

Neighborhood Revitalization • Street Paving and Drainage • Sewer & Water Line Improvements • Sidewalk Improvements • Neighborhood Facilities • Homeless Facilities
Housing Activities • Housing Rehabilitation • Multi-Family Development • Homeless Activities • Shelter for the Homeless and Homeless Prevention • Public Services • Subsidized Child Care • Anti-Poverty Services • Senior Services • Services for the Disabled • Job Training

Neighborhood Revitalization



Housing Activities



Homeless Activities



Public Services

2011-2016 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Housing and Community Development Division

525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfl.net/housing



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Orange County Mayor Teresa Jacobs

Orange County Board of County Commissioners

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District 4	Jamiel McWhorter
District 5	Maureen S. Kersmarki
District 6	Barbara F. Burns
Mayor's At Large Representative	Thomas M. Shoriak

2011-2016 Consolidated Plan Staff

Mitchell Glasser,	Manager
Frantz Dutes,	Assistant Manager
Nancy Sharifi,	Program Manager
Mary Hall,	Senior Planning Development Assistant
Pat Redman,	Senior Planning Development Assistant
Larry Davis,	Project Coordinator

Housing and Community Development Division

525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfl.net/housing



HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

MISSION



The Mission of the Housing and Community Development Division is to create and maintain a viable urban community by providing affordable housing opportunities, neighborhood improvements, human services and expanded economic opportunities principally for low and moderate-income residents of Orange County.

Housing and Community Development Division

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Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 838-9929
www.ocfl.net/housing



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Five Year Consolidated Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Section I. Executive Summary

Include the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance.

Over the years, Orange County has developed a sound partnership with the federal government to address the needs of low to moderate income persons in Orange County utilizing federal formula grant programs. These programs are integrated in a Consolidated Planning process which includes the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program. These programs are administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Orange County has received formula grant entitlement programs for housing and community development activities since the late 1970s and has participated in the Consolidated Planning process since the 1990s. The statutes that mandate the formula grant programs under the Consolidated Planning process require that grantees meet all submission and reporting requirements, including the submission of a Five Year Consolidated Plan and an Annual Action Plan. In Fiscal Year 2010-2011, Orange County obtained a HUD approved one year extension to submit a new Five Year Strategic Plan. The 2011-2016 Five Year Consolidated Plan replaces the extended 2005-2010 Five Year Consolidated Plan, and will cover the fiscal years beginning October 1, 2011 until September 30, 2016. The Plan provides a new direction and focus for housing and community development programs in Orange County over the next five years.

In accordance with the Consolidated Planning process, Orange County published its new Action Plan for 2011-2012 concurrently with the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan. The 2011-2012 Action Plan is a strategic blueprint of specific housing and community development objectives and activities to be implemented with Orange County's annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, ESG, and other federal funding. As in previous plans, all of the programs and activities are designed to assist low to moderate income persons.

Orange County's Five Year Consolidated Plan was prepared by the Orange County Housing and Community Development's Planning and Development Section in

consultation with citizens and community groups; focus groups; public and private agencies, including the local Continuum of Care, that assist and/or advocate on behalf of the homeless; nonprofit public service organizations; State and local/metropolitan government entities; the municipality administering HOPWA, and local public housing agencies. The Plan combines the mission of the Division of Housing and Community Development with HUD's policies and priorities.

The Consolidated Plan has three (3) statutory objectives established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development:

**Providing decent and affordable housing,
Creating a suitable living environment, and
Expanding economic opportunities.**

Orange County aims to achieve the statutory objectives of the Consolidated Plan, through the following five year goals and objectives:

Goal #1: Work in collaboration with local governments, other County departments, nonprofit organizations and housing industry partners to stabilize low to moderate income communities through redevelopment, infill and affordable housing initiatives

Objectives to Achieve Goal #1:

- 1.1. Increase homeownership opportunities for low to moderate income households through financial incentives
- 1.2. Increase access to affordable housing units for sale to low to moderate income families
- 1.3. Increase the availability of affordable rental housing units for very low to low income households
- 1.4. Support the preservation of affordable housing stock through housing rehabilitation, weatherization and accessibility programs to enable low income homeowners to remain in their homes
- 1.5. Support the efforts of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) seeking to develop affordable rental housing projects
- 1.6. Assist households at risk of homelessness to remain in their homes
- 1.7. Support housing redevelopment initiatives including infill housing and mixed-use affordable housing
- 1.8. Increase the availability of affordable housing for the elderly, frail elderly and disabled

Goal #2: Utilize capital projects, affordable housing and public services as a platform to improve the quality of life of low to moderate income residents

Objectives to Achieve Goal #2:

- 2.1 Improve the safety and livability of low to moderate income neighborhoods through infrastructure improvements and sustainability initiatives
- 2.2 Increase access to quality public facilities
- 2.3 Revitalize distressed neighborhoods through acquisition, rehabilitation and disposition of foreclosed homes
- 2.4 Revitalize distressed neighborhoods through demolition of dilapidated and vacant structures that are not suitable for rehabilitation
- 2.5 Expand neighborhood connectivity through streets and sidewalk improvements
- 2.6 Support public services benefiting low income persons, especially those addressing elderly, youth, disabled and homeless individuals
- 2.7 Support services related to job creation, training and placement
- 2.8 Promoting energy conservation in all housing and capital improvement projects
- 2.9 Continue working with local municipalities through inter-local agreements and in the implementation of housing and community development initiatives in low to moderate income neighborhoods
- 2.10 Support fair housing choice and enforcement
- 2.11 Address housing needs and service needs of homeless, and at risk populations, including outreach/ assessment, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing for homeless and chronically homeless persons
- 2.12 Revitalize distressed neighborhoods through acquisition, rehabilitation and rental of foreclosed housing
- 2.13 Continue to address crime and safety concerns through our working collaboration with Code Enforcement by redeveloping or eliminating blighted properties
- 2.14 Assist in efforts to provide homeownership education and counseling for low to moderate- income households

Goal #3: Expand job opportunities for low to moderate income residents through capital projects, affordable housing and economic development activities

Objectives to Achieve Goal #3:

- 3.1 Expand opportunities for job creation and retention
- 3.2 Collaborate with local economic development initiatives to empower low to moderate income households with entrepreneurial and economic opportunities
- 3.3 Expand coordination and implementation of Section 3 goals to expand job opportunities for local low to moderate income residents
- 3.4 Assist in redevelopment efforts in distressed neighborhoods through infrastructure, façade improvements and rehabilitation with emphasis on job opportunities for low to moderate income residents

Outcomes:

The 2011-2016 Five Year Consolidated Plan also outlines the outcomes that Orange County intends to initiate or complete in accordance with the specific objectives prescribed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. According to HUD, outcomes must be categorized as:

- Outcomes that provide new or improved availability/accessibility
- Outcomes that provide affordability or sustainability of decent housing
- Outcomes to provide a suitable living environment, and
- Outcomes to expand economic opportunities

Table 1 (HUD Table 2C, page 9) presents a summary of the Housing and Community Development Objectives that Orange County plans to implement with federal resources.

Table 1 (HUD 2-C): Consolidated Plan Summary of Specific Housing and Community Development Objectives

Five Year Consolidated Plan Goal #1 : Work in collaboration with local government, County departments, nonprofit organizations and housing industry partners to stabilize low to moderate income communities through redevelopment, infill and affordable housing initiatives.				
Objectives	Sources of Funds*	Performance Indicators	Expected Five Years	HUD Outcome/ Objective
Statutory Objective #1: Providing decent affordable housing.				
1.1. Increase affordable homeownership for low to moderate income households through financial incentives to purchase homes	CDBG HOME NSP SHIP	Number of Individuals	500	Decent Housing/ Affordability
1.2. Increase access to affordable housing units for sale through acquisition and rehabilitation of foreclosed homes	CDBG NSP	Number of Units	100	Decent Housing/ Accessibility and Availability
1.3 Increase the availability of affordable rental housing units for very low to low income households	HOME NSP SHIP	Number of Units	500	Decent Housing/ Accessibility and Availability
1.4 Support the preservation of affordable housing stock through housing rehabilitation, weatherization and accessibility programs to enable low income homeowners to remain in their homes	CDBG HOME NSP	Number of Units	400	Decent Housing/ Affordability

* Sources of funds may include non-federal resources such as SHIP, Orange County's Citizens Review Panel (CRP), funding from general revenue sources, and other state and local resources.

Continuation - Table 1 (HUD 2-C): Consolidated Plan Summary of Specific Housing and Community Development Objectives

Objectives	Sources of Funds*	Performance Indicators	Expected Five Years	HUD Outcome/ Objective
1.5 Support the efforts of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) seeking to undertake affordable rental housing projects	HOME	Number of Units	200	Decent Housing/ Affordability
1.6 Assist households at risk of homelessness to remain in their homes	CDBG ESG	Number of Individuals	300	Decent Housing/ Affordability
1.7 Support affordable housing redevelopment initiatives including infill housing and mix-use affordable housing	CDBG HOME NSP	Number of Units	50	Decent Housing/ Sustainability
1.8 Increase the availability of affordable housing for the elderly, frail elderly and disabled	CDBG HOME NSP	Number of Units	150	Decent Housing/ Affordability

* Sources of funds may include non-federal resources such as SHIP, Orange County's Citizens Review Panel (CRP), funding from general revenue sources, other state and local resources.

Continuation - Table 1 (HUD 2-C): Consolidated Plan Summary of Specific Housing and Community Development Objectives

Five Year Consolidated Plan Goal #2: Utilize capital projects, affordable housing and public services as a platform to improve the quality of life of low and moderate income residents.					
Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	HUD Outcome/ Objective	
Statutory Objective #2: Creating a Suitable Living Environment					
2.1. Improve the safety and livability of low to moderate income communities through infrastructure improvements	CDBG HOME NSP	Number of Individuals	10,000	Suitable Living Environment/ Sustainability	
2.2. Increase access to quality public facilities	CDBG	Number of Public facilities	5	Suitable Living Environment/ Accessibility	
2.3. Revitalize distressed neighborhoods through acquisition, rehabilitation and disposition of foreclosed homes	CDBG NSP	Number of Homes	100	Suitable Living Environment/ Sustainability	

* Sources of funds may include non-federal resources such as SHIP, Orange County's Citizens Review Panel (CRP), funding from general revenue sources, other state and local resources.

Continuation - Table 1 (HUD 2-C): Consolidated Plan Summary of Specific Housing and Community Development Objectives

Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	HUD Outcome/ Objective
2.4. Revitalize distressed neighborhoods through demolition of dilapidated and vacant structures not suitable for rehabilitation	CDBG NSP	Number of Homes/ Structures	30	Suitable Living Environment/ Sustainability
2.5. Expand neighborhood connectivity through streets and sidewalk improvements	CDBG	Number of individuals	5,000	Suitable Living Environment/ Accessibility Suitable Living Environment/ Sustainability
2.6 Support public services benefiting low income persons, especially those addressing elderly, youth, disabled and homeless individuals	CDBG	Number of individuals	15,000	Suitable Living Environment/ Availability and Accessibility
2.7 Support public services related to job training and placement	CDBG	Number of Individuals	500	Suitable Living Environment/ Availability and Accessibility

* Sources of funds may include non-federal resources such as SHIP, Orange County's Citizens Review Panel (CRP), funding from general revenue sources, other state and local resources.

Continuation - Table 1 (HUD 2-C): Consolidated Plan Summary of Specific Housing and Community Development Objectives

Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	HUD Outcome/ Objective
2.8 Promote energy conservation in all housing and capital improvement projects	CDBG HOME NSP	Number of Units	500	Suitable Living Environment/ Affordability
2.9. Continue working with municipalities through inter-local agreements and in the implementation of housing and community development initiatives in low to moderate income neighborhoods	CDBG HOME ESG NSP	Number of Individuals	1,000	Suitable Living Environment/ Sustainability
2.10 Support fair housing choice and enforcement	All federal grants	Number of individuals (Assisted with complaints or training)	75	Suitable Living Environment/ Availability and Accessibility
2.11 Address housing needs and service needs of homeless, and at risk populations, including outreach/ assessment, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing for homeless and chronically homeless persons	CDBG ESG	Number of individuals	2,500	Suitable Living Environment/ Availability and Accessibility

* Sources of funds may include non-federal resources such as SHIP, Orange County's Citizens Review Panel (CRP), funding from general revenue sources, other state and local resources.

Continuation - Table 1 (HUD 2-C): Consolidated Plan Summary of Specific Housing and Community Development Objectives

Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Expected Number Five Years	HUD Outcome/ Objective
2.12 Revitalize distressed neighborhoods through acquisition, rehabilitation and rental of foreclosed housing	HOME NSP	Units of Housing	300	Suitable Living Environment/ Affordability
2.13 Continue to address crime and safety concerns through our working collaboration with Code Enforcement by redeveloping or eliminating blighted properties	CDBG NSP	Units of Housing	50	Suitable Living Environment/ Sustainability
2.14 Assist in efforts to provide homeownership education and counseling to low to moderate income households	SHIP	Individuals assisted	500	Suitable Living Environment/ Availability and Accessibility

** Sources of funds may include non-federal resources such as SHIP, Orange County's Citizens Review Panel (CRP), funding from general revenue sources, other state and local resources.*

Continuation - Table 1 (HUD 2-C): Consolidated Plan Summary of Specific Housing and Community Development Objectives

Five Year Consolidated Plan Goal #3: Expand job opportunities for low to moderate income residents through capital projects, affordable housing and economic development activities.				
Objectives and Strategies	Sources of Funds*	Performance Indicators	Expected	HUD Outcome/ Objective
Statutory Objective #3: Expand economic opportunities				
3.1. Expand opportunities for job creation and retention	CDBG NSP	Number of jobs created or retained	300	Economic Opportunity/ Accessibility
3.2 Collaborate with local economic development initiatives to empower low to moderate income persons with entrepreneurial and economic opportunities	CDBG NSP	Number of businesses	10	Economic Opportunity/ Accessibility
3.3 Expand coordination and implementation of Section 3 goals to expand job opportunities for local low income residents	All federal grants	Number of jobs created or retained	100	Economic Opportunity/ Accessibility
3.4 Assist in redevelopment efforts in distressed neighborhoods through infrastructure, façade improvements and rehabilitation with emphasis on job opportunities for low to moderate income residents	CDBG HOME NSP	Number of individuals	50	Economic Opportunity/ Affordability

* Sources of funds may include non-federal resources such as SHIP, Orange County's Citizens Review Panel (CRP), funding from general revenue sources, other state and local resources.

Past Performance

The Orange County Consolidated Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) is an annual review of the County's performance under its Five Year Consolidated Plan. It is submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) at the end of each fiscal year. The CAPER focuses on housing and community development goals established in the Consolidated Plan. It is a means of self evaluation that examines the accomplishments of the previous fiscal year, in an effort to chart progress made annually towards the five year goals established in the Consolidated Plan. The 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan was unusual in that it was extended for an additional year to September 30, 2011. Accordingly, the CAPER submitted to HUD following the 2010-2011 fiscal year end, will mark the completion of the previous Consolidated Planning period that began October 1, 2005. Going forward, the new Five Year Consolidated Plan for the period October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016 is scheduled for submission to HUD on or before August 15, 2011.

During the past six years, the Division has utilized Consolidated Plan resources and strategies to address housing and community needs that affect very low-, low-, and moderate-income Orange County residents. CDBG, HOME, state and local funding have been used for housing activities that included housing repairs for elderly and disabled persons, down payment assistance, acquisition for affordable housing development, and other activities. Orange County continued to set aside approximately fifteen percent (15%) of its CDBG funding for public services. CDBG funding was used to meet such public service needs as services for seniors and disabled persons, mental health services for the homeless; mental health counseling for low-income and homeless students, after school care for homeless children, and subsidized childcare among other services. Most public service activities conducted under the current Consolidated Plan have generally met or exceeded established goals.

Throughout the implementation of the previous Consolidated Plan, Orange County administered each activity, reviewing progress and performance through agency site monitoring visits and the use of the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Orange County requires monthly programmatic reports from funded agencies that include year-to-date progress, client/programmatic data and financial information. By the end of the 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan period (and the extended period to September 2011), Orange County would have invested over \$5 million in CDBG funds to address the public service needs of primarily low-income individuals, serving over 4,481 low income households in Orange County.

Capital improvement projects utilize most of the funding received for community development activities under CDBG, however, many physical needs remain to be addressed in the community. Over the years, CDBG has contributed to the revitalization of low-income neighborhoods through a range of infrastructure improvements including street paving, sidewalks, water and sewer improvements, parks, and neighborhood facilities. The proposed infrastructure activities for FY 2011-2012 include multi-year projects that are currently in progress. Projects that will be implemented in the upcoming fiscal year include the Men's Service Center at the Coalition for the Homeless, and the Holden Heights Phase II infrastructure improvements (a multi-year project).

The County has also adopted a Contingency Plan for CDBG capital improvement projects. Projects under the Contingency Plan meet CDBG eligibility requirements, have been approved by the Board of County Commissioners through the Annual Action Plan, but are included as a separate category in the CDBG budget. Contingency Projects are funded from residual CDBG funds from previous years or in the event that a project is unable to proceed in a timely fashion. The Harbor House Safety fence and Security Gate project is approved under this contingency. This agency provides assistance to victims of domestic violence.

In addition to traditional community development concerns, Orange County has had to respond to financial instability in the housing market, foreclosures, evictions and related factors that can have long lasting, adverse effects. When Orange County's 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan priorities were initially established, Central Florida's economy was thriving. The economy was primarily fueled by a robust housing market. However, in 2007, two years after the start of the consolidated planning period, Orange County began to feel the effects of a serious economic downturn. Like other jurisdictions in the region, Orange County began experiencing an unprecedented increase in mortgage foreclosure filings. These occurred at the rate of 11,351 in 2007, 26,131 in 2008, 31,308 in 2009, and 17,921 filed in 2010. Since then, Orange County has continued to struggle with a high rate of foreclosures and related difficulties, a problem that remains across local communities, even as the housing markets in other communities begin to show signs of recovery.

Challenges experienced with the housing market and their effect on the economy confirm the linkage between this sector and the rest of the economy. These conditions have triggered higher unemployment and poverty rates in the Central Florida region. Florida's economic boom was primarily a result of a prosperous housing construction and real estate industry. The Census Bureau's American Community Survey shows Florida's poverty rate is now almost fifteen percent, slightly higher than the rest of the nation.

As a result of this economic shift, some priority needs identified in the Orange County 2005-2010 Five-Year Consolidated Plan were not fulfilled or were moved to a lesser priority. For example, as part of the planned Community Development strategies, the construction of new recreation or public facilities became a lower priority. Instead, infrastructure improvements within low income communities, particularly projects that helped in the creation or retention of jobs, took precedence. Among the planned housing strategies, the development of affordable housing (new construction), either for sale or rent, was put on hold due to the widespread incidence of foreclosed, vacant and abandoned housing inventories across the Central Florida region.

Despite the housing market crisis, affordable housing continues to be an important goal for Orange County. Many families are still not able to afford current rental rates or the payments associated with owning a home due to limited financial resources, credit issues, and other related factors. Orange County has continued its assistance to very low- and low-income families through homeless prevention financial assistance, tenant based rental assistance and housing rehabilitation activities from combined federal and local funding sources. The County has also provided eligible households with homeownership assistance.

Orange County receives HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) funds to support housing activities such as tenant based rental assistance and down payment

assistance. The program also encourages partnerships with Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), private developers and housing non-profit organizations. In the past, Orange County's downpayment program was mainly funded by the State Housing Initiative Program (SHIP). Due to funding cuts, the County expects to continue its downpayment program utilizing HOME funds.

Homebuyer Education is critical to ensuring successful homeownership. Accordingly, successful completion of a homebuyers' education program has been a prerequisite to receive downpayment assistance funds to purchase a home. Orange County continues to sponsor Homebuyer Education programs. From 2005-2010, approximately 1,500 individuals participated in homebuyers' education programs sponsored by Orange County.

As in past years, homelessness remains a high priority need in the 2011-2012 Action Plan. Among federal, state and local funds accessed and directly administered by the County's Housing and Community Development Division for community development needs, the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) funding has remained a dedicated source of funding for homeless needs. Due to increased demand for assistance for homeless-related issues in recent years, Orange County has used some CDBG public service funds to leverage homeless efforts. In FY 2010-2011, the County allocated ESG funding totaling \$270,749. ESG funds have assisted an average of 750 homeless individuals each fiscal year. Orange County has been allocated a total of \$269,768 for ESG funded activities in 2011-2012.

In addition to ESG and CDBG assistance, Orange County's homeless population also benefits from funding under the Shelter Plus Care (S+C) program. This program provides subsidized rental housing assistance to homeless persons with disabilities. It consists of housing placement and supportive services. In the past, the Homeless Services Network (HSN) helped to coordinate the care component of the program in collaboration with agencies within the Central Florida's Continuum of Care. More recently, HSN has been coordinating all aspects of the program, including case management and full delivery of services. The County continues to work on issues affecting the homeless in general and its subpopulations with special needs.

In 2009, Orange County received funds under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), as part of the national economic recovery strategy to stimulate the economy. These funds required three amendments to the 2008-2009 Action Plan. The first amendment added the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) established under HERA, to the 2008-2009 Action Plan. This added the amount of \$27.9 million. The amendment was approved by the Orange County Board of County Commissioners on November 18, 2008 and the grant agreement was executed by HUD on March, 9, 2009. The purpose of the program is to revitalize neighborhoods impacted by high foreclosure rates.

The second amendment to the 2008-2009 Action Plan added the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing program established under ARRA. The Amendment was approved by the Orange County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) on May 13, 2009 and by HUD on July 20, 2009. HPRP funding in the amount of \$2,253,982 is being utilized to provide financial assistance and services to families at risk of homelessness or who have recently become homeless as a result of the current economic crisis. As of May 2011, the program is in its final stage.

A third amendment to the 2008-2009 Action Plan was made to include the Community Development Block Grant Recovery (CDBG-R) application under ARRA in the amount of \$1,650,606. The amendment was approved by the Board of County Commissioners on June 2, 2009 and by HUD on July 22, 2009. The purpose of CDBG-R is to stabilize low income neighborhoods and create jobs. Two projects under CDBG-R were implemented: The Pine Castle Sidewalks and Drainage Improvements Project and the Orange County Community Centers Energy Efficient Improvements. The NSP-3 Program allocation of \$11,551,158 required an amendment to the 2010-2011 Action Plan. This amendment was approved by the BCC on February 15, 2011 and by the Department of Housing and Urban Development on March 10, 2011. We are pleased to report that Orange County has implemented the NSP 1, HPRP and CDBG-R Programs in an efficient and responsible manner. Funding has been expended in an expeditious manner, and projects have been completed by the due date.

Additional information about all of the above stimulus programs can be found at www.federalreporting.gov. Orange County residents and other interested parties, can also access the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER), a detailed report on our past performance for the CDBG, ESG and HOME programs, on the Housing and Community Development Division's website at: www.ocfl.net/housing.

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Section II. Strategic Plan

Specify the length of Consolidated Plan period. Include the Mission.

The new Orange County Consolidated Plan covers a period of five years beginning October 1, 2011 and ending September 30, 2016. It describes a complete spectrum of housing and community development activities that Orange County plans to implement during this period. Activities will be funded by such programs as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and other programs that will assist in achieving HUD's goals to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities within Orange County. Activities will benefit low to moderate-income Orange County residents and special needs populations.

The Five Year Consolidated Plan is the County's long term strategic plan and the Action Plan is the operational plan and official application to HUD for CDBG, HOME, and ESG entitlement funds. The Department of Housing and Urban Development designates funds to Orange County and other jurisdictions under its entitlement programs based on a formula allocation that considers population, income and other demographics. The Orange County Housing and Community Development Division implements, administers and ensures compliance with the federal entitlement funds covered under the Consolidated Plan. The Housing and Community Development Division was also assigned responsibility for the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) established under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA) and NSP-3, funded by HERA, ARRA and the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.

Mission

The mission of the Housing and Community Development Division is to create and maintain a viable urban community by providing affordable housing opportunities, neighborhood improvements, human services and expanded opportunities principally for low and moderate income residents of Orange County.

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Section III. General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.
2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)). Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

1. Geographic Areas:

Orange County government serves a variety of communities. The county is comprised of 12 cities and encompasses an area of approximately 1,000 square miles. Orange County Housing and Community Development will invest resources throughout Orange County, focusing funding in areas in which a minimum of 51 percent or more of the population has an annual income that is less than 80 percent of the Median Household Income according to HUD income guidelines. To determine qualifying areas, Orange County will analyze census data tabulations made available by HUD. Orange County will direct funds into CDBG eligible areas for capital improvement projects, affordable housing and public service activities. These areas must demonstrate a need that is consistent with the priority needs identified in our Consolidated Plan.

The rationale is to provide projects and services to areas with the most need based on extensive research and analysis of statistical data over the next five years. In addition to this approach some programs will remain county wide, such as housing rehabilitation, eligible public service activities and weatherization programs. Other projects may also be funded outside of the designated areas based on consistency with the Consolidated Plan, need and funding availability.

Minority Concentrations

Orange County minority population concentrations are defined as census tracts in which the racial minority population exceeds the Caucasian population by 50 percent plus 1 additional minority person. The County's Caucasian population is the majority race and is the base population for determining areas of minority concentration.

Orange County's minority population concentrations, which may include a portion of a census tract located within the City of Orlando or another jurisdiction within Orange County, are listed below:

CT 104	CT 105	CT 106	CT 120	CT 122.02
CT 115	CT 116	CT 117.01	CT 121.01	CT 123.03
CT 117.02	CT 118	CT 119.01	CT 122.01	CT 123.04
CT 123.05	CT123.06	CT 123.07	CT 124.01	CT 124.02
CT 124.03	CT 132.00	CT 134.03	CT 134.04	CT 135.03
CT 135.04	CT 142.00	CT 143.02	CT 145.01	CT 145.02
CT 146.01	CT 146.01	CT 146.04	CT 146.05	CT 146.06

CT 147.01	CT 148.05	CT 149.03	CT 149.04	CT 150.01
CT 151.06	CT 154.01	CT 155.02	CT 159.01	CT 167.09
CT 167.13	CT 168.02	CT 168.03	CT 168.05	CT 169.02
CT 169.03	CT 169.04	CT 169.05	CT 170.01	CT 170.08
CT 170.11	CT 176.00			

2. Basis for allocating investments geographically within the County and the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.

Orange County will allocate investments based on priority needs (objectives) criteria outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Projects and activities will benefit low to moderate income areas with the highest need or low to moderate income residents. Each project will be evaluated for eligibility. Project selection is also based on priority need, availability of funds and score assigned by a review Committee.

To determine the Consolidated Plan priority needs, Community Development staff conducted eight (8) focus group sessions with stakeholders, facilitated meetings with community and neighborhood organizations, representatives of local governments, non-profit providers; and conducted a county wide needs assessment survey. Consolidated Plan projects and activities to be implemented over the next five years will contribute to the comprehensive development of low to moderate income areas and/or will directly benefit low to moderate income residents by providing for safe and decent housing, economic opportunities and improvements to the physical environment of designated areas. Orange County will utilize funds to low and moderate income areas with the greatest need. For Fiscal Year 2011-2012, forty nine percent (49%) of the allocation has been designated for capital improvement projects (public facilities), fifteen percent (15%) for public services and sixteen percent (16%) for housing activities to be implemented county wide.

3. Obstacles to meeting underserved needs

In today’s environment, the major obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the economic crisis. The current economic crisis is characterized by dramatic losses in assets, especially in the area of housing. Housing has traditionally been considered the most important asset for working families and to some, a means to build wealth. Like many areas nationwide, Orange County has experienced a decline of the housing market, which has contributed to decreased property tax revenues, a slowdown of the construction industry, reductions in local government assistance and lack of funding for many social service programs. Many experts agree that high unemployment and foreclosure rates are prime reasons for the region’s declining housing values.

To offset some of these challenges, Orange County will continue to utilize federal funds under the Consolidated Plan to provide a range of public services and community improvements. Some of the activities that will address the needs of underserved populations include homeless prevention efforts. ESG funds will be used to provide emergency assistance, including financial assistance for utility and rent arrears for at risk individuals and households.

Today’s economic challenges pose a great risk to working families, but an even greater risk to vulnerable populations, such as the elderly. Orange County will address the needs of low income elderly households by continuing to support

organizations that serve low income seniors including home-delivered meals and minor housing rehabilitation services. As in the past, the County will continue to address the special housing needs of the elderly through affordable rental projects and tenant based rental assistance.

Low income senior populations, especially minority seniors, are considered vulnerable because traditionally they have been left out of the economic mainstream. An economic study by the Institute on Assets and Social Policy (IASP) found that ninety percent (91%) of both African American and Hispanic seniors face financial vulnerability; they do not have sufficient economic security to sustain themselves through their projected lives. The study also concluded that high housing expenses put six in ten African-American and Hispanic seniors' budgets at risk. Fair housing education and outreach are also part of the strategies that the County plans to implement to address the discriminatory barriers that exists in housing, and those impeding fair housing choice.

Typically, the educational level of a family has an impact on the family's economic security. During the economic crisis, however, this has not held true for many middle income households that traditionally were not considered at risk, such as individuals educated and trained as professionals, and individuals with long term employment histories. Many middle income families in Orange County have lost their homes due to foreclosure, unemployment or underemployment, or are now facing that prospect. In the Orlando MSA; the median income has decreased from \$60,900 in 2010 to \$57,400 in 2011, and the poverty rate had risen to fourteen percent (14%) by mid-2011. To address the needs of low income households undergoing a financial crisis, CDBG public service funds will be used to continue assist with the intensive case management needed to conduct financial crisis intervention programs that will provide families with crisis counseling and financial assistance. ESG funding will also provide funding for homeless prevention services for households who are at risk of homelessness.

Despite the housing market crisis, the rental housing market remains stable. Unaffordable rents remain another obstacle for extremely low, very low and low income households. Many former homeowners have become renters as a result of foreclosures, a fact that has impacted the rental market in terms of available units and rental rates.

To address the rental needs of very low income seniors and persons with disabilities, Orange County plans to continue administering rent subsidies through the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance program using HOME funds. Orange County plans to use this program to serve approximately 200 elderly or disabled citizens per year.

As Orange County continues to deal with the housing market crisis caused by unprecedented foreclosure rates, regulators are proposing rules that will disqualify many potential homebuyers from purchasing a home. Under the proposed rule, borrowers who cannot afford a twenty percent (20%) down payment and who are unable to obtain financing through a government backed loan such as FHA, will be expected to pay a premium for a loan in the private market. Currently, an average first time homebuyer finances about ninety six percent (96%) of a mortgage. If the legislation passes, the wait for homeownership will be much longer for low to moderate income families.

