

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Hialeah receives grant awards each year through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as an Entitlement City. An Entitlement City is a designation provided by HUD indicating certain conditions exist that warrant an allocation of funding from the federal government. These funds help the City address the housing, community and economic development objectives outlined by HUD, which include, but are not limited to: furthering fair housing, development of affordable housing, homelessness prevention, infrastructure improvements, residential rehabilitation, and services for seniors and the disabled.

The Entitlement Grants received by the City are: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, and the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program. The FY2014 allocation is as follows:

- CDBG = \$2,122,209
- HOME = \$938,880
- ESG = \$189,935

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

The City of Hialeah will focus its goals and objective on providing decent housing; provide a suitable living environment; and expand economic opportunities for low to moderate income persons. Within these objectives are expected outcomes related to availability/accessibility, affordability and sustainability.

The Strategic Plan will include these goals in three specific categories: Housing, Community Development and Economic Development. Specific priorities, objectives and outcomes have been identified under each category as follows:

HOUSING PRIORITIES

Preserve and maintain existing affordable housing through rehabilitation of housing in residential neighborhoods.

Increase affordable housing opportunities for very low income persons through the development of affordable rental housing.

Support rapid rehousing and support services for persons and families who are homeless or at risk for homelessness.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Provide services for very low and low income persons and persons with special needs that improve their health, safety, social and human needs.

Preserve and promote the character and assets of neighborhoods in income-eligible areas.

Improve the infrastructure and physical environment in income eligible areas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Increase economic opportunities through business retention and/or expansion.

Encourage workforce development to ensure equity in employment and economic opportunities through job training.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Hialeah, in coordination with private, public, and non-profit housing developers, have made significant contributions to the provision of affordable rental and for-sale housing and will continue to embrace creative and innovative strategies that enable a greater production of affordable housing residences. However, affordable housing remains one of the most prolific needs facing the City, as documented by the current Consolidated Plan, the City's previous 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan, the annual Action Plan and the 2013-2014 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive document that describes the City's housing market conditions, identifies the need for affordable housing and community development and provides strategies to address the needs over a 5-year period. The annual Action Plan is a response to the one-year goals with progress towards the 5-year goals of HUD entitlement grants CDBG, HOME and ESG each year in order to be compliant with the Consolidation Planning Regulations and based off past performance. The CAPER provides an assessment of progress towards the five-year goals and the one-year goals of HUD entitlement grants CDBG, HOME and ESG.

According to the most recent 2013-2014 CAPER, the City of Hialeah assigned priorities in the expenditure of funds based on the housing market analysis, housing needs assessment and community input to address housing, community and economic development needs and furthering the objectives outlined under the Consolidated 5-Year Plan. As a result, and included in the 2014-2015 Action Plan, the provision of affordable, decent, safe and sanitary housing to low/moderate individuals will continue to be priority for the City of Hialeah.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Hialeah posted an advertisement for its Citizen Participation meeting on March 23, 2015 on its website in English and Spanish in accordance with its citizen participation plan. The meeting was held on April 8th, 2015 at Goodlet Park, 900 W. 44 Place at 6:00 pm. The City held a public stakeholders meeting advertised on the City's website in English and Spanish on March 24, 2015. This meeting was held on April 30, 2015 at Hialeah City Hall, 501 Palm Avenue, Hialeah, Florida at 10:00 am. In addition, stakeholders received e-mailed invitations to the stakeholders meeting.

The City, though not required by its citizen participation plan, also used a online survey to obtain input from citizens and all stakeholders on the Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing choice. This method of outreach was included to reach a larger portion of the population and ensure that all interested citizens and stakeholders would have an opportunity to comment if they could not attend the public meetings. The online survey was posted on the City's website from March 23, 2015 until April 7, 2015. Postcards requesting input on the online survey and providing the link were printed and distributed at City community centers, parks, City offices, stakeholders' offices and various locations throughout the City as well as the public meeting and the stakeholder meeting.

5. Summary of public comments

All comments received and survey responses have been attached as an exhibit.

