| Total | 4,004 | 100% | 10,620 | 100% |

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)

Source:

Year Unit Built

| Year Unit Built | Owner-Occupied | | Renter-Occupied | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 2000 or later | 8 | 0% | 410 | 4% |
| 1980-1999 | 730 | 18% | 2,235 | 21% |
| 1950-1979 | 830 | 21% | 4,110 | 39% |
| Before 1950 | 2,435 | 61% | 3,860 | 36% |
| Total | 4,003 | 100% | 10,615 | 100% |

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

Source:

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 | 3,265 | 82% | 7,970 | 75% |
| Housing Units build before 1980 with children present | 844 | 21% | 149 | 1% |

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) (Total Units) 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability
Source: Strategy (CHAS) (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 35 - Vacant Units**Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation**

The need for owner and rental rehabilitation in the City is present. The data shows that most housing stock has one selected condition, with the majority being renter-occupied. Moreover, the data suggests an aging housing stock with rehabilitation needs. Older units usually present coding issues, outdated plumbing, outdated electrical systems, lack of structural integrity, among other concerns that may pose a safety hazard for families, especially for those in rental units, as the data shows that over 74% of renter-occupied units live with one or two selected conditions. Addressing problems that come with aging housing units, such as lead-based paint exposure, is more prevalent in owner-occupied units. Tackling these issues will further preserve housing as both owner and rental rehabilitation is needed. Prioritization should be given to renter-occupied units, as most City residents are renters and many households within this category face poverty issues, as mentioned in previous sections.

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

According to Table 34, Risk of Lead-Based Paint, the City has about 21% of owner-occupied units built before 1980 with children present, as opposed to renter-occupied units, which showcase 75% of units built before 1980 but none with children present. Therefore, lead-based initiatives should be geared towards owner-occupied units with children. Owner-occupied units make up 4,003 of the overall housing available; 61% of these units were built before 1950. Children face a higher risk of lead-based paint exposure and face greater issues such as brain damage, developmental delays, among other issues. Furthermore, data from the Centers for Disease Control show children from low-income households and those who live in housing built before 1978 are at greater risk of lead exposure.

Discussion

A substantial portion of the City's housing stock was built before 1978, when lead-based paint was banned; this may cause a serious risk of lead exposure in homes. Homes have also been identified to have at least one housing condition. Strategies for remediation may involve lead-based programs, enforcing housing quality standards, and prioritizing low and moderate-income households, specifically those with children present. The implementation and continuation of these programs may reduce safety concerns Citywide.

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

Introduction

The City of Huntington Park does not have a Public Housing Authority. All voucher programming is handled through the Los Angeles County Development Authority. The data below represents county wide data and is prepopulated from HUD database. HUD data cannot be modified. County data is used as a reference and specific data at City of Huntington Park level is not available from HUD.

Totals Number of Units

| | Program Type | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Certificate | Mod-Rehab | Public Housing | Vouchers | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | Project - based | Tenant - based. | Special Purpose Voucher | | |
| | | | | | | | Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing | Family Unification Program | Disabled * |
| # of units vouchers available | 0 | 261 | 2,962 | 21,798 | 1 | 21,797 | 1,264 | 1,357 | 558 |
| # of accessible units | | | | | | | | | |
| *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition | | | | | | | | | |

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

The City does not own or operate public housing.

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:

The City does not own or operate public housing.

Public Housing Condition

| Public Housing Development | Average Inspection Score |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| N/A | N/A |

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Discussion:

Not applicable

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

Introduction

Homeless facilities and services include various forms of shelter. This section highlights and lists these shelters within the City. Homelessness comes in an array of ways and happens for many reasons, therefore, the types of programs available need to be multifaceted. Emergency shelters are usually one-night stays, and depending on the shelter, they may only accept men, women, or families. Transitional housing programs are temporary with some form of supportive service. Transitional housing with supportive services usually offers services that homeless individuals and families can benefit from, such as case management, job training, employment services, legal assistance, childcare, and housing navigation. Permanent supportive housing provides long-term rental accommodation. Supportive services for permanent housing can look like case management, specifically for vulnerable populations such as homeless veterans, individuals living with a disability, seniors, etc. Supportive services can also look like healthcare coordination, educational support, mental health services, transportation services, and financial counselling, amongst other services. Permanent housing is available for rentals for families, often without supportive services. The City is a part of Los Angeles County and Service Planning Area (SPA) 7, the 2024 PIT count shows 136 homeless people who were all unsheltered.

As reported by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), the 2023 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for Service Planning Area (SPA) 7(<https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=7698-2023-housing-inventory-count>):

The total number of beds available is 3,893 beds, which includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven, permanent supportive housing, other permanent housing, and rapid re-housing.

The total number of shelter facilities available is 2,765, which includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven, permanent supportive housing, other permanent housing, and rapid re-housing.

Breakdown by Housing Type:

- Emergency Shelter: 1,413
- Beds: 3,893 beds offering immediate, short-term accommodation for those in crisis.
- Transitional Housing:
- Beds: 320 beds providing temporary residence while individuals work towards permanent housing solutions.

- Permanent Supportive Housing:
- Beds: 1,281 beds offering long-term accommodation coupled with supportive services to assist individuals in maintaining stable housing.

| Total Number of Units | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | LA CoC | SPA 1 | SPA 2 | SPA 3 | SPA 4 | SPA 5 | SPA 6 | SPA 7 | SPA 8 |
| Totals | | 46,470 | 1,337 | 4,791 | 4,469 | 20,632 | 3,415 | 6,542 | 2,765 | 2,519 |
| Shelter | Emergency Shelter | 15,924 | 546 | 2,285 | 1,127 | 5,287 | 734 | 3,184 | 1,413 | 1,348 |
| | Transitional Housing | 3,058 | 41 | 240 | 202 | 1,352 | 251 | 379 | 320 | 273 |
| | Safe Haven | 457 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 322 | 85 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing | 20,494 | 405 | 1,364 | 2,638 | 11,312 | 1,846 | 1,791 | 664 | 474 |
| | Other Permanent Housing | 1,037 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 517 | 57 | 270 | 31 | 67 |
| | Rapid Re-Housing | 5,500 | 345 | 787 | 502 | 1,842 | 442 | 918 | 307 | 357 |
| Total Number of Beds | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | LA CoC | SPA 1 | SPA 2 | SPA 3 | SPA 4 | SPA 5 | SPA 6 | SPA 7 | SPA 8 |
| Totals | | 59,112 | 2,176 | 6,412 | 5,636 | 24,168 | 4,261 | 8,970 | 3,893 | 3,596 |
| Shelter | Emergency Shelter | 20,512 | 999 | 2,854 | 1,529 | 5,934 | 1,148 | 4,304 | 1,773 | 1,971 |
| | Transitional Housing | 3,929 | 41 | 334 | 285 | 1,771 | 317 | 490 | 320 | 371 |
| | Safe Haven | 457 | | 20 | | 322 | 85 | | 30 | |
| Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing | 24,172 | 458 | 1,762 | 3,169 | 12,747 | 2,007 | 2,217 | 1,281 | 531 |
| | Other Permanent Housing | 1,592 | | 279 | | 623 | 57 | 470 | 44 | 119 |
| | Rapid Re-Housing | 8,450 | 678 | 1163 | 653 | 2771 | 647 | 1489 | 445 | 604 |
| Notes | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Grand Total = Family Units/Beds + Individual Units/Beds + Unaccompanied Minor Units/Beds | | | | | | | | | | |
| • N = number; % = percentage share of either Grand Total, Family Units/Beds, Individual Units/Beds, or Unaccompanied Minor Units/Beds | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Emergency Shelter includes the Winter Shelter Program (WSP), hotel/motel vouchers distributed by the Department of Public Social Services, as well as Coordinated Assessment Motel Vouchers | | | | | | | | | | |

- Permanent Supportive housing and Other Permanent Housing includes the following: Tenant-Based Projects, in which Public Housing Authority (PHA) provide vouchers to individuals or families directly so they may select the housing unit of their choice; Sponsor-Based Projects, in which community-based organizations administer housing vouchers on behalf of the PHA; Project-Based Vouchers, in which the subsidy provided by the PHA is tied directly to a site.

Source: 2023 LAHSA Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

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) | 9385 | 0 | 3672 | 11138 | 0 |
| Households with Only Adults | 17518 | 0 | 13987 | 25762 | 0 |
| Chronically Homeless Households | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Veterans | 1188 | 0 | 256 | 1403 | 0 |
| Unaccompanied Youth | 1065 | 0 | 413 | 162 | 0 |

Table 38 - 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 offers a variety of programs to support those experiencing homelessness.

Homeless Shelters include:

HPRP Huntington Park – Homeless Service – located at 2965 East Gage Avenue, Huntington Park, CA 90255. This program provides rapid rehousing for the homeless and persons who are at risk of homelessness.

Bell Shelter -Salvation Army- located at 5600 Rickenbacker Road Bell, CA 90201, about 2.7 miles outside of Huntington Park. This shelter is one of the largest homeless shelters in the nation, offering various transitional care and supportive services to homeless men and women.

According to the Los Angeles County Department of Children & Family Services, Angel Step Too Transitional Housing is identified as a Southern California Alcohol and Drug Program. This program provides domestic violence services, HIV/AIDS services, residential treatment for substance abuse, substance abuse services, and youth services for people in Los Angeles County. Located at 16314 Cornuta Avenue, Bellflower, CA 90706, about 28 minutes from Huntington Beach.

Su Casa- Ending Domestic Violence Transitional Housing – Located at 3750 East Anaheim Street, Suite 100, Long Beach, CA 90804, about 24 minutes, 12.9 miles from Huntington Beach, offers a plethora of services, such as an emergency shelter for victims of domestic violence transitional shelter, community housing, walk in center. Children’s program and teen program, community outreach and education, workshops, and training, education, services for LGBTQ, and services for men.

The Whole Child (TWC) Family Housing Program with administrative offices at 10155 Colima Road Whittier, CA 90603 located about 28.7 miles from Huntington Park, this program targets families and youth by offering an array of services such as mental health services, case management, family housing, parent enrichment, and nutrition education.

Homes for Life Foundation Cedar Homes at 8939 South Sepulveda Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90045, about 55 minutes from Huntington Park offers an array of housing such as transition -age youth housing, transitional adult housing, state-licensed group homes, supportive apartments, semi-independent group homes and various programs such as mental health services, rehabilitation and skills development, and case management.

The County of Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services also offers a Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP) specifically for young people between 16 and 17 on track to

graduate from high school. THPP provides youth with an opportunity to live in an apartment or house in the community while receiving support services. This program helps youth learn the skills to be able to live independently when it is time to leave foster care.

United Friends of the Children – Located at 1055 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 1550, Los Angeles, CA 90017, about 58 minutes from Huntington Park, provides former foster youth with 18 months of housing in their own apartments. The program requires increasing levels of responsibility and challenges youth to maintain employment and develop money management skills. Weekly life skills classes bring youth together for interactive sessions. Other services offered include advocacy counseling, mental health counseling, career services, and educational guidance.

Healthcare Services:

Complete Care Community Health Center (CCCHC): A Federally Qualified Health Center providing comprehensive services such as family medicine, pediatrics, women’s health, prenatal care, and HIV/AIDS care. They also offer telehealth visits to enhance accessibility.

Huntington Park Family Health Center: Operated by South Central Family Health Center, this facility offers primary care, dental care, men’s and women’s health services, wellness classes, and pediatric care. Services are available to all individuals, regardless of documentation status or ability to pay.

Angeles Community Health Center: Provides medical, dental, and behavioral health services, emphasizing care delivered with respect and dignity. The center operates multiple locations, including two in Huntington Park.

San Antonio Family Center: Part of the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, this center offers comprehensive mental health services, including assessments, therapy, crisis intervention, and specialized programs for transitional-age youth.

Planned Parenthood Huntington Park Health Center: Provides wellness and preventive care services, including reproductive health services, to the community.

AltaMed Medical Group: Provides primary care, women’s health, dentist services, PACE, senior services, pharmacy, inclusive patient care (LGBTQ), HIV services, behavioral health, and youth services.

City Initiatives:

Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP): Implemented to provide up to three months of rental assistance to low-income residents impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, aiming to prevent homelessness and displacement.

HOME-American Rescue Plan (ARP): The City developed a HOME-ARP Allocation Plan to utilize federal funds for addressing homelessness and housing instability, focusing on creating affordable housing and supportive services.

Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program (PLHA): The City is looking to purchase a property with its PLHA funds to purchase units for affordable housing.

Inner City Visions: The City provided funding to Inner City Visions to provide homeless outreach and case management to persons fleeing domestic violence, persons at risk of homelessness, and at-risk youth and sex trafficking.

Salvation Army Bell Shelter: The City provides funding for beds to support the shelter.

These programs offered to the residents of Huntington Park, through local and county initiatives, ring as a commitment to addressing homelessness through various approaches and collaboration.

These combined efforts reflect Huntington Park's commitment to address homelessness through a multifaceted approach, integrating housing solutions with essential health, mental health, and employment services to support the well-being and stability of its residents.

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.

- Union Rescue Mission is 5 miles from the City, offering temporary shelter for men, women, and children experiencing homelessness.
- LASHA Winter Shelter is open for the winter months and operates temporary shelters across Los Angeles County.
- The Salvation Army Corps Community Center, located in Huntington Beach, offers supportive services, through homeless support, personal enrichment, and utility bill assistance for City residents.
- Southeast Churches Service Center, also located in Huntington Beach, offers food and rental assistance to those who fall under program guidelines.

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

Introduction

Special needs populations include the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with disabilities. These groups have special needs for services and housing. In addition, many often have lower incomes and fixed incomes as a result of their condition. According to the ACS data, 8,306 residents over the age of 65 live in the City. The common disabilities in the City are cognitive, ambulatory, and self-care. Hearing disability affects 759 people (1.3%) of the population, vision disability affects 785 people (1.4%), cognitive disabilities affect 1700 people (3.2%), ambulatory disabilities such as difficulty walking or climbing stairs affect 2672 people (5.0%), self-care disability affect 1,587 people (3.0%), and 2207 (5.3%) report an independent living disability. The special needs of the population require a unique set of needs that also include lower incomes, which creates further challenges with housing. Furthermore, many in this population have already been accounted for within the low- and moderate-income residents. The special needs of the population in many cases require supportive services to carry out daily activities. In some cases, family support and in-home care is not available therefore additional housing options may be needed to provide assistance. According to the Housing element, there are two supportive or transitional housing developments specifically for those living with disabilities: Mosaic Gardens at Huntington Park has a total of 24 beds, and Tiki Gardens is a transitional housing project with 35 units for homeless persons.

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.

Supportive housing for the elderly, frail elderly, persons with mental, physical, and developmental disabilities, also including alcohol and drug addictions, individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families, and all other vulnerable populations are primarily provided by local and state government agencies and local nonprofits. The resources that are needed are:

- Supportive housing, and programs with maintenance which may include home repairs and changes to accommodate the elderly and people with developmental disabilities.
- Safe, decent, and affordable housing for each person within this population
- ADA modifications that adapt to physical conditions as they change while they remain in their home.
- People 75 years or older need case management, providing medical and other types of professional care.

- Assistance with daily living where there are no family members to provide direct care. Public and nonprofit agencies will need to assist with creating programs to help those with these special needs.
- Outreach and referrals for individuals who do not have access to traditional mental health services.
- Transportation to accommodate those within the population who need assistance based on barriers due to their unique need.

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

The City currently does not have programs specifically to assist person returning from mental and physical health institutions; in turn, housing and supportive service agencies in the surrounding area help to qualify and assist low- and moderate-income residents and special needs residents to provide any services they may need. According to the Housing element, there are two supportive or transitional housing developments specifically for those living with disabilities, but these developments do not ensure that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions are prioritized: Mosaic Gardens at Huntington Park has a total of 24 beds, and Tiki Gardens is a transitional housing project with 35 units for homeless persons.

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 plans to fund the Senior Program to provide services to seniors aged 55+ with educational workshops and coordinated physical activities and other recreation-based activities. In the past the City utilized its CDBG funds for ADA upgrades to its sidewalk and pedestrian ramps in various City streets. In the next 5-year consolidated plan period, the City will use its CDBG funds to support ADA upgrades and improvements to public facilities / infrastructure as needed. The City will also find opportunities to invest its HOME funds towards building more affordable housing for these special need's population.

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))

The City, as a community, plans to undertake the following activities to address the housing and service needs of its special needs' population.

- Providing Needed Community Services to LMI Persons
- Planning and Community Development Initiatives
- Supporting Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations

The City will allocate CDBG public service funding to assist special needs populations and provide essential services.

The Huntington Park Senior Program offers a wide variety of classes, drop-in activities, excursions, and services to the senior community of 62 years and older.

The City also collaborates with local nonprofit organizations to provide resources and services to special needs groups. Programs include affordable housing development, case management, and support services.

The City will use HOME funds to support affordable housing initiatives.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City has put in place policies such as removing barriers to develop flexible standards for affordable housing, ordinance changes, ADA compliance, and accommodations for those living with disabilities. That said, the City lacks land suitable for residential development, and the limited open space also negatively impacts parking. Infill development is an option but often leads to overcrowding and limited parking.

Huntington Park is one of the Cities in California with the highest density with a population density of 20,450 people per square mile. The highest allowable density permitted in the City's three residential areas is 20 dwelling units per acre (20 du/ac). According to the most recent Housing Element, the City plans to update its density bonus ordinance to provide greater incentives for projects that provide units for extremely low-income households. The City also faces lack of parking with approximately three cars per household in the City. With predominately large family households, the current standard is two spaces per unit. With limited space, the development of housing with sufficient parking is costly. Moreover, home developers frequently cite problems working through zoning issues, which further adds to the cost for development making it unattractive.

Many fair housing cases in Huntington Park involve a disability bias. Disabled persons required reasonable accommodations such as construction of a ramp, wheelchair access, or the need for service animals. However, they often face disability discrimination when landlords refuse their request for accommodation or require higher security deposit. Due to this, according to the recent Housing Element, the City plans to amend the density bonus program to provide incentives for including universal design elements into new housing projects. The City has adopted a "Reasonable Accommodation Ordinance." The stated purpose is to provide individuals with disabilities reasonable accommodation in regulations and procedures to ensure equal access to housing, and to facilitate the development of housing. Although available, developers can see this as adding to the construction cost and complexity in navigating the development process.

With these limitations, the cost of construction becomes extremely expensive, so additional grant funding incentives are needed to make an affordable housing project viable. The lack and decrease of federal funding also serve as a barrier to affordable housing, often not being enough for the growing demand of the community. In the City, Aging housing that may require costly repairs and upgrades to maintain structural integrity impacts the ability of new developments and increases overall housing costs. Developers often cite issues working through zoning and municipal costs, as well as vast competition for Low-income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), which also hinder development of housing and pose a challenge for those developers that need financial support. Overcoming these barriers could strengthen affordable housing and residential investment.

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

Introduction

The City's workforce plays a vital role in long-term stability. The workforce consists of 43,791 civilian laborers distributed across various sectors, noted in Table 39 of this section. The range in business sectors highlights the importance of catering to various demographics, meeting the needs of the community and economy. Travel time also impacts the workforce, according to Table 42 of this section, 15% of workers commute 60 or more minutes to work, while 19% travel 30–59 minutes, and another 19% commute within 30 minutes. Although the City is close to Los Angeles, which alludes to traffic congestion, this data may suggest that some people in the workforce do not live in the City. This may lead to housing affordability mismatches where workers may not be able to afford to live where they work. Moreover, this section goes over educational attainment by employment status, age, and median earnings, revealing the influence on labor force participation, with a strong correlation between higher education levels and increased median earnings. Moreover, the data shows that the City can benefit from workforce development programs.

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 | 133 | N/A | 0.51% | N/A | N/A |
| Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations | 2655 | N/A | 10.15% | N/A | N/A |
| Construction | 1866 | N/A | 7.13% | N/A | N/A |
| Education and Health Care Services | 3530 | N/A | 13.50% | N/A | N/A |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 748 | N/A | 2.86% | N/A | N/A |
| Information | 263 | N/A | 1.01% | N/A | N/A |
| Manufacturing | 4669 | N/A | 17.85% | N/A | N/A |
| Other Services | 1342 | N/A | 5.13% | N/A | N/A |

| Business by Sector | Number of Workers | Number of Jobs | Share of Workers % | Share of Jobs % | Jobs less workers % |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Professional, Scientific, Management Services | 2190 | N/A | 8.37% | N/A | N/A |
| Public Administration | 757 | N/A | 2.89% | N/A | N/A |
| Retail Trade | 3395 | N/A | 12.98% | N/A | N/A |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 2418 | N/A | 9.25% | N/A | N/A |
| Wholesale Trade | 2187 | N/A | 8.36% | N/A | N/A |
| Grand Total | 26153 | N/A | 100% | N/A | N/A |

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal

Source: Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force | 43791 |
| Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over | 26153 |
| Unemployment Rate | 11% |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24 | 7.1% |
| Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65 | 9.6% |

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)

Source:

| Occupations by Sector | Number of People |
|---|------------------|
| Management, business and financial | 3610 |
| Farming, fisheries, and forestry occupations | 133 |
| Service | 4907 |
| Sales and office | 6607 |
| Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair | 2862 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving | 8167 |

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)
Source:

Travel Time

| Travel Time | Number | Percentage |
|--------------------|--------|------------|
| < 30 Minutes | N/A | N/A |
| 30-59 Minutes | N/A | N/A |
| 60 or More Minutes | N/A | N/A |
| Total | | |

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)
Source:

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 | 8,630 | 600 | 3,710 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 5,690 | 600 | 1,780 |
| Some college or associate's degree | 4,440 | 375 | 1,110 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2,115 | 105 | 300 |

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)
Source:

Educational Attainment by Age

| | Age | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 18–24 yrs | 25–34 yrs | 35–44 yrs | 45–65 yrs | 65+ yrs |
| Less than 9th grade | 124 | 629 | 1057 | 2708 | 1377 |
| 9th to 12th grade, no diploma | 992 | 1130 | 1031 | 1466 | 153 |
| High school graduate, GED, or alternative | 1224 | 1146 | 775 | 1133 | 330 |
| Some college, no degree | 1313 | 798 | 495 | 677 | 111 |
| Associate’s degree | 99 | 155 | 229 | 192 | 32 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 122 | 344 | 104 | 200 | 43 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 0 | 25 | 51 | 57 | 34 |

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)

Source:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

| Educational Attainment | Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Less than high school graduate | 29,238 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 34,299 |
| Some college or associate’s degree | 37,019 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 50,673 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 53,347 |

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS)

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

Out of the City’s workforce of 26,153 people, manufacturing is the top employment sector, providing jobs for 17.85% of workers (4,669 workers). This shows how important local manufacturing facilities are, especially for residents with industrial skills. Education and health care services employ about 13.50% of the workforce (3,530 workers), retail trade also plays a big role making up 12.98% of the workforce (3,395 workers), Jobs in the arts, entertainment, and

accommodation account for 10.15% of the workforce (2,655 workers), reflecting the City's involvement in hospitality and tourism. These numbers point to a fairly balanced local economy with diverse job opportunities. To keep the local economy strong, the City can benefit from supporting workforce development programs.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The City counts on a mix of workers and depends on good infrastructure to keep things moving. Manufacturing is one of the biggest industries, employing nearly 18% of local workers. These jobs usually require hands-on experience and technical training. It is important to have training programs that teach these skills. Education and healthcare are also big job sources; these jobs often require professional training. Retail makes up 12.98% of jobs; this sector relies on people skilled in customer service, sales, and inventory management.

Having programs that build confidence, communication, and real-life job skills is important across all areas of the workforce. Additionally, the arts, entertainment, and accommodation sector represent 10.15% of local jobs, these jobs need workers trained in tourism, guest services, and art enhancement programs. Transportation is also a big issue. A lot of workers have long commutes, 15% drive more than an hour to their jobs, and 19% spend 30-59 minutes getting to work. This makes it clear how important it is to invest in buses, trains, and better roads. Similarly, having space available for commercial use is essential to growing economies. In conclusion, the City's economic future depends on continued investment, and meeting these needs will help businesses grow, reduce barriers for workers, and support economic growth.

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.

Businesses in the City are mostly along the main streets—like Pacific, Gage, and Slauson. Some smaller businesses are available in the neighborhoods as well. The City's been working on creating an easier way to open or grow businesses, such as faster permits and cleaning up parts of the commercial areas. Listening to community voices, nonprofits, schools, and residents has also been a driving force in major changes that have an economic impact. The County is also supporting the City by offering grants to small businesses.