Homeownership is vital to the wealth and stability of a community. Orange County plans to continue to offer access to homeownership opportunities for low to moderate income persons through financial incentives, while also helping to stabilize our housing market.

Another underserved population in Orange County includes persons with disabilities. Housing affordability and accessibility is a significant problem for this group. Physical barriers also help contribute to the limited supply of adequate housing for this particular group. Orange County's rehabilitation programs will help address the need for adequate accessible housing for persons with physical disabilities. Additionally, Orange County will continue to collaborate with service providers to assist persons with chronic disabilities with self sufficiency skills, job training and placement.

Section IV. Managing the Process

1. *Lead Agency. Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.*
2. *Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.*
3. *Describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons.*

1. Lead Agency

Orange County's Housing and Community Development Division is the lead entity overseeing development of the Consolidated Plan. The Division is made up of a Planning and Development Section, an Administration Section, a Fiscal Section, a Housing Rehabilitation Section, a Capital Improvements Section and a Housing Development Section. The Division operates under the Orange County Department of Community and Environmental Services. Orange County Government is administered by the Board of County Commissioners (BCC), the entity responsible for approval of the Consolidated Plan.

Housing and Community Development is the Division also charged with administration and oversight of programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. The division works with community partners that share common goals to ensure that benefits reach citizens in need of assistance. The Consolidated Planning process is therefore, a collaborative process with community stakeholders, nonprofit agencies, advocacy groups, neighborhood groups and other government entities. To gather information about the needs and concerns of citizens, stakeholders, the county follows guidelines set out in its Citizens Participation Plan.

2. The Process

The Orange County Consolidated Planning period for the 2011-2016 Five Year Plan officially began on February 13, 2011. A Public Notice was published in the Orlando Sentinel on February 13, 2011, announcing the availability of federal funding under the Orange County 2011-2012 Action Plan and the proposed goals for the 2011-2016 Five Year Consolidated Plan. Anticipated funding will cover the fiscal year period beginning October 1, 2011 until September 30, 2012.

In an effort to solicit applications and identify projects and activities, a Request for Applications (RFA) was published on February 16, 2011 under the CDBG and ESG programs. Eligible nonprofit organizations were encouraged to submit project proposals by March 21, 2011 at 5:00 pm. Staff from the Housing and Community Development Division reviewed the applications and made recommendations for funding to the Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB). The board is comprised of members of each County Commission district and an appointed member (at large) by the Mayor of Orange County. Once a consensus was reached,

the recommendations of staff and the CDAB were included in the "draft" plan and made available for public comment during a thirty day period.

The public comment period, for both the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan and the 2011-2012 Action Plan, began June 15, 2011 and ended July 15, 2011.

The Action Plan includes required certifications, public comments, and a discussion of federal, state, and local funding sources. Both the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan and the 2011-2012 Action Plan were made available to the public at the following locations:

Orange County Housing and Community Development
525 E. South Street
Orlando, FL 32801

Orlando Public Library (Downtown Branch)
Planning and Local Government Section
101 E. Central Ave.
Orlando, FL 32801

The plans were also made available for public review on the Orange County Division of Housing and Community Development's web page at: www.ocfl.net/housing.

The final versions of these plans were presented to the Orange County Board of County Commissioners on August 2, 2011 for approval. The plans were then submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development by the August 15, 2011 deadline.

3. Consultation

During the planning period of the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan, and the 2010-2011 Action Plan, the Orange County Housing and Community Development Division conducted a series of focus group meetings to obtain input from neighborhoods, social service agencies, fair housing agencies, special groups, community advocates, other county departments, and surrounding jurisdictions. This collaborative strategy consisted of presenting 6-8 general questions about the particular topic of the focus group to allow an open discussion among focus group participants.

Another tool utilized to meet consultation requirements of the Consolidated Planning process was the development of a Community Development survey. This survey was distributed through neighborhood community centers in targeted communities, neighborhood meetings, local public administration students, other county departments, and at public meetings.

Each year, the County holds a series of public hearings with the Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) to discuss the progress, strategies and outcomes of the programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. The CDAB also entertained presentations on April 11 and April 13, 2011, from each agency, citizen or neighborhood group requesting funding for projects under grant programs. Project applications also provided additional information that was helpful in preparing the needs assessment section of the Consolidated Plan.

Section V. Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

- 1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.*
- 2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.*
- 3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.*
- 4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.*

1. Citizen Participation Process:

As required, Orange County has an approved Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) in place. The current CPP was approved by the Board of County Commissioners on August 3, 2010. The plan meets the Department of Housing and Urban Development's requirements and guidelines for citizen participation, by addressing the following: citizen participation in plan development, public access to information, anti-displacement, publication of the Consolidated Plan, public hearings, notice of hearings, access to meetings, comments from citizens, substantial amendments, performance reports, availability to the public, access to records, technical assistance, complaints, and opportunity to comment on any proposed amendments. The County did not receive any comments from the public concerning the Citizen Participation Plan prior to its approval and acceptance by the Board of County Commissioners and by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

During the development of the Orange County Consolidated Plan for 2011-2016, the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for 2011-2016, and the Action Plan for 2011-2012, public outreach to residents was conducted based on the county's established citizen participation process.

2. Summary of Citizens Comments:

Citizens Comments and Orange County's Response to Citizens Comments are included in Appendix 2.

3. Summary of Efforts to Broaden Citizen Participation:

Actions taken to broaden Citizen Participation included the following:

Public Notices

A public notice was published in the Orlando Sentinel, a local newspaper of general circulation on February 13, 2011 (See Appendix 3) providing information on anticipated funding under the CDBG, ESG and HOME programs. The notice also announced a Technical Assistance session on March 9, 2011 at 9:30 a.m., at the Board of County Commissioners Chambers, located at 201 S. Rosalind Ave, Orlando, Florida. to discuss the anticipated funding and the grant process. It would also provide opportunity for questions and discussion, and solicit project suggestions and proposals from organizations, service providers and other parties for funding in the 2011-2012 grant year.

A second Public Notice to inform citizens of the development of the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan, the 2011-2012 Action Plan, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for 2011-2016 was published in the Orlando Sentinel, (a newspaper of general circulation) on June 12, 2011 . This Public Notice was also published in El Sentinel (a Spanish newspaper of general circulation) on June 12, 2011 (copy included in Appendix 3). The public notice announced the date and time of the Public Hearing scheduled for June 15, 2011 at 6:00 p.m., to receive comments on the plans, and also announced the thirty (30) day period of availability of these plans for public review and comment, from June 15, 2011 to July 15, 2011. The notice encouraged all interested parties to participate and give their comments and input on the proposed plans being developed. Citizens were advised that comments should be submitted in writing to the Manager of the Housing and Community Development Division, and would receive a written response and be included in the Comments section of the final approved version of each plan.

The Public Notice (referenced above) informed citizens of the development of the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan, the 2011-2012 Action Plan, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for 2011-2016. The notice also informed the public about the public hearing and thirty (30) day period of availability of these plans for public review and comment was posted on the Orange County website: www.ocfl.net/housing, from June 15, 2011 to July 15, 2011 – Following approval on August 2, 2011 by the Orange County Board of County Commissioners, the final versions of these plans were made available on the website. The Citizen Participation Plan has been available on the website since its approval on August 3, 2010.

The following actions were taken in compliance with the Citizen Participation Plan:

- The Public Notice (referenced above) was posted at the main office of the Housing and Community Development Division, located at 525 E. South Street, Orlando, FL from June 15, 2011 to July 15, 2011.
- The Public Notice (referenced above) was emailed and/or provided to our service provider mailing lists (CEO's & programmatic staff) for posting/dissemination of information to disabled persons, minorities, non-English language speakers, and homeless and at risk persons.
- The Public Notice (referenced above) was posted at Orange County Neighborhood Centers for Families and/or other facilities located in and/or serving citizens of predominantly low and moderate income areas of the county.
- The Public Notice (referenced above) was made available to the Homeless Services Network (agency administering the local Continuum of Care) for distribution through its monthly newsletter and/or announcement at its monthly meeting to member agencies serving the homeless, homeless advocates and other interested parties.

Public Hearing

The Community Development Advisory Board conducted a public hearing on June 15, 2011. The hearing provided an opportunity for citizens to comment on the proposed 2011-2012 Action Plan and the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan.

Public Involvement

The Orange County Housing and Community Development Division obtained considerable public participation in the development of the 2011-2016 Five Year Consolidated Plan, the 2011-2012 Action Plan, and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for 2011-2016. Public input was obtained by the following means:

Community Surveys

A community development needs assessment survey was conducted during February and March 2010 at eleven (11) Orange County Neighborhood Centers for Families serving mainly low and moderate income communities. Survey forms were also made available to the public at local government offices, through public service organizations and at community meetings. In addition, the survey form was posted on the Orange County website. Survey results were considered in prioritizing community development needs. (Please refer to Appendix 6).

Focus Groups

Focus group sessions were conducted during 2010 and 2011 with individuals, local subject matter experts, representatives of community and neighborhood organizations, representatives of local governments and non-profit service providers. The sessions provided the opportunity for individuals to collaborate and identify priority needs for the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan and the 2011-2012 Action Plan. These focus groups sessions were held at the Orange County Administration Building as follows:

- Anti-Poverty and Job Creation, 2/15/10, 9:30 – 11:00
- Special Needs and Public Services, 2/16/10, 1:30 -3:00
- Homeless Prevention, 2/17/10, 9:30 – 11:00
- Public Facilities and Infrastructure, 2/18/10, 1:30-3:00
- Affordable Housing, 2/23/10, 10:00-3:00
- Neighborhood Revitalization, 2/24/10, 9:30 – 11:30

In addition, the following joint sessions were held:

- Local Participating Jurisdictions, 3/15/11. 10:00-11:30 at Orange County Administration Building
- Orlando/Orange County Homelessness Session, 3/24/11, 10:00-11:30 at Heart of Florida United Way, Orlando, FL
- Fair Housing Focus Group, 4/28/2011. 10:00-11:30 at the Orlando Housing Authority, Orlando, FL

Results of these sessions contributed to the identification and prioritization of affordable housing, fair housing, homeless and other community development needs.

Availability of Plans to the Public

Copies of the entire proposed 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan, the 2011-2012 Action Plan and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for 2011-2016 were made available to the public for review from June 15, 2011 to July 15, 2011 at the following locations:

Orange County Housing and Community Development
525 E. South St.
Orlando, FL 32801

Orange County Public Library
101 E. Central Blvd.
Orlando, FL 32801

Information about the Plans were also available at Orange County Neighborhood Centers for Families and/or other facilities various - located in or serving Low/Mod Income Areas.

Technical Assistance

Orange County is committed to providing technical assistance to all interested individuals or agencies. Technical assistance does not guarantee receipt of grant funds. Throughout the consolidated planning period, the Orange County Housing and Community Development Division has provided one-on-one and group technical assistance sessions to parties seeking information concerning establishment of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO), housing rehabilitation, capital improvement projects (including multi-year projects) and other public improvements.

Additionally, Orange County conducted a Technical Assistance session on March 9, 2011 at 9:30 a.m. This session was held at the Board of County Commissioners Chambers, which is centrally located at 201 S. Rosalind Ave, Orlando, FL. The purpose of the session was to discuss details of anticipated funding, explain the grant process, provide opportunity for questions and discussion, and to solicit project suggestions from organizations, service providers, and other parties that may be interested in submitting project proposals for the 2011-2012 grant year.

Other Citizen Participation Requirements: Substantial Amendments to the Consolidated Plan

Orange County will consider the following changes to be substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan, and the Annual Action Plan, and subject to the citizen participation process, in accordance with its Citizen Participation Plan. A substantial change is defined as one of the following occurrences:

- A change that adds a new activity,
- A change that cancels an activity that involves more than 25% of the fiscal year's funding allocation,
- A change in the project location to one beyond the original census tract and block group,
- A change in the scope of an activity as it relates to basic eligibility, or changes in purpose/stated objectives of an activity,
- A change in the allocation priorities or change in method of distribution of funds.

Orange County will publish a notice advertising the availability of the proposed substantial amendment for a thirty (30) day public review and comment period. The public notice will encourage all interested parties to participate and solicit their comments and input on the proposed substantial amendment.

4. Explanation of comments not accepted:

Not Applicable

Section VI. Institutional Structure

1. *Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.*
2. *Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.*
3. *Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of housing agency, relationship regarding hiring, contracting and procurement; provision of services funded by the jurisdiction; review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development, demolition or disposition of public housing developments.*

1. Institutional Structure:

The Orange County Housing and Community Development Division will continue to use qualified, experienced staff to perform a number of its activities, such as owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, down payment assistance and Tenant Based Rental Assistance. Successful partnerships have been established through the years with local municipalities, homeless service providers, public and private entities, public institutions, volunteer organizations, other local governments and non-profit organizations.

Collaborative efforts with various entities in the community will allow Orange County to utilize and leverage its federal funds more efficiently to achieve the goals identified in the Five Year Plan. The Housing and Community Development Division also recognizes that experienced service providers are knowledgeable in their area of expertise and qualified and equipped to serve citizens needing eligible public services funded with federal dollars. For these reasons, the county finds it helpful to continue to seek and maintain successful partnerships with local public, private, and nonprofit agencies that share the same commitment to community development and service. To enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies, the County will also continue to collaborate with the following organizations, Boards and groups that contribute to the development and implementation of the goals of the Five Year Plan:

Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) - The CDAB serves as a liaison between the Board of County Commissioners, the Housing and Community Development Division, and Orange County residents. Orange County Commissioners in coordination with the County's Membership Review Committee appoint a member from each of six (6) county districts giving priority consideration to persons residing in low and moderate income neighborhoods. In addition, the Mayor of Orange County appoints one at-large member.

Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB)— The Orange County Affordable Housing Advisory Committee, which was created in 1992, meets every other month to review existing and proposed policies and procedures, ordinances, land development regulations, affordable housing incentives, and programs that influence the

affordability of housing. The AHAC members are volunteer housing professionals and advocates with experience and actively participate in the field of affordable housing.

Homeless Services Network (HSN) -The County has worked closely with the Homeless Services Network since its inception, to partner with homeless service providers, and to fund the needs of the homeless. A representative of the Division attends monthly HSN meetings to monitor homelessness trends and foster collaboration among service providers.

Orange County's Planning Division—The Housing and Community Development Division works closely with this division on activities related to community planning and affordable housing, such as the Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Orange County Neighborhood Preservation and Revitalization Division—The Housing and Community Development Division works closely with this division on activities related to neighborhood revitalization.

The Orlando Housing Authority and the Winter Park Housing Authority—The Division collaborates with both independent public corporations, which share the mission of maintaining and developing affordable housing for low-income and moderate-income residents.

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)-Under the HOME program, the County encourages private, nonprofit organizations to apply for certification as a CHDO. A minimum of 15 percent of the County's annual HOME allocation is set aside for use by CHDOs in the development of affordable housing. Orange County works with a number of local CHDO's to assist them, for example in identifying and obtaining funding to achieve stated goals.

2. Strengths and gaps in the delivery system:

The existing institutional structure for implementation of Consolidated Plan activities has generally been a successful mix of public, private and non-profit partnerships that has resulted in many program accomplishments. Services successfully provided in the past included: subsidized child care for working low income families, home delivered meals for the elderly, tutoring and after school assistance for youth, housing rehabilitation for low income families, job training, assistance for the disabled, self-sufficiency training and case management, public facilities and capital improvements in low income areas, infill housing development, multi-family rental housing development and shelter and support services for homeless persons.

Additionally, the Housing and Community Development Division partnered with non-profit agencies, homeless service providers, contractors and developers to accomplish the following results during fiscal years 2005-2011:

- Assist in the development of 517 affordable rental units
- Administered 1,180 Housing Choice Vouchers annually
- Down payment assistance to 809 families to purchase affordable homes.
- Acquired 16 infill lots for housing construction and ownership by very low and low income families.
- Acquired and rehabilitated 132 homes for resale to low/moderate income families.

- Provided housing rehabilitation services to 606 homes and 168 mobile homes for very low income households.
- 4,102 homeless individuals received shelter and case management.
- 778 children received childcare, 662 received tutoring and after school care.
- 1,044 homeless persons received health care.
- 450 women with children received counseling and drug treatment.
- 950 individuals received emergency financial assistance.
- 624 disabled clients received self sufficiency skills.
- 76 homeless and disabled clients were placed in permanent housing and received support services.

The projects and activities completed during the previous Five Year Plan confirm that the county can continue to build community relationships to accomplish goals identified in the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan. Strengths in the delivery system include:

- Ongoing citizen representation through the Community Development Advisory Board
- Strong partnerships with nonprofit organizations
- Strong accountability and transparency
- Experienced staff
- Collaborations with other County departments, Housing Authorities and jurisdictions

Since the last five year plan was developed, however, there have been new developments that have adversely affected the economy, citizens, and our community partners. Job losses in particular have resulted in increased demand for services such as emergency rental assistance, job training and placement, and affordable health care.

Gaps exist in the service delivery system, despite progress made in previous years, which may limit the County's ability to address the most urgent needs. These gaps include:

- Sustainability of current housing and community development programs in the midst of congressional budget cuts to entitlement programs
- Need to identify and develop capacity of new non-profit organizations and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs)
- Access additional grants or funds to address gaps in services to homeless populations
- Changes in population demographics create new emerging needs such as supportive housing for elderly and persons with disabilities, affordable units for an increasing lower income population, and transitional housing for homeless, especially homeless families
- Access private capital to invest or leverage funds for redevelopment
- A unified vision and plan to address homelessness must be agreed upon by all homeless services providers

The Housing and Community Development Division will address these gaps by:

- Strengthening partnerships with providers of services to low income persons;
- Seeking new partnerships with affordable housing providers in the public, nonprofit and private sector

- Hosting information and technical assistance workshops to increase capacity of affordable housing public service providers
- Seeking new grant funding opportunities
- Supporting a unified plan to address homelessness
- Collaborating with other County departments and local municipalities as opportunities occur

3. Strengths and gaps in the delivery system for Public Housing:

Orange County administers a Housing Choice Voucher Program, but does not own or operate any public housing. Public Housing is owned and operated by the Orlando Housing Authority (OHA) and the Winter Park Housing Authority. In addition to managing public housing units, OHA also administers a Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Winter Park Housing Authority does not administer a Housing Choice Voucher Program, but accepts vouchers. The County, OHA and Winter Park Housing Authority will continue to work together, where applicable, coordinating efforts to provide affordable rental units, educating landlords by conducting landlord briefings and providing Fair Housing and landlord-tenant information. Since the delivery system for public housing is administered by OHA and the Winter Park Housing Authority, any gaps or strengths are outlined in the Public Housing Plans of these agencies, which are also submitted to HUD.

Section VII. Monitoring (91.230)

- 1. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.*

1. Monitoring Standards and Procedures:

A. Objectives

Fiscal and programmatic responsibility, accountability, and transparency are important aspects of the federal grant allocation process. Orange County's Housing and Community Development Division maintains standards and procedures to monitor Consolidated Plan projects and activities in keeping with Section 24 CFR 91.230 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The need for careful monitoring is also explained in the Code of Federal Regulations 24 CFR 570.501(b) which clearly states that [the grantee/grant recipient] is responsible for "ensuring that CDBG funds are used in accordance with all program requirements." The use of designated public agencies, subrecipients, or contractors does not relieve the recipient of this responsibility. The recipient is also responsible for determining the adequacy of performance under subrecipient agreements and procurement contracts, and for taking appropriate action when performance problems arise, such as the actions described in 570.910. Additional reference to monitoring is included in Subpart J of 24 CFR Part 85 "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments," which applies to CDBG funding. It states that: "Grantees are responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of grant and subgrant-supported activities to assure compliance with applicable Federal requirements, and achievement of performance goals. Grantee monitoring must cover each program, function, or activity."

Orange County takes steps to make its subrecipients and the general public aware of its monitoring standards and procedures aimed at ensuring on-going and long-term compliance. The County's monitoring standards and procedures are designed to ensure that grant recipients comply with the regulations pertaining to their administrative, financial and programmatic operations, and that they attain intended performance levels as scheduled and budgeted. As a grantee, Orange County is itself subject to federal, local and county monitoring standards and procedures.

In Orange County, grant recipients are monitored in accordance with regulatory requirements and receive needed technical assistance. Technical assistance is essential for the efficient and effective administration of a grant program. It is provided at the beginning of each new grant year and to new agency employees. It is also provided as needed throughout the year. The monitoring process presents an ideal opportunity for the provision of technical assistance. Each year, the Action Plan makes reference to the monitoring process. Monitoring standards and procedures are intended:

- To ensure compliance with relevant federal regulations and with the county's stated goals and objectives;
- To provide assurance to citizens and funding agencies that procedures and regulations are in place and are being utilized according to intended purpose;

- To facilitate the early detection of any deficiencies so that these can be corrected before outcomes are adversely affected;
- To promote quality performance,
- To identify the need, if any, for related technical assistance; and
- To review both financial and programmatic aspects of the funded activity.

The County will continue to monitor its housing and community development projects and activities, including, but not limited to affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, and many community development activities, including homelessness, capital improvement and public service activities. During the 2011-2016 planning period, it is anticipated that these programs will utilize HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) and other possible sources of funding. Projects and activities are monitored in accordance with the requirements of the funding source. Orange County also monitors other funding resources it administers.

B. Initiating the Monitoring Process

In Orange County, monitoring is an ongoing process throughout each program year, which extends from the beginning of October to the end of September of the following year. Monitoring begins with the review of all grant applications for funding early in the calendar year to determine whether they are consistent with regulations that govern the use of federal funds. The proposed projects must meet eligibility requirements before they are funded. A technical assistance session with prospective subrecipients takes place early in the process. In this way, subrecipients are made aware, before the allocation of funds, that such funding comes with a requirement for them to follow program regulations.

All projects that are eligible and qualify for funding are included in the Action Plan for the upcoming year. Preparation of the Action Plan initiates the monitoring process since activity inputs, processes, and outcomes are determined and stated in this plan. When completed, the Action Plan is presented to the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) for review and approval. The Action Plan then becomes an important tool for planning and conducting monitoring of the year's funded activities.

Following approval of the Action Plan, the Orange County Housing and Community Development Division prepares subrecipient agreements. This marks another phase of the County's monitoring procedures. The subrecipient agreement specifies performance benchmarks and serves as an important reference document throughout the year. Both parties are able to review the details of the project, its budget and activity schedule, and the related monitoring process, as needed. Relevant regulatory requirements are indicated in an attachment to each subrecipient agreement.

C. Sub-Recipient Monitoring

During the year, the County conducts site-specific monitoring of its funded agencies and provides technical assistance. Sub-recipients are routinely advised of the importance of program compliance. Compliance involves efforts to follow the terms and conditions of funding, which are based on regulatory requirements and are identified in the grant contract/agreement. They are urged to try to meet their project/activity performance benchmarks, reporting, record keeping, and other related requirements, as evidence of satisfactory performance. They are also advised that their performance and commitment to compliance will be considered when they

apply for funding in future years. The success of grant recipient activities contributes to the county's goals and objectives as identified in the Consolidated Plan.

After ensuring that all subrecipients are aware of the monitoring aspect of the funding program, the Housing and Community Development Division then implements the formal monitoring process for subrecipients and funded activities for the grant year. This process consists of desk monitoring, annual reviews, site visits, and contact by various means, including meetings, correspondence, telephone and e-mail contact. By performing desk reviews on an ongoing basis, the Division is able to keep track of program goals and the draw down rate of individual grants. To facilitate this review, subrecipients must submit a monthly programmatic report pertaining to clients served, together with their financial reimbursement requests. Each request must be supported by appropriate documentation that is reviewed and verified by Division staff. The Division maintains contact with subrecipients throughout the program year, and will meet one-on-one with subrecipients as often as is necessary to resolve issues or recurring problems. In addition to direct technical assistance provided as needed, the division also offers group technical assistance.

To supplement routine desk monitoring procedures, the County's Division conducts formal annual performance reviews of subrecipients of the CDBG, ESG, and HOME programs. These reviews are an important part of the monitoring process. A written notice is sent to the subrecipient (senior representative) at least two weeks prior to the review, advising of the upcoming monitoring visit. This site visit involves a comprehensive review of appropriate records and procedures to determine whether the sub-recipient is meeting the terms of the contract agreement. Staff will examine whether there is compliance with the timeline of the agreement, the rate at which funds are being expended, whether adequate documentation is being maintained to confirm client eligibility and delivery of service, and the continued eligibility of the activity.

This phase of the monitoring process also includes monitoring for adherence to regulations related to Davis-Bacon, environmental regulations, fair housing, and Uniform Relocation Act compliance requirements, where appropriate. Subrecipients are also required to provide their most recent annual external audit reports in compliance with OMB Circular A-133, and to provide copies of current insurance coverage. On completion of the site monitoring review, the Division sends a letter and report to the senior representative of the agency, typically within thirty days, explaining the results of the review and requesting corrective action, if necessary, by a specific date. If the subrecipient disagrees with the results, there is a thirty-day period during which a response can be submitted to the Division. An additional means of subrecipient monitoring is the requirement for agencies granted ESG funding to enter client data into the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This is a HUD system within the framework of the local Continuum of Care, which is administered by the Homeless Services Network. Client served reports generated under this system provide additional data and verification of levels of assistance and populations served.

D. Self-Monitoring

The Code of Federal Regulations, Section 91.230, also requires grantees to self-monitor. Orange County's Housing and Community Development Division has established procedures to self-monitor. The Division prepares schedules and sets deadlines to ensure that all required tasks and activities relating to the annual funding process are completed on time.

Monitoring efforts to address timeliness of expenditures require accurate internal and external tracking and reporting systems. Subrecipient program reports provide important input for the internal reporting system. Information from the sub-recipient's draw down request, such as expenditures to date, and also information from the narrative of the program report provide Division staff with the data needed for input into the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). This data is also used during preparation of the Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER), the annual year-end report submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) within 90 days of the end of the grant year.

Monitoring includes the review of progress towards performance goals. Orange County is able to use information drawn from monthly sub-recipient reports (on standardized forms developed by its Housing and Community Development Division) as a monthly or periodic monitoring tool to assess its own progress towards its annual goals. In addition, the County also obtains helpful information from its monitoring site visits to funded agencies. Internally, the County uses the HUD-linked IDIS system, to track the expenditure rate and the progress of project activities. The Division has its own performance measures to track activities across the entire division. These performance measures are an administrative requirement linked to the overall mission of the Division and benefit various HUD programs. The Division periodically briefs the County's senior management and the Board of County Commissioners on matters and progress related to grant administration and other major responsibilities of the Division. Performance related matters reported may include the number of homeless persons, seniors and youth assisted, the number of low-income persons becoming homeowners, the number of units rehabilitated, and the percentage of funds expended from our total CIP budget. These are some examples of the Division's self-monitoring efforts. Performance measures are also reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), which is submitted to HUD within three months of the end of each program year.

The Division of Housing and Community Development participates in meetings of the Homeless Services Network, and various other committees or agency boards, such as the Nonprofit Housing Roundtable. Active participation in these committees and boards, and subscription to various online newsletters allows staff to keep abreast of relevant issues and concerns; and compare performance, timeliness and other matters pertaining to implementation of federal and local housing and community development programs.

E. Long-Term Compliance

Some funded activities require long-term compliance efforts. Housing is one such activity. Orange County monitors and ensures that funded single-family and multi-family housing activities comply with local code requirements. Homeowner rehabilitation activities are initially monitored and inspected by the appropriate building inspector and rehabilitation inspector during the construction phase. On completion and occupancy, affordable multi-family projects (HOME Projects) under a long-term agreement are monitored annually for compliance with the terms and conditions of the agreement. During monitoring visits of multi-family projects, staff will also inspect housing units for compliance with housing quality standards. Compliance review efforts also include the examination of tenant files for income eligibility purposes and the review of rental information to confirm that tenants are still within the eligible HOME rent categories. Multifamily projects must also submit annual reports to the Division to confirm on-going compliance with program

requirements. These reports provide valuable data such as a profile of tenants, income levels, and rents charged to tenants. Compliance requirements are stipulated in each project administration agreement. Specific monitoring actions may vary depending on the nature of the project (e.g. long term compliance for some capital improvement projects) and the requirements established by the funder. Orange County remains committed to meeting compliance requirements. Failure to meet compliance requirements for federal funding can result in the reduction or loss of valuable funding, the need to repay funds, and other serious consequences.

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Section VIII. Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies

1. *Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.*
2. *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

1. Basis for assigning priorities to each category of needs:

The Orange County Housing and Community Development Division set its Consolidated Plan priority needs based on research, input obtained from a series of focus group meetings, consultation with other County Departments and jurisdictions, and a community survey. The input obtained for the development of the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan confirmed that the current social and economic environment differs greatly from the period during which the previous Consolidated Plan was developed.

Central Florida's economy was thriving in 2005 when Orange County adopted its 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan. The economy at that time was primarily fueled by a robust housing market with flourishing housing construction and real estate industries. In 2007, two years after the start of the 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan, Orange County began feeling the effects of a serious economic downturn. Like other jurisdictions in the region and across the country, the County began experiencing an unprecedented increase in mortgage foreclosure filings with 11,351 in 2007, 26,131 in 2008 and 31,308 foreclosures filed in 2009. The housing decline triggered higher unemployment and poverty rates in the Central Florida region and is considered as the primary reason for the region's sluggish economic performance. The Census Bureau's American Community Survey lists Florida's poverty rate at 14.9%, slightly higher than the rest of the nation.

As a result of this economic shift, many priority needs identified in the Orange County 2005-2010 Five Year Consolidated Plan have been re-aligned to a lesser priority for the 2011-2016 Five Year Consolidated Plan. For example, planned community development strategies, such as the construction of recreational facilities, became a lesser priority, due also in part to the fact that six additional recreational facilities were constructed locally under an agreement between the county, city and the local professional basketball team. Typically, local jurisdictions bear the cost of operating these types of facilities. Instead of recreational facilities, federal funds were used for infrastructure improvements within low income communities, particularly projects that assist in the creation or retention of jobs, will take precedence. Common concerns were raised by focus groups and organizations consulted, were related to unemployment, underemployment, and the perceived poor prospects for job creation and economic growth.