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

All views and public comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The City of Hialeah received public comments from its meetings and the online survey. The summary of those comments has been attached as an exhibit to this Consolidated Plan. The comments and recommendations received have provided valuable input to this consolidated plan and the one year action plan. These comments and feedback, together with the data received, have formed the basis for the priority needs, strategic plan and needs assessment, and goals of the City over the next five years.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	HIALEAH	
CDBG Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
ESG Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Hialeah Department of Grants and Human Services is the responsible entity for carrying out the day to day administration of the housing and community development programs. The staff works with City Departments, local non-profit and for profit organizations and contractors to carry out the goals of the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

To comply with the Consolidated Plan development process, federal regulations (24 CFR 91.200(b), 91.215(i)) the City of Hialeah consulted with community service providers, other jurisdictions, and other entities with a potential interest in or knowledge of that jurisdiction's housing and non-housing community development issues. The City reached out through its website, Facebook, e-mails, stakeholders' meetings, citizen participation meetings, online survey and postcards. Individuals and organization were invited via e-mail to attend several stakeholder meetings and public meetings, and to respond to an online survey. This provided every stakeholder, interested party and resident with the opportunity to provide feedback. At each meeting, attendees were encouraged to participate, provide input and make recommendations. The online survey also provided an opportunity for suggestions and recommendations on the Five Year Consolidated Plan and the One Year Action Plan.

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

In the development of this Plan, the City of Hialeah has consulted with public and assisted housing providers, as well as private and governmental health, mental health and social service agencies. The first step in the consultation process was the identification of stakeholders that would participate in the citizen participation/consultation process. Once the agencies and organizations were identified, they received invitations to stakeholder meetings and public meetings, and were asked to complete the online survey. In addition to these direct invitations, a Public Notice as was placed in the City's website, and Facebook. In addition, the meetings were announced at public meetings, forums and events, the Mayor and City Commission were notified, departments within the City were notified, and informational postcards requesting responses to the online survey were distributed in parks, libraries, city offices and the offices of stakeholders. By using this method to seek public comment and participation, the City was able to reach out to:

- Public and private agencies that provide health services and social and fair housing services, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons;
- State or local health and child welfare agencies in regard to the portion of its consolidated plan concerning lead-based paint hazards;
- Adjacent governments regarding priority non-housing community development needs and local government agencies with metropolitan-wide planning responsibilities regarding problems and solutions that go beyond a single jurisdiction;

- Public and private agencies that address the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; and
- Local and county public housing agency concerning public housing needs, planned programs, and activities.
- Local businesses and industry to determine the needs of these organization in better planning the funds for economic development activities that include façade improvements, revolving loan programs and job creation and retention.

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

In July 1993, Miami-Dade County's governing body, the Board of County Commissioners (the BCC), adopted a continuum of care plan entitled the "Miami-Dade County Community Homeless Plan" (the Plan).

This Plan delineates a comprehensive strategy for the delivery and coordination of homeless housing and services for the entire county, including all its municipalities and five entitlement jurisdictions, and is comprised of

- temporary care (emergency housing) for seven (7) to up to sixty (60) days;
- primary care (transitional housing) with intensive case management services for six (6) to nine (9) months, and
- advanced care (permanent) supported housing.

Services and housing are accessed through a coordinated, county-wide outreach process and connected through a homeless management information system (HMIS).

Concurrent with the adoption of the Plan, the BCC approved the levying of a one cent food and beverage tax to provide a unique, local dedicated source of funding for homeless programs, and approved the creation of the 27-member Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (the Trust) to administer the proceeds of this tax and implement the Plan. The Trust is the overall coordinating body for the continuum of care.

Additional partners in the implementation of the Plan include the public housing agency (the Miami-Dade Public Housing Agency), the County department responsible for the development of the consolidated plan (the Community and Economic Development Division of the Miami-Dade Department of Housing and Community Development), the local homeless provider consortia, and the Trust's private-sector partner, with its own diverse 65-member board.

Homeless service and mainstream service providers in Hialeah, such as Citrus Health Network, follow the CoC's Coordinated Outreach, Assessment and Placement (COAP) policy. Under the COAP policy, outreach workers administer a VI-SPDAT or F-VI-SPDAT to assess vulnerability. Individuals and families with high vulnerability scores are referred to the permanent supportive housing waiting list, while those with intermediate scores are referred for rapid re-housing. Veterans Affairs (VA) outreach workers refer clients to HUD-VASH, SSVF, or Grant and Per Diem programs as appropriate.