The City is committed to enhancing employment opportunities and attracting new businesses through commercial development in low and moderate-income areas. The City has assisted with several major projects to bring new jobs to blighted areas. The City provides a variety of technical assistance to businesses, including agency referral and commercial space inventory services. The City also supports financial assistance programs for small businesses in the community.

Through community survey and study, it was noted that improvement to small businesses along Pacific Blvd can help with economic revitalization. The City plans to utilize its CDBG funds towards a Façade Improvement Program to provide grants to small businesses and assist with their storefront. Businesses must retail at least 1 full-time low-mod-income employee for every \$35,000 grant received. This program will help with workforce and business growth opportunities in the City.

The City also partners with HUB Cities Consortium to provide workforce development. Founded in 1988, the HUB Cities provides employment, education, and training services, as well as business support, including counseling, coaching, and consulting. This collaboration ensures that local businesses have access to tools needed to expand and grow. In the past, the City has provided CDBG funding to HUB Cities for Low/mod income retention. Similar to the Façade improvement program, HUB Cities must retain or create 1 full time for every \$35,000 for a period of two years.

A new Metro light rail line will connect Southeast Los Angeles County to Downtown Los Angeles with 2 planned stations in the City. The route includes two light rail stops at Randolph Street and Pacific Boulevard and Florence and Salt Lake Avenues. The construction is expected to be completed within the next decade. Business support will be needed to assist businesses impacted during the construction period of the Metro line project.

The City is also part of the Los Angeles Mid-Alameda Corridor Enterprise Zone, a program designed to attract new businesses to the City. The City is a member of Eco-Rapid Transit Joint Powers Authority and has been working together on Transit Oriented Development Guidelines and Transit Land Use planning in preparation for the future station areas. As of 2023, all environmental phases have been completed. Prioritizing the project, making it a top federal funding priority for the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority. Moreover, the City needs workforce programs to further expand economic stability, specifically in growing sectors like healthcare and education. The City should also prioritize infrastructure improvements, specifically in commercial spaces and public transit.

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

In a lot of the jobs people have in the City right now, education and training can be a barrier. Especially when it comes to better-paying positions. A good number of people just do not have the degrees or credentials that are often required. The City's workforce is spread across industries like manufacturing (which is about 18%), education and health care (13.5%), retail (nearly 13%), and hospitality/entertainment (about 10%). But a good portion of the people working in these areas do not have the training or education needed to move into the higher-

paying versions of those jobs. According to the data, many residents do not have a college degree. Among 18–24-year-olds, over 1,300 people started college but did not finish, and only 122 got a bachelor. For folks aged 25–34, over 1,100 finished high school or earned a GED, but just a few hundred got through college. The numbers get lower in older age groups—only a small portion has any degree at all.

The income gap is tied directly to education. People without a high school diploma earn about \$29K a year. High school graduates make around \$34K. If someone went to college but did not finish, they are in the \$37K range. But once you get a degree, earnings jump—bachelor’s degree holders are making about \$50K, and those with a graduate degree pull in over \$ 53 K. Because of this, many residents are stuck in lower-wage roles. Manufacturing jobs, which are a major part of the local economy, often need technical certifications that not everyone can access. Healthcare and education jobs are growing, but they usually require at least a bachelor’s degree. That mismatch makes it hard for people to move up. To fix this, the City needs to focus on helping residents build skills. That means more training programs, partnerships with trade schools and local colleges, and maybe new ways to help older workers re-skill. If the City keeps supporting programs that help with training and career pathways, more people could obtain better jobs. That would boost earnings and improve the quality of life across the board.

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 Con Plan.

Business Assistance and Economic Development Program:

- Streamlined Access by having economic development staff act as liaisons to other departments and regional agencies, ensuring businesses have the resources they need to thrive.
- Business Attraction and Retention, the economic development team collaborates with regional and state agencies to attract new businesses and retain existing ones.
- Information and Resources: Business demographic and marketing information.
- Site Selection: An updated database of sites and help in identifying ideal locations for expansion or new operations.
- The Los Angeles Mid-Alameda Corridor Enterprise Zone
- Sales and Use Tax Credit: Businesses can reduce California income or franchise tax by the amount of sales or use tax paid on certain machinery purchases, with over \$1.45 million in tax credits.
- Hiring Credit: Businesses may reduce state income tax by up to \$23,400 per qualified employee over five years, with some employees qualifying for a federal Worker Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) of up to \$2,100.
- Business Expense Deduction.

- Net Operating Loss Carryover: Up to 100% of net operating losses for businesses in the zone can be carried over for up to 15 years to offset taxable income.
- Net Interest Deduction for Lenders: Lenders can deduct the amount of “net interest” earned on loans made to businesses exclusively located in the Enterprise Zone

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 Con Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The City of Huntington Park Community Development Department works with the local businesses to determine how the City can best assist in their economic growth. Local Initiatives include updates to the General Plan and economic development programs. Regional initiatives include the Los Angeles Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).

Discussion

The City’s focused on helping small businesses and supporting job growth. A good part of this is aimed at residents with low or moderate incomes. Over the past few years, the City has used grants, training programs, and technical assistance to help business owners start up or stay open. Groups like HUB Cities and funding from the CDBG programs have supported entrepreneurs and small business development. The City’s location in the Mid-Alameda Corridor Enterprise Zone comes with tax credits and other benefits that some businesses have used to grow or invest more locally. Most business activity happens along key streets like Pacific Blvd, Slauson, and Gage. The City has kept those areas clean and active, with tree maintenance, façade improvements, and basic beautification. The goal is to build an economy where more people can find good jobs and local businesses have what they need to succeed.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Extremely low and very low-income households are most impacted by housing problems in Huntington Park. Consistent with HUD, the City defines an area of low/mod concentration as a census tract or block group in which a minimum of 51% of households earn 80% or below the area median income. In the Appendix, the "Census Tract Chart" depicts 14 census block groups in Huntington Park that meet this definition and are thus considered low and moderate-income concentrations. This suggests a need for targeted support for low and moderate-income households in the City.

| ECAP Ethnicity Per Block Group-51%or more LMI | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Tract | % Ethnic Minority | Low Mod | Total Population | LMI% |
| 532500 | 94.75% | 4270 | 4620 | 92.42% |
| 532605 | 93.55% | 2990 | 3515 | 85.06% |
| 532606 | 96.62% | 5125 | 5790 | 88.51% |
| 532607 | 97.96% | 5030 | 6670 | 75.41% |
| 533103 | 98.54% | 2025 | 3015 | 67.16% |
| 533104 | 96.12% | 2740 | 3330 | 82.28% |
| 533105 | 100.00% | 585 | 870 | 67.24% |
| 533108 | 93.50% | 5775 | 6435 | 89.74% |
| 533201 | 100.00% | 2470 | 3280 | 75.30% |
| 533204 | 99.81% | 2395 | 4140 | 57.85% |
| 533501 | 100.00% | 2945 | 4190 | 70.29% |
| 533504 | 95.62% | 2995 | 3450 | 86.81% |
| 534501 | 97.36% | 5230 | 6480 | 80.71% |
| 534502 | 93.84% | 1290 | 1840 | 70.11% |

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

The majority of the City's population is of Hispanic origin. Thus, the City's socioeconomic characteristics are almost entirely homogeneous, with no specific neighborhoods evidenced by greater concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities or low-income families than the City as a whole.

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

Not applicable

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Not applicable

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Not applicable

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 access is a major issue in Huntington Park, especially for families with lower or moderate incomes. A lot of daily life depends on being an online school, work, job searches, even going to the doctor. But not everyone has a good connection, or any at all. Census data from 2018 to 2022 shows that around 12% of homes in the City did not have internet. Some had it, but it might have been slower or less reliable. That is higher than the 4% average for all of L.A. County, so it is something that stood out.

During the pandemic, the problem got even clearer. People needed fast internet to work, attend class, or access healthcare from home, but many did not have it. The City got a \$25.3 million grant from the California Public Utilities Commission. The funding is going toward better broadband, especially in places where it is too expensive or not available.

The City also used some of that funding and CDBG money to set up free Wi-Fi in five places: Chelsea Circle Park, Raul Perez Park, Salt Lake Park, across from City Hall, and near Freedom Park. Iwi-Fi is mostly to help students and families who need the internet but do not have it at home. Residents can connect and agree to the City's terms to use it. The system sends signals between antennas around the City, using equipment already in place. The goal is to give people a way to get online. Whether it is for homework, job applications, or telehealth, it all helps.

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

The City has various internet options including AT&T, Spectrum, EarthLink, Verizon, T-Mobile 5G, HughesNet, and Viasat. Some offer fiber, others use cable, satellite, or 5G. That might sound like enough, but service and pricing are not the same in every area. For example, AT&T's fiber only covers about 36% of the City. Spectrum reaches around 53%. Satellite covers more ground, but it can be slow. When there is more competition, companies usually lower prices or improve service to keep customers. That is important for families who already pay a lot just to stay connected. More competition could mean better internet for more people—faster speeds, lower bills, and fewer gaps in coverage.

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

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

The City faces increased risks associated with climate change, which amplify natural hazards and environmental vulnerabilities.

- Rising heat and lack of water resources have become a significant risk.
- California fires
- Air quality is affected by pollution, temperatures, and fires.
- Earthquakes.
- Urban development patterns in Huntington Park further intensifies these risks.
- Intensive urban growth can lead to greater poverty, with local governments unable to provide services for all people.
- Concentrated energy use leads to greater air pollution with significant impact on human health.
- Large volumes of uncollected waste create multiple health hazards.
- Urban development can magnify the risk of environmental hazards such as flash flooding.
- Pollution and physical barriers to root growth promote loss of urban tree cover.
- Animal populations are inhabited by toxic substances, vehicles, and the loss of habitat and food sources.

Vulnerable populations face a wider risk, which further emphasizes the need for mitigation efforts to address threats posed by climate change.

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

Housing occupied by low-moderate income households are particularly vulnerable to increased natural hazards associated with climate change. According to data, a lot of housing in the City is old, with 61% of owner-occupied built before 1950 and more than 70% of renter-occupied built before 1979. These homes often lack weatherization plans. All cities are required to have an Emergency Preparedness Plan. This plan contains important information on what to do, who to call or where to go to in case of an emergency. To improve safety, the government enforces building codes that include retrofitting for earthquakes. Hazardous materials management is another big part of the City Plan, including education to residents on how to safely dispose of hazardous waste. Additional work is needed, like weatherization programs, and improved community education. Addressing these challenges will help enhance overall plans for hazard mitigation.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Huntington Park's 2025-2030 Strategic Plan proposes goals to meet the needs identified in the Con Plan. It describes the eligible programs, projects, and activities to be anticipated with HUD funds over the next 5-year Con Plan period. The Housing and Community Development Strategy is the centerpiece of the Con Plan.

The strategy for the Con Plan describes:

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

The Strategic Plan also addresses the following areas:

- Supportive public service programming for both the income eligible persons a special needs population (after school youth programs, senior program, job training, food banks, etc.
- Homeless assistance and homeless prevention services
- Home repair programs to improve quality of life (Home Repair Program)
- Housing Program that will address affordability (First Time Homebuyer Program)
- Capital Improvement and Public Infrastructure in HUD eligible census tracts (Street Improvement Projects and City Park Projects)

In establishing five-year priorities for assistance with CDBG and HOME funds, the City of Huntington Park has taken several factors into consideration: 1) those households most in need of housing and community development assistance, as determined through the Con Plan Needs Assessment, Agency consultation, Community Needs Survey, and public participation process; and 2) the extent of other non-federal resources and programs available to address the needs.