Among planned housing strategies, new construction of affordable housing, either for sale or rent, is no longer a priority due to high inventories of foreclosed, vacant and abandoned houses throughout the Central Florida region. Instead, housing redevelopment and rehabilitation have grown in importance. Homeless services and

public service needs have remained top priorities in this economic climate, but these types of activities are restricted by the limited availability of funds.

Strategies for the Five Year Consolidated Plan are also determined by critical needs identified by focus groups, and input from nonprofit organizations, representatives of low income communities, and others. There are many geographic areas throughout Orange County that meet the eligibility and demographic criteria required to benefit from federal funds; however, demographic trends are continuously changing. At this time, the Department of Housing and Urban Development is using income data based on the five-year American Community Survey data from 2005–2009, rather than the earlier 2000 Decennial Census data. For this reason, Orange County’s projects and activities under the Five Year Consolidated Plan are evaluated individually each year during completion of the Action Plan, to confirm eligibility for funding and priority status.

For FY 2011-2016, Orange County will invest its Consolidated Plan funding resources throughout Orange County rather than in individual target areas, with emphasis on priority needs. Consolidated plan projects are selected based on:

- (1) Priority of Need
- (2) Eligibility of the Activity
- (3) Availability of Funding
- (4) Project Readiness

2. Obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

There are a number of obstacles or threats to meeting underserved needs in Orange County in the next five years. These are:

- (1) Federal, state and local government budget reductions
- (2) A declining housing market coupled with a restrictive credit market
- (3) Increased demand for services due to unemployment, homelessness and rise in poverty level households

Orange County’s ability to meet underserved needs also depends on awareness of new emerging needs and our capacity (including financial resources) to address those needs in a timely manner. It is necessary to maintain open communication between the service providers and the community we serve.

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

1. *Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.*
2. *Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.*

1. Housing Units that Contain Lead-Based Paint Hazards:

The Orange County Property Appraiser's records indicate that there are currently 69,527 residential buildings in Orange County, not including the City of Orlando, which were constructed prior to 1978, are occupied by low and moderate income families, and may pose a lead paint hazard. Lead is a naturally occurring metal that has been used to make many products. Lead poisoning occurs when too much lead gets into the body. According to the EPA, this highly toxic metal that was used in products found in homes may cause a range of health effects such as behavior problems, learning disabilities and other health issues. Orange County's Environmental Health Specialist and epidemiology staff manage the program that involves childhood testing and reporting of high blood levels of lead in the local area. In addition to reporting children with high blood lead levels, they also conduct home visits for children with lead poisoning to provide education and environmental assessments. Research findings reflect that the primary sources of lead exposure for children are:

- Lead contained in residential soil
- Lead in contaminated dust
- Deteriorating surfaces with lead based paint
- Tap water
- Mini blinds
- Lead crystals, lead glazed pottery and dishes
- Toys and jewelry
- Lead contained in house paint
- Lead in some home remedies used to reduce fever in children

2. Residential Lead-based Paint Strategy:

Efforts to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and ensure compliance with 24 CFR Part 35 are ongoing. Orange County will continue to implement the existing lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction program during the 2011-2016 Five Year Consolidated Plan.

The Housing and Community Development Division administers an owner-occupied housing rehabilitation program. Staff and contractors will coordinate all activities in a manner that identifies and mitigates the presence of lead-based paint in single-family units by contracting with the Orange County Environmental Protection Division to perform the following tasks:

- Inspect and test pre-1978 constructed units for lead-based paint;
- Perform risk assessments when warranted; and
- Undertake clearance services and testing, which includes abatement, when warranted.

If any lead-based paint is determined to be present in a proposed rehabilitated home with a child under the age of six (6), staff will encourage families to undergo a blood test to determine blood lead levels. In addition, staff will notify the Orange County Health Department of any lead-based paint findings in any of its units designated for rehabilitation. Evaluation and risk assessment procedures will be implemented in cases where addresses match families receiving assistance under one of the Consolidated Plan grants. Final clearance testing will be coordinated with Orange County Environmental Protection and the State of Florida Health Department. In

addition, all housing rehabilitation program applicants will be provided with a copy of the *Protect Your Family* booklet prepared by HUD.

A. HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

1. Describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost-burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families).
2. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

1. Estimated Housing Needs by Category of Residents:

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Orange County's population is estimated at 1,145,956 residents. This number represents approximately 28 percent growth in one decade. There are approximately 1,268 persons per square mile, compared to 350.8 persons per square mile in the State of Florida. The Florida Housing Data Clearing house predicts that Orange County will reach 1.3 million people by 2020.

The population in Orange County is very diverse. The 2010 Census revealed an increase in ethnic populations, predominantly among African-Americans and Hispanics. The Hispanic or Latino population in Orange County had the highest percentage of growth and is now estimated to be 308,244 or twenty seven percent of the county's population. The African American population is now the second largest in the county with twenty one percent of the population. About fourteen percent of the population is foreign born, with approximately and 7 percent arrived between 1990 and 2000. Twenty five percent speak a language other than English.

Table 2 shows the latest population trends in Orange County, based on 2009 Census data estimates¹:

Orange County, Florida 2009 Population Estimates retrieved from <http://quickfacts.census.gov>

Table 2: Population by Race and Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity	Percent of Population
White	71.7
White Persons Non-Hispanic	48.9
African-American	20.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.5
Asian	4.7
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2
Hispanic Ethnicity	25.7
Other Race	6.0

Source: 2009 American Communities Survey, U.S. Census

Demographic and housing unit estimates based on Census Bureau’s statistical data reported a total of 487,839 households in Orange County in 2010. This figure represents a forty five percent (45%) increase in a decade. According to Census definitions, a household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. The average household size is 2.7 people. Most of the households or forty six percent (46%) are married households and twenty five percent (25%) were people living alone. Most of the other households were composed of people with no family or legal relationship related to the householder.

In 2010, the median income in the Orlando MSA was \$ 60,900; in 2011 the median income decreased to \$57,400. About fourteen percent (14%) of the population is below the poverty level and nineteen percent (19%) of children 0-17 years of age are living below poverty.

Households living in poverty are having even more difficulty paying rent or moving toward homeownership in this economic scenario. They often rely on rent subsidies or public assistance, and funds for these types of programs are in short supply. Many heads of households hold multiple jobs or live in substandard housing. This section discusses the estimated housing needs by income group and special needs, using Census data. When Census data is not available, other secondary sources (i.e. Florida Data Clearinghouse, National Low Income Housing Coalition, and the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies) are utilized to perform this type of analysis.

For the purpose of determining income eligibility for federally funded programs, the majority of HUD programs categorize low income households as: Extremely low income, Very Low Income and Low Income.

Housing needs for Extremely Low Income Families

Extremely low-income households or families are defined by HUD as those earning between 0-30 percent of the median income adjusted for family size. A one-person household making \$12,250, a two-person household making \$14,000 or a four-person household making \$17,500, is considered an extremely low income household. Persons likely to be included in this category are homeless families, disabled persons, the elderly and households that are severely cost burdened. These

households are likely to benefit from long term rental assistance, assisted housing facilities, supportive housing facilities and transitional housing. This segment of the population is the hardest to serve when it comes to housing because of the lack of funding sources to support long term affordability for this income group. Section 8 Rental Assistance is the number one housing priority for this income group. Based on 2010 U.S. Census data, an estimated 38,445 families meet the definition of extremely low income in Orange County. Of these households, 4,014 are paying between thirty to fifty percent (30-50%) of their income toward housing costs, and 24,290 households are paying fifty percent (50%) or more of their incomes toward housing costs. The maximum affordable monthly cost for housing for an Extremely Low Income Household (at 30% of the AMI) is \$431.

Housing Needs for Very Low Income Families

Very low-income households or families are defined as, earning between thirty one to fifty percent (31-50%) of the median income for the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Persons likely to be in this category include homeless families, disabled persons, the elderly, and households that are severely cost burdened. Based on 2010 census data estimates, a total of 42,959 families in Orange County are considered very low income. A one-person household making \$20,450, a two-person household making \$23,350 or a four-person household making \$29,150, is considered a very low income household. Traditionally, persons in this category include elderly, persons with disabilities, female head of households, persons working in the tourism, retail and service industry, and households that are severely cost burdened. The maximum affordable housing cost for a very low income household (at 50% of the AMI) is \$718.

Housing Needs for Low Income Families

Low-income households or families are defined as earning between fifty one to eighty percent (51-80%) of the median income, with adjustments for family size. A one-person household making \$20,450, a two-person household making \$37,350, or a four-person household making \$46,650, is considered a low income household. Approximately 75,547 households in Orange County are classified as low income according to 2010 census data. Of these households, 31,112 are paying between thirty to fifty percent (30-50%) of their income for housing, 7,056 are paying fifty percent (50%) or more. The maximum affordable monthly housing cost for a low income family (at 80% of the AMI) is \$1,148.

Housing Needs for Large Families

Large families are defined as families with five or more family members living together. Approximately 45,491 households in Orange County (11%) are made up of five (5) persons or more. Twenty nine percent (29%) of these households pay more than thirty percent (30%) of their income toward rent. These families often experience difficulty in finding suitable living arrangements. They often don't make enough annual income to purchase a house and must seek rental housing. For example, a family of five in Orange County with annual household income of \$31,500 is considered very low income. This family could afford to pay about \$787 a month for rent without being cost burdened but the current market rate for a 3-bedroom unit is \$1,237 and for a 4- bedroom unit is \$1,456. The annual income needed to afford the "fair market rent" for a 4-bedroom apartment is \$58,240.

Table 3 summarizes the maximum monthly rent that a household can afford by income category:

Table 3 : 2011 Household (HH) Income and Housing Affordability					
2011 Area Median Income (AMI) Orlando MSA - \$57,400 annually (Household of 4 Persons)			Estimated Maximum Affordable* Monthly Housing Cost by Household Income		
Extremely Low Income HH (30% AMI)	Very Low Income HH (50% AMI)	Low to Moderate Income HH (80% AMI)	Extremely Low Income HH (30% AMI)	Very Low Income HH (50% AMI)	Low to Moderate Income HH (80% AMI)
\$15,750	\$29,150	\$46,650	\$431	\$718	\$1,148
2011 Fair Market Rent for 3- Bedroom Apartment			\$1,237	\$1,237	\$1,237
Affordability Gap			-\$806	-\$518	-\$89

**Using HUD definition of affordable housing, a household's housing costs should not exceed more than 30% of the household's gross income.*

Table 3 shows that based on current fair market rents, extremely low income and very low income households have the most difficulty affording the average 3-bedroom apartment in the Orlando MSA.

Housing Needs for Elderly Households

Because Orange County has a mild climate, favorable tax rates and a relatively low cost of living, many of the nation's retirees choose to move here. The senior population (age 65 and older) is estimated at 107,439 according to the 2010 State of Florida Department of Elder Affairs (DOEA) County Specific Profiles. The senior household population (households that are headed by a person age 65 or older) in Orange County is 65,691 households or 15.8%. Of these households, almost eighty percent (80%) own their homes. Elder households often spend a significant amount of their limited income on housing. Although the federal guidelines suggest that thirty percent (30%) of income be spent on housing for renters and forty percent (40%) for homeowners, housing costs consume a high percentage of income earned by Florida's elder homeowners and tenants. When combined with the fact that elders are being asked to spend more out-of pocket to cover their health and in-home care cost, it is clear that elders are left with limited resources to meet other needs. According to the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse of the Shimberg Center for Housing Studies at the University of Florida, there are 19,928 elder households in Orange County who are cost burdened, paying more than thirty percent (30%) of income for housing for either rent or mortgage costs.

The DOEA reports that retired workers in the State of Florida receive an average of \$999 per month. Cash-poor, older persons who cannot afford to make home repairs cannot rely on any single source of government subsidies. Local home-repair services for the poor are often supported in a piecemeal and inadequate fashion by several federal, state and local funding sources. The Orange County Housing and

Community Development rehabilitation program maintains an applicant list that generally contains an average of 250 names. In a program year, approximately forty percent (40%) of those on the list will receive some type of home repair.

Affordable rental housing also is in short supply for low-income elder households in Orange County. Elders have a difficult time finding rental housing to suit their incomes and needs, which include mobility and accessibility, support services such as meals and transportation, and the placement of housing close to services and community functions. Providing community-based affordable housing allows elders to live independently and be integrated within the community.

Subsidized assisted living units for low-income seniors remain at full occupancy due to the high demand for these type of units. A study conducted by the Senior Resource Alliance in January, 2011, found that the HUD-sponsored elderly units have satisfied about twenty seven percent (27%) of the potential demand for elderly renter households earning 30 percent or less of the area median income (\$12,250 or less for 1 person) in Orange County, leaving seventy three percent (73%) of the potential demand unmet. There is virtually no supply of independent elderly units that would be affordable to elderly tenants earning thirty one to fifty percent (31-50%) of the area median income of \$12,250 to \$20,450 annually.

Housing Needs for Persons with Disabilities

An estimated 37,359 households in Orange County have at least one member with a disability, age 15 or older. There are an estimated 17,277 persons with disabilities in Orange County who are low income, 12,391 of which have a physical disability. Approximately 6,694 are owner households, 10,583 are renter households. About 10,208 disabled households live below poverty, and 2,381 in substandard housing. Approximately 8,130 receive SSI or social security income. The housing needs of this population consist of subsidized, affordable, decent and accessible housing units. Approximately 70% of households including persons with disabilities are cost burdened, paying more than 30% of their incomes toward housing.

Housing Needs for Migrant Workers

The generally accepted definition of a seasonal farm worker is an "individual whose principal employment [51 percent of time] is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been employed within the last twenty-four months." A migrant farm worker meets the same definition but "establishes for the purposes of such employment a temporary abode" (*U.S. Code*, Public Health Services Act, "Migrant Health"). Migrant non-farm workers are usually family members such as spouses or offspring, who live with the farm workers but do not engage in fieldwork. There are few reliable sources of data on farm worker demographics, economic conditions, and housing conditions in the United States. The decennial Census does not collect information on farm workers as a distinct population; however other agencies have attempted to fill in the gap. The latest official data for migrant worker's population in Orange County is based on data reported by the Migrant Health Program's "Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Enumeration Profiles Study for Florida". Migrant and seasonal farm workers (MFSW) and their family members comprise about 8,362 of Orange County's population based on 2005 estimates. This data does not contain a breakdown by race/ethnicity; however, the Farmworker Association of Florida serves mostly Hispanic, Haitian and African-American farm workers. Research shows that migrant workers are often subjected to crowded living conditions in substandard housing, due

to their low wages. A survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor also showed that about one-third of farm workers are cost-burdened, spending more than 30 percent of their wages on housing, and more than 85 percent contained children. Most of Orange County's farm worker population can be found in northwest Orange County including the City of Apopka, where they serve as labor for the ornamental plant industry, ferneries, and landscaping. The housing conditions of farm workers are in many instances deplorable and substandard, due to the income challenges that this population faces. Many migrant workers live in mobile homes. The housing needs of this population consist of affordable, decent and safe housing units.

Housing Needs for Victims of Domestic Violence

There are 130,000 victims of domestic violence in the Orlando Metropolitan Area each year but many of these incidents are not reported to authorities, according to Harbor House. Since 1977, Harbor House, a domestic violence center in Orange County, has provided services to over 20,000 women and children who were victims of domestic violence. The agency reports 8,653 incidents of domestic violence in Orange County in 2008, 9,739 in 2009. In 2009, a total of 712 women and their children were given shelter by Harbor House. The first half of 2010 showed that 40% of all homicides in Orange County were the result of domestic violence. Sixteen (16) Central Floridians' were killed as a result of domestic violence. Seven of those victims were children. Despite Orange County's dramatic population increase and rising domestic violence cases, Harbor House remains a 96-bed shelter that operates at capacity. In addition to emergency shelter and transitional housing, this organization offers other programs for prevention and emergency intervention including a 24-hour hotline (counseling assistance), outreach services, emergency cell phones for victims of domestic violence, court advocacy, community education and specialized children services. The housing needs of this population consist of short (emergency housing), medium (transitional housing) to long term (permanent) affordable, decent and safe housing units.

Housing Needs for Persons living with HIV/AIDS

Over a million Americans are now HIV positive. The State of Florida ranks second in the nation in the number of annual AIDS cases in 2006 (4,932 cases) and third in the number of cumulative AIDS cases from 1981-2006 (105,614 cumulative cases). Florida also ranks second in the nation in the number of cumulative pediatric AIDS cases (1,530 cumulative cases). Data from the Florida Department of Health indicates that by the end of 2007, Orange County had the fourth highest number of cumulative AIDS cases in the State of Florida (6,619 cumulative cases). The following are *Quick Facts*² about the Orlando Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) which includes Orange, Osceola, Lake and Seminole counties:

- Total number of reported cases in 2009 in the EMSA was 8,812.
- The City's HOPWA program assisted 1,268 households with financial assistance in 2009.
- The Ryan White Part A - Ambulatory Outpatient Care served 2690 persons with HIV.
- The 2007 American Community Survey estimates that 49.2 percent of the Orlando EMA's residents are at or below 300 percent of the 2007 Federal Poverty Level (FPL).¹⁶

² Source: CHARTS

- Nearly 18.7 percent of all adults in the Orlando EMA do not have insurance of any kind.

Public funding available to support Persons Living with AIDS/HIV (PLWA/H's) is distributed among three grant programs, including Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The City of Orlando is the grant recipient for the Orlando Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) which covers the counties of Orange, Osceola, Lake and Seminole. HOPWA funds are distributed to not-for-profit agencies throughout the EMSA and are selected through an RFA process. These agencies provide direct assistance to low income households, where the head of household is a PLWH/A, and who are at risk of homelessness. Services provided are emergency financial assistance with rent, mortgage, utilities, case management, permanent housing placement and facility based housing.

The housing needs for this category of residents consists mainly on affordable housing units, and supportive housing facilities that provide the required case management.

2. Housing Needs for Racial or Ethnic groups with disproportionately greater needs for any income category:

Recent population trends show that minorities and ethnic groups are geographically distributed all across Orange County with some areas showing higher concentrations than others. There are an estimated 728,795 Whites; 308,244 Hispanics, 238,241 African Americans, 56,581 Asians, 4,532 American Indians, and 1,266 Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders in Orange County.

A method to look at racial and ethnic group concentrations consists of identifying areas where racial and ethnic minorities make up more than 50 percent of the population. Orange County has chosen to use this approach, combining the percentage of poverty levels of these areas, in assessing the housing needs for racial and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater needs for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole.

Orange County's population is very diverse and ethnic groups are now settling throughout the County, with higher concentrations in census tracts where minority populations settled some time ago (Pine Hills area and West Orange County for African Americans; Azalea Park area and South Orlando for Hispanics). In Orange County, ethnic concentrations are mainly represented by Hispanic groups (Puerto Ricans having the largest representation among Hispanics); Caribbean/West Indies (primarily Haitians) and Asian (primarily Vietnamese).

Historically, some racial or ethnic groups have encountered a disproportionate need for housing and social services. Social issues, as a result of the lack of economic opportunities and services, challenge many neighborhoods with high poverty concentrations. The inability to fund programs and services may be a contributing factor to the growing problems (crime, high school drop out rates, drugs, etc.) associated with economically marginalized communities. According to the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (2010) Report, the areas identified on Table 4 are areas with high minority and low income concentration. This data was used to produce maps showing the areas of low-income and minority concentrations (see maps in the Appendix 5).

The distribution of household income in Orange County follows different patterns that may be analyzed by race, household size, employment status and occupation. In general, households that are affected by unemployment, as well as those with occupations that traditionally pay substantially less, are the most likely to live in distressed housing situations.

Table 4: Census Tracts with High Minority and Low Income Concentrations

Census Tract	Percent Minority Population	2010 Median Tract Income	Percent Below Poverty
175.01	55.9	40,803	26.6
176.0	81.3	29,902	37.1
159.01	75.0	38,343	27.7
132	53.7	45,267	12.8
116	74.4	45,785	18.9
119.01	92.4	20,895	52.1
117.02	99.1	32,843	39.6
145.01	59.2	40,145	22.3
145.02	79.2	32,283	24.6
146.05	99.5	48,154	17.8
121	72.8	33,592	25.7
115	77.4	34,226	31.5
150.01	51.6	41,911	21.9
152.02	48.8	42,807	24.1
165.06	35.9	44,469	40.1
165.08	34.2	46,558	20.5
169.05	83.0	34,421	22.8
114.0	35.2	13,045	32.6
146.01	93.7	31,102	31.4

Source: 2010 FFIEC Census Report Summary

Priority Housing Needs

1. *Identify the priority housing needs and activities in accordance with the categories specified in the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.*
2. *Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category.*
3. *Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.*
4. *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

1. Priority Housing Needs and Activities:

Economic conditions in Central Florida have led to an unstable housing market but the need for more affordable housing units for the lowest income populations persists. Orange County's priority affordable housing needs are a combination of housing needs for special populations (homeless, disabled and elderly households) and the housing needs of lowest income populations (working families, individuals and households under 50% of the AMI). These needs are characterized mainly by unaffordable rents, lack of resources to address substandard living conditions, and inability to access permanent affordable housing (due to credit requirements, unemployment, homelessness, etc).

As identified in the Consolidated Plan goals and objectives, Orange County's priorities are centered at the stabilization of communities through housing strategies that include:

- Housing redevelopment of existing structures that includes affordable rental development, rehabilitation, and housing for sale
- Affordable rental assistance to extremely low income populations
- Homeownership financing incentives
- Preservation of affordable housing stock
- Increasing availability of suitable, safe, decent affordable housing

2. Analysis of Housing Market Characteristics, Category of residents and Priorities:

The Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse reports that Orange County ranks number five of Florida's 67 counties in population. There are an estimated 416,755 households in Orange County; about 40% of the households are renter households.

The Department of HUD has determined that families who pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing are likely to encounter economic difficulties and therefore to be considered "at risk". Cost burdened households pay more than 30% of income for rent or mortgage costs. Severely cost burden households pay more than 50% of

income for rent or mortgage costs. Our analysis includes households that are cost burden and severely cost burden.

Approximately 38,445 of the total households in Orange County are extremely low income households earning less than thirty percent (30.00 %) of the AMI. Seventy three percent (73%) of these households are considered "cost burdened".

About 42,959 of the total households are very low income earning between 30.01% and 50.00% of the AMI. Of these households, 77% are considered cost burdened. There are 75,547 low income households earning between 50.01-80.00% of the AMI. Of these households, 35% are considered cost burdened.

These statistics show that the majority of the residents that are considered cost burdened in Orange County fall within the extreme low income category and the very low income category, for a total 61,530 cost burden households making less than 50% of the AMI. These groups have been given **HIGH** priority need level. The priority housing needs for these groups consist of emergency or transitional housing, subsidized housing or rental assistance, home repairs, financial assistance and other types of social services assistance. In addition, there are 26,759 households earning between 50.01-80% of the median who are also at risk (cost burdened). These households may also be eligible for subsidized affordable housing and may not have enough income left over for discretionary spending and savings. This group has been given a **MEDIUM** priority need level. The priority housing needs for this group consists of subsidized housing units, rental assistance, financial assistance to avoid homelessness, down payment assistance to purchase a home, and home repairs.

The activities that will be implemented to achieve objectives to address priority needs include, but are not limited to:

- Down payment assistance programs to allow low to moderate income households to purchase homes
- Redevelopment activities that revolve around acquisition, rehabilitation and disposition of foreclosed homes
- Infill housing in distressed communities
- Housing rehabilitation activities to assist low income owner occupied households with home repairs
- Preservation of affordable housing units (both rental and for sale)
- Rental rehabilitation activities to increase access to affordable rental housing, especially for elderly and persons with disabilities
- Rental assistance for very low income households
- Affordable rental housing units for elderly and disabled households
- Transitional and permanent housing for homeless and households at risk of homelessness
- Financial incentives to increase homeownership opportunities

Table 5 (HUD Table 2A) identifies the housing needs in accordance with categories specified by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for preparation of the Consolidated Plan. The table demonstrates unmet needs based on 2000 U.S. census data, and goals based on anticipated federal dollars to address these needs. The source of housing data used for this table is based on 2000 data estimates, with a 10% population increase factor. Once the Department of HUD publishes the income and housing characteristics based on 2010 census data, Table 5 (HUD 2A) will be updated.

Table 5: (HUD 2A) Housing Priority Needs

PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (Households)		Priority Need Level		Unmet Need*	5-Year Goals
		High,	Medium, Low		
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	H	3,500	75
		31-50%	M	4,100	100
		51-80%	L	3,669	50
		80+	L	2,225	0
	Large Related	0-30%	H	1,290	50
		31-50%	H	1,218	50
		51-80%	M	650	50
		80+	L	1,396	0
	Elderly	0-30%	H	1,381	100
		31-50%	H	1,247	200
		51-80%	M	805	50
		80+	L	515	0
	All Other	0-30%	H	4,160	100
		31-50%	H	4,100	100
		51-80%	M	5,360	100
		80+	L	1,460	0
Owner	0-30%	H	6,796	375*	
	31-50%	H	8,976	150	
	51-80%	M	11,597	300	
	80+	L	17,995	50	
Special Populations **		0-80%	H	31,701	1,000
Total Goals***					2,900
Total 215 (Affordable Rental Housing) Goals****					1,250

* Includes housing rehabilitation for senior homeowners, ** For Homeless Needs please check Homeless Section, ** Total Goals include all categories of households, *** Total 215 includes HOME assisted rental units

In determining the needs for each category of residents, Orange County has used the total numbers of households by income (extremely low to moderate income) and special needs category (i.e. homeless, persons with disabilities, etc.) to describe the severity of their housing problems based on housing market conditions (please refer to Section VIII. Part A, Housing Needs of the Consolidated Plan).

Other housing needs include fair housing education and homebuyer counseling. These needs were included in the Five Year Objectives, Table 1 on Page 9.

3. Basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority need:

In addition to consultation with local nonprofit organizations and community representatives, the County has determined priorities based on data obtained from various sources including the 2009 Florida Clearing House data for Orange County and special studies conducted by the National Low Income Housing Coalition and the State of Florida Department of Elderly Affairs (DOEA). Categories of residents with the lowest income and highest risk of becoming homeless (housing cost burden households), are given the highest priorities. Households at income levels between 50-80% are given medium priority and households above 80% of the AMI, are given low priority. These households (80% of the AMI and above) are not traditionally targeted by federal programs under the Consolidated Plan.

Once priorities are determined, these priorities determine the types of goals and strategies that are planned, based on the dollars and resources available to address these priorities. Some of the housing priorities address more than one group category. For example, households experiencing homelessness or considered at risk of homelessness are being considered in addressing homeless needs in Orange County.

Renters' households with extreme low incomes (earning 30% or less of the AMI) are at imminent risk of homelessness. This category of residents includes the elderly, homeless persons, persons with disabilities and at risk populations. Consequently, prioritizing extreme low income households allows us to target multiple categories of residents in Orange County.

Additionally, special populations such as homeless, elderly and persons with disabilities, including persons living with HIV/AIDS, are considered priority categories of residents in the Consolidated Plan. These populations have traditionally been the most economically deprived and, in the case of the homeless populations, are increasing due to the current economic crisis. Data from the Florida Department on Elder Affairs and the Florida Council on Aging, shows an increasing elderly population at great economic risk, including elderly homeowners.

Section VIII, Part B: Homeless Needs; and Part D: Non-Homeless Special Needs of the Consolidated Plan, provides a needs analysis and strategies for these populations.

4. Main obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

The main obstacles to meeting underserved needs have been identified through the input of local focus groups, public meetings, research and consultation with other County departments and jurisdictions. These obstacles are:

- Inadequate government funding (federal/state and local) to address the housing needs of low income populations
- Inadequate number of units affordable to populations at or below 50% of the median income
- Increase in demand for housing that is affordable to extremely low, very low and low income
- Increase in homeless populations and households at risk of homelessness
- Increase in demand for public services and emergency assistance

- Competition among nonprofit organizations for limited grant opportunities and resources
- Credit environment is not favorable for homeownership
- Lack of subsidies for housing (rental assistance, Section 8 vouchers, public housing units, etc.)
- Lack of permanent supportive housing for individuals with special needs
- Lack of transitional housing units for homeless and victims of domestic violence
- Diminishing construction opportunities to stimulate job creation and economic development opportunities
- Inability of government and private industry to meet demands for job creation
- Lack of funds to address inadequate or lack of infrastructure in low income neighborhoods
- Excessive number of foreclosures affecting the housing market and prolonging the stability of the housing market
- Redevelopment efforts face many challenges (high costs, coordination efforts, lack of funding resources)

Housing Market Analysis

1. *Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Data on the housing market should include, to the extent information is available, an estimate of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.*
2. *Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).*
3. *Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units. Please note, the goal of affordable housing is not met by beds in nursing homes.*

1. Significant Characteristics of the Housing Market:

Supply

There are an estimated 487,839 housing units in Orange County, according to the American Community Survey estimates from the 2010 U.S. Census data. Approximately 86.5% of the total units or 421,847 units are occupied. Unfortunately, the Orlando MSA has led the nation in the number of vacant housing units; however, according to the U.S. Census, the percent of vacancy rates as of November 2010 is 13.5 percent, down from 20.6 percent. This number still remains substantially higher than in previous years. The American Communities Survey (2009) shows 65,992 vacant units in Orange County or 13.5% of the total housing unit inventory. The number of vacant housing units is attributed to a high volume of foreclosures and a declining housing market.

The inventory of homes for sale in the Metro Orlando area is at one of the highest levels in history. In the area of housing listed for sale, the Orlando Regional Realtor

Association reports that in January 2010, there were 14,398 homes available for purchase through their multiple listing services (MLS). Inventory of homes listed for sale decreased by 595 homes (3.97 percent) from December 2010, which means that 595 more homes exited than entered the market. The January 2011 inventory level of homes listed for sale is 9.5 percent lower than it was in January 2010 (15,911). The current pace of sales translates into a 7.38 months of supply; a slight decrease from 8.74 months of supply recorded in January, 2010.

In January, 2011, there was a slight improvement in the housing market with 11,616 single-family homes listed in the MLS; a number that is 1.19 percent less than the 11,756 single-family homes listed in January of last year. Condos made up 1,629 offerings in the MLS, while duplexes/town homes/villas make up the remaining 1,153. Orlando's condo inventory is now forty two percent (42%) lower than it was in January 2010. Despite improvements in the area of home sales, local statistics show that over fifty percent (50%) of the sales in the Orlando MSA are cash sales, an indication that investors, and not working low to moderate income households, are the ones benefitting from a large inventory of homes for sale at affordable prices. This trend may continue due to stricter mortgage financing options for homebuyers, shrinking household incomes and declining home prices that are very attractive to investors.