A main access point for the COAP system is a centralized Homeless Helpline for persons to call to request assistance. Persons in the City of Hialeah in need of prevention or rapid-rehousing are directed to their closest location in Hialeah to apply for assistance.

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

Through participation in the Continuum of Care administered by the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, the City is able to participate in and stay informed of the County wide efforts to end homelessness. This organization has developed performance standards for coordinated intake and assessment, adopting housing first core concepts, implementing housing first standards, and establishing core components for rapid rehousing and procedures for HMIS administration.

By attending board meetings and events, receiving updates provided on the website, and maintaining open channels of communication, the City of Hialeah can better plan and work with this organization in the goal of preventing and ending homelessness for vulnerable residents.

The City of Hialeah also work closely with Citrus Health Network, the ESG subrecipient. Citrus Health Network, Inc. combines the expertise of primary care (adult, family practice, pediatric) and mental health professionals, to treat the whole person to ensure that each individual's needs are identified and met. Citrus Health Network, Inc. has expanded its services to include the provision of primary and preventive health care services. Citrus is one of only six Federally Qualified Health Centers in Miami-Dade County. These centers are designed to serve the medically underserved and un-insured residents of West Miami-Dade County and the City of Hialeah. As a result the relationship among these entities, the Homeless Trust matches countywide ESG funds using \$750,000 of local Food and Beverage Tax dollars. In early May 2015, at the request of Citrus Health, the Homeless Trust moved an additional \$200,000 from an underspent Food and Beverage grant into ESG activities because Citrus had run out of funds for this fiscal year.

The City of Hialeah consults with these organizations in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards, evaluate outcomes, and develop policies and procedures in the administration of our programs.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	CITRUS HEALTH NETWORK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through stakeholder meetings held during the citizen participation process and online surveys. The City of Hialeah maintains open lines of communication with this organization and the input was taken into consideration when addressing program needs.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through stakeholder meetings held during the citizen participation process and online surveys. The City of Hialeah maintains open lines of communication with this organization and the input was taken into consideration when addressing program needs.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Hialeah Technology Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through stakeholder meetings held during the citizen participation process and online surveys. The City of Hialeah maintains open lines of communication with this organization and the input was taken into consideration when addressing program needs.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Hialeah
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization was consulted through stakeholder meetings held during the citizen participation process and online surveys. The City of Hialeah maintains open lines of communication with this organization and the input was taken into consideration when addressing program needs.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Legal Services of Greater Miami
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Hialeah Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	These organizations were consulted through meetings, phone calls, and e-mails to obtain direct information and input in the specific areas of the Consolidated Plan where their expertise and input was required. The consultation provided information needed in the development of the plan. Several agencies that were asked to participate did not attend meetings or respond to surveys. The City will work to improve and increase participation and coordination with these agencies in the future.

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

There were no agency types not consulted during this process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Miami Dade County Homeless Trust	The Strategic Plan is consistent with the goals and strategic plan of the Continuum of Care and the plan to end homelessness.
Local Housing Assistance Plan	Florida Housing Finance Corp	The Strategic Plan is consistent with the Local Housing Assistance Plan, which is based on the criteria established by FHFC to serve low and moderate income households by providing housing assistance and homeownership opportunities.
City of Hialeah Comprehensive Plan	City of Hialeah	All planning efforts and consistent with the overall goals of the Hialeah Comprehensive plan.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	City of Hialeah	This plan was used to address sections of the Consolidated Plan related to fair housing issues within the City of Hialeah.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Hialeah works closely with Miami Dade County, the City of Miami and surrounding Cities in the implementation and coordination of its programs. The county has an array of housing, community development and public service programs that help to enhance the current services and programs available through the City. The City is kept up to date by participating and attending meetings and forums and by regularly reviewing the availability of information published on the county's website.