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

Geographic Area

| | |
|---|---|
| Area Name: | City of Huntington Park |
| Area Type: | City of Huntington Park |
| Other Target Area Description: | City of Huntington Park |
| HUD Approval Date: | |
| % of Low/ Mod: | |
| Revital Type: | |
| Other Revital Description: | |
| Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area. | The City of Huntington Park is three square miles with the unincorporated community of Florence-Graham to the West, the City of Vernon to the north, and three Gateway Cities to the east, and the City of South Gate to the South. The major highways surrounding the City include the Interstate 5 and 10 to the North, I-710 to the east, and I-105 to the south, and I-110 to the west. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p> | <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,228 housing units comprise the existing housing stock and 41.2% were single-family detached homes. • About 27.2% of the homes are owner occupied. • About 78% of the housing stock in Huntington Park was built prior to 1980, and 26.2% of those were constructed prior to 1939. <p>Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Downtown Specific Plan (DTSP) is the economic center of the City with commercial shops, entertainment, and services with over 85 acres in the center of the City. • The area extends from Randolph Street in the north, Florence Avenue in the South, Rugby Avenue to the west and Seville Avenue to the East |
| <p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p> | <p>CDBG funding will be used to meet the public service needs of income eligible residents throughout the City. All of the census tracts in the City have 51% low-mod rate with the exception of 1 census tract.</p> |
| <p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p> | <p>The following represent the top needs responses from the Community Needs Survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing development • Public services • Public facilities improvement • Economic development • Fair housing services |

| | |
|--|--|
| What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area? | According to the City's Housing Element, there are many aging industrial and manufacturing buildings that can serve as potential opportunity for affordable housing development. |
| Are there barriers to improvement in this target area? | The barriers to building more affordable housing are high construction costs and lack of vacant land. |

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

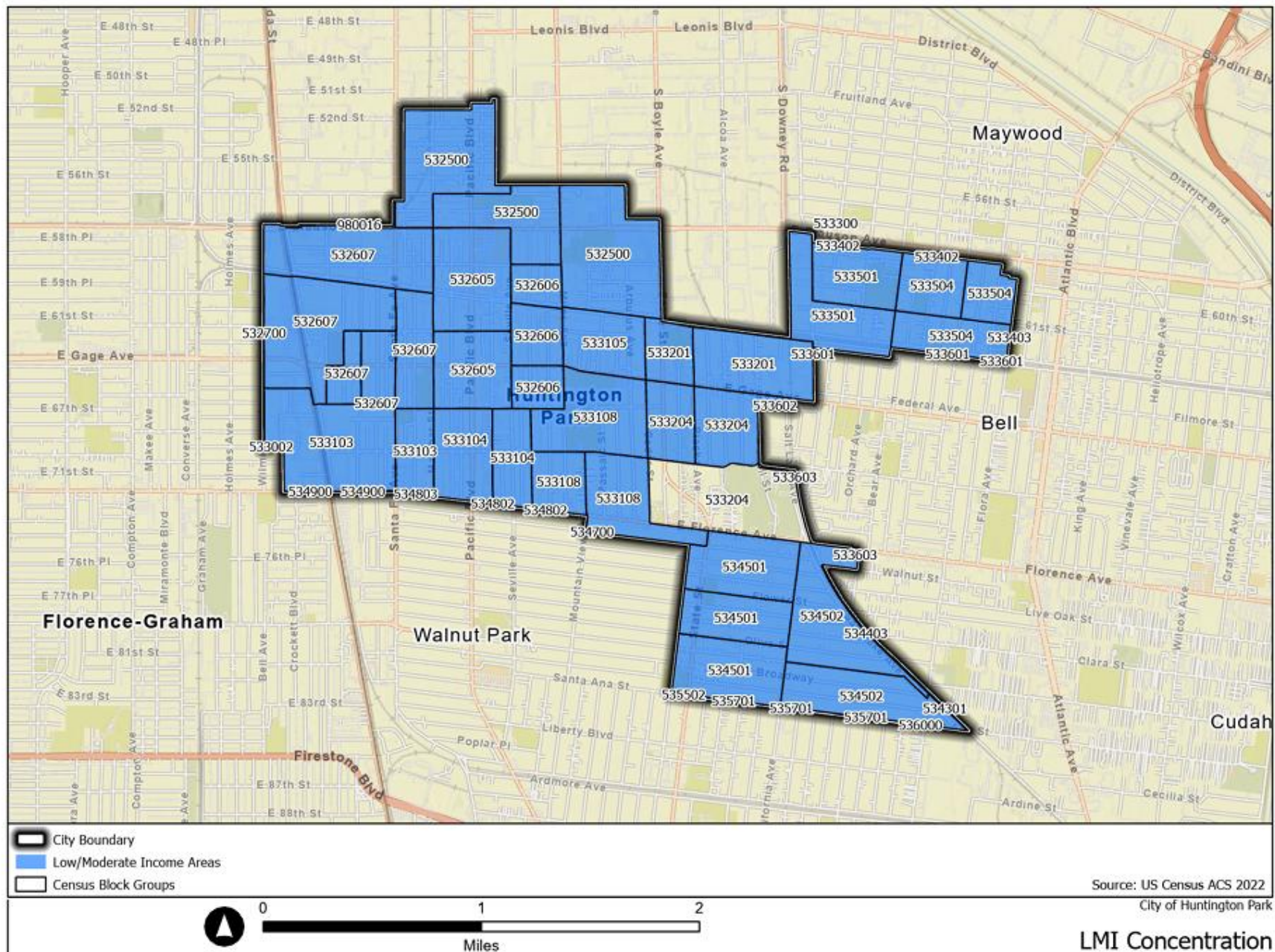
General Allocation Priorities

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

The City utilizes CDBG and HOME funds for projects and programs operated Citywide. However, the majority of CDBG-funded infrastructure and facility projects are targeted to the most-needy neighborhoods: those census tracts where 51% or more of the residents are low- or moderate-income. Of Huntington Park's forty-three census tracts/block groups, forty-two are majority (>50%) low/mod income, and are thus designated "low/mod" tracts by HUD. In conclusion, only one census tract/block group does not meet HUD's standards for low/mod income; however, it is close at 41.27%. Some neighborhoods may not meet the definition of a R/ECAP, but nevertheless are areas of high segregation and poverty. In Huntington Park, these are the central areas in the downtown area and the southern portion of the City along E. Florence Avenue, which borders portions of unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.

The City's infrastructure and facility projects programs that are funded by HUD are based on census tract/block groups in the City designated as low-moderate income areas based on HUD standards. All other activities funded as part of this Con Plan are offered on a Citywide basis to low and moderate-income Huntington Park residents, except for HOME-funded Housing Development activities. The City's rationale for implementing activities on a Citywide basis, rather than geographically targeting certain neighborhoods is as follows:

- Providing services to the individual and family based on their income ensures that the eligible participant will not be left out based on where they live.



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

Priority Needs

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Priority Need Name | Support Special Needs and LMI Services |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | City of Huntington Park |
| | Associated Goals | Support special needs populations in the City. |
| | Description | After-school Care: Support the academic, social, and emotional development of youth. Senior Assistance: Provide support for LMI elderly individuals, help them live independently and improve their quality of life. Homeless: Provide support for homeless to regain stability and secure permanent housing. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Support special needs populations in the City. |
| 2 | Priority Need Name | Support Housing Services |
| | Priority Level | High |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Population | Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | City of Huntington Park |
| | Associated Goals | Fair Housing is mandated by HUD under the Fair Housing Act. Ensures that all individuals have equal access to housing opportunities, free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability. |
| | Description | Provide support to protect individuals from housing discrimination with education, complaint investigation, mediation, and legal assistance. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Fair Housing is mandated by HUD under the Fair Housing Act. Ensures that all individuals have equal access to housing opportunities, free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability. |
| 3 | Priority Need Name | Create Economic Opportunities |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development Other |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | City of Huntington Park |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | Associated Goals | The aim is to support job creation, workforce development, and small business growth through business development grants or loans. |
| | Description | <p>Façade Improvement Loans / grants: Support businesses to enhance their building façade to promote economic development by revitalizing the neighborhood.</p> <p>Job Retention Activities: Support businesses to retain existing LMI jobs.</p> <p>Business Attraction Activities: Financial incentives to attract businesses and create jobs.</p> <p>Economic Assistance to expand or grow the company: Support businesses to increase their operations or hire additional LMI staff</p> |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | There is a need to create economic opportunities within the City of Huntington Park. |
| | 4 Priority Need Name | Preserve Existing & Create New Affordable Housing |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development Other |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | City of Huntington Park |
| | Associated Goals | Affordable Housing |

| | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| | Description | <p>Housing Rehabilitation: Improve the condition, safety, and livability of homes for LMI households.</p> <p>Purchase of Homes for Affordable Housing: Acquire properties to be rehabilitated as affordable housing for LMI individuals and families.</p> <p>Multifamily Rehabilitation (Apt. Complexes): renovation and repair of multifamily buildings to improve their condition, safety, and livability for LMI tenants.</p> <p>Homeless Assistance: Provide shelter and long-term housing solutions for individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless.</p> |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Need for creating and maintaining affordable housing opportunities. |
| 5 | Priority Need Name | Improve Public Facilities |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | City of Huntington Park |
| | Associated Goals | Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements |
| | Description | Provide needed infrastructure improvements in low/mod neighborhoods throughout Huntington Park. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Low- and moderate-income neighborhoods need street, curb, and sidewalk repairs within the City of Huntington Park. |
| 6 | Priority Need Name | Disaster Recovery |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | Non-housing Community Development Other |
| | Geographic Areas Affected | City of Huntington Park |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Associated Goals | Disaster Recovery |
| | Description | <p>Provide emergency services for housing, food, and medical care after a natural disaster.</p> <p>Repair to homes, businesses, and public infrastructures</p> <p>Implement sustainable and climate-resilient practices to reduce vulnerability to future disasters.</p> |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | Aim to minimize disruption, ensure the safety and well-being of residents, and rebuild in a way that strengthens resilience after natural disaster |
| 7 | Priority Need Name | Planning and Community Development Administration |
| | Priority Level | High |
| | Population | <p>Extremely Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Large Families</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Individuals</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Mentally Ill</p> <p>Chronic Substance Abuse veterans</p> <p>Persons with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Victims of Domestic Violence</p> <p>Unaccompanied Youth</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Frail Elderly</p> <p>Persons with Mental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Physical Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Developmental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions</p> <p>Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</p> <p>Victims of Domestic Violence</p> |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| | Geographic Areas Affected | City of Huntington Park |
| | Associated Goals | Provide administrative support to achieve the City's goals. |
| | Description | Administrative activities needed to implement housing and community development needs in the City. |
| | Basis for Relative Priority | CDBG and HOME administration funds are needed to assist with the implementation and management of CDBG and HOME programs. |

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

| Affordable Housing Type | Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) | The City does not use its HOME funds for the TBRA program. |
| TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs | The City does not use its HOME funds for the TBRA program. |
| New Unit Production | <p>In Huntington Park, the distribution of households by income level shows the following percentages of the total 14,620 households: 33.3% of households fall in the 0-30% HAMFI range, 23.7% in the >30-50% HAMFI range, 24.8% in the >50-80% HAMFI range, 7.8% in the >80-100% HAMFI range, and 10.4% in the >100% HAMFI range. The City has a high proportion of low income, the largest group, 33.3%, of households falls within the 0-30% HAMFI range, with many being small family households (2,155) and large family households (820). This data indicates a significant portion of the population is living in low-income conditions. These households would theoretically qualify for new affordable housing if sufficient resources existed to build them. The cost of land, labor and materials affects the total development costs and the number of units the City can support in any given year. While funds are limited, the City will use regulatory tools - such as flexible development standards, density bonuses and other incentives - to support the expansion of needed affordable housing.</p> |

| Affordable Housing Type | Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Rehabilitation | <p>As presented within the Market Analysis, the biggest contributors to substandard housing in Huntington Park are the aging housing stock, household overcrowding, and absentee landlords. The City has a significant number of garages converted into living quarters, with code enforcement staff issuing citations and fines on an ongoing basis requiring garage conversions to be “unconverted” but continually find new conversions occurring throughout the City. The predominance of older housing (built prior to 1980) in Huntington Park increases the likelihood of exposure to lead based paint hazards. Low- and moderate-income households occupying units in substandard condition and/or with the presence of lead-based paint would theoretically qualify for rehabilitation assistance if sufficient resources existed. The City's rehabilitation resources support combined acquisition and rehabilitation projects in partnership with non-profits that leverage City dollars with other funding sources. Homeowners of properties in violation of codes are encouraged to apply for City rehabilitation loans, though funding is inadequate to service the number of households in need.</p> |
| Acquisition, including preservation | <p>Many households are cost burdened, with over 5,689 renter households and 1,453 owner households spending over 30% of their income on housing. Renter households are much more likely to experience high-cost burden and severe housing problems, especially those in the 0-30% AMI group. The data shows over 6,000 renter households experiencing at least one severe housing problem. Typically, the City's rehabilitation resources support combined acquisition and rehabilitation projects in partnership with non-profits that leverage City dollars with other funding sources. The cost of land, labor and materials affects the total development costs and the number of units that the City can support in any given year. Another critical issue that influences the use of funds to acquire properties for the creation or preservation of affordable units is the lack of a permanent source of financing. The elimination of the Huntington Park Redevelopment Agency, coupled with reductions from federal entitlements, continued reductions in the HOME entitlement, make addressing priority housing needs more challenging on an annual basis</p> |

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

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 | \$544,838 | 0 | 0 | \$544,838 | 1,920,217 | |
| HOME | public - federal | Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA | \$7,788.16 | | 0 | \$7,788.16 | 1,507,812 | |

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

Federal funds play a crucial role in implementing the Con Plan. Local private and non-federal funds are usually insufficient to meet the heavy demand for housing and services in our community. Agencies receiving CDBG and HOME funds use those funds as a commitment to receiving other funding sources. Likewise, the City also leverages other resources among the formula grant programs. For example, the HOME program is matched by a variety of sources, including private investment, public investment, and tax credits.