Currently, the rental housing market is back to normal. The Metro Orlando occupancy rate has reached ninety one percent (91%) occupancy, the highest average in the past three years, according to a market study conducted by the Charles Wayne Consulting Company featured in the Orlando Sentinel³. In the past, the rental housing market experienced a short soft period due to an increase in conversions of apartments to condominiums. However, a shift from homeownership to leasing has boosted the local rental market.

As in the case of new single family housing construction, apartment construction has drastically declined in recent years. According to Orange County's Building Department, multifamily building permits in Orange County have declined over the past three years, mainly because of a soft housing construction market and the lack of long term financing for multifamily development. This decline in multifamily building makes the rental market tighter, as the demand for rental housing continues to increase. Renters, especially those in need of large units, may have to opt for single family rental units.

Demand

Even with the challenges that our local housing market is facing, the future of rental housing in Orange County shows potential for future growth. Ongoing single-family foreclosures have lowered the homeownership rate from about seventy two percent (72%) to sixty eight percent (68%), shifting more Metro Orlando residents to the renters' pool. The Marcus & Millichap's report predicts that continued foreclosure trends will further expand the rental market demand in 2011. The rate of geographic mobility in Orange County indicates that seventy nine percent (79%) of the people living in Orange County were living in the same residence one year earlier. About thirteen percent (13%) of the people living in Orange County moved during the past year from another residence, four percent (4%) moved from another county in the State of Florida; three percent (3%) from another state; and one percent (1%) from

³ Shanklin, M. (2010, October 17). *Real Estate: Apartment occupancy at 3-year high in Orlando area*. The Orlando Sentinel.

abroad. This rate of geographic mobility seems moderate compared to previous rates and may be attributed to a slow economy.

Condition

Orange County's housing stock is relatively new. More than 30 percent of the housing stock has been built since 1990. About 15 percent of the housing stock was constructed prior to 1960. There are 8,766 housing structures built prior to 1939, 10,043 units built in the 1940s, 36,206 built in the 1950s, 41,516 built in the 1960s, 62,009 in the 1970s, and 94,169 after 1990s.

Housing units are considered substandard if they are overcrowded, do not have heat or lack complete kitchens or plumbing. In 2000, there were 23,375 units (7%) in Orange County considered to be overcrowded; this means that they house more than one person per room. Approximately, 2,641 units (0.8%) in Orange County did not use home heating fuel, 1,963 (0.5%) lacked completed kitchen facilities, and 1896 units (0.5%) lacked complete plumbing. As the older housing stock ages, there will be a significant need for housing programs with an emphasis in redevelopment and rehabilitation.

Cost of Housing

Historically, during the past decade, prices of homes in the Orlando Metropolitan area were considered seriously unaffordable for its residents. Prices of homes were escalating at a much faster rate than wages. The Orange County 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan reported that in 2005 the median price for a home in the Orlando metro area rose 33 percent (33%) to \$218,000. Even with the skyrocketing home prices, realtors experienced record low inventories of resale properties and new homebuilders were forced to limit home sales to catch up with construction backlogs. However, in 2006, an unexpected but unavoidable nationwide housing market collapse changed the Central Florida housing market for years to come.

According to the Orlando Regional Realtors Association, the Orlando MSA market affordability definition is defined by an affordability index. The affordability index of 99 percent means that buyers earning the state-reported median income are 1 percent (1%) short of the income necessary to purchase a median-priced home. Conversely, an affordability index that is over 100 means that median-income earners make more than is necessary to qualify for a median-priced home. The Orlando affordability index is high, 251.18% as of April, 2011.

First-time buyers who earn the reported median income of \$36,499 can qualify to purchase homes in Orange County currently listed in the local multiple listing services for \$159,413 or less. The area's average interest rate decreased slightly in April 2011 to 4.89%, from the 4.91% posted in March 2011.

These conditions seem favorable for homeownership and housing affordability. However, since most of the homes (over 50%) sold in the Orlando MSA are investor borrowers or cash transactions, we may conclude that traditional working families continue to have problems accessing affordable homes due to economic uncertainty, a tight credit (financing) market, a buyer's credit issues or a real estate market that favors cash transactions versus traditional financing.

According to the Orlando Realtors Association, as of January, 2011, the median sales price of all homes sold in the Orlando area decreased 6.91% to \$94,950 when compared to January 2010's median price of \$102,000. This drop in median price is mainly attributed to homes sold under short sales or bank-owned sales. The median sales price for "normal" existing homes is \$145,000, which is lower than the median sales price for a home in 2005 of \$231,000⁴.

Foreclosures cut across all household groups and types. In Orange County, foreclosure clusters are spread out geographically throughout the county and among all types housing stock, age of housing and price ranges. Contrary to expectation, higher income neighborhoods such as Hunters Creek, Avalon Park and the Waterford Lakes area have been negatively impacted by foreclosures. Despite the decrease in home prices, a report by the Orlando Sentinel showed that sales of short sales or foreclosures in low income areas take considerably longer than in higher income areas. The housing market now offers a variety of housing units in neighborhoods that were once considered unaffordable to many working families. Low income neighborhoods are now competing for a small pool of potential homebuyers that have a wide range of housing choices in the current market.

Minorities and disabled populations have traditionally been the most affected by housing affordability issues. Despite progress made in the last decade, statistics show that minority borrowing is declining nationwide. The Urban Institute analysis of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data shows that since 2008 the gains made in minority homeownership have disappeared and the minority share of borrowers has sunk back to early 2000 levels. Latinos (or Hispanics) have seen the largest decline in homeownerships, falling from a high of 18 percent of all borrowers in 2006 to only 10 percent in 2008⁵.

Credit conditions for homebuyers have tightened in the past three years and consequently, the decline in home sales is creating a decline in home prices. But the primary reason for declining home prices is foreclosures. Over 50% of the homes for sale in the Orlando MSA are distressed sales: short sales or bank foreclosures. While the housing market has experienced drastic shifts, affordability issues in the rental market have remained very similar to those in 2005. A study conducted by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, which was originally published in 2008 and updated in 2011, examines rental affordability in Orange County. In Orange County, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$988. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities, without paying more than 30% of income on housing, a household must earn \$3,293 monthly or \$39,520 annually. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, and this level of income translates into a Housing Wage of \$19.00. In Orange County, a minimum wage worker earns an hourly wage of \$7.25. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment, a minimum wage earner must work 105 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, a household must include 2.6 minimum wage earner(s) working 40 hours per week year-round in order to afford a 2-bedroom apartment.

⁴ Orlando Regional Realtor Association - *Housing Trends Summary*, Retrieved from www.orealtor.com

⁵ Pettit, Kathryn L.S., and Rueben K. *Investor-Owners in the Boom and Bust*. Metrotrends. Urban Institute. Retrieved on October 26, 2010 from www.metrotrends.org

In Orange County, the estimated mean (average) wage for a renter is \$13.70 an hour. In order to afford the FMR for a two-bedroom apartment at this wage, a renter must work 55 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. Or, working 40 hours per week year-round, a household must include 1.4 worker(s) earning the mean renter wage in order to make the two-bedroom FMR affordable. Monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments for an individual are \$674 in Orange County. If SSI represents an individual's sole source of income, \$202 in monthly rent is affordable, while the FMR for a one-bedroom is \$865.

Table 6 below shows the 2011 AMI limits as of June 2, 2011. FY 2011 estimates are calculated for 535 metropolitan and 2,037 nonmetropolitan areas in the U.S. and its territories, using the Fair Market Rent area definitions applied in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The FY 2011 income estimates and limits documentation system are available from HUD USER at www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/.

Table 6: FY 2011 Fair Market Rents

Final FY 2011 Fair Market Rents (FMRs) By Unit Bedrooms					
	Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom
FY 2011 FMR	\$795	\$865	\$988	\$1,237	\$1,456

Source: Dept. of HUD. Retrieved on June 5, 2011 from <http://www.huduser.org>

According to the Worst Case Housing Needs: 2009 Report to Congress, the worst case housing needs in the nation have increased by more than 20 percent given the severe economic conditions in the United States. Although the study does not allow for analysis at the level of individual metropolitan areas, we can deduct that Orange County's housing conditions emulate this scenario since it is ranked among the worst negatively impacted housing markets in the nation.

According to HUD "Cost-burdened" households are households that pay more than thirty percent (30%) of income for rent or mortgage costs. In 2009, 126,457 Orange County households or thirty percent pay more than 30% of income for housing. By comparison, twenty nine percent (29%) of households statewide are cost-burdened. An estimated 51,302 households in Orange County (12%) are considered "extremely cost-burden" paying more than 50% of income for housing.

Table 7 shows the estimated number of cost burden households in Orange County, regardless of income category. Households that pay less than thirty percent (30%) of their income for housing are not considered at risk. Based on this data, an estimated 126,457 households in Orange County are cost-burden.

Households (All Incomes)	Percent of Income Paid for Housing		
	Paying 0-30% (Not cost- Burden)	Paying 30-50% (Cost-burden)	Paying 50% or more (Extremely Cost- Burden)
Total	29,0298	75,155	51,302

Source: Shimberg Center for Affordable Housing, 2009

Number and Targeting of Housing Units:

The number and targeting of housing units is determined by the availability of funding. These goals are not a reflection of the actual number of units needed to effectively address housing problems in Orange County. The housing needs far exceed the availability of resources. The number and targeting of housing units, as shown in Table 5: (HUD Table 2A) Housing Priority Needs, Orange County plans to target housing assistance and number of affordable housing units to the most vulnerable populations and lowest income household categories.

How the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds:

Our current housing market is characterized by declining home values, a tight rental market and unaffordable rents for the majority of renter households, ongoing foreclosures and a decline in homeownership. The decline in new single family and apartment housing construction has created a shift from new housing construction to redevelopment of existing housing. In addition, ongoing single family foreclosures have lowered the homeownership rate and shifted many households to the rental market. Investment activity in housing is building momentum and there are many aggressive cash buyers seeking discounted properties. These conditions, couple with a tight credit market, will continue to limit the ability of working families to purchase homes despite the decline in home prices. Orange County’s Housing and Community Development Division plans to allocate funds to provide financial incentives to low and moderate families to purchase homes.

Our housing market is also characterized by lack of affordable, assisted living facilities for seniors. The older population in Orange County is growing rapidly as baby boomers begin to retire. This larger population of older Americans is more ethnically diverse and better educated. However, many of these elders may not be able to remain in their homes or secure assisted housing as they continue to face hard financial hardships. Consequently, housing funds are also targeted to address the affordable housing needs for low income elderly populations, including rental assistance and development of affordable housing units for elderly. Also, many of these elderly households are homeowners on a fixed income. Rehabilitation efforts play an important role in our housing programs. These programs encourage local contracting and job creation opportunities, at the same time of fulfilling our goals to preserve affordable housing stock and provide safe affordable housing.

Additionally, as many more families and individuals fall into homelessness or are at risk of homelessness, it is important to address the particular housing needs and support structures for those persons who are disadvantaged by socio economic differences. The Housing and Community Development Division's main housing efforts are focused in two categories:

- Acquisition and redevelopment of housing in distressed areas highly impacted by foreclosures;
- Addressing the housing affordability needs of extremely low to low income households in Orange County; and
- Increasing affordable homeownership opportunities.

Specific Housing Objectives

1. *Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.*
2. *Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.*

1. Priorities and Specific Housing Objectives:

Based on the established priority housing needs, Orange County has established the following long term (five-year) objectives to provide decent affordable housing in Orange County:

- 1.1. Increase homeownership opportunities for low to moderate-income households through financial incentives.
- 1.2. Increase access to affordable housing units for sale for low to moderate-income families.
- 1.3. Increase the availability of affordable rental housing units for very low to low-income households.
- 1.4. Support the preservation of affordable housing stock through housing rehabilitation, weatherization and accessibility programs to enable low income homeowners remain in their homes.
- 1.5. Support the efforts of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) seeking to develop affordable rental housing projects.
- 1.6. Assist households at risk of homelessness through collaboration with homeless agencies and advocacy groups.
- 1.7. Support housing redevelopment initiatives including infill housing and mixed-use affordable housing.
- 1.8. Increase the availability of affordable housing for the elderly, frail elderly and disabled.

2. Federal, State, Local and Private Resources:

Despite the threats pose by government cuts at the Federal, State and local levels, Orange County plans to maximize resources to address the emerging needs of our community during harsh economic times. It is anticipated that there will be a growing number housing cost burden households, both renters and homeowners; many elderly households at economic risk, and other subpopulations facing an imminent risk of homelessness. HOME and NSP are the primarily funding sources for

housing programs in Orange County. Traditionally, the State Housing Initiative Partnership (SHIP) Program has been utilized to leverage federal funds for affordable housing, but this funding has been decreasing due to the current economic crisis.

In addition to rental housing, Orange County plans to continue to utilize HOME and NSP funds for homeownership activities. The following are the guidelines for resale and recapture of HOME funds:

Guidelines for Resale or Recapture of HOME funds

Pursuant to 24 CFR 92.254 Orange County shall recapture HOME funds if the assisted housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for duration of the Period of Affordability. If all or any part of the property or any interest in it is sold, rented, refinanced, conveyed, or transferred, the HOME investment in the property shall be recaptured. The amount to be recaptured shall be subject to the available net sales proceeds.

Recapture provisions for single family homeownership units assisted with HOME will be enforced in the deed and through a promissory note. This includes HOME funds for downpayment assistance and/or closing costs and any HOME funds that helped reduced the purchase price from fair market value to an affordable price.

The amount of HOME funds subject to recapture is based on the amount of assistance identified in the note and deed that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the unit. Circumstances in which the assisted unit will be subject to recapture of funds include when an assisted single family home does not continue to be the principal residence of the family (i.e. if the property is rented) or when the property is sold. The amount of assistance provided shall be recaptured by Orange County in full upon default. Otherwise, the ADDI funds shall be permanently forgiven after five (5) years and HOME funds will be forgiven contingent upon the amount per unit subsidy received, with a minimum compliance period of five (5) years.

Needs of Public Housing

In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction, the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction, and other factors, including the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25).

Orange County does not own or manage any public housing units within the county. However, there are two public housing agencies in Orange County providing public housing rentals to low and very low income persons. These are the Winter Park Housing Authority and the Orlando Housing Authority.

The Winter Park Housing Authority provides 171 public housing rentals within the City of Winter Park to very low income residents. The Authority was established in 1970 by a city ordinance. Rent is calculated on a 30 percent adjusted gross income basis and most families are under poverty level guidelines. The average occupancy rate is 100%.

In addition to public housing units, the Authority owns many affordable housing units. Residents are typically below 80 percent of the area median income. Orange County HOME and SHIP funding has helped offset the costs of acquisition and rehabilitation so that residents can benefit from lower rents. The Winter Park Housing Authority does not offer Section 8 or vouchers, but it is a participating landlord, and accepts vouchers at the Winter Park Oaks, Railroad Avenue, Santa Barbara, and The Plymouth Apartments.

The Orlando Housing Authority (OHA) has 1,479 public housing units with an average occupancy rate of ninety-six percent (96%) per site. The average income of elderly families is \$11,550 while the average income of non-elderly residents is \$19,440. African Americans make up the majority of OHA clientele at sixty-five percent (65%); whereas families with children make up fifty-five percent (55%). Sixty-six percent (66%) are disabled residents.

OHA's public housing units are in good physical condition. OHA completed comprehensive Section 504 Needs Assessments in 1991 and 2006. As a result, OHA completed modifications at each public housing site to accommodate disabled households. Currently, there are eighty-nine (89) handicapped accessible units agency-wide. The Winter Park Housing Authority Section 504 Needs Assessments was conducted on March 9, 2009 and showed a need for renovations to the Meadows complex and Tranquil Terrace.

The need for affordable housing units for very low income households is prevalent in the Orlando MSA. There are a total of 6,495 families on the Orlando Housing Authority public housing waiting list. The Orlando Housing Authority has a total of 2,344 vouchers intended for to the Housing Choice Voucher program and 2,520 families that partake in the program. The average income of elderly households is \$11,963; non-elderly families have an average income of \$15,541. There are a total of 1,852 families on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list. The Winter Park Housing Authority waiting list as of July 2011 shows 27 applicants, the list is updated as vacancies occur.

Public Housing Strategy

1. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list), the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing, and the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.

2. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k)). If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

1. Public Housing Strategy

Although Orange County does not own public housing, it has two public housing authorities serving Orange County citizens. These are: the Orlando Housing Authority (OHA) and the Winter Park Housing Authority (WPA). Both agencies manage public housing units, however, only OHA administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program. OHA and WPA will spend funds on activities such as public housing operations, public housing capital improvements, public housing safety/security, public housing supportive services, Housing Choice Voucher Program/Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, and HOPE VI projects. The OHA Housing Choice Voucher Program receives approximately \$21 million and public housing is expected to receive \$3 million in operational expenses. The HOPE VI Program will expend \$13 million of its total \$18 million allocation and the Capital Fund Program is funded at an estimated amount of \$2 million. Other funds are estimated at \$600,000. Because Orange County does not own any public housing, the county does not have a public housing physical improvement strategy in place.

OHA has a residential initiative program in place that requires participants to take an active role in matters pertaining to the management of their housing and to contribute towards their rental assistance. OHA increased its minimum rent for all public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) participants from fifty dollars (\$50) per month to two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per month. Households unable to pay the minimum rent must participate in the Resource Center's self-sufficiency programs. The Resource Center is located at the Ivey Lane Homes development in west Orlando. Residents participating in the program develop individualized action plans that serve as a blueprint to self-sufficiency. Plans may include GED classes, career training and job assistance, child care support/referral, transportation assistance, educational support and vocational training. The Winter Park Housing Authority's residential initiative program also encourages residential involvement in decision making pertaining to their housing, the development of the Five Year Plan and input on updates.

2. Plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities

Orange County does not own public housing; therefore, the county does not have a public housing residential initiative in place. Orange County manages a Housing Voucher Program (Section 8) and currently administers 1,180 vouchers. The Housing Voucher Program has obtained a high rating in evaluations conducted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. There are no new vouchers available in 2011. The program has had a waiting list of around 100 households since 2002. Neither OHA, nor WPA, are designated as "troubled" by HUD; therefore, neither the county, nor these two housing authorities have had to develop a specific plan to address this issue.

Finally, the Orange County Housing and Community Development Division and OHA plan to continue working together to educate landlords participating in the Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 program. Both agencies collaborate to educate landlords about program requirements, fair housing issues and landlord-tenant law. Orange County Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 program representatives will also continue to conduct weekly landlord briefings.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

1. *Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.*
2. *Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.*

1. Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Consolidated Plan regulations define a barrier to affordable housing as a public policy (land use controls, property taxes, zoning, building codes, etc.) that impact the supply of affordable housing units. As in other jurisdictions, both the private industry and public sector create the market conditions that may affect housing affordability issues in Orange County.

Orange County has a good track record in supporting affordable housing programs, including the adoption of regulatory incentives and measures to facilitate affordable housing development. Among these efforts, the Housing and Community Development Division works closely with the Planning Division to review regulations and policies to encourage affordable housing development. Among the incentives are an expedited review process for affordable housing developments and impact fee reductions. However, due to the significant housing market changes, Orange County has redirected its affordable housing efforts to concentrate in stabilizing neighborhoods due to an unprecedented foreclosure crisis. Collaboration among County Departments (Real Estate, Property Appraiser's Office, Neighborhood Services, and Code Enforcement) has resulted in a comprehensive neighborhood stabilization strategy to address the foreclosure crisis.

This section discusses the private industry and governmental policies for housing which may constitute barriers to affordable housing in the current economic environment:

Private Market Barriers

- Foreclosures- The high number of foreclosures continues to produce instability in the housing market. Home prices continue to decline as a result of our current housing market conditions.
- Decline in new construction- There are a large number of low cost units on the market as a result of the foreclosure crisis. New construction of affordable housing is very limited.
- A declining tax credit market- The purchasing power of tax credits is reduced due to poor market conditions resulting from the current financial crisis.
- A real estate environment that favors investors versus homeowners – Over 50% of the real estate transactions are cash transactions by investors.

- Tight credit market- Borrowers are facing a very tight credit market and stringer borrowing standards for homebuyers
- A shift from homeownership to rental housing caused by homeowners losing their homes

Public Sector Barriers

- Elimination of trust funds and other affordable housing revenue sources
- Multiple federal reporting and compliance requirements (environmental reviews, lead based paint abatement, relocation of tenants, Davis Bacon, etc.) may delay the implementation of projects
- Minimum resources or incentives for rental rehabilitation in the private sector
- Long term affordability requirements may be a deterrent for prospective homebuyers in a competitive buyers' market
- Non-profit housing developers are depending on limited government funds to develop affordable housing units
- Limited resources to produce new affordable housing units
- Lack of coordination: Housing providers need to coordinate efforts and engage in a cooperative approach to develop strategies and incentives to help stabilize the current housing market

Other Barriers

- Neighborhood resistance to affordable housing projects
- Negative perception towards homeless and at risk populations
- Citizens may not be aware of their fair housing rights

2. Explain the jurisdiction's strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing

Orange County will continue working with the Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB), the Affordable Housing Advisory Board (AHAB), local jurisdictions, and housing providers to identify policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing. Additionally, in view of changes in the housing market, housing strategies and program policies will be re-evaluated to consider current market conditions.

B. HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness and chronic homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters, or becoming unsheltered. In addition, to the extent information is available, the plan must include a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. 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.

Homeless Needs

Orange County continues to focus on the needs and challenges faced by the local homeless population. Since homeless individuals and families may cross jurisdictional boundaries, this assessment of the state of homelessness utilizes results of the latest local 2011 Point-in-Time Count and various numbers and factors provided by the Homeless Services Network, lead agency for the Continuum of Care, pertaining to the Orange County as a whole, including the City of Orlando. It examines homeless priority needs, the inventory of homeless facilities and services and the County's homeless strategies and objectives during the next five year period.

According to 2011 data provided by the Homeless Services Network, lead agency for the Continuum of Care, there are an estimated 8,862 homeless persons in the Central Florida area. Of these, 5,630 are in Orange County, 1,620 are in Seminole County and 1,612 are in Osceola County. A 2007 survey by the Central Florida Commission to End Homelessness has shown that the majority (62%) of those surveyed felt homelessness was a problem in their county, 73% said not enough is being done to fight the root causes of homelessness and 59% said that establishing programs and solutions to end homelessness should be a priority.

In a joint session hosted by Orange County and the City of Orlando on March 24, 2011 for providers and stakeholders, homelessness needs, constraints and barriers were discussed. Identified homeless needs included homelessness prevention/re-housing; emergency shelter; transitional housing; permanent affordable housing; permanent supported housing; and a range of essential and other forms of assistance needed for individuals, families and special populations to move to independence and self sufficiency, with supported living where applicable. Stakeholders had some difficulty however, determining specific priority levels for identified needs. The lead agency for the Continuum of Care put forward the view that the greatest need was the requirement to connect funding sources in a way that makes the most impact with the least resources, given declining sources of funding.

Table 9 below provides an inventory of homeless facilities and services. Table 11 (HUD Table 1A) depicts Homeless and Special Needs and related gaps as determined by the Continuum of Care based on PIT and related data. Gaps were identified in the areas of Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and for the Chronically Homeless and other homeless subpopulations. Needs were

assessed for the sheltered and non-sheltered, and for families with or without children. The race and ethnicity of the homeless population were also noted. Table 11 (HUD Table 1A) is supported by Charts A through F that provide additional details. COC's stated Priority Homeless Needs include Permanent Supportive Housing, Prevention/Re-housing, Outreach and Access, and Transitional Housing. The CoC provides details and recommendations following Table 11 (HUD Table 1A).

Consultation Process:

During preparation of its Five Year Consolidated Plan, Orange County collaborated with many community partners. Efforts included focus groups, meetings, public notices, and other measures to obtain input (See Section V - Citizen Participation. Also see Appendix). Representatives from local government jurisdictions such as Seminole and Osceola counties, the cities of Orlando, Maitland, Winter Park, Winter Garden, local community representatives, participants from the nonprofit community, a representative of the small business community, and the faith-based community convened or otherwise gave input about homelessness and other community needs. The City of Orlando and the Homeless Services Network of Central Florida (HSN) were major collaborators with the County on the subject of homelessness. The Homeless Services Network's lead agency responsibilities under the local Continuum of Care plan, includes administration of the plan for Orange, Osceola and Seminole Counties, City of Orlando and the City of Kissimmee. HSN funds programs that assist with outreach, meals, transitional housing, education, counseling, job training, substance abuse/mental health services, and permanent housing for the region's homeless men, women, and children.

HSN is designated as the lead agency for the allocation and management of HUD's Supportive Housing Program (SHP) funding to local participating jurisdictions, as well as funding from the Florida Department of Children and Families through the Challenge Grant, Homeless Housing Assistance Grants and Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Funds. Since its inception, HSN has brought more than \$45 million to Central Florida. The annual Continuum of Care plan leverages these financial resources with support from local governments, the nonprofit community, private foundations, local businesses, and the faith community to deliver the majority of services to the area's homeless.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness in Orange County:

The Homeless Services Network of Central Florida is mandated by HUD to conduct an annual count of the region's homeless population in its Continuum of Care. HSN completed a Point-in-Time (PIT) Count on January 28, 2011 with assistance from the University of Central Florida. The count included the sheltered homeless, as well as a segment of the unsheltered homeless living in camps, or on the streets, who receive services at soup kitchens, drop-in shelters, and food pantries in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole Counties, and the cities of Orlando and Kissimmee.

It should be noted that the 2011 PIT count for Orange County includes homeless persons in unincorporated Orange County and within the City of Orlando. On completion of the Point in Time count, the results were used by HSN to produce data on the following pages about the homeless population in Orange County.

Table 8: Point-In-Time Count Summary

Point In Time Count Summary for FL-507 - Orange County

Date of PIT Count: 1/28/2011

Population: Sheltered and Unsheltered Count

Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Households	72	170	70	312
Number of persons (Adults & Children)	210	513	210	932

Persons in Households without Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Number of Households	514	418	22	984	1938
Number of Persons (Adults)	514	418	22	984	1938

Persons in Households with only Children

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Number of Households	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Persons (Age 17 or under)	0	0	0	0	0

Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Households	586	588	22	1054	2250
Total Persons	725	931	22	1194	2872

Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

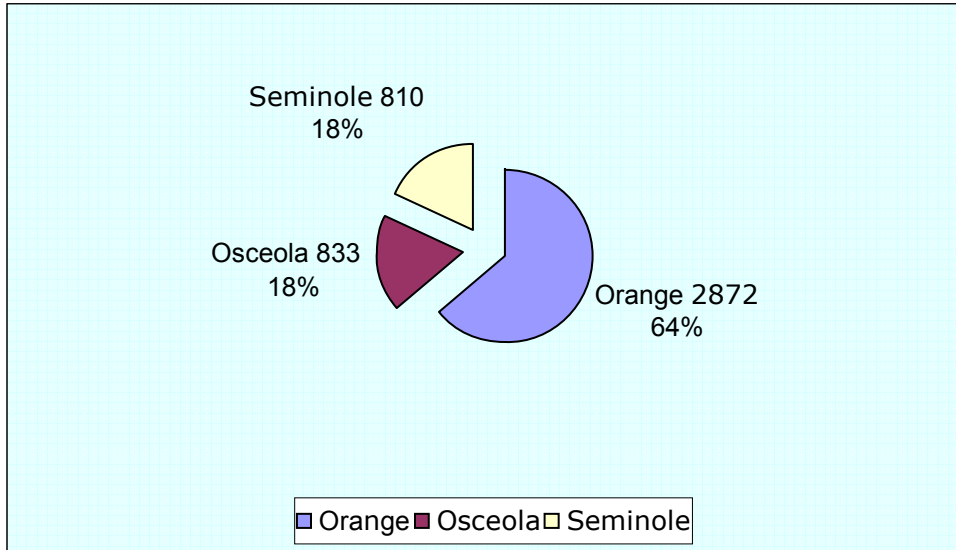
	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Chronically homeless persons in emergency shelters	Chronically homeless persons in safe havens		
Chronically Homeless	648	22	984	1654

Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens			
Severely Mentally Ill	587			0
Chronic Substance Abuse	418			0
Veterans	302			0
Persons living with HIV/AIDS	168			0
Victims of Domestic Violence	234			0
Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	0			0

The following chart in Chart A illustrates the distribution of the homeless population of the Central Florida region, including Orange County, based on 2011 Point in Time (PIT) count data.

Chart A: Point-In-Time Homeless Count
(Note: Does not include all segments of Homeless Population)



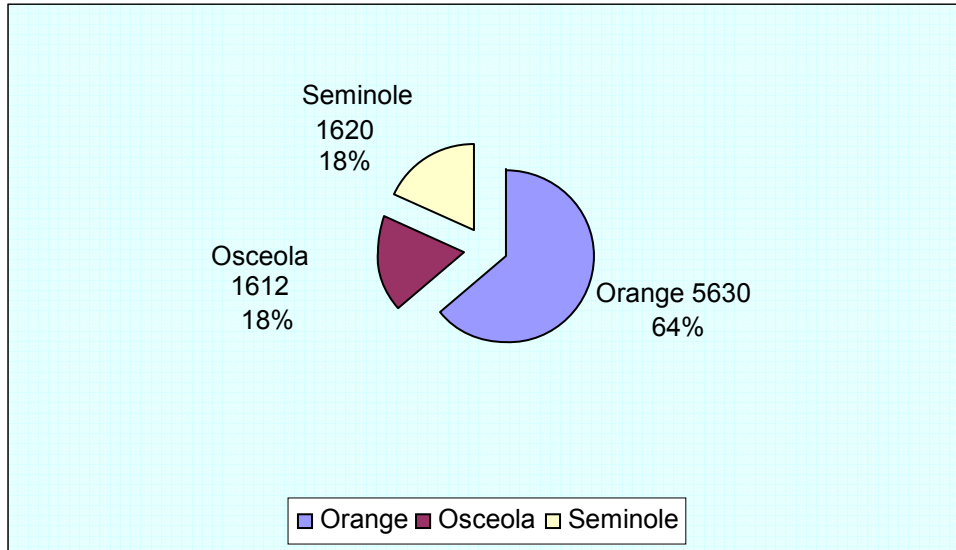
Based on the Point-in-Time data, the number of homeless persons in Orange County increased by 10% in 2011 compared to 2010.