The State of Florida provides a number of programs and services that help to enhance current services and programs provided by the City that are made available to assist residents. Through the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, the Florida Housing Coalition, and the Department of Economic Opportunity, residents and non-profit organizations can receive training and technical assistance and learn about programs and services available to residents. This is used as a tool to leverage funding for programs, increase participation, and learn about services available to local organizations, service providers and residents.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

The City of Hialeah implements the citizen participation adhering to requirements set within the Consolidated Plan. This plan includes the participation and recommendation of all its community residents including minorities and non-English speaking residents, low and moderate income persons, particularly those living in slum or blighted areas, as well as those with any disability. Citizen views were obtained through public hearings that addressed housing and community development, development of proposed activities and review of program performance.

The City held two public meetings which were advertised in English and Spanish via a public notice published on the City's website on March 23 and March 24, 2015:

1. A general public meeting was held on April 8, 2015 at Goodlet Park Adult Center, Hialeah, FL. The meeting convened at 6:05 PM and was closed at 6:25 PM. No citizens attended and no public comments were made.
2. A stakeholder's meeting was held on April, 30, 2015 at Hialeah City Hall. Invitations were emailed to 57 housing, economic and community development stakeholders in and around the City. Ten citizens attended and public comments were collected. A meeting summary and Citizen's comment are provided in Attachment A.

A Community Survey in English and Spanish was conducted. Links to the survey website were posted on the City's Facebook page, on the website and postcards were created and distributed at various locations. The English survey opened on March 30, 2015 and closed April 7, 2015 and the Spanish survey opened on March 31, 2015 and closed on April 7, 2015.

In a public meeting held on August 11, 2015 the Consolidated Plan and 2015 Action Plan was approved by City Council.

All Citizen Comments and survey responses were carefully considered when setting goals and priorities for the Consolidated Plan.

Citizen Participation Outreach

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

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	stakeholders	10 people were in attendance representing Miami-Dade County, Hialeah Tech Center, Legal Services of Greater Miami, Citrus Health Network, and the City of Hialeah police department and housing department.	There were comments received related to the need for large units to house families with children, expansion of the HIATEC center to create more opportunities for jobs and training, and continued assistance to the homeless through permanent housing and rapid rehousing. There was also a request for down payment and purchase assistance programs.	All comments were accepted	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking – Specify other language: 15panish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	No comments received	No comments received	All comments were accepted	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Internet Outreach	<p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	<p>A total of 25 persons responded to the survey. 10 of those were between the ages of 21-35. 20 were residents of Hialeah. 9 lived in zip code 33012. 14 were renters and the rest were owners. 9 worked in the City limits. 7 were businesses or service providers.</p>	<p>65% of respondents ranked down payment program for buyers as a high priority. 60% ranked housing for person with special needs high priority. 70% ranked crime prevention a high priority. 76% ranked violence and gang prevention programs a high priority. 69% ranked tutoring and mentoring programs as a high priority. Job creation and retention also received a high priority at 65%.</p>	<p>All comments were accepted</p>	<p>https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ZDJ9FKV</p>
Consolidated Plan				HIALEAH		16

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Internet Outreach	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking – Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	1	More housing is needed for the low income residents, including those with disabilities	all comments were accepted	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/JXT56YP
6	Public Meeting	City Council and stakeholders	City Council and the general public	The Consolidation Plan and 2015 Action Plan was approved by City Council	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the housing needs in Hialeah by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. Developing a picture of the current needs in the community begins by looking at broad trends in population, area median income, the number of households, etc. The next step is intersecting those data points with a more nuanced analysis of variables such as family and household dynamics, race, and housing problems.

A key goal of the needs assessment is to identify the nature and prevalence of housing problems experienced by Hialeah's citizens. The main housing problems assessed are: (a) cost-burdened households; (b) substandard housing; and (c) overcrowding. Furthermore, these housing problems are juxtaposed with economic and demographic indicators to discern if certain groups carry a disproportionate burden. Are African-Americans more cost-burdened than other racial groups? Do low-income households experience higher levels of overcrowding? Do large families have more housing problems than small families? These sorts of questions are empirically answered through data analysis. Understanding the magnitude and incidence of housing problems in the community is crucial in aiding the City in setting evidence-based priorities for the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs.