The HOME Program requires a match of every dollar drawn; however, the City remains exempt from meeting this mandate. Since its inception, the City of Huntington Park has received a 100% match reduction, and expects to receive such a reduction until otherwise indicated by HUD.

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

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

| Responsible Entity | Responsible Entity Type | Role | Geographic Area Served |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| City of Huntington Park | Government | Economic Development Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services | Jurisdiction |

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City works with both non-profit agencies and for-profit developers in planning affordable housing through various programs. As funds are limited, Huntington Park will use regulatory tools, such as modified parking and development standards, density bonus, and other incentives to support the expansion of needed affordable housing. The City helps developers by working with City Departments to streamline the process of project approval. Lastly, Huntington Park will expand its existing relationships with local jurisdictions through cooperative agreements, and with the County, State, and federal agencies by applying for funds available for producing affordable housing.

The Community Development Department maintains direct communication with other City departments when revising or updating housing policies, issues, and services. Through daily contact and inter-working relations, City staff implements programs and services and tracks issues of concern. This process allows easy access to data on building activity, housing conditions, code requirements, zoning, employment trends, and other demographic data.

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

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

- Annually, audits are performed to ensure compliance with regulatory agreements and affordability covenants; and
- Periodic, on-site visits are conducted, which will include a property inspection and an in-depth review of all the rent restricted affordable unit files assisted with HOME, CDBG, and the former Redevelopment Agency.

As part of the Con Plan process, the City received input from housing and public service agencies through a combination of consultation workshops, interviews, and a Needs Assessment Survey. These agencies provided valuable input into the identification of needs and gaps in service, and in the development of the City's five-year Strategic Plan.

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

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

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| Life Skills | | X | |
| Mental Health Counseling | | X | |
| Transportation | X | X | |
| Other | | | |
| | | | |

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City does not receive homeless-related grants or HOPWA grants. However, CDBG funds was allocated to fund homeless support agencies. The Community Development Department works collaboratively with other organizations and service providers to meet the needs of homeless people. In the past, the City has worked with the Salvation Army and Inner-City Visions provide case management, shelter referral, gang-prevention, and shower services to the homeless population.

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

The strength in the delivery system is the collaboration and communication between the City and service providers. City staff have interdepartmental communication to ensure that programs run smoothly and effectively. Moreover, the Community Development Department coordinates with non-profit organizations and the Parks and Recreation Department to provide homeless and special needs services.

The primary gap in Huntington Park's delivery service system is a function of the significant cuts in public and private funding. Each year, the City experiences cuts in the CDBG and HOME programs over the last several years. While operating costs have increased significantly with growing demand, the HUD funding decreases each year. Ultimately, the lack of funding, rising housing costs, and high levels of homelessness have resulted in significant gaps in service.

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.

Huntington Park will collaborate with non-profit agencies, for-profit developers, advocacy groups, neighborhood leadership groups, and City departments to implement the City's five-year strategy to address the priority needs outlined in the Con Plan for Fiscal Years 2025-2030. Engaging the community and stakeholders in the delivery of services and programs for the benefit of low to moderate residents will be vital in the overcoming gaps in service delivery. Open communication with residents about the availability of programs, Community Workshops and Meetings, announcements on the City's website, and other forms of media will be utilized to deliver information on carrying out the Con Plan strategies.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|--|------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Support Special Needs and LMI Services | 2025 | 2029 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | City of Huntington Park | Priority Special Needs Populations | CDBG: \$369,758 HOME: \$0 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted |
| 2 | Support Fair Housing Services | 2025 | 2029 | Fair Housing | City of Huntington Park | Priority Housing Needs | CDBG: \$150,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Persons Assisted |
| 3 | Create Economic Opportunities | 2025 | 2029 | Community Development | City of Huntington Park | Priority Economic Development Needs | CDBG: \$801,142 HOME: \$0 | Jobs created/retained: 10 Jobs |

| Sort Order | Goal Name | Start Year | End Year | Category | Geographic Area | Needs Addressed | Funding | Goal Outcome Indicator |
|------------|---|------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 4 | Preserve Existing & Create New Affordable Housing | 2025 | 2029 | Affordable Housing | City of Huntington Park | Priority Affordable Housing Needs | CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$1,364,000 | Homeowner Housing Added: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit |
| 5 | Improve Public Facilities | 2025 | 2029 | Non-Housing Community Development | City of Huntington Park | Priority Infrastructure Needs | CDBG: \$801,146 | Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 25000 Households Assisted |
| 6 | Disaster Recovery | 2025 | 2029 | Community Development | City of Huntington Park | Priority Disaster Recovery Needs | CDBG: \$0 HOME: \$0 | Other: 9 Other |
| 7 | Planning and Community Development Administration | 2025 | 2029 | Non-Housing Community Development | City of Huntington Park | Other Housing and Community Development Needs | CDBG: \$343,009 HOME: \$151,600 | Other: 5 Other |

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Support Special Needs and LMI Services |
| | Goal Description | <p>After-school Care: Support the academic, social, and emotional development of youth.</p> <p>Senior Assistance: Provide support for LMI elderly individuals, help them live independently and improve their quality of life.</p> <p>Homeless: Provide support for homeless to regain stability and secure permanent housing.</p> |
| 2 | Goal Name | Support Fair Housing Services |
| | Goal Description | <p>Provide support to protect individuals from housing discrimination with education, complaint investigation, mediation, legal assistance.</p> <p>Assistance to landlord and tenants in navigating rent stabilization and conflict resolution.</p> |
| 3 | Goal Name | Create Economic Opportunities |
| | Goal Description | <p>Façade Improvement Loans / grants: Support businesses to enhance their building façade to promote economic development by revitalizing the neighborhood.</p> <p>Job Retention Activities: Support businesses to retain existing LMI jobs.</p> <p>Business Attraction Activities: Financial incentives to attract businesses and create jobs</p> |

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 4 | Goal Name | Preserve Existing & Create New Affordable Housing |
| | Goal Description | <p>Housing Rehabilitation: Improve the condition, safety, and livability of homes for LMI households.</p> <p>Purchase of Homes for Affordable Housing: Acquire properties to be rehabilitated as affordable housing for LMI individuals and families.</p> <p>Multifamily Rehabilitation (Apt. Complexes): renovation and repair of multifamily buildings to improve their condition, safety, and livability for LMI tenants</p> |
| 5 | Goal Name | Improve Public Facilities |
| | Goal Description | Provide needed infrastructure improvements in low/mod neighborhoods throughout Huntington Park. |
| 6 | Goal Name | Disaster Recovery |
| | Goal Description | Activities aimed to help the community withstand and recover from extreme events and evolving climate conditions, including natural hazard risks. The strategy aims to minimize damage and speed up recovery through sustainable practices, resilient infrastructure, and community-centered planning, including climate-smart urban planning and improved disaster preparedness. |
| 7 | Goal Name | Planning and Community Development Administration |
| | Goal Description | Administrative activities needed to implement housing and community development needs in the City. |

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 number of families that will be provided with affordable housing will be 10 low-moderate income households.

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

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

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation.

Not applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As seen in many communities throughout California, there are a variety of barriers to providing adequate affordable housing in the City of Huntington Park. The City faces constraints such as a decrease in state and federal funding sources to make affordable housing viable. Government constraints such as the permitting process, development standards, land use restrictions, and market constraints such as the high cost of construction, availability of land, and land costs can create barriers to the availability of affordable housing. Furthermore, many residents report a lack of parking in the City due to its high density. This makes accommodating new housing development difficult.

Home developers frequently cite problems of working through zoning issues in most local municipalities as a cost that impedes development. Development standards can affect the feasibility of development projects, particularly affordable housing for lower-income households. The most significant of these standards is density. Higher densities generally result in lower per-unit land costs, thereby reducing overall development costs, although this is not always the case. For example, at some point, higher density may require more expensive construction methods such as parking structures or below-grade garages.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City will continue to find funding opportunities to support affordable housing projects.

The State Department of Housing and Community Development, in their review of Huntington Park's 2021-2029 Housing Element, determined the City's land use controls, building codes, fees and other local programs intended to improve the overall quality of housing do not serve as a development constraint. Furthermore, the City's Housing Element sets forth the following programs as a means of continuing to facilitate the production of affordable housing:

- Affordable Housing Development Assistance
- Homeownership Assistance
- Affordable Housing Incentives Ordinance
- Modified Standards for Affordable and Special Needs Housing
- Provision of Sites in the CBD and Affordable Housing Overlay Districts
- By-Right Zoning Provisions for Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, Supportive Housing and Second Units

To specifically address the removal of barriers for people with disabilities, Huntington Park recently adopted a Reasonable Accommodation Ordinance. The Ordinance clearly sets forth the procedures under which a disabled person may request a reasonable accommodation in application of the City's land use and zoning regulations. Such a request may include a modification or exception to the requirements for siting, development and use of housing or housing-related facilities that would eliminate regulatory barriers. Reasonable accommodation requests may be approved administratively by the Community Development Director, eliminating the requirement for the disabled applicant to undergo a zoning variance.

The City must also accommodate any unmet need from the previous Housing Element cycle. Pursuant to Government Code Section 65584.09, if a jurisdiction fails to make adequate sites available to accommodate the regional housing need in the prior planning period, the jurisdiction must zone or rezone sites to accommodate any unaccommodated need. In addition to the City's 6th Cycle RHNA, Huntington Park's total unaccommodated need from the 5th cycle (895 units) must be planned for the 6th Cycle. Huntington Park is obliged to demonstrate a total available capacity of 2,500 units.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

To address the local and regional need for homeless services and housing, the City notes in the Housing Element that it will administer programs and funding, including:

- The City of Huntington Park Police Department will provide support and participate in the Southeast Regional Mental Evaluation Team (SERMET), a successful mental health and homeless outreach partnership with the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health. Concentrate on outreach efforts in the Downtown Specific Plan area, along railroad rights-of-way, parks, and in the northwest part of the City.
- The City will seek new funding for the development and operation of emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing, and emergency housing assistance. Potential new funding sources include Project Homekey, and the Continuum of Care program.
- Train SERMET team members to inform veterans of available Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles veterans' housing programs and provide SERMET team with printed materials to distribute.
- Together with SERMET, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), and service providers local to Southeast Los Angeles, conduct increased outreach to people experiencing homelessness within the City to ascertain needs and better tailor efforts to decrease homelessness within the City. The City does not receive homeless specific funds from HUD and relies on City partners for homeless outreach.

The City of Huntington Park does not administer a homeless prevention program. In the past, the City has worked with local homeless providers, the Salvation Army Southeast Communities, and Inner-City Visions to provide a referral service and transportation to the nearby Salvation Army Bell Shelter in the City of Bell. The Bell Shelter assesses the individual needs of homeless people including case management, supportive and transitional housing, individual or group counseling, a drug and alcohol program, job search assistance, homeless veteran's reintegration, adult education, and a mobile medical clinic.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Homelessness has generally increased over time throughout California, but crisis housing resources established or improved during the COVID-19 pandemic were successful at temporarily housing many people formerly experiencing homelessness. However, many of

those programs were temporary in nature, and increased local and regional resources are still needed.

The City of Huntington Park does not administer a homeless prevention program; however, two local homeless providers, the Southeast Churches Service Center (partially funded with CDBG funds) and the Salvation Army Southeast Communities, both provide a referral service and transportation to the nearby Salvation Army Bell Shelter in the City of Bell.