It should be noted that HSN was unable to obtain data from the following sources, resulting in an undercount:

- Completed data on the 164 homeless camps in the county with 2-5 persons in each camp
- Homeless inmates incarcerated in County correctional facilities (National research shows that approximately 30% of incarcerated individuals are homeless)
- Homeless individuals being discharged from County hospitals.

Using HUD-recommended statistical analyses based on the PIT data collected, HSN estimates that 5,630 persons experienced homelessness in Orange County in 2011, as depicted below:

Chart B: Number of Homeless persons in Central Florida
(Orange County figure includes City of Orlando)

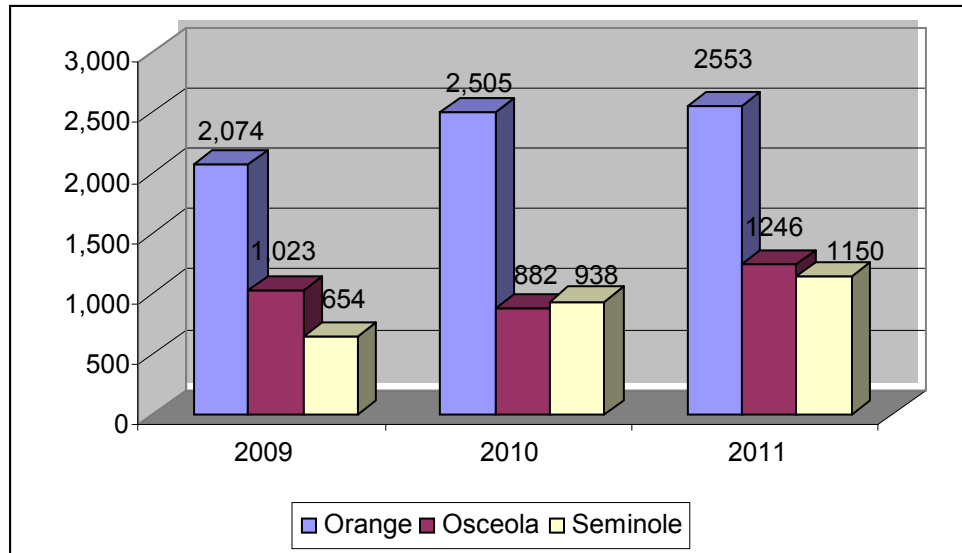


A review of data reveals that the most significant changes have occurred in the following categories:

Veterans - The number of homeless veterans in the region increased from 1,185 in 2008 to 2,500 in 2011. The local Veterans Administration Homeless Veterans Service Program confirmed this data in its annual CHALLENGE report. HSN reports that there are 302 homeless veterans in shelter beds in Orange County in 2011. The unsheltered veteran population data is under reported, because HSN survey resources were limited in the County. Based on other regional data, HSN estimates that there are 1,150 homeless veterans in Orange County. National data indicates that the number of homeless veterans will increase in future years. On average, Vietnam War veterans became homeless six years after discharge. By contrast, Gulf War and Iraq War veterans are becoming homeless within 18 months of discharge, reflecting the intense pressure on the veteran medical system to serve returning veterans with post traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury and serious physical disabilities.

Homeless Families with Children - The number of homeless families with children, as defined by US Department of Education regulations, has increased dramatically in the region since 2008 as shown below. The following table summarizes the results of the HSN Point in Time Count by County from 2009 through January 2011. It provides a snapshot of the number of homeless children identified by each county's school district.

Chart C: PIT Count of Homeless Children by School District



While the PIT count revealed an increase from 2,505 students in 2010 to 2,553 homeless students in the Orange County Public School District in January, 2011, the District's *Families in Transition Program* reports that the district is serving 3,099 homeless children as of April 30, 2011, more than double the number served in 2007-08.

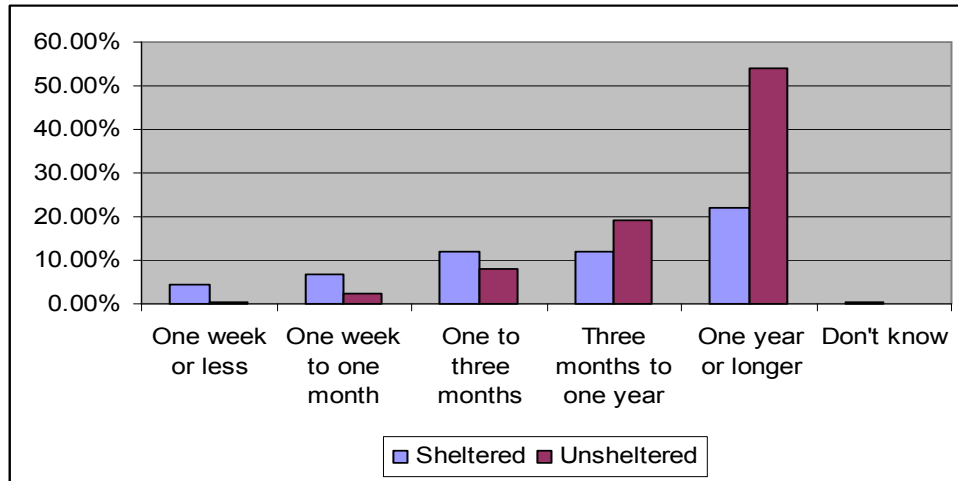
Many homeless families with children in Orange County and neighboring counties are living for months in motel rooms with an entire family, including 2-3 children, occupying one room, or doubled up with families or friends where a lease or code violations are occurring, or living in cars or abandoned buildings. The characteristics and living conditions of homeless children in Orange County are discussed in more detail below.

The increase in the total of Department of Education-defined homeless children in the County is a leading indicator of an impending increase in the number of homeless families with children expected during the next 12 months. Orange County has included this data on DOE-defined homeless children in anticipation of the new definition of homelessness contained in the 2009 HEARTH Act, which includes DOE-defined homeless children. Orange County anticipates including data on this population in its Action Plan issued each year during the 2011-2016 consolidated planning period.

Characteristics of the Homeless Population

Based on HSN surveys of the homeless population, and results of the 2011 Point-in-Time Count, the following characteristics emerged on the homeless in Orange County:

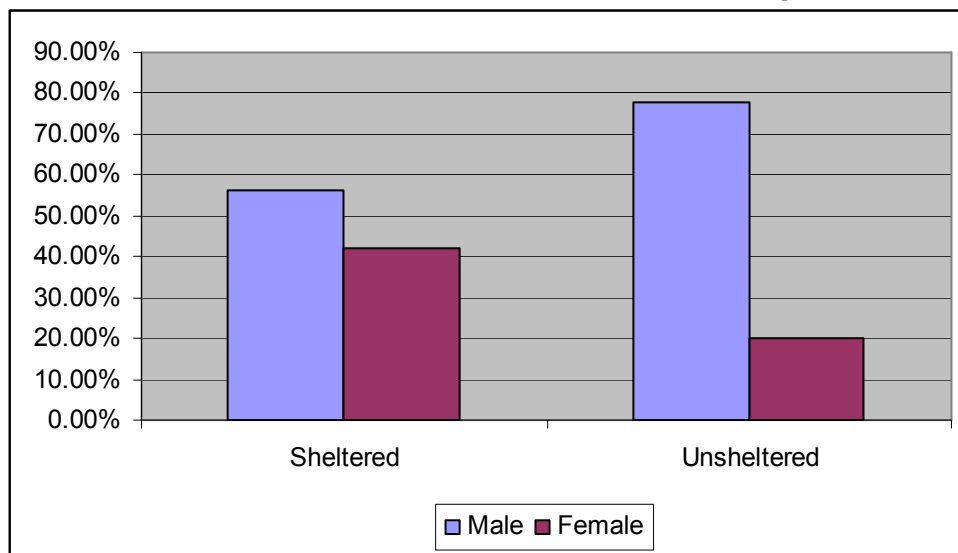
Chart D: Duration of Homelessness



Duration of Homelessness:

- 12% of the homeless population reside in shelters for one to three months
- 12% of the homeless population reside in shelters for three to six months
- Only 22% of the homeless population reside in shelters for one year or longer
- 55% of the unsheltered homeless population have been living on the streets for longer than one year
- 20% of the unsheltered homeless have been living on the streets for three months to one year.

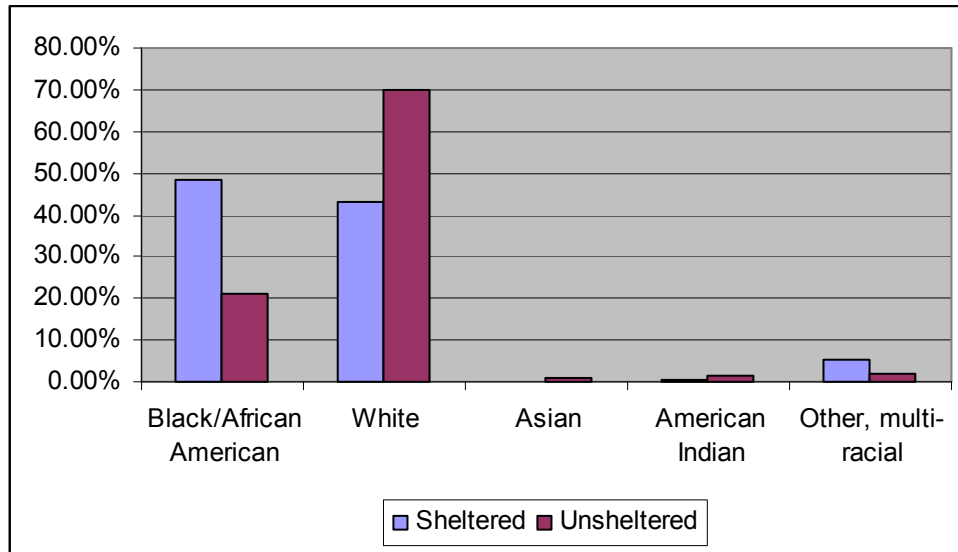
Chart E: Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless by Gender



Gender:

- 78% of the unsheltered homeless population are men; 20% are women
- 56% of the sheltered homeless are men; 40% are women.

Chart F: Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless by Race



Demographics

There are significant differences in the race of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, with 70% of unsheltered homeless persons being white and 20% of unsheltered homeless persons designating themselves as Black/African American. By contrast, 48% of sheltered persons are Black and 42% are White.

Ethnicity

15% consider themselves Hispanic or Latino.
85% do not consider themselves Hispanic.

Precariously Housed Population

The following table summarizes the precariously housed population in Orange County, as reported by the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse.

Table 9: Housed Populations in Orange County

	Orange County
2009 Population	1,108,862
2030 Population projection	1,527,284
Households, 2009	416,755
Median rent in 2009	\$699
Cost-burdened households (paying more than 30-50% of income for rent/mortgage)	75,155 (18%)
Precariously housed households (paying more than 50% of income for rent/mortgage)	51,302 (12%)
Number of elderly households paying more than 50% of rent/mortgage; percent of total elderly households	9,319 (14%)
Households of 5 or more persons paying more than 30% of income for rent/mortgage; percent of total households	12,988 (3%)
Low-income (<60% AMI) households, including persons with disabilities paying more than 50% of income for rent; percent of total households	15,285 (4%)
Number of overcrowded housing units	4,799 (7.9%)

There are 75,155 households in Orange County that are cost burdened (paying more than 30% of their income for housing). Furthermore, there are 51,302 households that are precariously housed...paying more than 50% of their income for rent/mortgage. These households are most vulnerable to becoming homeless if confronted with a major change in their monthly expenses—unexpected uninsured medical expenses, loss of income, loss of transportation, loss of employment, or increases in child care expenses.

Housing Inventory (91.210 (c))

Current Housing Resources for the Homeless in Orange County

The following table, Table 10, is the HSN Housing Inventory Count of emergency, transitional, permanent supportive housing and safe haven resources for Consolidated Planning purposes. Additional housing supportive service programs include, but are not limited to: the 2-1-1 Information Hotline, emergency programs funded from federal, local and utility company sources that provide direct assistance for utilities and/or rent arrears, intensive counseling for family crisis programs and other assistance provided by public service agencies. Following Table 10, the housing needs and the gaps in each category are depicted in Table 11 (HUD Table 1A).

Table 10: Emergency, Transitional and Supportive Housing Inventory Count
Emergency, Transitional, Permanent Supportive Housing Bed and Safe Haven Bed Inventory -
Orange County - Based on HSN Housing Inventory Count
 (HUD Optional Continuum of Care Housing/Service Activity Chart)

Prog. Type	Organization Name	Program Name	Geo Code	Inventory Type	Target Pop. A	Target Pop. B	McKinney-Vento	Beds HH w/ Children	Units HH w/ Children	Beds HH w/o Children	CH Beds	Year-Round Beds
ES	Center for Multicultural Wellness & Prevention	First Step Emergency Housing	122292	C	SMF	HIV	No			8		8
ES	Coalition for the Homeless	Center for Women & Families	122292	C	SFHC	NA	Yes	180	45	60		240
ES	Coalition for the Homeless	First Steps	122292	C	SM	NA	No			36		36
ES	Coalition for the Homeless	The Pavilion	122292	C	SM	NA	Yes			300		300
ES	Coalition for the Homeless	WRCC	122292	C	SFHC	NA	Yes	8	2	4		12
ES	Covenant House	Crisis Shelter	122292	C	SMF+HC	NA	Yes	12	6	8		20
ES	Orlando Union Rescue Mission	Transient Program	122292	C	SM	NA	No			78		78
ES	Salvation Army of Orlando	Men's Lodge	122292	C	SM	NA	No			76		76
ES	Salvation Army of Orlando	Women & Children	122292	C	SFHC	NA	No	0	0	23		23
ES	Family Promise of Greater Orlando	Emergency Shelter	129095	C	HC	NA	No	14	4			14
ES	Harbor House	Emergency Shelter	129095	C	SFHC	DV	Yes	44	11	44		88
ES	Harbor House	Emergency Shelter	129095	N	SMF+HC	DV	Yes	4	2	4		8
ES	Harbor House	Emergency Shelter	129095	U	SFHC	DV	Yes	5	2	5		10
ES	Matthew's Hope	Freeze Warning Shelter	129095	C	SMF	NA	No			0		0

Prog. Type	Organization Name	Program Name	Geo Code	Inventory Type	Target Pop. A	Target Pop. B	McKinney-Vento	Beds HH w/ Children	Units HH w/ Children	Beds HH w/o Children	CH Beds	Year-Round Beds
ES	NEED	Emergency Housing	129095	C	SMF+HC	HIV	No	3	1	2		5
HPRP	City of Orlando	Rapid Re-Housing Homeless Assistance	122292	C	SMF+HC	NA	No	36	8	0		36
HPRP	Orange County	Rapid Re-Housing Homeless Assistance	129095	C	SMF+HC	NA	No	48	12	3		51
PSH	Grand Avenue ECDC	Maxwell Terrace	122292	C	SMF	NA	No			254	0	254
PSH	Grand Avenue ECDC	Maxwell Terrace (HHAG)	122292	U	SMF	NA	Yes			40	0	40
PSH	Grand Avenue ECDC	Homes for New Beginnings	129095	C	SMF	NA	Yes			50	0	50
PSH	Grand Avenue ECDC	Maxwell Garden	129095	C	SMF	NA	No			148	0	148
PSH	Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare	Permanent Supportive Housing	129095	U	SMF	NA	Yes			18		18
PSH	Orange County	Shelter + Care 1	129095	C	SMF	NA	Yes			13	13	13
PSH	Orange County	Shelter + Care 2	129095	C	SMF	NA	Yes			25	25	25
PSH	Orange County	Shelter + Care 3	129095	C	SMF	NA	Yes			20	20	20
SH	Grand Avenue ECDC	Safe Haven at Maxwell Garden	129095	C	SMF	NA	Yes			25		25
TH	BETA Center	Residential Program	122292	C	SFHC	NA	No	20	10	4		24
TH	Center for Drug-Free Living Inc	Anchor Program	122292	C	SMF	NA	Yes			44		44
TH	Center for Drug-Free Living Inc	Women's Residential Program	122292	C	SFHC	NA	Yes	0	0	16		16
TH	Central Care Mission	Men's Residential Program	122292	C	SM	NA	No			30		30

Orange County, Florida

Prog. Type	Organization Name	Program Name	Geo Code	Inventory Type	Target Pop. A	Target Pop. B	McKinney-Vento	Beds HH w/ Children	Units HH w/ Children	Beds HH w/o Children	CH Beds	Year-Round Beds
TH	Christian Service Center	Fresh Start	122292	C	SM	NA	No			25		25
TH	Coalition for the Homeless	Community Housing Program	122292	C	SMF+HC	NA	Yes	26	6	2		28
TH	Coalition for the Homeless	First Steps Transitional Housing	122292	C	SM	NA	Yes			32		32
TH	Coalition for the Homeless	Housing Now	122292	C	HC	NA	Yes	258	64			258
TH	Coalition for the Homeless	WRCC	122292	C	SFHC	NA	Yes	92	29	34		126
TH	Health Care Center for the Homeless	TB Shelter	122292	C	SMF	NA	No			10		10
TH	Orlando Union Rescue Mission	Discipleship Program	122292	C	SM	NA	No			42		42
TH	Orlando Union Rescue Mission	OUR Mission Home	122292	C	SMF+HC	NA	No	161	32	10		171
TH	Salvation Army of Orlando	Men's Lodge	122292	C	SM	NA	Yes			48		48
TH	Salvation Army of Orlando	Women & Children Pathways to Independence	122292	N	SFHC	NA	Yes	24	24	15		39
TH	Catholic Charities of Central Florida		129095	U	SF	NA	Yes			10		10
TH	Catholic Charities of Central Florida	Shepherd's House 1	129095	C	HC	NA	Yes	42	14			42
TH	Catholic Charities of Central Florida	Shepherd's House 2	129095	U	HC	NA	Yes	30	14			30
TH	CENTAUR	St. Damien House	129095	C	SMF	HIV	No			5		5
TH	CENTAUR	St. Francis House	129095	C	SMF	HIV	No			5		5
TH	CENTAUR	William Just	129095	C	SMF	HIV	No			37		37
TH	Center for Drug-Free Living Inc	Operation Center Focus	129095	C	SMF	VET	No			10		10

Orange County, Florida

Prog. Type	Organization Name	Program Name	Geo Code	Inventory Type	Target Pop. A	Target Pop. B	McKinney-Vento	Beds HH w/ Children	Units HH w/ Children	Beds HH w/o Children	CH Beds	Year-Round Beds
TH	Center for Drug-Free Living Inc	Operation Center Focus	129095	N	SMF	VET	No			32		32
TH	Center for Multicultural Wellness & Prevention	Covenant Place	129095	C	HC	HIV	No	26	10			26
TH	Center for Multicultural Wellness & Prevention	X-Tending Hands	129095	C	SMF	HIV	No			10		10
TH	Clargin House	Clargin House	129095	C	SMF	NA	No			8		8
TH	Covenant House	Rites of Passage (SSTH)	129095	C	SMF+HC	NA	Yes	6	3	6		12
TH	Harbor House	Community Housing A	129095	C	SF	DV	Yes			9		9
TH	Harbor House	Community Housing B	129095	C	HC	DV	Yes	34	17			34
TH	Homeless Services Network	Scattered Site Apartments	129095	C	HC	NA	Yes	10	6			10
TH	House of Refuge	Transitional Housing	129095	C	SF	NA	Yes			18		18
TH	Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare	Transitional Housing	129095	C	SMF	NA	Yes			10		10
TH	Life Stream Behavioral Healthcare	Anthony House	129095	U	HC	NA	No	35	9			35
TH	Tree of Life Ministries	Veterans' Per Diem	129095	C	SMF	VET	No			8		8
TH	Wayne Densch Center	Preferred Living Center	129095	C	SMF	NA	Yes			100		100
TH	Wayne Densch Center	Transitional Living Program	129095	C	SMF+HC	NA	Yes	20	10	40		60
		TOTALS						1138		1864		3022

Table 11(HUD Table 1A): Homeless and Special Needs Populations Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart (HUD Homeless Definition)

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total	Jurisdiction Data Quality
	Emergency	Transitional			
1. Homeless Individuals	514	418	984	1916	<input type="text" value="(N) enumerations"/>
2. Homeless Families with Children	72	170	70	312	
2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	211	513	210	934	
Total (lines 1 + 2a)	725	931	1194	2850	
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations					
1. Chronically Homeless	Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total	<input type="text" value="(N) enumerations"/>
2. Severely Mentally Ill	670	587	984	1654	
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	418	418	0	587	
4. Veterans	302	302	0	418	
5. Persons living with HIV/AIDS	168	168	0	302	
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	234	234	0	168	
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)	0	0	0	234	

Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals	Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Goal	Actual	% of Goal		
				Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete					
Emergency Shelters	748	648	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Transitional Housing	820	620	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Permanent Supportive Housing	908	224	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Total	2476	1492	984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Chronically Homeless	1654	594																

Part 4: Homeless Needs Table: Families	Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Goal	Actual	% of Goal		
				Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete					
Emergency Shelters	341	261	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Transitional Housing	849	749	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Permanent Supportive Housing	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			
Total	1290	1010	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	###			

Table 11 (HUD Table 1A) provides the housing needs and the gaps for emergency shelters, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing. HSN provided related CoC assessments.

Emergency Shelter

Families: The County has 261 emergency shelter beds for women and children, including 8 units serving intact families and families with male children over the age of 10. There is a need for 80 additional beds to satisfy the total perceived need for 341 beds, specifically configured to serve intact families and families with older male children. This gap is predicated on availability of additional homelessness prevention rent/utility assistance to reduce the number of families that become homeless.

Individuals: The County has 648 emergency shelter beds for single men and women. There is a need for 100 additional emergency shelter beds and a commitment to provide comprehensive case management services to all existing emergency beds. By investing in intensive case management, clients will spend less time in shelter and will be returned to stable housing more quickly, leaving room for 984 unsheltered chronically homeless individuals still unserved.

Transitional Housing

Families: There are 749 transitional housing beds available for homeless families with children, with a need for an additional 100 beds.

Individuals: The County has 620 transitional housing beds for homeless individuals, many dedicated to veterans, persons living with HIV/AIDS, clients with substance abuse histories and domestic violence victims. The County needs 200 additional beds to serve non-veterans, single women, the mentally ill and especially those with co-occurring disorders.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Families: There are no permanent supportive housing beds for chronically homeless families with children, a new segment of the homeless population which will be included under the 2009 HEARTH Act. HSN anticipates a need for 100 beds. **Chronically homeless Individuals:** There are 224 permanent supportive housing beds for this population, with a need for an additional 684 beds.

Priority Homeless Needs

Based on the results of the Continuum of Care planning process, and in particular, the gaps analysis in the Homeless and Special Needs Populations Chart, HSN identified the following priority homeless and homelessness prevention needs in Orange County, and made the following related recommendations.

Permanent Supportive Housing: *Develop permanent supportive housing to serve the needs of the chronically homeless in the County.*

Annually, there are about 985 chronically homeless men and women in Orange County. The incidence of severe disabilities, including mental illness, long-term addiction to alcohol and/or drugs, co-occurring disorders, and HIV/AIDS is substantial, with about two out of three individuals suffering a severe disability.

The housing and service needs of this population differ significantly from the needs of people who have become homeless because of job loss, domestic violence, or relocation, and from the housing needs of working families who have become

homeless because foreclosures, evictions, and lack of affordable rental housing due to escalating rents and other factors.

The chronically homeless population significantly impacts the use and costs associated with the following, many of which are severely limited resources:

- Emergency room visits
- EMT costs and ambulance fees
- Hospital admissions
- Arrests, incarceration, and court costs
- Treatment costs in acute behavioral health programs
- Emergency shelter beds

Recommendations

HSN recommends that Orange County work in partnership with HSN, the Orlando Housing Authority, the Health Care Center for the Homeless, the Center for Drug Free Living, Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare, Grand Avenue Economic Development Corporation and other community partners to create a comprehensive process to move chronically homeless individuals from the shelters, streets, and homeless camps through intensive case management and into permanent housing (subsidized or non-subsidized). By doing so, the County would improve the quality of life of these clients and substantially reduce the cost of County services used by this group.

HSN proposes the following as essential characteristics of a program to assist and permanently house the chronically homeless:

- Expanding the Continuum's comprehensive outreach to the homeless through the Health Care Center for the Homeless' successful HOPE Team;
- Adding intensive case management services for the chronically homeless living in emergency shelter beds to move clients quickly to transitional or permanent supportive housing;
- Partnering with nonprofit agencies to convert existing vacant housing stock into permanent supportive housing through use of Federal NSP funding. The stock would be donated to agencies with the financial and programmatic capacity to operate successful permanent supportive housing for households with extremely low income;
- Establishing a Section 8 priority for homeless households living in emergency shelters with moderate barriers to self sufficiency;
- Implementation of case management services for selected Section 8 households to link households to services, employment training and mainstream benefits that will allow them to move into the community in unsubsidized housing, freeing up vouchers for additional households;
- Annual reporting on the successful turnover of Section 8 vouchers where households move into unsubsidized housing;
- Expanding the use of HOME funds for the development of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless, rather than its historical emphasis entirely on frail and elderly populations;
- Underwriting mental health and substance abuse counseling and case management services for Shelter + Care and permanent housing clients so they remain stably housed.

Cost savings

In 2010, HSN completed a detailed study of the chronically homeless clients served during the period 2007-2010 in Orange County, which evaluated the clients' use of deep end services in the year prior to becoming stably housed in Shelter + Care or permanent supportive housing. The results were reflective of national research:

Fifty nine (59) clients' average frequency of use of deep end services in the year prior to becoming stably housed was 10.7 times; the same clients' average use of deep end services in the first year of stable permanent supportive housing was 1.2 times – an 87% reduction in use; Direct cost savings to the Orange County jail, hospital emergency rooms, EMTs, mental health and substance abuse providers in the first year of stable housing was \$2,145,000.

This research has shown that keeping chronically homeless persons with disabilities stably housed **saves** \$36,300 per year per person which would otherwise be spent on delivering emergency services, medical treatment as a result of illness exacerbated by homelessness, and incarceration caused by arrests for homeless-related crimes (vagrancy, loitering, sleeping in a public place, panhandling, trespassing, etc.). These savings are **recurrent** as clients continue to maintain stable housing, sobriety, medication compliance and improved life skills each year.

Prevention/Re-housing: *Implement rapid re-housing for homeless families and individuals by offering sufficient rent/utility assistance to serve those in need.*

Precariously housed families in Orange County should be supported to remain in their housing rather than become homeless, live on the streets or find shelter. Such dislocation disrupts the homeless family's existing, though fragile, safety net of transportation, job, child care and family support. While emergency shelter beds are essential, HSN recommends investment of rent/utility assistance and case management services to prevent families from becoming homeless and move families living in motels to permanent housing.

Orange County's successful Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) showed that hundreds of families can be assisted to avoid homelessness and maintain housing stability through temporary crises. This Federal funding program is ending, however, and HSN recommends that the County consider implementing its own HPRP program as part of its homeless prevention efforts.

Outreach and Access

HSN recommends that the County establish Resource Centers in East Orange and West Orange County to provide convenient access to assessment, referral, and direct delivery of urgently needed services for the precariously housed and homeless

Within Orange County, most services are located in the downtown corridor of the City of Orlando, while 40% of the homeless population resides in East and West Orange County, with very limited bus service, making it impossible to access essential services. Each Center could serve as a host site for regional agencies offering specialized services including:

- One-stop ID services to obtain birth certificates and identification needed for housing, employment, access to services;
- Mental health/substance abuse assessment and referral to detoxification, crisis stabilization and treatment facilities;
- Access to motel vouchers for individuals in need of short-term housing;
- Homeward Bound, a family reunification program sponsored by the Homeless Services Network;
- Community Voice Mail, a free voice mail service that allows homeless individuals access to a mail box where employers, medical care staff and family members may leave messages;
- Veterans outreach and benefits enrollment;
- Social Security Disability assistance;
- Food pantry and clothing vouchers.

Transitional Housing: *Add transitional housing beds for homeless individuals and families with multiple barriers to re-housing and self-sufficiency, including chronic substance abuse, language barriers, mental illness, lack of employment skills and disabilities.*

Transitional housing beds and intensive case management to coordinate existing community services, educational opportunities, co-occurring disorder diagnosis and treatment and life skills training are essential to moving homeless individuals and families as quickly as possible through transitional housing to permanent housing and self-sufficiency.

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

Orange County's Homeless Strategic Plan is based on much input from and collaboration with the Homeless Services Network, and the shared concerns of local jurisdictions, homeless providers, and other stakeholders. It acknowledges the need to assist extremely low-income individuals and families at imminent risk of homelessness, changes in the nature of homelessness such as families living in motels and families in need of permanent supportive housing, and the need to focus more intently on adequately housing and supporting the chronically homeless.

Emergency Shelter/Solutions Grant (ESG)

ESG is a source of funding dedicated to homelessness prevention and assistance to the assistance. It is anticipated that this grant will be changed to become the new Emergency Solutions Grant and could be implemented in late 2011. Orange County has typically received less than \$280,000 from this source. In previous years, these funds have typically been used for costs related to maintaining, repairing and paying utilities for shelters; for essential support services for the homeless population, and for homelessness prevention. Prevention assistance has mainly been short term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices; or assistance with relocation and security deposits to assist a homeless family or at risk of homelessness to move into its own apartment. Agencies received ESG funding through a competitive process that begins with the issue of a public notice concerning the availability of (ESG/CDBG/HOME) funds. Agencies selected for funding must provide a 100% match for funds received. Orange County will continue to use ESG funds to assist those at risk of homelessness, and for other needs as outlined above.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

CDBG funds are not dedicated to homeless assistance, but the program can assist with some eligible activities/projects. Some of these funds have been, or are expected to be used for housing related activities for the special needs population (e.g. housing repairs for frail elderly), capital improvement projects (e.g. shelter facility re-roof) and some public service activities such as case management to serve the homeless and at risk population. CDBG has also been used to fund a portion of the support services component needed to place eligible homeless individuals and families in permanent supportive housing. The housing component is funded by the Shelter Plus Care (S+C) program. (See Orange County Action Plan for specific details). Capital improvement projects are the largest portion of CDBG spending, since these projects are costly and may be multi-year projects. The portion spent on public services is limited by HUD to less than 15% of the annual allocation. Orange County will continue to use CDBG funds to assist those in need of services as outlined above, and for support services to supplement permanent supportive housing.

Homelessness

To successfully address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families, including the subpopulations identified in the needs section of this plan, a holistic approach must be maintained and expanded within the local area served by the Continuum of Care. This allows optimum use of the community's available resources and skills, and joint efforts towards overcoming jurisdictional and other barriers to helping the homeless become independent and self sufficient.

Collaboration and ongoing partnerships will involve homeless and other public service providers, including members of the Homeless Services Network/Continuum of Care, local institutions, neighboring jurisdictions, businesses, the faith-based community, and individuals and entities that share the mission of assisting the homeless and those at risk of homelessness. Orange County's Objectives and Strategies for the five year period include the following (see also Table 12):

- *Assist households at risk of homelessness to remain in their homes*
Orange County will provide direct/financial and re-housing assistance to at-risk households
- *Support public services addressing anti-poverty issues, homelessness, and services for special populations*
Orange County will work with service providers and partners to provide services for homeless and at risk persons, special populations and extremely low to moderate income families to move them towards independence and self-sufficiency.
- *Support public services related to job training and placement*
Orange County will assist with efforts to help extremely low to moderate income individuals, including homeless and special need populations, gain employment.
- *Address housing and service needs of homeless and at risk populations, including outreach/assessment; emergency shelter; transitional housing; and permanent housing for homeless and chronically homeless persons*

Orange County will continue to support housing and public service programs that move homeless and chronically homeless persons to shelter, appropriate housing and supportive services.

Chronic Homelessness

There were 984 unsheltered chronically homeless persons in Orange County at the beginning of 2011. This figure is based on the PIT count and HUD approved computations. As stated earlier, this number, like other PIT data, includes chronically homeless persons within the City of Orlando. HSN has noted that additional permanent supportive housing beds could be provided in the community, if the necessary support services component were to become available to adequately meet the requirements of the chronic homeless subpopulation most in need of this assistance. During the next five year period, Orange County must work aggressively with its partners to raise awareness about chronic homelessness, to facilitate access by the chronically homeless to appropriate mainstream benefits, and to assist with efforts to increase the support services needed to move this subpopulation into permanent supportive housing in Orange County. This requires efforts within the scope of the Consolidated Plan and the Continuum of Care plan, and involves collaboration among partners. Orange County, City of Orlando, other neighboring jurisdictions, HSN and its homeless service providers, the Central Florida Commission on Homelessness ("CFCH") and others are committed to ending chronic homelessness, despite uncertainties and constraints that affect current efforts.

Institutional Structure

Orange County will carry out its homelessness strategy by continuing to maintain and foster direct partnerships with over twenty (20) community partners, especially non-profit public service organizations providing shelter and outreach, and/or other support services that benefit the homeless. The County and its partners will also work with local institutions such as Orange County Public Schools and other educational institutions, local law enforcement agencies, hospitals and clinics, and providers of behavioral health, mental health and substance abuse programs. The Central Florida Commission on Homelessness was established as a result of joint efforts and a keen determination to end homelessness, including chronic homelessness in the local area. CFCH is a partnership of public/private community leaders working to enact the strategies of the Ten2End plan developed to end homelessness in Central Florida. The plan outlines steps to manage and permanently end the problem within 10 years. It is based on national models that focus on existing gaps and identify practical steps necessary to prevent and end homelessness effectively. Its efforts are directed to housing, prevention, healthcare, supportive services and the analysis of current costs of homelessness and opportunities to create new sources of revenue.

Status of Discharge Coordination Planning

National research has shown that inmates being discharged from prison/jails, homeless persons discharged from hospital rooms, mental health facilities, and youth who age out of the foster care system contribute to the increase in homelessness.

Health Care Discharge

For three years, the Florida Coalition for the Homeless worked with the Florida State Office on Homelessness to address health care discharge planning with the goal of developing memoranda of understanding at the State level between the Coalition, partner state agencies and major health care providers. This process has not yet been completed.

Locally, the Continuum of Care has an initiative that shows promise. The Health Care Center for the Homeless has successfully received funding for health navigators assigned to hospital emergency rooms in Orange County. Their purpose is to divert homeless persons to non-emergency room care and assist in the discharge planning of homeless patients. The data collected shows that such interventions reduce the use of "deep end" services by homeless individuals dramatically. HSN recommends that Orange County explore a partnership to expand this program to all County hospitals.

Corrections Discharge

National statistics indicate that approximately 30% of inmates in jail are homeless upon discharge. The Orange County Jail has established partnerships with HSN and other community agencies to develop and implement a re-entry plan which both reduces recidivism and also identifies inmates who are homeless upon discharge and develops an effective housing discharge plan for each inmate.

Foster Care Discharge

In 2009 the Department of Children and Families (DCF) made the plight of former foster youth one of its highest priorities. There are more than 200 foster youth in Orange County receiving independent living services through the Independent Living program. Locally 18% of these youth reported spending at least one night homeless in the last year, the second highest in the state. Housing and transportation are the largest barriers for these youth. The Road to Independence Program (RTI) offers funds to foster youth enrolled full-time in school, but this requirement limits the number of participants. In Orange/Osceola Counties there is an Independent Living Strategic Planning Committee led by Community Based Care (CBC) of Central Florida which has the second highest number of independent living youth in the state. HSN recommends that Orange County support this group's intension to develop and implement a strategic plan that encompasses effective discharge planning for foster youth to avoid episodes of homelessness which plague this population.

Table 12 (HUD Table 1C) Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives is a Continuation Table for Tables 1A and 1B. It states the above homeless related objectives, the anticipated sources of funds, performance indicators, the number of units the County anticipates serving during the five year planning period, and the outcomes that relates to these objectives. This table also makes reference to special needs objectives that impact elderly, frail elderly and disabled persons.

Table 12 (HUD Table 1C): Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives (Table 1A/1B Continuation/transition Table)

OBJ. #	Specific Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Outcome/Objective *
Homeless Objectives						
1.6	Assist households at risk of homelessness to remain in their homes.	CDBG ESG	Number of Individuals	965		DH-2
2.6	Support public services addressing anti-poverty issues, homelessness, and services for special populations.	CDBG	No of Individuals	1950		SL-1 /SL-2
2.7	Support public services related to job training and placement.	CDBG	Number of Individuals	860		SL-1
2.11	Address housing and service needs of homeless and at risk populations, including outreach/assessment; emergency shelter; transitional housing; and permanent housing for homeless and chronically homeless persons	CDBG ESG	No of Individuals	4395		SL-1
Special Needs Objectives						
1.4	Support the preservation of affordable housing stock through housing rehabilitation and weatherization to enable L/I homeowners to remain in their homes	CDBG HOME NSP	Number of Units	400		DH-2
1.8	Increase the availability of affordable housing for the elderly, frail elderly and disabled.	CDBG HOME NSP	Number of Units	150		DH-3

***Outcome/Objective Codes**

	Availability/Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

In difficult economic times, the need for partnerships among public, private, non-profit and faith based sectors is more important than ever to meet growing public service needs. Partners usually recognize the need and are committed to giving back to the community. Two examples are the significant annual contributions by Orange County employees to the Heart of Florida United Way campaign, and the response of the faith based community and individuals to a nationally televised program that featured the plight of the homeless and hidden homeless, particularly families with children, in the Central Florida area.

C. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

1. *Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.*
2. *Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.*
3. *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*
4. *Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.*

1. Priority Non-Housing Community Development Needs –

The following are identified community development needs, most of which affect extremely low (0-30% of median income), low (31-50%) and moderate income (51-80%) families and individuals.

Anti-Poverty Needs

- Job training, advanced skills, job search/placement,
- Transportation and childcare
- Emergency financial assistance, credit/budget counseling

Special Needs and Public Services

- Basic needs - food, shelter, medical assistance and employment
- After school programs for youth
- Services for the disabled
- Services for youth
- Services for Seniors (home delivered meals, home repairs & weatherization)
- Affordable Health and mental health services

Public Facilities and Capital Improvements

- Acquisition of Foreclosed Properties
- Disposition of Properties
- Continuation of multi-year Capital Projects
- Street Paving and Drainage
- Water Connections
- Acquisition of Real Property (Centers for job training for LI & limited clientele)
- Improvements to Public Facilities (serving LI & limited clientele)
- Sidewalks

Neighborhood Revitalization

- Neighborhood Studies
- Sewer lines needed to support street and drainage improvements

- Water fountains at parks; lights for basketball court/recreation areas
- Youth services, programs/activities, access to facilities, education fairs
- Revitalization of business corridors, unused retail space, streetscapes and business facades
- Lot clearance
- Community gardens
- Demolition of abandoned, dilapidated homes

Economic development needs

- Fostering job and small business creation
- Infrastructure, façade improvements and rehabilitation of buildings

2. Basis for assigning priority given to each category of priority needs-

The categories of Community Development priority needs were assigned based on input from focus groups, other County departments and research conducted for the Consolidated Plan. Priorities were funded based on availability of funding. Orange County plans to use federal entitlement programs to address the following non-housing community development needs:

- Improving the safety and livability of low to moderate income neighborhoods through infrastructure improvements and sustainability initiatives.
- Increasing access to quality public facilities
- Expanding neighborhood connectivity through streets and sidewalk improvements
- Supporting public services related to job creation, training and placement
- Promoting energy conservation in capital improvement projects
- Continue working with local municipalities through inter-local agreements in the implementation of community development activities
- Expanding opportunities for job creation and retention.
- Collaborating with local economic development initiatives.

3. Obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

The main obstacles to meeting non-housing community development needs are:

- Lack of financial resources to operate public facilities once they are constructed
- Lack of financial resources to fund capital improvements
- Diminishing funds to nonprofit agencies
- Elimination of other state and federal programs to support non-housing community development efforts in the community

4. Long term and Short term community development objectives:

Table 1 of the Consolidated Plan specifies the long term (5-years) community development objectives. The Action Plan specifies the short-term (one year) community development objectives. Many non-housing community development projects are capital improvements requiring multi-year funding of projects. These projects mainly consist of infrastructure improvements and public facilities. Most long term non-housing community development objectives are related to capital improvement projects, these objectives are:

- Improving the safety and livability of low to moderate income neighborhoods; and
- Increasing access to quality public facilities.

Most short term non-housing community development objectives are related to public services; these objectives are implemented annually and are as follows:

- Supporting public services benefiting low income persons, especially those addressing youth, disabled and homeless individuals.
- Supporting public services related to job creation, training and placement.

Table 13 provides the Priority Community Development needs.

Table 13 (HUD 2B): Community Development Needs

PRIORITY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Unmet Priority Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Priority Need	5- YEAR Goals
PUBLIC FACILITY NEEDS (projects)				
Senior Centers	Low	N/A		
Handicapped Centers	Low	"		
Homeless Facilities	High	"	3,000,000	Goal 2 Obj.2.2
Youth Centers	Low	"		
Child Care Centers	Low	"		
Health Facilities	Medium	"		Goal 2 Obj. 2.2
Neighborhood Facilities	Medium	"	2,000,000	Goal 2 Obj. 2.2
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	Medium	"		
Parking Facilities	Low	"		N/A
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	Low	"		N/A
Other Public Facility Needs	Low	"		
INFRASTRUCTURE (projects)				
Water/Sewer Improvements	High	"	2,000,000	Goal 2 Obj. 2.1
Street Improvements	High	"	2,000,000	"
Sidewalks	High	"	2,000,000	"
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	Medium	"	2,000,000	"
Flood Drain Improvements	Medium	"	2,000,000	"
Other Infrastructure Needs	Medium	"	1,000,000	"

Continuation Table 13 (HUD2B) Community Development Needs (Continued)

PRIORITY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Unmet Priority Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Priority Need	Five Year Goal
PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS (people)				
Senior Services	High	N/A	1,000,000	Goal 2 Obj. 2.6
* Handicapped Services	Medium	"	750,000	"
Youth Services	Medium	"	100,000	"
Child Care Services	High	"	750,000	"
Transportation Services	Low	"		N/A
Substance Abuse Services	Low	"	100,000	Goal 2 Obj. 2.6
Employment Training	High	"	1,000,000	Goal 2 Obj. 2.6
Health Services	Medium	"	300,000	Goal 2
Lead Hazard Screening	Medium	"	50,000	Goal 1 Obj.1.4
Crime Awareness	Low	"		Goal 2 Obj.2.13
Other Public Service Needs- Anti-Poverty and Homeless Prevention	High	"	500,000	Goal 2 Obj. 2.6
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
ED Assistance to Businesses	Low	"		
ED Technical Assistance (businesses)	Medium	"		Goal 3 Obj. 3.3
Micro-Enterprise Assistance	Low	"		
Rehab; Publicly- or Privately-Owned Commercial/Industrial (projects)	Medium	"		
C/I Infrastructure Development (projects)	Medium	"		
Other C/I** Improvements (projects)	Medium	"		
PLANNING				
Planning (Coordination, Consultation)	Medium	"	100,000	N/A
Fair Housing (Compliance, Outreach/Advertising, Staff salaries)	High	"	100,000	Goal 2 Obj. 2.10
TOTAL ESTIMATED DOLLARS NEEDED:			\$20,750,000.00	

Antipoverty Strategy

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.
2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

1. Goals, Programs and Policies for Reducing the Number of Poverty Level Families:

Over the past four years, Orange County has experienced challenging economic hardships similar to those experienced at the state and national levels. These challenges included decreasing tax revenues, a declining housing market and an economy affected by significant job losses. The current unemployment rate in Orange County has decreased, but is still higher than the national level at 11.5 percent. Although there are some signs that the housing market is beginning to improve, no dramatic changes are anticipated within Orange County in FY 2011-2012.

Economic challenges are still expected to affect low to moderate income households by driving them into poverty. Based on demographic data obtained from American Fact Finder of the U.S. Census Bureau, 13.7% of the persons residing in Orange County are below poverty level⁶. Orange County's median income has decreased to \$57,400 from \$60,700 in 2010. Due to the current economic crisis, it has been difficult to identify secure funding sources to assist families facing poverty and to aggressively advocate for more funding at the federal and state levels to address this situation.

Orange County's Housing and Community Development Division has consulted other agencies dealing with social services and emergency assistance to address the needs of very low income households in Orange County. There was general consensus obtained was that programs like the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP), Section 8 rental assistance and emergency utility assistance are not adequately funded to meet the rising need of poverty level households.

The largest barrier to reduce the number of poverty level families in Orange County is lack of available funding to address the needs of these households.

To address the issue poverty, the Housing and Community Division has designated anti-poverty services as one of the CDBG's public service priorities.

Efforts to reduce the number of families in poverty will be conducted through organizations funded by the Division of Housing and Community Development. The Division provides grants to non-profit agencies that directly assist low income families in subsidized child care, senior services, homeless prevention services, job training and placement and homeowner rehabilitation services.

⁶ <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/12095.html>

Through the Consolidated Plan funding cycle the Division will continue to work with community organizations, non-profits, partnerships and local municipalities to ensure job training, contracting opportunities and assistance to low income persons. Orange County Housing and Community Development Division will require contractors receiving over \$200,000 in a federal contract to the greatest extent possible provide a minimum of 10 percent (10% of construction related contracts to a Section 3 owned business along with having thirty percent 30%) of all new hires be Section 3 residents residing with the geographic area of the project.

2. Extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families:

Orange County's poorest residents face many economic barriers such as lack of affordable housing, lack of transportation, and lack of services such as affordable child care and affordable health care. Orange County plans to continue to provide support public services that enhance the quality of life of poor residents. Nonprofits are funded with CDBG to provide services such as subsidized child care, job training and placement and health care services.

D. NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

1. Special Needs Priorities and Objectives:

The non-homeless special needs populations are defined by HUD as elderly, frail elderly, severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physical disabled, persons with alcohol/other drug addictions, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and victims of domestic violence.

Orange County's Consolidated Priorities and specific Objectives for Special Needs Populations are:

- Increase the availability of affordable permanent rental housing for the elderly, frail elderly and disabled using a mix of public and private financial assistance.
- Collaborate with non-profit organizations, local governments, County departments, to provide supportive services to income eligible senior citizens, mentally ill, disabled persons, alcohol/other drug additions, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence.
- Support Fair Housing Choice for eligible Special Needs population.
- Provide housing rehabilitation services to eligible seniors and disabled households.
- Provide Tenant Based Rental assistance and supportive services for Special Needs population.

Elderly

According to the State Florida Housing Data Clearing House, almost sixteen percent (15.8%) of Orange County's population is 65 years old and over. There is an estimated 65,691 senior households; about 30% are housing cost burden. According to senior services providers, there is a need for services for homebound seniors to include food, case management and health services. Many Orange County seniors have limited financial resources (Seniors First, Inc. estimates 20,321 earn \$13,613 or less) resulting in a great demand for assistance with food, shelter and health services. For those seniors living independent Housing and Community Development Division provides assistance for home delivered meals, home weatherization, housing rehabilitation, Tenant Based Rental Assistance and compliance with ADA (hand rails, ramps). Considering all the needs of low income seniors in Orange County there are limitations that result in unmet need for this population. Funding cuts have reduced the level of services for the senior population.

Persons with Disabilities

Based on information provided through the State of Florida Agency For Persons With Disabilities there are over 19,000 individuals with disabilities living in Florida waiting

for services. In Orange County alone, there are 900 on waiting lists for services. According to Department of Education Division of Vocational Rehabilitation there are 2,000 disabled clients on waiting lists for training and/or employment opportunities. The State of Florida 2010 Florida County Profiles (age 65+) indicates that 46,404 persons have at least one type of disability. The types of disabilities are sensory 17,985, physical 42,013, mental 15,926, self care 13,194 and go outside of home is 29,145.

Severe Mental Illness

According to the National Alliance on Mental Health (NAMI) State of Florida 2010 data, approximately 660,000 adults live with serious mental illness and about 181,000 children live with serious mental health conditions. Accordingly, only 26 percent of adults receive services through the public health system. This gap in services for the mentally ill causes a burden on the criminal justice system, hospital emergency facilities and other providers. Few agencies offer supportive services to the severely mentally ill population persons in Orange County will mental illness are usually referred to Lakeside Alternatives. This organization is the largest behavioral healthcare provider in Central Florida. Lakeside Alternatives provides adult crisis stabilization, adult medication clinic, adult outpatient program, children's crisis stabilization unit, children's medication clinic and outpatient services.

Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions

The State of Florida has 79,131 persons reporting substance abuse issues according to the Treatment Episode Data Set report (TEDS) and The Center For Drug Free Living. According to recent congressional figures only 12.5 percent of the Nations 6.5 million drug users have access to publicly funded treatment. (A Nation in Denial, Baum & Burnes) There is a gap between the number of people who want or could benefit from substance abuse treatment and the number of people actually receiving services. Central Florida will face growing substance abuse issues that mirror national averages. According to the Florida Department of Children and Families (DCF) there are an estimated 1.3 million adults and 322,000 children with substance abuse and dependence problems. Currently 441,723 adults in Florida with family incomes below the federal poverty level are in need of substance abuse services. Funding through Orange County, federal assistance, other local governments and donors contributes towards closing the gap with regards to the need for critical treatment services.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

The State of Florida ranks second among the states in the estimated number of annual AIDS cases in 2009. That year a total of 4,799 (14% of total US) AIDS cases were diagnosed in New York, followed by 4,392 (13%) in Florida. The total reported AIDS/HIV cases in 2009 in the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) was 8,812. The Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) grant administered by the City of Orlando provided financial assistance to 1,268 households in 2009 and The Ryan White Part A - Served 2,690 persons with HIV/AIDS.

Although the AIDS epidemic is widespread throughout Florida, the majority of cases were reported from eight counties: Orange, Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Pinellas and St. Lucie. Florida ranked first among states in the number of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) cases reported in 2009 (most recent data from US data). That year a total of 5,755 cases were reported in Florida.

The City of Orlando and the Department of Health both oversee administration and spending of various HIV/AIDS funds in Orange County. HUD awards HOPWA funding

to Central Florida (includes Orange County) and the City of Orlando is designated as the lead agency. Funds are used for emergency housing assistance, transitional housing assistance, case management and supportive services. In 2011 the City will allocated HOPWA funds for Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance, Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Permanent Housing Placement, Facility Operating, Supportive Services and Program Administration.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Orange County Sheriff’s Office and the Orlando Police Department report that in 2010 domestic violence slayings plagued the area both organizations has vowed to make this issue a priority. (Orlando Sentinel, Domestic violence murders in Orange County). A quarter of the 52 Orange County homicides in 2010 were domestic violence related compared with 19 percent in 2009. The 2009-2011 Strategic Plan of Harbor House of Central Florida (one of the ten largest domestic violence shelters in the U.S.) estimates that there are actually 130,000 victims of domestic violence in Orange County each year. Above all counties in Florida, Orange County was second to Miami-Dade County with 8,653 cases reported in 2008. Orange County will continue to collaborate with local partners to support the needs of organizations providing assistance to victims of domestic violence.

Table 14 provides a summary of Non-Homeless Special Needs populations.

Table 14 (HUD Table 1B): Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations

SPECIAL NEEDS SUBPOPULATIONS	PRIORITY NEED LEVEL	Unmet Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Need	Multi-Year Goals
Elderly	High	N/A	CDBG, TBRA, State of Florida	1,625
Frail Elderly	Medium	“	“	
Severe Mental Illness	Low	“		
Development Disabled	Medium	“	CDBG, TBRA	250
Physically Disabled	Medium	“	CDBG, TBRA, HOME	350
Persons w/Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	Low	“		
Persons with HIV/AIDS	High	“	HOPWA funds	
Victims of Domestic Violence	Medium	“	CDBG	1,000
Total				3,225

2. Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources:

Non-profit organizations in Orange County provide direct services to special needs populations. These organizations are Seniors First, Lakeside Alternatives, Quest, Primrose, Center for Drug Free Living, Center for Independent Living, Lighthouse, Harbor House, City funded HIV/AIDS providers, Health Care Center for the Homeless, Homeless Services Network, and Orange County Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. Public sector organizations such as Health Departments and the Department of Elderly Affairs also provide services to special needs populations.

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

1. *Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.*
2. *Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.*
3. *Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.*
4. *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*
5. *To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.*
6. *If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.*

1. Sub-populations that are not homeless but may require housing and supportive services:

The non-homeless special needs populations are defined by HUD as elderly, frail elderly, severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physical disabled, persons with alcohol/other drug addictions, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and victims of domestic violence. According to the 2009 U.S. Census estimates, Orange County's senior households (65 years old and over) is over 15.9% or 65,691 households. Approximately, 19,928 senior households pay more than 30% of their income for rent or mortgage costs. There are an estimated 52,390 elderly households (almost 80% of all senior households) in Orange County that own their homes. Senior First, Inc., an organization serving low income seniors in Orange County, estimates that 20,321 senior households earn \$13,613 or less, resulting in a great demand for assistance with food, shelter and health services. According to senior services providers there is a need for services for homebound seniors to include food, case management and health services.

For those seniors living independent Housing and Community Development Division provides assistance for home delivered meals, home weatherization and compliance with ADA (hand rails, ramps). Considering all the needs of low income seniors in Orange County there are limitations that result in unmet need for this population. Funding cuts have reduced the level of services for the senior population.

2. Priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may, or may not, require supportive housing:

Please refer to Table 14 (HUD Table 1B): Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations on Page 103.

3. Basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs:

The basis for assigning priorities given to each non-homeless special needs population was based on the results from focus group meetings and the outcomes of the Point in Time count conducted by the local Continuum of Care. In addition, survey data was obtained from local special needs service providers. The information was analyzed for a five year strategy.

4. Obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

There are many obstacles to meeting the needs of Special Needs Populations in Orange County. One of the most prevalent obstacles is the lack of funding to agencies that provide services to these populations and the increasing costs of supportive services for the special needs population. Also in there is a lack of available facilities for persons with special needs.

In addition to the needs of the homeless, there are a number of special need populations that are at risk of becoming homeless that also need assistance. Orange County will continue to provide housing options through the Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program in response to this need. The populations to be served through this assistance are elderly and disabled low income persons.

5. Facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing:

The Senior Resource Alliance 2011 Area Plan on Aging Program Module reports that in the Planning and Service Area 7 (Orange, Brevard, Osceola and Seminole) there are 4,263 total beds with skilled nursing facilities and 2,256 beds in assisted living facilities. In addition, there are 6 facilities for Adult Day Care with a capacity of 226 individuals. Other local nonprofit organizations (i.e. Quest and The Center for Drug Free Living) provide limited assisted group home facilities for persons with special needs.

6. Justification for using HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance:

In response to the need to provide affordable rental for elderly and disabled persons, especially those who are below 50 percent of the AMI, Orange County designates HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance to provide approximately 200 households with permanent affordable rental housing.

Affordable rental housing was the number one priority housing need identified in the focus groups and consultations with public service providers, for households with special needs and very low income households.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

- 1. The Plan includes a description of the activities to be undertaken with its HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The plan would identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.*
- 2. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.*
- 3. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).*
- 4. The Plan includes an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.*
- 5. The Plan describes the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.*
- 6. The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.*

The HOPWA allocation from HUD is designated for the Orlando Metropolitan Area (MSA) and administered by the City of Orlando's Housing and Community Development Department. Funds are used for short term rent mortgage and utility assistance, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Facility Based Housing Operating Costs, Permanent Housing Placement and Supportive Services. Funding is provided through a Request for Proposal (RFP) process. HOPWA provides the MSA (Orange, Lake, Osceola, and Seminole Counties) with resources and incentives to provide comprehensive strategies for meeting housing needs of low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS or related diseases and their families. The total HOPWA allocation for Fiscal Year 2011-2012 is \$3,347,552. Data from the Florida Department of Health indicate

that over a million Americans are now HIV positive. The State of Florida ranks second in the nation in the number of annual AIDS cases in 2006 (4,932 cases) and third in the number of cumulative AIDS cumulative AIDS cases from 1981-2006 (105,614 cumulative cases). The total reported cases in 2009 in the MSA were 8,812. The local HOPWA program assisted 1,268 households with financial assistance. The Ryan White (Part A) assisted 2,690 clients.

Since Orange County does not administer the HOPWA allocation, this plan will not include responses 2-6 of this Section related to established HOPWA goals, proposed HOPWA housing development activities, HOPWA certifications and estimates of five year allocations. For additional information, please refer to Table 14 below.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

- 1. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.*

The City of Orlando Housing and Community Development Department identified needs are included in the City's Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Year 2011-2016. Table 15 shows the anticipated breakdown of current Fiscal Year 2011-2012 HOPWA funding by eligible activity.

Table 15: HOPWA Activities

Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	\$ 666,000
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	\$ 634,500
Facility Based Housing Operating Costs (includes cost for Short Term Emergency Housing maximum 60 days)	\$ 73,000
Permanent Housing Placement	\$ 687,411
Supportive Services- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counseling	\$1,172,050
Agency Administration and City Administration	0

E. OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

This document is required to provide an overview of housing market conditions in Orange County. Additional information regarding impediments to fair housing choice is available in the County's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing at www.ocfl.net/housing

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Section IX. CERTIFICATIONS



CPMP Non-State Grantee Certifications

Many elements of this document may be completed electronically, however a signature must be manually applied and the document must be submitted in paper form to the Field Office.

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

NON-STATE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about –
 - a. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - b. The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - c. Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - d. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will –
 - a. Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - b. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;
6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted –

- a. Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - b. Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

No federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

If any funds other than federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all sub awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, sub grants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Teresa Jacobs

Name

Orange County Mayor

Title

201 South Rosalind Avenue

Address

Orlando, FL 32801

City/State/Zip

(407) 836-7370

Telephone Number

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> This certification does not apply. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This certification is applicable. |

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

Maximum Feasible Priority - With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);

Overall Benefit - The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) **2011, 2012, 2013**, (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;

Special Assessments - It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay

the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R, of title 24;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Teresa Jacobs

Name

Orange County Mayor

Title

201 South Rosalind Avenue

Address

Orlando, FL 32801

City/State/Zip

(407) 836-7370

Telephone Number

- This certification does not apply.
- This certification is applicable.

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Name

Title

Address

City/State/Zip

Telephone Number

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

ESG Certifications

I, **Teresa Jacobs**, Chief Executive Officer of Orange County Board of County Commissioners, certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 *CFR* 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Shelter Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.
2. The building standards requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.55.
3. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.
4. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 *CFR* Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.
5. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.
6. The requirement of 24 *CFR* 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.
7. The requirements of 24 *CFR* Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.
8. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.56(a) and 576.65(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.
9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 *CFR* 76.56.
10. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental review responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related authorities as specified in 24 *CFR* Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 *CFR* 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.
12. The new requirement of the McKinney-Vento Act (42 *USC* 11362) to develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.
13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of a completed and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Shelter Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Signature/Authorized Official	Date
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Teresa Jacobs</div>	
Name	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Orange County Mayor</div>	
Title	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">201 South Rosalind Avenue</div>	
Address	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Orlando, FL 32801</div>	
City/State/Zip	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(407) 836-7370</div>	
Telephone	

- This certification does not apply.
 This certification is applicable.

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

Instructions Concerning Lobbying and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)
 Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here. The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR Part 21.

Place Name	Street	City	County	State	Zip
525	East South Street	Orlando	Orange	FL	32801
701	East South Street	Orlando	Orange	FL	32801
201	South Rosalind Av	Orlando	Orange	FL	32801

7. Definitions of terms in the Non-procurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules: "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15); "Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the federal or state criminal drug statutes; "Criminal drug statute" means a federal or non-federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance; "Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including:
- a. All "direct charge" employees;
 - b. all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and
 - c. temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must be completed, in use, and on file for verification. These documents include:

1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2. Citizen Participation Plan
3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Teresa Jacobs

Name

Orange County Mayor

Title

201 South Rosalind Avenue

Address

Orlando, FL 32801

City/State/Zip

(407) 836-7370

Telephone

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Section X. SOURCES

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LIST OF APPENDICES

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- APPENDIX 2 CITIZEN COMMENTS**
- APPENDIX 3 PUBLIC NOTICES**
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Housing and Community Development Division
325 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfl.net/housing



2011-2016
CONSOLIDATED PLAN

APPENDIX 1 GLOSSARY

Housing and Community Development Division
525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfl.net/housing



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affordable Housing

Housing, including utility bills, that costs no more than 30 percent of the household's gross income.

Affordable Housing Project

A development in which no less than 20 percent of all residential units meet the definition of Affordable Housing

AIDS and Related Diseases

A severe immunological disorder caused by HIV, resulting in a defect in cell-mediated immune response causing increased susceptibility to opportunistic infections and certain rare cancers.

Alcohol/other Drug Addictions

A serious and persistent alcohol or other drug addiction that significantly limits a person's ability to live independently

Assistance to Persons at Risk of Homelessness

A broad array of financial assistance and supportive services that may be provided to help prevent persons from becoming homeless, such as short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrears for families that received eviction notices or notices of termination for utility services, security deposits, or first month's rent to enable a homeless family to move into its own home; mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes; legal services programs for the representation of indigent persons in eviction proceedings; payments to prevent foreclosure on a home; and, other homelessness prevention measures.