The Bell Shelter assesses the individual needs of homeless people including case management, supportive and transitional housing, individual or group counseling, a drug and alcohol program, job search assistance, homeless veteran's reintegration, adult education, and a mobile medical clinic. The shelter provides emergency and transitional care for up to 340 homeless adults with 154 in the shelter, 128 in the drug and alcohol program, and 49 in longer term transitional housing.

The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) offers several programs and is involved in County initiatives designed to assist homeless individuals, families, and veterans in securing stable housing.

The City of Huntington Park Police Department (HPPD) is a member of the Southeast Regional Mental Evaluation Team (SERMET), a successful mental health and homeless outreach partnership with the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health. SERMET facilitates police officers and mental health clinicians to work together to provide support and resources to the mentally ill and homeless population in the community. Resources include outreach, referral services to other Huntington Park also responds to the emergency needs of the homeless and other persons needing emergency shelter by participating in programs administered by homeless service agencies. The City supports the motel voucher program administered by the local Salvation Army and the Southeast Churches Service Center in Huntington Park. Both organizations will continue to provide transportation assistance to those individuals who wish to go to the Bell regional shelter, or other shelters in neighboring communities.

The City is currently looking for opportunities to provide homeless housing with its PLHA and HOME-ARP funds.

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

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

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

Huntington Park will continue to contract with a fair housing provider to provide a wide range of fair housing services to ensure equal housing opportunities for its residents. LAHSA is the lead agency through their continuum of care (CoC) program and homeless individuals or families and those at-risk of homelessness have the opportunity to get connected to supportive services, treatments, public resources and support groups through the Salvation Army and Southeast Churches Service Center (SCSC). The SCSC receives CDBG funding on an annual basis and should additional funds become available in the future, the City may opt to provide funding support to the Salvation Army as well.

Lastly, lower income households overpaying for housing are likely to be at risk of becoming homeless upon loss of employment, underemployment, and cost burden. The City will continue to coordinate with the Los Angeles County Housing Authority to provide Section 8 rental assistance to homeless individuals and families as well as those at risk of becoming homeless.

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

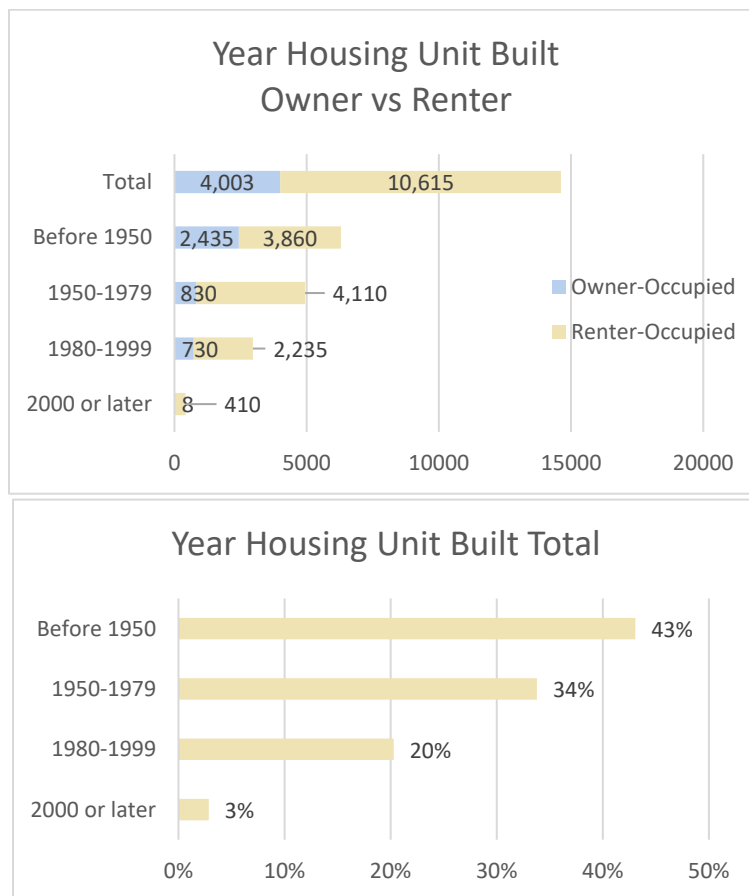
Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards.

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

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

The City has implemented HUD Lead Based Paint Regulations (Title X), which require federally funded rehabilitation projects to address hazards. Lead-based paint abatement is part of the City's Home Repair Program. Elimination or encapsulation remedies are implemented if lead is detected and is paid for by HOME funds.

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



As discussed earlier in the Housing Market Analysis, most of the City's housing is aging, with 77% of units built before 1980. There are a total of 11,235 units that were built prior to 1979 from a total of 14,618. Older homes, especially the units built before 1978, have a greater risk of lead exposure.

The City's Home Repair Program ensures that the following actions are taken to mitigate the impact of lead poisoning. Every Home Repair Program applicant is given a brochure pamphlet that notifies them of possible lead exposure. If applicant moves forward with the program, the property will be tested for lead and the result will be handed to the homeowner. The lead paint that is in deteriorated condition will be abated, as necessary. Abatement of lead paint will be performed by a certified lead-based paint professional, and a clearance inspection must be issued by the certified lead-based paint assessor prior to the issuance of the Notice of Completion.

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

The Community Development Department coordinates the City's efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards. To reduce lead in existing housing, all rehabilitation and home repair projects for units built before 1978 funded with HOME are tested for lead and asbestos.

Lead poisoning education and abatement efforts in the City are provided through the cooperative efforts of the L.A. County Childhood Lead Prevention Program (CCLPP). CCLPP is responsible for enforcement of L.A. County's Lead Abatement Ordinance, including inspection, regulations, and consultation. Additionally, The City will provide lead hazard education and outreach through its newsletter and at other information distribution outlets (e.g., City Hall, Parks and Recreation, and the Library).

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

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

In Huntington Park, factors that contribute to over one-quarter of the population living below poverty include: low level of education; inadequate job skills; unemployment or underemployment at minimum wage; and language barriers. The City's ability to reduce or assist in reducing the number of households with incomes below the poverty line is dependent on its ability to increase the local employment base, and to increase educational and job training opportunities. The City has designated Economic Development as a High Priority and will actively continue to support a variety of activities such as the Façade Improvement Program in support of these goals.

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

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

- There are currently 476 HCV voucher participants that reside in the City.
- Implementation of City-wide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program, with funding preference given to low-income elderly households.
- The City utilized HOME funds to assist in the adaptive reuse of a former vacant motel to provide 24 units of affordable housing for lower income families and transition age youth receiving services from the Los Angeles Department of Mental Health (LACDMH). Residents will participate in services provided on-site by LINC Cares, in addition to receiving ongoing services from LACDMH.
- During 2020/21, the City will utilize HOME funds to gap finance an affordable housing project at a location yet to be determined.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

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

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

The City is also responsible to HUD for monitoring HOME-assisted rental projects. The City's monitoring protocol serves to determine if HOME-assisted rental housing remains affordable, its occupants are low- and very low-income, and that the property is maintained in standard condition throughout the affordability period. Rental project monitoring occurs at four levels:

- Annually, a desk audit is performed wherein the owner/property manager will submit information certifying household sizes, household incomes and rents for all HOME-restricted units.
- An on-site visit will be conducted triennially during which an in-depth review will occur of all HOME and federal crosscutting requirements, e.g., affirmative marketing and tenant selection procedures.
- Projects are inspected in accordance with the HOME regulations.
- Upon receipt of a developer's project pro forma, the City conducts an economic analysis to ensure that, in accordance with the City's adopted underwriting and layering review guidelines, the amount of warranted HOME assistance is necessary to provide affordable housing.

The City has adopted layering review guidelines in compliance with HOME requirements. The City asserts that prior to the commitment of funds to a project, the project is to be evaluated based upon its layering guidelines, and that (b) it will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other governmental assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing. The City's layering review guidelines are also to be used when determining the level of HOME funds to be used in a project absent from other governmental assistance. In the event that additional sources of funds not initially contemplated are later infused, the City may opt to update the evaluation.

The City shall also follow steps to monitor beneficiaries of the Single-Family Residential Rehabilitation Program. During the pre-monitoring phase, applicants will sign a clause on the application form certifying that the property is the principal residence.



CITY OF HUNTINGTON PARK

Annual Action Plan 2025-2026

Public Comment Period (English and Spanish):
March 6, 2025, to April 7, 2025

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The 2025 AAP outlines the City of Huntington Park's strategic approach to addressing identified priority needs and the goals laid out in the Con Plan during the Fiscal Year of 2025, the first year of this Con Plan cycle. Huntington Park qualifies as an Entitlement Jurisdiction for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and a Participating Jurisdiction for HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds.

The City is expected to receive a total of \$552,626.16 in entitlement funds for FY 2025 - 2026 beginning on July 1, 2025, and ending on June 30, 2026. These anticipated resources will be comprised of approximately \$544,838 in CDBG funds and \$7,788.16 in HOME funds. Both amounts are expected to be reduced according to the final approved Voluntary Grant Reduction by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Despite facing rising needs and funding reductions, Huntington Park will continue to exhaust all resources, federal and non-federal, in the pursuit of addressing community needs, providing supportive resources, enhancing economic development, and maintaining public infrastructure.

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 | 544,838.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 544,838.00 | 1,920,217.00 | |
| HOME | Public - federal | Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA | 7,788.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,788.16 | 1,507,811.73 | |

Table 53 - 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.

Huntington Park relies heavily on federal entitlement funds through HOME and CDBG to meet the heavy demand for affordable housing and services within the community. The City leverages other private and public resources among the formula grant programs as much as possible. For example, HOME funds are matched by a variety of sources including tax credits, public investment, and private investment.

While the HOME program requires a match of every dollar drawn, Huntington Park remains exempt from this mandate. The City is identified by HUD as a financially distressed jurisdiction. Since its inception, the City of Huntington Park has received a 100% match reduction, and expects to receive such a reduction until otherwise indicated.

The City secured HOME-American Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) funding for the acquisition and rehabilitation of non-congregate units to serve people experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness. In addition to its HOME and HOME- ARP funds, Huntington Park is also working to secure additional resources with other local, state, federal, and private resources, such as Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) funds to provide affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households through the acquisition and rehabilitation of local properties. Additionally, the City plans to apply for the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) grants to invest in a wide variety of public service projects to address the deficiency by the anticipated Voluntary Grant Reduction.

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

As of the execution of this document there is currently no publicly owned land or property located within the City that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan, however Huntington Park is working to acquire PLHA and HOME-ARP funding that will require the acquisition of property to provide affordable housing to eligible residents.

Discussion

During the 2025-2026 program year, the City will continue to use its HUD funds to address identified needs in the Con Plan

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 | Support Special Needs and LMI Services | 2025 | 2029 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | City of Huntington Park | Priority Homeless Needs Priority Special Needs Populations | CDBG: \$88,331.18 | Homelessness Prevention: persons assisted. Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 persons assisted |
| 2 | Support Fair Housing Services | 2025 | 2029 | Non-Homeless Special Needs | City of Huntington Park | Priority Special Needs Populations | CDBG: \$20,000 | Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80 persons assisted |
| 3 | Create Economic Opportunities | 2025 | 2029 | Non-Housing Community Development | City of Huntington Park | Priority Economic Opportunity | CDBG: \$382,768.45 | |
| 4 | Preserve Existing & Create New Affordable Housing | 2025 | 2029 | Affordable Housing | City of Huntington Park | Priority Housing Needs | N/A | N/A |
| 5 | Improve Public Facilities | 2025 | 2029 | Non-Housing Community | City of Huntington | Priority Infrastructure | N/A \$358,114 | N/A Public Infrastructure |



| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------|------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Development | Park | Needs | | <u>Improvement</u> |
| 6 | Disaster Recovery | 2025 | 2029 | Non-Housing Community Development | City of Huntington Park | Priority Disaster Recovery Needs | N/A | N/A |
| 7 | Planning and Community Development Administration | 2025 | 2029 | Planning and Community Development | City of Huntington Park | Other Housing and Community Development Needs | CDBG: \$97,774.90 | Other: |

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

| | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 1 | Goal Name | Support Special Needs and LMI Services |
| | Goal Description | <p>After-school Care: Support the academic, social, and emotional development of youth.</p> <p>Senior Assistance: Provide support for LMI elderly individuals, help them live independently and improve their quality of life.</p> <p>Homeless: Provide support for homeless to regain stability and secure permanent housing.</p> |
| 2 | Goal Name | Support Fair Housing Services |
| | Goal Description | Ensures that all individuals have equal access to housing opportunities, free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability |
| 3 | Goal Name | Create Economic Opportunities |
| | Goal Description | The aim is to support job creation, workforce development, and small business growth through business development grants or loans. |
| | Goal Name | Preserve Existing & Create New Affordable Housing |

| | | |
|---|------------------|---|
| 4 | Goal Description | Aim to maintain and expand affordable housing options for LMI individuals and families. |
| | | |
| 5 | Goal Name | Improve Public Facilities |
| | Goal Description | Using CDBG funds, the City will provide financial assistance to improve public infrastructure. |
| 6 | Goal Name | Disaster Recovery |
| | Goal Description | Aim to minimize disruption, ensure the safety and well-being of residents, and rebuild in a way that strengthens resilience after natural disaster. |
| 7 | Goal Name | Planning and Community Development Administration |
| | Goal Description | CDBG administration CAP is at 20% and HOME administration CAP is at 10% of total annual allocation for staff salaries and professional services. |

Projects

AAP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The following projects were selected with careful consideration based on the City's identified priority needs and activities in the 2025-2030 Con Plan. Projects and programs operated Citywide are noted. Most of the projects are targeted to low- and moderate-income persons, or neighborhoods in census tracts with 51% or more residents who are low- or moderate-income. All proposed activities are eligible and meet program service targets.