Assisted Household or Person

In the context of the Consolidated Plan, an assisted household or person is one that will receive benefits through federal funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds.

Assisted Living

Services provided within a housing site that assists residents with daily living activities such as bathing, dressing and cooking.

Brownfields

Brownfields are abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities, where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. (See Environmental Protection Agency web site at www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/glossary.htm)

Capital Improvement Project

A project or activity related to infrastructure, including paving of streets, water and sewer improvements, construction of sidewalks, installation of lights, community center construction and/or renovation, site development for affordable housing, housing rehabilitation and construction and improvement of park facilities.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 replacing several community development categorical grant programs; CDBG provides eligible metropolitan cities and urban counties (called "entitlement communities") with annual direct grants that they can use to revitalize neighborhoods, expand affordable housing and economic opportunities, and/or improve community facilities and services, principally to benefit low and moderate income persons.

Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)

A CHDO is a federally defined type of non-profit housing provider involved in the development of affordable housing units for individuals and families, including special populations. A CHDO must receive a minimum of 15 percent of all federal HOME Investment Partnership funds. The primary difference between a CHDO and other non-profits is the level of low-income resident participation on the Board of Directors.

Certification

A certification is a written endorsement, based on supporting evidence that confirms the meeting of specified requirements. This document must be available for inspection by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the general public.

Chronically Homeless

An unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition, who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years, is considered to be chronically homeless. To be considered chronically homeless, a person must have been sleeping, in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets) and/or in an emergency shelter during that time.

Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)

Organizations involved in the development of affordable housing units for individuals and families, including special populations.

Consolidated Plan

The document submitted to HUD that serves as the planning document that sets out the comprehensive housing affordability strategy and community

development plan for Orange County, and is an application for funding under any of the Community Planning and Development formula grant programs (CDBG, HOME, ADDI, ESG, and HOPWA). The document is prepared in accordance with 24 CFR Part 91.

Cost Burdened Household

A household that is spending greater than 30 percent of their gross household income towards housing costs, including utility costs, is considered to be a cost burdened household.

Disabled Family

A family composed of one or more persons at least one of whom is an adult (a person of at least 18 years of age) who has a disability. A person is considered to have a disability if that person has a physical, mental or emotional impairment which:

1. is expected to continue indefinitely
2. impedes the person's ability to live independently
3. is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions. A person shall also be considered to have a disability if he or she has a developmental disability as defined in section 102(7) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001-6007). The term "disabled family" also includes the surviving member or members of any family described in the first sentence of this paragraph who were living in an assisted unit with the deceased member of the family at the time of his or her death

Elderly family

For HUD rental programs, a family of no more than two persons in which the head of the household or spouse is at least sixty-two (62) years of age.

Elderly Person

An elderly person is a person who is at least sixty-two (62) years of age.

Emergency Shelter

An emergency shelter is a temporary shelter for homeless persons with overnight sleeping accommodations.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

The ESG is a component of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Grant funding and technical assistance provided under this Act is designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Effective 2011 - Replaces the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) program in effect up to 2011; expanded to include aspects of the Homelessness

Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP); also focuses on chronic homelessness and on outcomes

Existing Homeowner

An owner occupant of residential property who holds the legal title to property that is the owner's principal residence.

Fair Housing

Based on federal law that makes discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, family status, or disability illegal when trying to rent or buy a home.

Fair Market Rent (FMR)

Rent guidelines established annually by HUD for its affordable housing programs. The fair market rent is intended to reflect gross rent guidelines, including utility costs, for units of various sizes, based on market rents in the area. Rent Schedules are published in the Federal Register and establish maximum eligible rent levels, by geographic area, allowed under the Section 8 program.

Family

Family includes but is not limited to: (1) A family with or without children (the temporary absence of a child from the home due to placement in foster care shall not be considered in determining family composition and family size); (2) An elderly family; (3) A near-elderly family; (4) A disabled family; (5) A displaced family; (6) The remaining member of a tenant family; and (7) A single person who is not an elderly or displaced person, or a person with disabilities, or the remaining member of a tenant family.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

The Family Self-Sufficiency Program is designed to assist participants in increasing their job skills, education, and employment level so that they can maintain a decent standard of living independent of federal assistance.

Foreclosure

A legal process in which mortgaged property is sold to pay the loan of the defaulting borrower. Foreclosure laws are based on statutes in each state.

Frail Elderly

An elderly person, who is unable to perform at least three activities of daily living, including eating dressing, bathing, grooming and household management is described as frail elderly.

Hidden Homeless

Individuals and families residing on temporary basis with family and friends (couch surfers) or who are living in vehicles, staying in motels, or housed,

but within days of being evicted, and who may rely on meal sites, food pantries and similar assistance

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 authorized The HOME program. The HOME program is designed around three main activities including multi-family rehabilitation and construction, single-family rehabilitation and construction, and tenant based rental assistance. This program focuses on strengthening the relationship and coordination between public and private agencies that implement affordable housing initiatives.

Homeless Family

Family that includes at least one parent or guardian and one child under the age of 18, a homeless pregnant woman, or a homeless person in the process of securing legal custody of a person under the age of eighteen (18) years

Homeless Youth

A homeless youth is an unaccompanied person, age seventeen (17) years or younger, without shelter

Homeless Subpopulations

Subgroups of the general homeless population, including those with severe mental illness, those with alcohol/drug abuse, those with both a severe mental illness and severe drug abuse, victims of domestic violence, homeless youth (single), homeless youth (with children), those with AIDS or related diseases, seniors and veterans.

Homeownership and Opportunities for People Everywhere (HOPE)

A federal program offering homeownership opportunities to lower income families and individuals by providing federal assistance to finance an eligible homebuyer's direct purchase and rehabilitation of eligible single family properties

Household

Defined by the Census Bureau as one or more persons occupying a housing unit (see also Family).

Housing Unit

An occupied or vacant house, apartment or single room (SRO housing) that is intended as separate living quarters

HUD

HUD denotes The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Hurricane Housing Relieve Program (HHEP)

A program created by the State of Florida after the destructive 2004 hurricane season to address the short and long-term housing needs of Floridians in areas that received the greatest housing damage.

Jurisdiction

A jurisdiction is an area of authority or control, such as a state, county, or municipality.

Large Family

A large family consists of five or more persons.

Large Family Unit

A large family unit is a housing unit containing at least three bedrooms.

Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead contaminated dust, lead contaminated soil, lead contaminated paint that has deteriorated or is present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate federal agency, (as defined by the Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992).

Low-income Family

Families whose income does not exceed 50 percent of the median area income, as determined by HUD with adjustments made for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 50 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary.

Mental Illness

A disorder of the brain, which results in a disruption in an individual's thinking, feeling or mood, ability to relate to others and ability to work

Moderate-Income Family

Families whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median area income, as determined by HUD with adjustments made for smaller and larger families, and other market conditions.

Non-homeless Persons with Special Needs

Category includes the elderly, frail elderly, persons with AIDS, large families and disabled families.

Owner

A household that owns the housing it occupies.

Overcrowding

For purposes of describing relative housing needs, a housing unit containing more than one person per room, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Person with a Disability

A person who has:

1. A physical, mental or emotional impairment that:
 - Is expected to be of a long-continued and indefinite duration
 - Substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently
 - Is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions OR, who has:
2. A developmental disability, as defined in section 102(7) of the Developmental disabilities Assistance and Bill of rights Act (42 U.S.C. 6001-6007), OR who is:
3. A surviving member of a family that had been living in an assisted unit with the deceased member of the family who had a disability at the time of his or her death.

Redevelopment

Redevelopment may be defined as one or more actions undertaken to stimulate activity in previously developed areas with obvious or urgent need for capital and economic activity to achieve a desired level of improvement or to address urban decay. Redevelopment may be initiated by either private or public sector entities, or by way of a joint effort. Governments maintain a traditional regulatory role. Public sector action may involve one or more measures, such as direct public, or public/private investment, capital improvements, enhanced public services, technical assistance, promotion, tax benefits, and other stimuli, including planning initiatives such as rezoning. When public agencies embark on redevelopment programs, the incentives they offer are generally based on approved statutory procedures for creating, financing, and operating redevelopment areas.

Renter

A household that rents the housing unit it occupies, including units that are rented for cash and units occupied without cash payment of rent.

Resale and Recapture Provisions

The HOME Program establishes Resale and Recapture provisions to enforce the period of affordability in HOME assisted units. Jurisdictions receiving HOME funds must specify the "Resale and Recapture" provisions in HOME activities under the Consolidated Plan.

Section 215

Section 215 of Title II of the National Affordable Housing Act; Section 215 defines "affordable" housing projects under the Title II HOME Program.

Severe Mental Illness

The presence of a severe psychiatric disorder (including schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, major depression, and bipolar disorder) accompanied by significant functional impairment, disruption of normal life tasks, periods of hospitalizations, and need for psychotropic medication.

Severely Cost Burdened Household

A severely cost burdened household is one that is spending greater than 50 percent of their gross household income towards housing costs, including utility costs.

Shelters

Include all emergency shelters and transitional shelters for the homeless, including domestic violence shelters, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public/private agency because the person or family is homeless.

Sheltered Homeless

Adults, children and youth residing in shelters for the homeless

SHIP

This denotes the State Housing Initiative Partnership Program. The purpose of the SHIP program is to provide funds to local governments as incentives for the creation of public-private partnerships to produce and preserve affordable housing with an emphasis on home ownership.

Single Room Occupancy (SRO)

SROs are private rooms that include either food preparation facilities, or sanitary facilities, or both, and are designed for occupancy by a single individual. HUD's Section 221(d) program provides mortgage insurance for such properties

Special Needs Housing

Housing developed for and occupied by people with a variety of disabilities who are at risk of homelessness, but may not have been literally or chronically homeless.

Substandard Housing

Substandard Housing units are units that have one or more structural defects in sufficient number as to require extensive repair or rebuilding in order to bring the unit into compliance with the minimum Housing Code.

Substantial Amendment

A substantial amendment is a major change in the approved Consolidated Plan. The definition of a substantial change is any activity that is equal to at least 25 percent of the annual entitlement grant.

Standard Housing Stock

Standard housing stock is housing that meets building code requirements, is free of structural defects, and has no defects that would normally be corrected by regular maintenance.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program, funded through the HOME program, is a rental assistance program designed to assist low-income elderly and disabled clients with rent and utility costs. The program provides payment to the landlord on behalf of the eligible tenant. Clients eligible for HOME tenant based rental assistance must not have a housing cost that exceeds 30 percent of the household's adjusted gross income. A minimum household contribution of fifty dollars is required.

Transitional Housing

A project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within twenty-four (24) months, or a longer period approved by HUD. For purposes of the HOME program, there is no HUD-approved time period for moving to independent living.

Unsheltered Homeless

Adults, children and youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation, such as streets, parks, alleys, parking ramps of the highway system, transportation depots, and other parts of the transportation system, all-night commercial establishments, abandoned buildings, roofs and stairwells, vehicles and other similar places.

Very Low Income

A VL income family is a family whose income is less than 30 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary.

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2011-2016
CONSOLIDATED PLAN

APPENDIX 2

CITIZEN COMMENTS

Housing and Community Development Division
525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfd.net/housing



CITIZENS COMMENTS AND RESPONSE

June 15, 2011 Public Hearing

Comments by Timothy McKinney, United Global Outreach

Mr. McKinney enquired about the source of the information/data for the Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice. Orange County staff informed him that the AI involved input and participation by the City of Orlando, Orange County, housing advocacy groups, and community representatives. Orange County staff also informed Mr. McKinney that comments concerning the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice plan, the Consolidated Plan, and the Action Plan could be submitted up to the July 15, 2011 due date.

Mr. McKinney requested information about his sidewalk request. County staff informed him that projects such as sidewalks would be considered among capital improvement projects during the next five year period. No target areas have been identified in the draft Consolidated Plan.

Mr. McKinney commented that Bithlo is a current target area, but that affordable housing programs and transitional housing are not available for this community due to the small number of single family homes in the area. Most people live in rented mobile homes.

When asked about what is most important for the Bithlo community - water, or sidewalks, Mr. McKinney stated that water is the most important. Most people have shallow wells that may be contaminated, but some may not want to be connected to other sources of water due to [hook up and other possible] costs typically associated with projects that could provide clean drinking water.

Orange County's Response to Public Hearing Comments:

Orange County staff has received capital project suggestions from Mr. McKinney to include extension of portable water lines to Bithlo, installation of a 4.3 miles sidewalk from Dean Road East to Bithlo, and funding for the construction of a health center. Housing and Community Development Division is currently reviewing and assessing these projects with appropriate County departments.

Other Citizens' Comments:

From: Cory Goodman [mailto:corygoodman56@yahoo.com]

Sent: Wednesday, June 15, 2011 4:00 PM

To: Glasser, Mitchell; chris.irvine@ocfl.net; Suedmeyer, Matt

Cc: Mayor; District 1 Commissioner's Office; District2 ; District3; District 4 Commissioner's Office; District 5 Commissioner's Office; District6

Subject: Fw: Public comments for inclusion in Consolidated plan 2011-2016.

The following comments are to be included with comments submitted on 8-6-11, in the Public Comments section of the Consolidated plan for 2011-2016, in an unedited and unaltered fashion, as required in Federal Register rules and regulations(91.105)

Bithlo Community Center was built with C.D.B.G. funds and has operated as an illegal County "SERVICE" center since 1997.

This criminal activity has been permitted by MITCHELL GLASSER ,BILL COWLES and TED EDWARDS.

All of these individuals have received information from this writer outlining the criminal activity that occurs on a daily basis in the Bithlo Center. Most disturbing are voting deprivations that occur inside the center at the behest of Orange County Supervisor of Elections, BILL COWLES. The complaints made to local and State agencies are too numerous to include here but COWLES has taken the position that "As long as I count the votes, what are you going to do?"

My answer to Mr. Cowles are these public comments that hopefully will expose this criminal in office and make him aware that he is fighting a losing battle should he choose to battle with me. I am confident that cowles will attempt additional sinister and dark activity meant to embarrass and inflame this writer, such as physically barring access to precinct 538(Bithlo Center) as he was found guilty of by the Bithlo Citizens Advisory Council.

Before Federal funding can be made available to Orange County Government, the appearance of impropriety should be eliminated as I am attempting here. Only criminals would choose to do otherwise.

If the center was built for the Bithlo Community, who requested and were approved Federal funding for a community center, it must be made a community center as opposed to a service center or recreation center. Anything less is fraud.

I predict retaliation for these comments and the public exposure they create but am confident that without them the illegal and criminal activity of MITCHELL GLASSER, TED EDWARDS, BILL COWLES and the entire staff of the Bithlo "Community" center will continue as if nothing is wrong.

In reality nothing is right.

I ask the reader to place themselves in my position. What would you think of me if I placed myself as territorial dictator of YOUR community center?

Until that happens I do not expect a rational response. There isn't one.

I hope your common standard of decency will demand corrections before rewarding the criminals who have created this situation. Only a criminal would do otherwise. Govern yourself accordingly.

Submitted the 15th day of June, 2011

Cory Goodman, Chairman

Bithlo Citizens Advisory Council

--- On **Wed, 6/8/11**, Cory Goodman <corygoodman56@yahoo.com> wrote:

From: Cory Goodman <corygoodman56@yahoo.com>

Subject: Public comments for inclusion in Consolidated plan 2011-2016.

To: Mitchell.glasser@ocfl.net, Nancy.sharifi@ocfl.net, Elizabeth.rico@ocfl.net, Frantz.dutes@ocfl.net, contact@gao.gov
Cc: "mayor" <mayor@ocfl.net>, district1@ocfl.net, district2@ocfl.net, district3@ocfl.net, district4@ocfl.net, district5@ocfl.net, district6@ocfl.net
Date: Wednesday, June 8, 2011, 9:02 PM

Under the Provisions of Federal Register rules and requirements, I submit the following public comments to be included, unedited and unaltered, in the Orange County Consolidated Plan for fiscal years 2011-2016.

On April 20, 1994, a request for a Community Center was submitted by the Bithlo Betterment Committee. CDBG funding in the amount of \$750,000 was approved by the Advisory Board in June of 1994. Funding became available October 1, 1994 for design and construction of a 6,500 square foot Community center. The Board of County commissioners approved the selection of an architect for design services on November 14, 1995.

A center was built and operated under the ruse of a community center, starting on September 13, 1997. The Bithlo Community which requested the CDBG funds was never permitted to operate the center. Rather, it operated as an Orange County Government service center. This fraud was permitted to continue for 13 years. In October of 2010, the center was provided to Orange County Parks and Recreation to operate as a Recreation center as opposed to a Community Center which the federal funding was provided for.

This fraud has been permitted to continue to the present time.

It is abundantly clear that funding (CDBG) meant to enhance the Bithlo community was spent to enhance Orange County Government to the exclusion of the Bithlo Community.

Many letters of protest were provided to various Orange County agencies and employees which fell upon deaf ears.

It is for this reason that these public comments are now provided.

The Bithlo community deserves to have a Community center as we requested in 1994.

Unless and until this criminal fraud is corrected, no funding of any kind should be provided to Orange County Government to ensure further illegal acts are not repeated with these appropriations.

The proper resolution to this problem would be to return the Bithlo center to the Bithlo Community to operate as a Community Center as opposed to a recreation center.

Further, the center should be owned, operated, maintained and controlled in the same manner as our sister community of Christmas, Florida operates the Christmas Community Center. Failure to do so would exhibit favoritism on part of those declining this request.

In conclusion, the Bithlo Community has never been provided an opportunity to provide any public comments regarding a performance report for the aforementioned funding or the use of the funds approved. The purpose being, to ensure the illegal takeover of the Bithlo Community Center would be kept a secret from H.U.D. and Federal agencies.

This must stop.

Again, it is only fair to withhold any and all funding until appropriate corrections can be made in this very important matter. Otherwise, citizens can expect additional

activity of a similar nature to be repeated. Waste, fraud, abuse and mismanagement have been allowed in the Bithlo center as evident by the Audit conducted by Orange County comptrollers Office on the Orange County Community Action agency, which controlled the center for many years until the audit exposed the aforementioned waste, fraud, abuse and mismanagement. I implore the reader of this information to visit the Orange County website for the Orange County Comptroller and view this audit to verify the truths I have stated in this letter.

I reserve the right to amend these comments in the future, hopefully in a more positive manner when corrections have been made.

Submitted this 8th day of June, 2011.

Cory E. Goodman, Chairman
Bithlo Citizens Advisory Council
258 S.C.R. 13
Bithlo, Florida 32833

Orange County's Response to Citizens Comments:

From: Glasser, Mitchell [mailto:Mitchell.Glasser@ocfl.net]

Sent: Wednesday, July 06, 2011 4:32 PM

To: Cory Goodman; chris.irvine@ocfl.net; Suedmeyer, Matt

Cc: Mayor; District 1 Commissioner's Office; District2 ; District3; District 4 Commissioner's Office; District 5 Commissioner's Office; District6; Sharifi, Nancy

Subject: RE: Public comments for inclusion in Consolidated plan 2011-2016.

Your comments have been received and will be included under the Public Comments section of the Consolidated Plan. Thank you.

Mitchell Glasser, Manager
Housing and Community Development Division
525 E. South St.
Orlando, FL 32801
407-836-5191

2011-2016
CONSOLIDATED PLAN

APPENDIX 3 PUBLIC NOTICES

Housing and Community Development Division
525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfl.net/housing



**PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE
CONSOLIDATED PLAN FISCAL YEARS 2011-2016
AND
ONE-YEAR ACTION PLAN FISCAL YEAR 2011-2012
AND
ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING
CHOICE 2011-2016**

A public hearing will be conducted on June 15, 2011 at 6:00 p.m. at the Housing and Community Development Division, 525 E. South St, Orlando, Florida 32801. Representatives from the Division, and the Community Development Advisory Board will conduct the Public Hearing. The purpose of the hearing is to receive citizen comments on the priority needs and proposed activities to be included in the Consolidated Plan and the One-Year Action Plan. All citizen comments received will be incorporated in the Five Year Consolidated Plan, or Action Plan and submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on or about August 15, 2011.

The Consolidated Plan is the Strategic Plan for community development activities in Orange County. The Action Plan is the annual operating plan designed to meet specific objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan. The Action Plan also lists the activities that Orange County intends to pursue through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) programs to address the objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan. It is anticipated that the Emergency Shelter Grant will be replaced with the Emergency Solutions Grant later this year. The Consolidated Plan will cover the period October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2016 and the Action Plan will cover the period of October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012

A list of proposed activities and anticipated funding sources included in the One-Year Action Plan for Fiscal Year 2011-2012 are provided below.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

Capital Improvement Projects

Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 2,712,000
Subtotal CIP Projects	\$ 2,712,000

Public Service Activities

Boys and Girls Clubs of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 39,858
Center for Independent Living in Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 36,642
Central Florida Urban League	\$ 52,000
Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida	\$ 54,000
Community Coordinated Care for Children, Inc.	\$ 171,800
Covenant House of Florida, Inc.	\$ 36,000
Harbor House of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 20,000
Health Care Center for the Homeless, Inc.	\$ 72,000
Homeless Services Network of Central Florida	\$ 28,762
Jewish Family Services of Greater Orlando, Inc.	\$ 45,800
Lighthouse of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 37,500
Primrose Center, Inc.	\$ 34,750
Quest, Inc.	\$ 52,760
Seniors First, Inc. (Meals on Wheels)	\$ 116,989
The Center for Drug Free Living, Inc.	\$ 33,865
Subtotal- Public Services	\$ 832,726

Housing Activities

Housing Rehabilitation Administration	\$ 332,810
Housing Rehabilitation Projects	\$ 450,000
Seniors First (H.E.A.R.T. Program)	\$ 117,396
Subtotal- Housing Activities	\$ 900,206

Administration	\$ 1,111,351
TOTAL CDBG BUDGET	\$5,556,283

CONTINGENCY PROJECTS FUNDED FROM RESIDUAL CDBG FUNDS:

Harbor House	\$ 177,440
TOTAL RESIDUAL BUDGET	\$ 177,440

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT

Essential Services

Catholic Charities of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 28,800
Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 62,000
Covenant House of Florida, Inc.	\$ 25,200
Family Promise of Greater Orlando, Inc.	\$ 27,850
Harbor House of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 18,000
Subtotal Essential Services	\$ 161,850

Rental Assistance

Heart of Florida United Way	\$ 72,918
The Salvation Army	\$ 35,000

Total Rental Assistance	\$ 107,918
Administration	\$ 0
TOTAL ESG BUDGET	\$ 269,768

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Down Payment Assistance	\$ 1,000,000
Community Housing Development Organizations	\$ 375,000
Program Administration	\$ 247,814
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	\$ 856,385
TOTAL HOME BUDGET	\$ 2,479,199

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE 2011-2016

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice is a five year plan addressing barriers to fair housing choice and actions to overcome those barriers.

The public will have the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed Consolidated Plan and Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice Plan beginning June 15, 2011 to July 15, 2011. The plan will be available for review at the following locations and web sites www.ocfl.net/housing:

Orange County Housing and Community Development Division
525 E. South Street, Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 836-5150

Orange County Public Library
Planning and Local Government Section, Second Floor
101 E. Central Ave., Orlando, FL 32801

All comments regarding the Plan should be submitted to:

Nancy Sharifi, Program Manager
Housing and Community Development Division
525 E. South Street
Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 836-0963
E-mail: Nancy.Sharifi@ocfl.net

Para más información referente a esta vista publica, por favor llame al 407-836-5191.

Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes states that if a person decides to appeal any decision made by a board, agency, or commission with respect to any matter considered at a meeting or hearing, he will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities ACT (ADA), if any person with a disability as defined by the ADA needs special accommodation to participate in this proceeding, then not later than two (2) business days prior to the proceeding, he or she should contact the Housing and Community Development Division at (407) 836-5150.



**AVISO DE SESIÓN PÚBLICA
PLAN CONSOLIDADO DEL CONDADO
ORANGE 2011-2016
Y
PLAN DE ACCIÓN PARA EL AÑO
FISCAL 2011-2012
Y
ANÁLISIS DE IMPEDIMENTOS DE
VIVIENDA EQUITATIVA 2011-2016**

Una sesión pública ha sido prevista para el 15 de junio de 2011 a las 6:00 p.m. en la División de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (Housing and Community Development Division) del Condado Orange, 525 E. South St., Orlando, FL 32801. La División de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano del Condado de Orange llevará a cabo una sesión pública para recibir comentarios sobre las actividades propuestas que serán incluidas en el Plan Consolidado, el Plan de Acción, el Análisis de Impedimentos de Vivienda Equitativa del Condado Orange, y sobre el rendimiento al implementar estas actividades bajo el Plan Consolidado. Todos los comentarios de los ciudadanos serán incorporados en el Plan de Acción, el cual será presentado al Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de EE.UU (U.S. Department of HUD), el 15 de agosto de 2011.

El Plan Consolidado es el plan estratégico de programas federales para el desarrollo comunitario y de vivienda en la comunidad del Condado Orange. El Plan de Acción es el plan anual de operación, diseñado para cumplir objetivos específicos identificados en el Plan Consolidado. El Plan de Acción enumera las actividades que el Condado de Orange intenta proseguir a través de los siguientes programas federales: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG por sus siglas en inglés; HOME Investment Partnership (HOME por sus siglas en inglés), y Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG por sus siglas en inglés), y las estrategias para alcanzar los objetivos identificados en el Plan Consolidado. El Plan de Acción cubrirá el periodo de Octubre 1, 2011 a Septiembre 30, 2012.

A continuación proporcionamos una lista de actividades las cuales están incluidas en el Plan de Acción para el Año Fiscal de 2011-2012.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

Mejoras de Infraestructura	
Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 2,712,000
Total – Mejoras de Infraestructura	\$ 2,712,000
Servicios Públicos	
Boys and Girls Clubs of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 39,858
Center for Independent Living in Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 36,642
Central Florida Urban League	\$ 52,000
Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida	\$ 54,000
Community Coordinated Care for Children, Inc.	\$ 171,000
Covenant House of Florida, Inc.	\$ 36,000
Harbor House of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 20,000
Health Care Center for the Homeless, Inc.	\$ 72,000
Homeless Services Network of Central Florida	\$ 28,762
Jewish Family Services of Greater Orlando, Inc.	\$ 45,800
Lighthouse of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 37,500
Primrose Center, Inc.	\$ 34,750
Quest, Inc.	\$ 52,760
Seniors First, Inc. (Meals on Wheels)	\$ 116,989
The Center for Drug Free Living, Inc.	\$ 33,865
Subtotal- Servicios Públicos	\$ 832,726
Actividades de Vivienda	
Administración Programas de Rehabilitación de Vivienda	\$ 332,810
Proyectos de Rehabilitación de Vivienda	\$ 450,000
Seniors First (H.E.A.R.T. Program)	\$ 117,396
Total- Actividades de Vivienda	\$ 900,206
Administración	\$ 1,111,351
PRESUPUESTO TOTAL DE CDBG	\$ 5,556,283
PROYECTOS DE CONTINGENCIA	
Harbor House	\$ 177,440
PRESUPUESTO TOTAL DE PROYECTOS DE CONTINGENCIA	\$ 177,440

PROGRAMA DE EMERGENCIA PARA LOS REFUGIOS DE INDIGENTES

Costo de Operaciones	
Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 62,000
Covenant House of Florida, Inc.	\$ 25,200
Harbor House of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 18,000
Total Operaciones	\$ 105,200
Servicios Esenciales	
Catholic Charities of Central Florida, Inc.	\$ 28,800
Family Promise of Greater Orlando, Inc.	\$ 27,850
Total Servicios Esenciales	\$ 56,650
Servicios de Prevención	
Heart of Florida United Way	\$ 72,918
The Salvation Army	\$ 35,000
Total Servicios de Prevencion	\$ 107,918
Administración	\$ 0
PRESUPUESTO TOTAL DEL PROGRAMA DE EMERGENCIA PARA LOS REFUGIOS DE INDIGENTES	\$ 269,768

PROGRAMA HOME

Asistencia del Pago Inicial para la Compra de Hogares	\$ 1,000,000
Organizaciones de Desarrollo Comunitario y Vivienda	\$ 375,000
Administración	\$ 247,814
Asistencia de renta para inquilinos	\$ 856,385
PRESUPUESTO TOTAL DEL PROGRAMA HOME	\$ 2,479,199

ANÁLISIS DE IMPEDIMENTOS DE VIVIENDA EQUITATIVA 2011-2016

El Análisis de Impedimentos de Vivienda Equitativa es un reporte sobre las barreras que impiden obtener vivienda equitativa y las acciones para superar estas barreras.

El público tendrá la oportunidad de revisar y hacer comentarios sobre el Plan Consolidado, Plan de Acción y Análisis de Impedimentos de Vivienda Equitativa entre el 15 de Junio y el 15 de Julio del 2011. El Plan estará disponible para su revisión en las siguientes localidades y página de Internet <http://www.ocfl.net/housing>:

Orange County Housing and Community Development Division
525 E. South Street, Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 836-5150

Orange County Public Library
Planning and Local Government Section, Second Floor
101 E. Central Ave., Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 836-7323

Todos los comentarios relacionados con el Plan deberán ser presentados a:

Nancy Sharifi, Program Manager
Housing and Community Development Division
525 E. South Street
Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 836-0963
E-mail: Nancy.Sharifi@ocfl.net

Para mas información referente a esta vista publica, favor de comunicarse a la División de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano al numero 407-836-5191.

Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes states that if a person decides to appeal any decision made by a board, agency, or commission with respect to any matter considered at a meeting or hearing, he will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

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2011-2016
CONSOLIDATED PLAN

APPENDIX 4 FOCUS GROUPS

Housing and Community Development Division
525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfd.net/housing



FOCUS GROUPS AND COMMUNITY NEEDS

In order to establish a framework for identifying priorities for the 2011-2016 Consolidated Plan, Orange County Housing and Community Development Division distributed a county wide survey, conducted a community needs assessment, held public hearings, and hosted focus groups. The focus groups included service providers, advocates for low income persons and the homeless. The focus groups were critical to the development of community priority needs. Focus groups conducted in 2010 included Anti-Poverty, Special Needs and Public Services, Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention, Public Facilities and Infrastructure, Housing, and Neighborhood Revitalization. Focus Group sessions held in 2011 included a Joint Local Participating Jurisdictions session and a Joint Homelessness session. Based on information gathered from the focus group sessions, survey data and needs assessments, community development priorities were identified and will be included in the five-year Consolidated Plan. The following summarizes comments from the focus group sessions:

- **Anti-Poverty Focus Group** – Priorities were:
 - Job training & advanced skills
 - Transportation and childcare
 - Resume training/transitioning skills
 - Job Search/placement
 - Small business creation- CDC's, grassroots business development
 - Credit/budget counseling
 - Emergency financial assistance ("The New Poor")

- **Special Needs and Public Services Focus Group** – Priorities were:
 - Basic needs across all populations were food, shelter, medical assistance and employment at a living wage
 - After school programs for youth
 - Disabled services
 - Youth Services
 - Senior services (home delivered meals and home energy/ weatherization assistance
 - Healthcare

- **Homeless and Homeless Prevention Focus Group** - Priorities were:
 - Case Management
 - Homelessness Prevention (Direct Financial, Re-housing programs)
 - Outreach and Emergency Shelter
 - Transitional Housing
 - Permanent Supportive Housing
 - Homeless youth aging out of foster care
 - Homeless support services
 - Healthcare services
 - Day program services
 - Legal issues assistance

- **Public Facilities and Capital Improvements Focus Group**
This group was comprised of community groups, participating municipalities, county planning/ development staff and capital improvement program (CIP) county representatives. Priorities were:

- Acquisition of Foreclosed Properties
 - Disposition of Properties (In house activity)
 - Continuation of multi-year Capital Projects
 - Street Paving and Drainage
 - Acquisition of Real Property (for job training for LI & limited clientele)
 - Improvements to Public Facilities (serving LI & limited clientele)
 - Sidewalks
- **Neighborhood Revitalization** - Priorities were:
- Zellwood and S. Apopka- No water fountain at park; lights for basketball court/recreation areas
 - S. Apopka: Youth services - activities, education fairs, easier access to community centers
 - South Apopka & Lake Mann: Sewer lines needed/support recent street/drainage improvements
 - Tildenville – Need Neighborhood Study; sidewalks, community center (Massey church land?)
 - Pine Hills-Facility for youth programs; revitalization of business corridors to attract businesses; streetscapes and facades needed here and other areas
 - Service/"Drop-In" Centers for low-income and homeless to access services
 - Many areas: Tree trimming, lot cleaning for seniors homes
 - Many areas: Abandoned homes, some in need of demolition

Agencies Consulted, Invited and Participating in Focus Groups

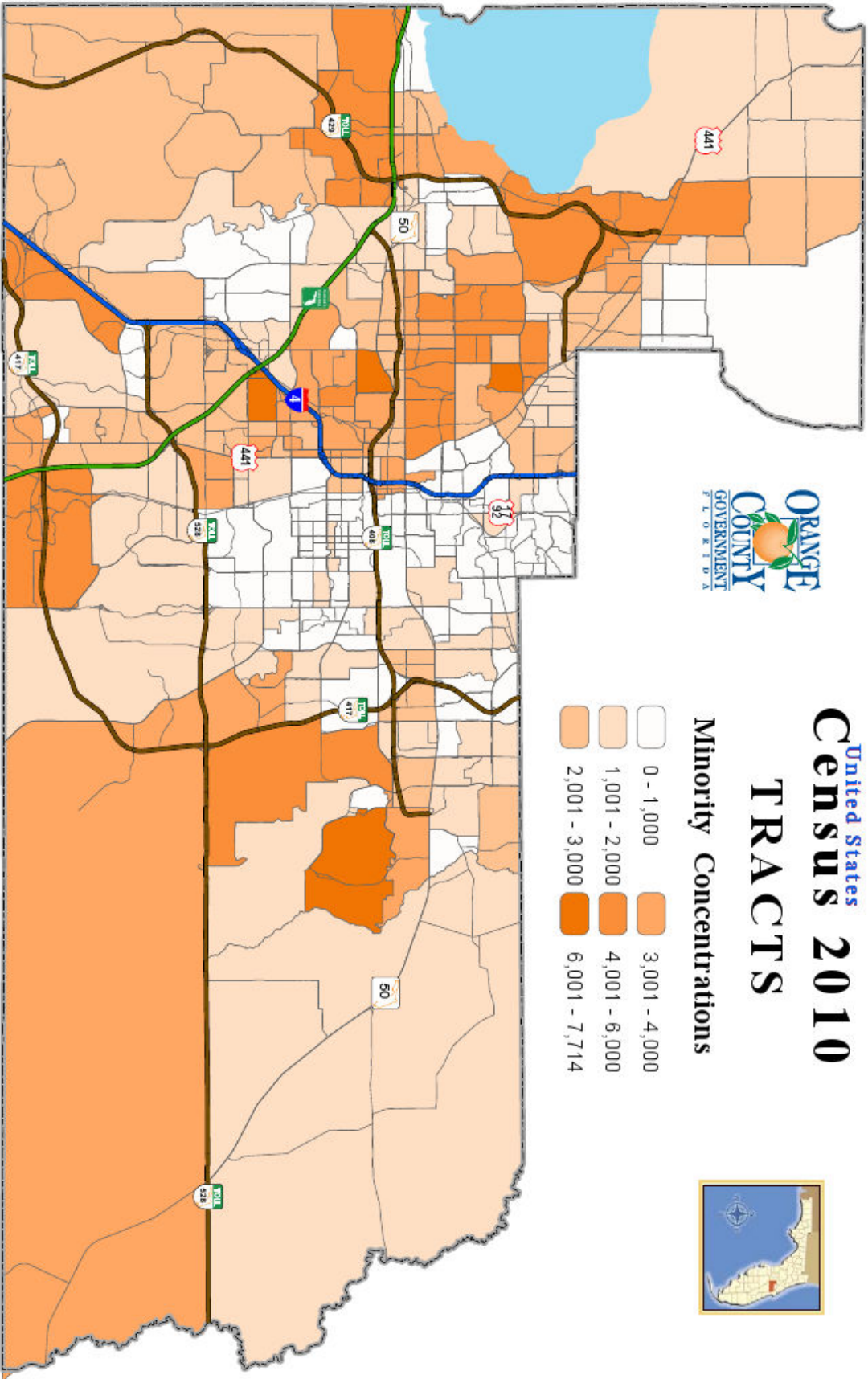
State of Florida Department of Community Affairs, HUD Orlando Office, University of Central Florida Small Business Development Center, Work Force Central Florida, Goodwill Industries of Central Florida, Central Florida Urban League, Orange County Planning Department, Orange County Section 8 Program, Quest, Lighthouse Central Florida, Citizens Commission for Children, Boys and Girls Club, Primrose, Boys and Girls Club, Seniors First, Multi-Cultural Addictions Network, Homeless Services Network, Coalition for the Homeless, Salvation Army, United Way, Orange County Health and Family Services, Health Care Center for the Homeless, Central Florida Coalition on Homelessness, Grand Avenue Economic Development Corp, Harbor House, City of Orlando, City of Winter Park, City of Winter Garden, City of Ocoee, City of Maitland Planning Department, Orange County Housing Finance Agency, Orlando Public Housing Authority, Orlando Neighborhood Improvement Corporation, Orange County Neighborhood Services, Orange County Housing (SHIP and NSP) programs, Jewish Family Services, Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Orange County Business Development, Orange County Council on Aging, Primary Care Access Network, Seniors Resource Alliance, Catholic Charities, Lakeside Behavioral Healthcare, Orange County Community Action, Covenant House, Miracle of Love, Orlando Veterans Affairs, Orlando Veterans Medical Center, Orange County Parks and Recreation, Fannie Mae, Central Florida HANDS, Habitat for Humanity, Homes in Partnership, Orange County Code Enforcement, Orange County Code Enforcement, Orange County Sheriff's Office, United Global Outreach, Azalea Park Safe Neighborhood Association, and residents and representatives of neighborhood organizations from Christmas, Holden Heights, North Lake Mann, Pine Hills, Orlo Vista, Taft, Washington Park and Zellwood.

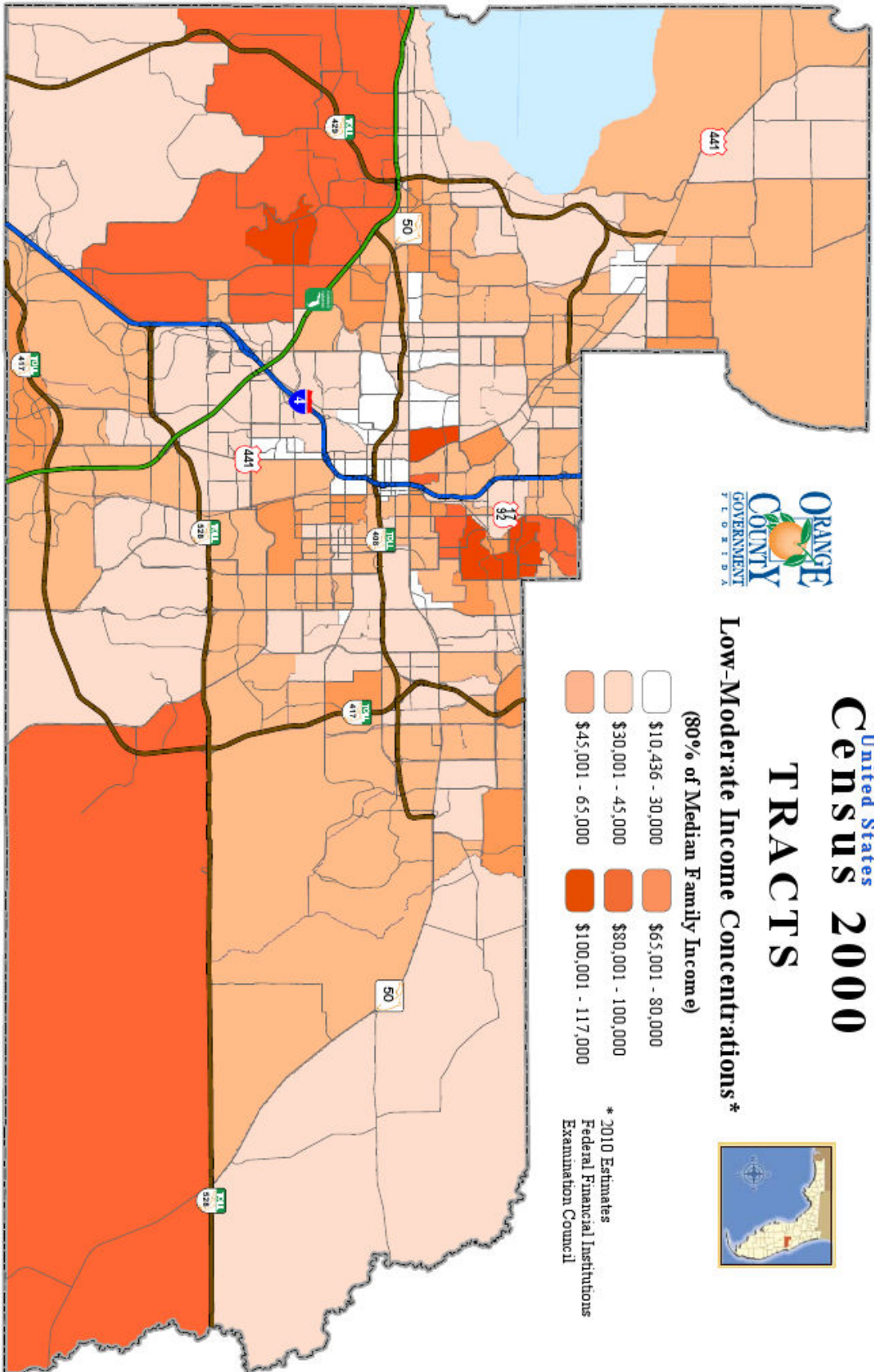
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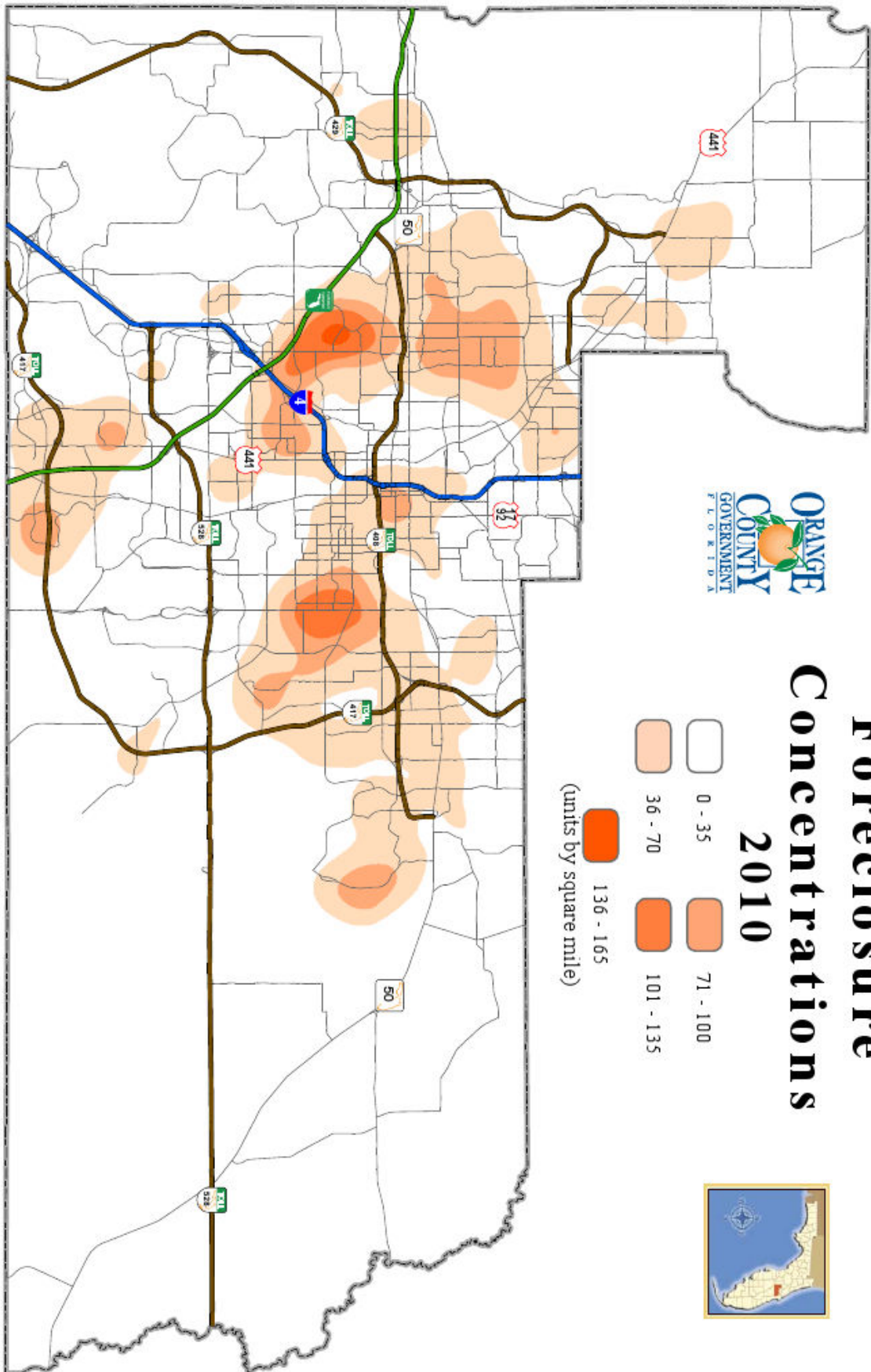
APPENDIX 5 MAPS

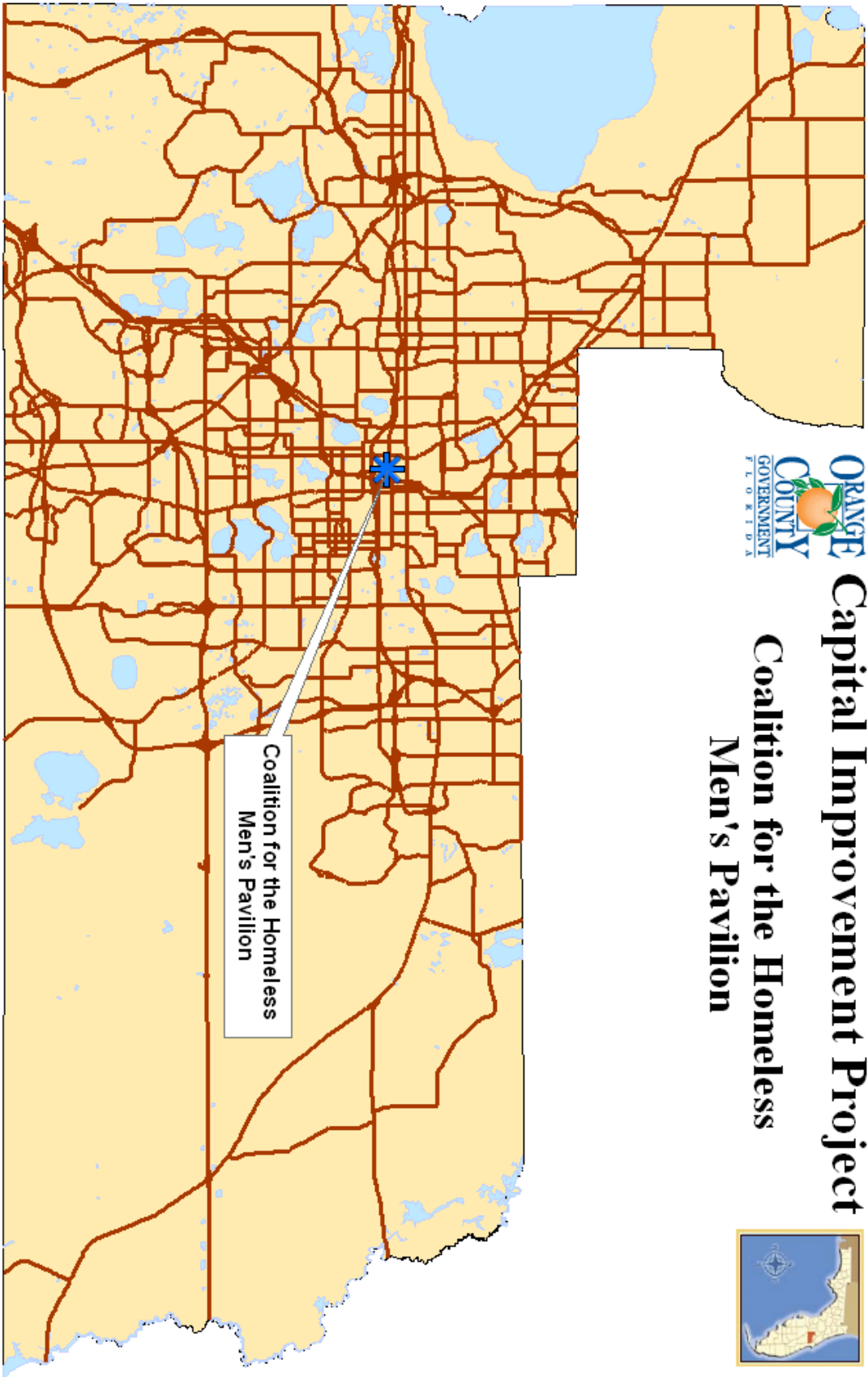
Housing and Community Development Division
525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfl.net/housing











2011-2016
CONSOLIDATED PLAN

APPENDIX 6 COMMUNITY SURVEY

Housing and Community Development Division
525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfl.net/housing





Housing & Community Development Division

**RETURN BY
APRIL 15, 2010**

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The Orange County Housing and Community Development Division is conducting a survey of citizens to identify community needs and priorities for the expenditure of federal funds to low-income families, households and neighborhoods. The survey results will be one tool used to develop the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, a strategic plan that prioritizes expenditure of these funds. Please help us by ranking the following priorities as low, medium or high, and adding any needs not listed on the survey.

NOTE: While this survey will help to frame the goals and priorities for this five-year plan, it should be noted that the current economic climate has resulted in additional challenges, including reduction or elimination of some sources of governmental funding, moratoriums on capital projects, and limited resource. These factors are expected to affect program/project selection, implementation, and goal attainment. Funding priorities will be determined by available resources and ability to meet performance goals efficiently and within timeframes.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	Low	Med.	High	COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	Low	Med.	High
HOUSING				SENIORS / ELDERLY			
Foreclosure Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Affordable rental units	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abandoned/Vacant Units	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Help achieving homeownership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rental assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction of Single Family housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Help achieving homeownership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PUBLIC SAFETY			
Lead paint hazard screening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crime prevention programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing discrimination information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crime prevention through environmental design	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordable Rental Units	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Housing Code violations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ANTI-POVERTY				YOUTH			
Job Creation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	After school programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crime Prevention Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Small Business Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Credit / Financial Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PUBLIC FACILITIES			
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Passive parks/green space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighborhood/Community Gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HUMAN SERVICES				Community facilities/meeting places	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food banks/food programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ADA/Accessibility Improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Substance abuse treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drop-in centers (Low income & homeless)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abused and neglected individuals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Health facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mental health services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordable childcare	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	INFRASTRUCTURE/IMPROVEMENTS			
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Paving of dirt roads in neighborhoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOMELESS				Wider main roads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sidewalks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transitional housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire hydrants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Permanent housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Flood/drainage improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing for disabled/chronic homeless	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water improvements (water line extension)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing for homeless veterans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sewer improvements (hookups)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth programs/services (21 or younger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business storefront improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER NEEDS			
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES				1. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordable rental units	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Help achieving homeownership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing rehabilitation or modification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Group Home/ Independent Living Facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

THANK YOU for completing the survey. Please return the completed form by FAX to 407-836-0904 or MAIL to the Orange County Housing and Community Development Division, 525 E. South Street, Orlando, FL 32801; or Deposit in DROP BOX if provided. Questions? Email: vanessa.jenkins@ocfl.net, or Phone: 407-836-0929, 407-836-5167 or 407-836-5165.

CENTRAL FLORIDA COMMISSION ON HOMELESSNESS

10 YEAR PLAN

Central Florida Commission on Homelessness

10 Year Plan

Executive Summary

Background

On January 17, 2007 a meeting of what was termed the "Central Florida Homeless Visioning Group" was held to discuss the formation of a Central Florida Regional Commission on Homelessness. Facilitated by Robert Stuart – an Orlando City Commissioner as well as Executive Director of the Christian Service Center, a provider of homeless services – the group had representation from Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties as well as the City of Orlando.

The genesis of this gathering could be found in the 2002 Orlando Mayor's Working Committee on Homelessness – of which Commissioner Stuart was the co-chair with Terry Delahunty – as well as various preceding studies on regional homelessness. These include the June 1999 report Homelessness as a Regional Problem in Central Florida: Analysis and Recommendations conducted by the Florida Institute of Government, College of Health and Public Affairs, University of Central Florida; the September 2005 Homeless Services Mapping Project conducted by the Center for Community Partnerships, College of Health & Human Services, University of Central Florida; and the June 2006 Annual Report on Homelessness Conditions in Florida 2006, by the Florida Department of Children and Families Office on Homelessness.

The Visioning Group continued to have monthly meetings through April 2007 when it finalized plans to form a regional commission on homelessness and set a date for its launch. The structure of the commission would be as follows: a chair, and six members appointed by each of the four jurisdictions. The commission members would be composed of a diverse cross-section of the community, with the majority of the members not necessarily having any material history or experience with homelessness in Central Florida. The commission would be equally funded by Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties and the City of Orlando, and would sunset when it comes back with its recommendations no later than February 2008.

At its launch at the Salvation Army's downtown Orlando headquarters on June 11, 2007, the commission had as its special guest Philip Mangano, Executive Director of the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. Orange County Mayor Richard Crotty and Orlando Mayor Buddy Dyer formally launched and charged the Central Florida Regional Commission on Homelessness (the "Commission"). The Commission immediately began its work.

The Commission established and focused its work around five main goals

1. Housing - Provide a range of housing opportunities for those who are homeless or at risk of being so.
2. Prevention - Identify critical steps to systemically prevent homelessness.
3. Supportive Systems - Create and strengthen supportive structures, services and systems to meet the needs of the homeless in Central Florida.
4. Healthcare - Strengthen and expand healthcare services available to homeless persons and those at risk of becoming homeless.

5. Implementation - Establish a permanent commission to systemically deal with the issue of homelessness on a regional basis and implement the 10-Year-Plan.

Four committees were formed to address actions necessary to achieve the above goals. The committees accessed local and national experts as necessary and leveraged findings from previous local and national studies; including benchmarking with cities that are ahead of our community in their timeline in developing and implementing their 10-year plans to end homelessness.

Throughout its work, the Commission has certainly seen firsthand with gratitude that Central Florida and its homeless population are blessed to have numerous public and private providers of services to the homeless. These organizations are staffed with individuals who passionately and selflessly dedicate themselves to serving the homeless, many for their entire careers. The Commission's recommendations are intended to support the gallant efforts of these organizations and individuals and are in no way intended to cast any critical shadow on their invaluable efforts.

The Recommendations of the Commission

As a result of its work, the Commission recognized the necessity of creating a permanent commission and, through its committees, recommends the following twenty-five (25) action steps as the building blocks to systemically address the issue of homelessness in Central Florida. These recommendations should be viewed as a roadmap to jump-start the permanent commission recommended to implement this plan. Further, the Commission recognizes that these recommended action steps will have to be tailored and adapted based upon the further work of the permanent commission and upon the input and cooperation of the communities that will be so essential in their implementation. Details and specific tasks related to these recommended action steps can be found on pages 28 – 54.

Housing

Action Step H-1: Establish a local Homeless Housing Trust to facilitate the generation of housing and housing options for the homeless and the precariously housed.

This Housing Trust would have a board appointed by and be accountable to the permanent commission and would include responsibility for developing a financing and fund raising plan to implement the recommended housing solutions.

Action Step H-2: Implement rapid re-housing of homeless persons within their communities by offering sufficient housing capacity to serve those in need and move them as quickly as possible to independence.

This includes bringing on-line 800 new emergency shelter beds, 1,425 new transitional housing beds and 700 new permanent supportive housing beds to meet current shortfalls.

Action Step H-3: Spearhead the development and availability of affordable housing for the homeless and low income residents of Central Florida.

Action Step H-4: Reduce that prevent the homeless from obtaining housing.

Healthcare

Action Step HC-1: Establish a formal regional homeless health services network to oversee the planning and delivery of health care to the homeless.

Action Step HC-2: Establish and manage a coordinated, cost effective traceable system of health care delivery to the homeless community.

This includes creating full service homeless health care centers in Osceola and Seminole counties (in addition to the existing center in Orange County), including mobile vans and outreach, and the establishment of after hours urgent care services.

Action Step HC-3: Establish and manage a centralized pharmaceutical supply and distribution system for providers of health care services to the homeless.

This includes the establishment of a central repository and building an inventory of low cost and donated pharmaceuticals overseen by volunteer pharmacists.

Action Step HC-4: Broaden mental health and substance abuse services to the homeless to improve availability and reduce recidivism.

Action Step HC-5: Create a system to ensure that each homeless individual has access to a "medical home" for primary care, disease prevention, education and patient accountability.

Action Step HC-6: Increase specialty housing for recent homeless discharges from hospitals and mental health and substance abuse facilities.

This includes doubling the number of detoxification beds and the number beds available for those discharged from treatment facilities and hospitals.

Supportive Systems

Action Step SS-1: Institute a No Wrong Door Homeless Referral Process.

This includes the establishment of a team of highly trained assessment specialists to whom 211 operators can transfer calls related to homelessness or homeless prevention.

Action Step SS-2: Implement Service Point (Homeless Management Information System) as the system-wide tool to facilitate coordination of services to homeless individual and families.

Action Step SS-3: Create a network of a minimum of four 24/7 drop-in centers located in each of the four participating jurisdictions to provide assessment, referral and direct delivery of urgent need services for the homeless.

Services anticipated to be provided include but are not limited to assessment, counseling and case management for substance abuse and mental health, legal services, employment services and personal needs.

Action Step SS-4: Develop transportation resources to assist homeless persons and those at risk of homelessness to return to self-sufficiency.

Action Step SS-5: Develop a comprehensive regional outreach program to unsheltered homeless individuals.

This includes the formation of four multi-disciplinary teams to deliver services to homeless camps and other unsheltered homeless individuals.

Action Step SS-6: Enhance and expand support service programs that produce monitored results.

Action Step SS-7: Develop sufficient supportive services to support implementation of the Housing First model in order to maintain client housing stability and leverage federal funding.

This includes additional case managers to effectively develop solutions, achieve accountability and return homeless individuals at emergency shelters and transitional sites to independence or permanent solutions as quickly as appropriate.

Action Step SS-8: Remove barriers to community reintegration of homeless individuals and families.

This includes the implementation of a Regional Homeless Court to facilitate the disposition of minor criminal charges in a manner consistent with the goal of returning homeless individuals to independence as a part of a case management solution.

Prevention/Self-Sufficiency

Action Step P-1: Enhance educational, job training and employment-related options for at-risk and homeless individuals and families and develop employment opportunities for self-sufficiency.

This includes the establishment of a Homeless Employment Collaborative to develop one-stop employment and career centers for the homeless to be located at the proposed 24/7 homeless assessment and drop-in centers.

Action Step P-2: Ensure that all at-risk individuals for homelessness have a housing plan upon release from jails or correctional facilities.

This includes development of a Veterans Reintegration Program that will ensure that all veterans are receiving appropriate benefits and programs and assisting veterans in attaining such.

Action Step P-3: Ensure that all children in foster care programs have a housing and employment plan upon reaching the age of majority.

Action Step P-4: Ensure that all individuals at-risk for homelessness have a housing plan upon release from substance abuse and mental health acute care settings.

Action Step P-5: Ensure that all individuals at-risk for homelessness have a housing plan upon release from hospitals.

Action Step P-6: Create a Family Homeless Prevention Assistance Program to reduce the move into homelessness of at-risk individuals who are subject to eviction or foreclosure proceedings.

This includes establishing a significant homeless prevention fund for limited and temporary rental and utility assistance for individuals who are facing eviction due to unexpected and temporary conditions, preventing these individuals from entering the homeless system.

Action Step P-7: Provide homeless individuals with opportunities for reunification with existing family members.

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CONSOLIDATED PLAN



Housing and Community Development Division

525 East South Street
Orlando, Florida 32801
(407) 836-0929
www.ocfl.net/housing