Note each project below begins with one of the following codes to indicate the type of activity it is:

PS – Public Service

PF – Public Facilities and Infrastructure

AH – Affordable Housing

RN – Rental Assistance

AD – Planning and Administration

Projects

| # | Project Name |
|---|--|
| 1 | PS-Huntington Park Afterschool Program |
| 2 | PS-Huntington Park Senior Program |
| 3 | AD-Fair Housing Foundation |
| 4 | PF-Façade Improvement Program |
| 5 | AH – Affordable Housing |
| 6 | AD-CDBG Administration |
| 7 | <u>PF- Keller Park Improvement</u> |

Table 55 – Project Information

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

The City of Huntington Park plans to use their HUD funds towards activities that mitigate obstacles and prioritize goals to address underserved needs. Community needs were identified through the City's Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and public outreach as reported in the 2025-2030 Con Plan. Public service programs such as the After School Program that provides needed community services such as homework assistance and educational activities to LMI families and the Senior Program for residents aged 55 or older are essential in breaking the poverty barriers in the City. HUD and its program participants are required affirmatively further the purposes of the Fair Housing Act, so funding towards Fair Housing is planned. To address



the economic development needs of the City, the Façade Improvement program will provide grant funding for businesses towards their storefront with the requirements to create or retain jobs for low-income residents.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

| | | |
|----------|--|--|
| 1 | Project Name | City of Huntington Park After School Program |
| | Target Area | Citywide |
| | Goals Supported | Provide Needed Community Services to LMI Persons |
| | Needs Addressed | Enhance the availability of community services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$40,862 |
| | Description | This program provides a safe place for low/income youth clientele to participate in physical activities, homework assistance, and various activities such as arts, science, and health to minimize juvenile delinquency, child obesity, and promote health and well-being. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2026 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Approximately 120 total youth clients will be served. |
| | Location Description | City Parks: Robert Keller Park - 6550 Miles Ave. Huntington Park, CA 90255 Freedom Park - 3801 E 61st St, Huntington Park, CA 90255 Salt Lake - 3401 E. Florence Ave. Huntington Park, CA 90255 |
| 2 | Planned Activities | Provide physical activities, homework assistance, and various activities such as arts, science, and health for 80 Huntington Park residents. HUD Matrix Code: 05D – Youth Services National Objective: LMC |
| | Project Name | City of Huntington Park Senior Program |
| | Target Area | Citywide |
| | Goals Supported | Support Agencies that Assist Special Needs Pop. |
| | Needs Addressed | Support high quality public services |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$40,862 |

| | | |
|----------|--|---|
| | Description | The program assists persons aged 55 or older through free educational workshops, nutrition, physical activity, and financial health. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2026 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Provide educational workshops, nutrition, physical activity, and financial health to 120 unduplicated seniors aged 55 or older. |
| | Location Description | Huntington Park Community Center 6925 E. Florence Ave. |
| | Planned Activities | The program promotes the benefit of a healthy lifestyle among older adults 55 years or older through educational workshop, physical activities, and other recreation-based events. HUD Matrix Code: 03A – Senior Center National Objective: LMC |
| 3 | Project Name | Fair Housing Foundation |
| | Target Area | Citywide |
| | Goals Supported | Planning and Community Development |
| | Needs Addressed | Fair Housing |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$30,000 |
| | Description | Fair Housing services will include housing discrimination counseling and investigative services, landlord-tenant housing dispute resolution services, education, and outreach services. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2026 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 200 Huntington Park residents |
| | Location Description | Citywide |
| | Planned Activities | Provide fair housing education, counseling, and enforcement; and related housing activities to affirmatively further housing laws on behalf of the City to comply with federal regulations. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | <p>HUD Matrix Code : 21D – Fair Housing Activities (Subject to admin cap)</p> <p>National objective: LMC</p> |
| 4 | Project Name | Façade Improvement Program |
| | Target Area | Citywide |
| | Goals Supported | Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods |
| | Needs Addressed | Priority economic opportunity |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$ 0.00 358,114 |
| | Description | Façade improvement program aims for commercial revitalization by creating a pedestrian-friendly and aesthetically pleasing environment for residents, visitors, and tourists in the Pacific Blvd area. Business owners can receive a grant of up to \$35,000 for the improvements of their storefront. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2026 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | Enhance the façade of 3 commercial buildings |
| | Location Description | Pacific Blvd |
| | Planned Activities | <p>Provide assistance of up to \$35,000 for improvements to the business façade available to Huntington Park property owners.</p> <p>HUD Matrix Code: 17D – Other Improvements</p> <p>National Objective: LMC</p> |
| 5 | Project Name | Preserve Existing & Create New Affordable Housing |
| | Target Area | Citywide |
| | Goals Supported | Create New Affordable Housing |
| | Needs Addressed | Priority Affordable Housing |
| | Funding | HOME: \$7,788.16 |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| | Description | This activity will provide funding for the acquisition and rehabilitation of affordable housing for LMI Huntington Park households. |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2026 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | 1 LMI Huntington Park Household |
| | Location Description | City of Huntington Park |
| | Planned Activities | This program will provide funds to produce affordable housing opportunities for 1 Huntington Park Household |
| 6. | Project Name | CDBG Administration |
| | Target Area | Citywide |
| | Goals Supported | Planning and Community Development |
| | Needs Addressed | Program Administration |
| | Funding | CDBG: \$75,000 |
| | Description | <p>This program provides for the overall development, coordination, and monitoring of the CDBG program, HUD communication, and public participation. It will cover the salary and wages of local staff as well as professional fees for consultants to assist with the administration of HOME and CDBG programs.</p> <p>HUD Matrix Code : 21A – General Program Administration</p> <p>National objective: LMC</p> |
| | Target Date | 6/30/2026 |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | N/A |
| | Location Description | Citywide |
| | Planned Activities | The activity will reimburse the City of salary and wages of employees administering the CDBG |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | | <p>programs. Funds may also be used to pay for professional services.</p> <p>HUD Matrix Code: 21A General Administration</p> <p>National Objective: LMC</p> |
| 7 | Project Name | <u>Keller Park Improvement</u> |
| | Target Area | <u>Citywide</u> |
| | Goals Supported | <u>Improve Public Facility</u> |
| | Needs Addressed | <u>Priority Infrastructure needs</u> |
| | Funding | <u>\$358,114</u> |
| | Description | <u>Improvements at Keller Park, such as the installation of new playground equipment and a rubber surface. Remodeling of existing restrooms and new benches in existing shelters.</u> |
| | Target Date | <u>09/07/2026</u> |
| | Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities | <u>n/a</u> |
| | Location Description | <u>Keller Park – located between City Hall and the Police Department buildings.</u> |
| | Planned Activities | <u>Public Infrastructure Improvement</u> |

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 Huntington Park utilizes CDBG and HOME funds for projects and programs operated Citywide, ensuring access for all residents. However, most CDBG-funded facility projects are targeted in census tracts and block groups where at least 51% of the residents are identified as being low-to moderate income, satisfying program requirements and ensuring strategic allocation of funds. Low- to moderate-income households and individuals, on average, are more likely to experience housing discrimination and face more barriers to securing safe and decent affordable housing. Huntington Park prioritizes providing services to special needs and LMI populations through its goals and projects based on need identified in the 2025-2030 Con Plan.

Geographic Distribution

| Target Area | Percentage of Funds |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| City of Huntington Park | 100% |

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically.

There are no specific geographic target areas in the City and all public service programs funded with CDBG will be available Citywide to eligible persons. The City will also allocate CDBG funds for public facilities and public infrastructure projects located in eligible low- and moderate-income areas. Finally, HOME funds are allocated to housing projects located Citywide.

Discussion

The City will provide CDBG funding to both income eligible residents and income eligible block groups. Through the HOME program, the City will provide financial assistance to income eligible residents and our participants. As previously mentioned, the City does not intend to target services and housing assistance to particular block groups or census tracts within the jurisdiction but rather offer services and public improvements to all residents, ensuring free access and maximizing effectiveness.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

This section focuses on affordable housing and the City's goals for attainment. Residents are having a challenging time finding affordable housing. Especially those with lower or moderate incomes. Rent has risen 20%, from 2009 to 2020, and this number is projected to be higher in recent years. Housing is limited, specifically for larger families of low income. A lot of people are spending more than they can manage, and about 48% of residents are spending 35% of their gross income on housing.

To aid with affordable housing, the City is using a mix of funding. Local programs, federal support, and money from the state are being used toward affordable housing and preserving the aging housing. The City is looking for opportunities to utilize its Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program (PLHA) and HOME American Rescue Plan Program (HOME-ARP) to expand affordable housing in the City. The City is working with local groups such as nonprofits, community leaders, and housing developers to further strategize affordable housing. The goal is to help residents in need. The City is making strides in making housing affordable, fair, and more available.

| One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported | |
|---|-----|
| Homeless | 0 |
| Non-Homeless | 320 |
| Special-Needs | 240 |
| Total | 560 |

Table 57 - 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 | 10 |
| Rehab of Existing Units | 10 |
| Acquisition of Existing Units | 0 |
| Total | 20 |

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City's residents can access rental assistance through the Housing Assistance Voucher, formerly known as Section 8. The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) manages the program. There are a total of 476 HCV participants who reside in the City of Huntington Park. At this time, a family cannot be added to the LACDA's HCV Program waiting list for traditional or special-purpose vouchers without a referral. The LACDA's HCV Program continually accepts referrals from a Coordinated Entry System (CES) and/or other partnering agencies. The City does not own or operate public housing units.

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

LACDA has strategized updates to public housing and Housing Choice Voucher Programs. These updates include:

- Expansion of Waiting List Jurisdictions.
- Online Annual Reexaminations
- Transitional Aged Youth (TAY) Preference
- Additions to Lease Agreements for transparency purposes between the agency and tenants
- Enhance the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program.
- Small Area Fair Market Rents (SAFMRs)
- LACDA's Five-Year Agency Plan includes the following priorities:
- Expand housing opportunities for vulnerable populations, including chronically homeless individuals and transition-aged youth.
- Reposition the public housing portfolio through RAD strategies for long-term stability.
- Increase the number of housing units with accessibility features to meet growing demand.
- Implement programs focused on improving employability, education, and financial literacy for residents.
- Supportive services for residents
- Maintain compliance with fair housing laws and promote inclusive practices to ensure all eligible individuals have equitable access to housing programs.

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

The City of Huntington Park will provide outreach to the community to inform them of the First-

Time Homebuyer Program, and any other homebuyer initiatives as applicable.

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

Not applicable, LACDA is designated as a High Performing PHA.

Discussion

None

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

Introduction

The City works with local social service providers to help people experiencing homelessness, including those with special needs. While the City does not run its own shelters or programs, partnerships connect people to the services they need. In 2022, SPA 7 reported 4,781 homeless people, that number increased to 6,511 in 2024, a 36% jump.

For the City specifically, a total of 136 homeless people were counted in 2024, which is an increase from the 79 homeless people counted in 2023, the 2023 PIT data show 79 homeless people who were all unsheltered. Data available for SPA 7, which includes the City, reveals 6,551 homeless people. Out of the total, there were 2,882 who are chronically homeless, which accounts for 44% of the total population. Only 325 of them are sheltered, and 2,557 remain unsheltered. Individual households not in family units make up most of the homeless population at 5,482 (94%) of 5,806 total households. Most of the households are unsheltered at 4,588 (84%) and only 894 (16.3%) are sheltered. Out of those who are unsheltered, 4,086 are adults 25+, and 502 are between the ages of 18-24. Of those sheltered, 766 are adults 25+, 126 are between 18-24, and 2 are under 18. The 2 unaccompanied minors under the age of 18 were both sheltered.

There are a total of 324 family households with at least 1 child under the age of 18. Out of these family households, 217 of them are headed by an adult and 107 are headed by a transitional age youth. Other subpopulations of the homeless population in SPA 7 are veterans and unaccompanied youth. Veterans consist of 5% of the total population, 295 and 294 are individual households, and 1 is a family household. The City's homeless population fluctuates throughout the year. Homeless populations are currently declining in the City. City efforts focus on partnerships and expanding housing opportunities.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including reaching out to homeless people (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The City of Huntington Park does not directly manage a homeless prevention program but collaborates with local organizations like the Salvation Army Southeast Community. The Salvation Army Southeast Community has provided a referral service and transportation to the Salvation Army Shelter located in the City of Bell. The Bell Shelter evaluates the individual needs of each homeless person including case management, supportive and transitional housing, individual or group counseling, drug and alcohol programs, job search and many other much needed services.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City addresses the needs of the homeless and other persons who need shelter by taking part

in programs operated by public agencies. Even though there are no emergency shelters located in Huntington Park, a regional shelter is located just adjacent to the City of Bell. The Bell Shelter offers programs that include case management, substance abuse rehabilitation, counseling, on-site health care and medical referrals, computer and job training search programs, veterans' reintegration programs, and life skills classes. Adult educational and ESL classes are offered as well through the LA Unified School District (LAUSD). The County of Los Angeles Department of Mental Health provides services through various agencies throughout the County.

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 City refers individuals in need to one of the nearby shelters or programs administered by homeless service agencies. For example, The Salvation Army will continue to provide transportation assistance to those individuals who wish to proceed to the Bell regional shelter or any other shelters in neighboring communities. Resources may also include supportive housing, transitional housing, and unique programs geared towards a specific need. Connecting residents with the tools to succeed can help prevent homelessness.

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

A 55-room motel was converted into 24 apartments known as the Mosaic Gardens at Huntington Park. Apartments serve as a home for limited – income families and transition age youth ages 18-24 receiving services from the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (LACDMH).

Concord Huntington Park features 162 affordable units for seniors, acquired in late 2022 by Redwood Housing for major renovations and sustainability indicatives. These apartments are supported by a project-based Section 8 Husing Assistance Payment (HAP) contract that covers 95% of the apartments.

These strides in affordable housing for various populations highlight a proactive approach for housing needs, specifically through supportive housing for vulnerable populations. These efforts reflect a commitment to a more inclusive and resilient community and highlight the prioritization

of the unique needs within the City.

Discussion

Efforts to address the necessities of the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, the City focuses on the development of rational and effective programming, which consist all of: partnerships with service providers capable of leveraging other funding, the ability to create or secure affordable housing, perform homeless case management, and engage with the homeless through a street outreach component to connect them to available services. The City's overall objective is to expand on current homeless programs and activities with a larger emphasis on special needs populations and large families.

The City aims to offer a wide range of fair housing services to ensure equal housing opportunities for its residents. Individuals or families who are homeless and those at risk of homelessness will have the opportunity to get supportive services, treatments, public resources, and support groups through the Salvation Army. Those in lower- and moderate-income households who overpay for housing are more likely to be at risk of becoming homeless upon loss of employment. Huntington Park will continue to collaborate with the Los Angeles County Housing Authority to provide Section 8 rental assistance to homeless individuals and families, and those at risk of becoming homeless.

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

Introduction:

Based on the community needs assessment conducted with residents and stakeholders, affordable housing development was identified as a high priority focus in the City. In the past, the City has provided HOME funding support for affordable housing initiatives, but demand continues to outpace supply. Many of the City's low-income residents struggle with housing affordability as the cost of living continues to rise while wages remain stagnant.

The City continues to face barriers in meeting its affordable housing needs due to the rising cost of construction and limited land suitable for development. Many potential parcels in residential zones are small and owned by various owners. This limits the ability to acquire suitable-sized land for large-scale projects. High construction costs also make it economically unfeasible to build affordable housing. Developers rely on loans and grants to fund construction. But with the excessive cost of construction, the revenue a building is expected to produce will be cut which makes development seem unattractive.

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

To ease the development of affordable housing, the City is working to update zoning regulations to allow for higher-density infill development, lot consolidation, and encourage the redevelopment of older and underutilized structures. Affordable housing developers will also see reduced development fees to lower the cost of construction.

Discussion:

Huntington Park faces challenges in producing and preserving affordable housing due to limited land and high construction costs. This trend is reflective in the broader trends in Los Angeles County and statewide with high population densities and limited land availability. The City's long-term efforts to address these barriers is through amending its zoning ordinance to allow for flexibility in affordable housing development. Huntington Park recognizes that addressing affordable housing challenges requires not only increasing the supply of affordable housing but also addressing issues of poverty.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City is planning to invest its CDBG and HOME resources to address the most urgent needs of its underserved residents and reduce the City's rate of poverty. The AAP proposes activities that meet the priority needs described in the Con Plan. To meet its goals for community development, CDBG funds will be allocated towards public service, public improvement, and economic development activities that will benefit low-to-moderate-income households.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

The City has the following actions to address the needs of underserved residents:

- Continued support of essential programs such as the Afterschool and Senior Program to assist with at risk youth and senior special needs population
- Continued support of programs that enhance economic opportunities such as the commercial façade improvement program.
- Fund public facilities and infrastructure improvement projects.
- Continued support of programs that promote access to fair housing.
- Address housing deficiencies and for the development of affordable housing units for extremely low- and low-income households.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing.

The City has the following actions to foster and maintain affordable housing:

- The City's HOME funds will be set aside to support future acquisition of properties to provide affordable housing.
- Address the substandard housing stock in the City with the HOME funded Home Repair Program and Cal Home funded Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program. These programs will help ensure that low-income homeowners have access to safe homes that meet all health and safety standards.
- Increase homeownership rate by leveraging Cal Home funds for a First-Time Homebuyer Program to down payment loan assistance.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards.

The prevention of childhood lead poisoning and the protection of residents are emphasized in the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X). The City ensures that lead prevention is integrated as part of the City's Home Repair Program.

During the application process, every applicant is provided with English or Spanish Pamphlets

highlighting the dangers of lead and asbestos poisoning. For homes built before 1978, lead and asbestos testing is conducted through Barr and Clark. These reports are provided to homeowners and become a part of the scope of work for homeowners. Contractors for the home must address all deteriorated lead paint and asbestos in the home and provide a certificate of clearance.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

The City of Huntington Park's strategy to reduce the number of poverty-level families revolves around creating new and affordable housing, promoting homeless services for at-risk populations, and providing public and social services.

Based on the identified needs from the Con Plan, the City will allocate available CDBG resources to support the public service program to benefit low-to-moderate-income residents. The CDBG entitlement funds have a maximum cap of 15% to provide public service programs that promote the well-being of residents.

The City will also expand its partnerships with local service providers, housing developers, and the private sector to provide affordable housing, case management services, and community programs.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure.

The Community Development Department is highly collaborative between code enforcement, planning, building and safety, and grants divisions. Strong City departments serve as anchors in the administration of HUD grant programs. While the grants division is mainly responsible for administering HUD funds and ensuring compliance with federal regulations, open communication between the divisions is necessary to ensure the success of activities. For example, the grants division collaborates with the code enforcement and planning division to administer its Home Repair Program to ensure that all health and safety standards are met. For affordable housing development, success relies heavily on checking in with planning and building and safety to ensure that the permitting and construction process is streamlined.

Additionally, the Community Development Department collaborates with non-profit agencies, advocacy groups, developers, and neighborhood organizations. The City encourages agencies to participate in its annual Request for Proposal to apply for funding for programs that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income residents. Housing programs and services are regularly promoted through public notices, workshops, meetings, and digital platforms by the department.

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

service agencies.

The City's Community Development Department maintains collaboration between local service providers, City departments, and regional agencies to address community and housing needs. Over the years, the City has collaborated with the Huntington Park Police, Parks and Recreation Department, and Public Works Department to coordinate the delivery of housing, social services, and public facilities improvement. Non-profit service providers like Inner City Visions, the Salvation Army, and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority are the City's partners in addressing homeless needs. The City does not own public housing and HCV for Huntington Park residents are administered by LACDA. The City recognizes that coordination between all partners is instrumental in addressing the most urgent community needs.

Discussion:

The City of Huntington Park's priority goal is to help its most vulnerable and underserved residents. By fostering partnerships with City Departments, non-profit agencies, and housing developers, the City aims to improve the quality of life, reduce homelessness, provide quality social services, and address housing affordability. While lack of funding is the common trend amongst service providers, the City will look for other states, federal, and private funding to close this funding gap such as the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) and Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program (PLHA) funds. The City will use its HUD allocation to provide social services, improve public infrastructure, create economic opportunities, and find ways to expand affordable housing.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed
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
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
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.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgently need activities

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
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:
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:
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:
4. 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(I)(2)(vii)).

5. 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)).
6. 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 people on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Data Source Name Community Needs Survey |
| | List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City of Huntington Park |
| | Provide a brief summary of the data set. <p>The Community Needs Survey consisted of 23 questions related to the demographics and priority needs for the City. Below are the top priority answers received: Housing, Public Services, Homeless Needs, Public Facility Improvements Economic Development, Fair Housing Services and Broadband. The City received 289 responses to the survey. The survey distribution was Citywide and was distributed digitally, via flyers to schools, community organizations and additional programs throughout the City of Huntington Park.</p> |
| | What was the purpose for developing this data set? <p>The purpose of the Community Needs Survey is to gather input from residents identifying and prioritizing local needs. This will help the City set the goals for the program.</p> |
| | Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. October 1 - November 30 2024 |
| | Briefly describe the methodology for data collection. <p>During the preparation of the Con Plan, both English and Spanish Community Needs Surveys were administered through the online survey tool, Survey Monkey. Participants were asked to participate in the survey by accessing a link or QR Code. For those who did not have access to Wi-Fi or Internet, flyers were distributed to residents using City Programs (Utility Bills, Monthly Mailers, Monthly Newsletters). A paper form of the survey was made available at the City Planning Counter, Senior Center, Schools, Parks, and Community Centers. The survey was promoted on the City website, through Social Media, and at City events.</p> |
| | Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. <p>A total of 289 residents participated in the survey. of the 289 respondents, 123 were homeowners, 151 were renters, 14 declared "Other".</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Of the 289 respondents, the overwhelming majority were Hispanic, 89%, which reflects the City's predominantly Hispanic population; White was next at 6%, Asian, Black and American Indian all had 2 respondents and this equates to 0.7%. 18 respondents decided not to state race or ethnicity.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Administrative Data Sets</p> |
| | <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>City of Huntington Park</p> |
| | <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The following data sets were used to analyze housing conditions, demographics, and social conditions within the City of Huntington Park: American Community Survey, Decennial Census, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), Los Angeles County Homeless Point in Time Count (PIT), Community Reinvestment act, Brown University's Index of Dissimilarity, and Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA).</p> |
| | <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>American Community Survey (ACS) 2016 - 2020 five-year estimate and 2022 one-year data were used to gather demographic and housing insights. The 2000, 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census Data was used for population information. CHAS Data on housing needs of the Low Income and Moderate-Income households. The Los Angeles County PIT provided data on the number of homeless people in Huntington Park. The Index of Dissimilarity was used to measure segregation. Finally, the HMDA Data on lending was analyzed for the Con Plan.</p> |
| | <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data sets were analyzed and concentrated on the City of Huntington Park. This covers the various ethnic populations within the City.</p> |
| | <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>October 1 - November 30 2024</p> |
| | <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p> |