The area's public housing, homeless, and non-homeless special housing needs are also discussed. Finally, non-housing community development needs, such as public services, are considered.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The City of Hialeah experienced a population growth of just 1% between 2000 and 2013 (2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates) - with the population climbing from 226,419 to 228,943. Over the same time period the Median Household Income increased 2% to \$29,961.00. The poverty rate increased more rapidly, from 18.6% in 2000 (Census SF-3 data) to 24.5% in 2013 (5-y ACS). Furthermore, the percentage of homeowners with a mortgage who are cost burdened increased by 59% and the percentage of cost burdened renters increased by 44%. Currently 61.9% of homeowners with a mortgage and 71.7% of renters are cost burdened due to housing costs. The data paints a picture of slight growth and struggle for the community. Stable prices (in terms of wages and housing) are positive indicators of economic stability, but expensive housing puts continued pressure on low-to-moderate income households - pushing many of them into unsustainable housing situations.

The chart below highlights demographic changes in population, number of households, and income between 2000 and 2013 for the City.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	226,419	228,943	1%
Households	70,664	70,515	-0%
Median Income	\$29,492.00	\$29,961.00	2%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

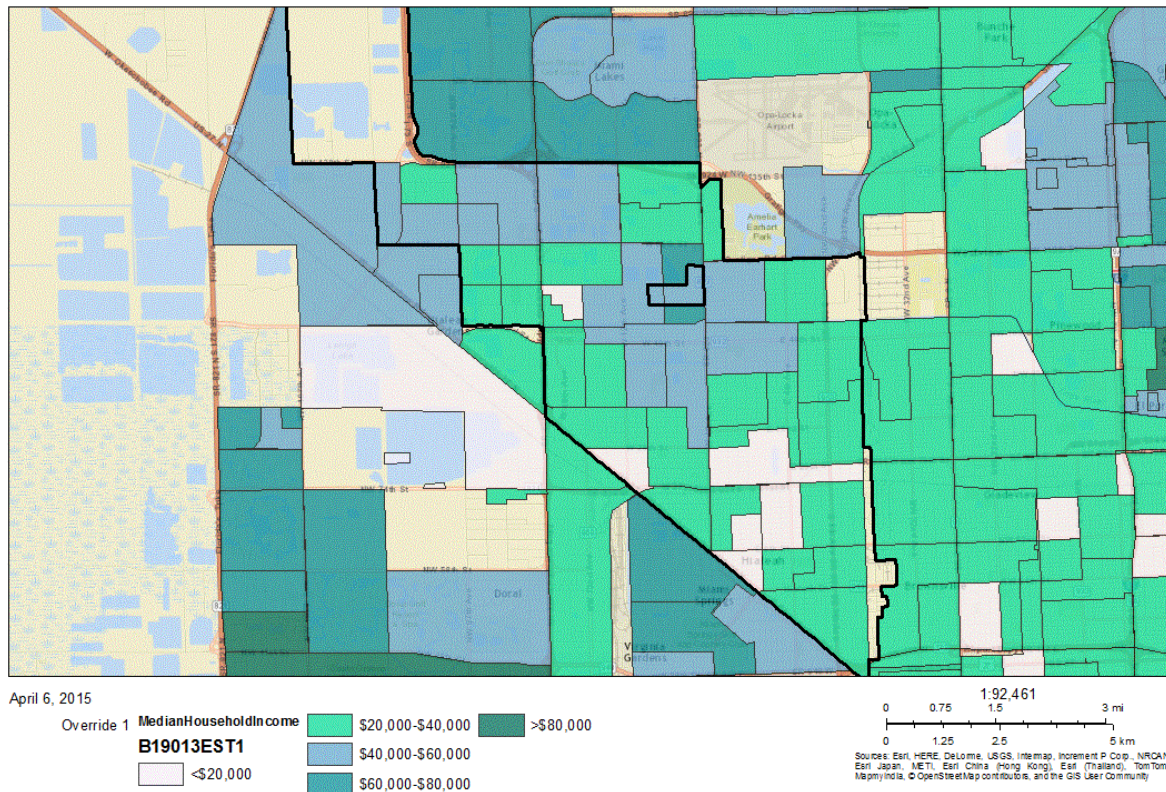
2000 Census (Base), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent)

Data Source Comments:

Demographic Maps

This series of maps visually displays the geographic distribution of demographic trends in the City of Hialeah across a few key indicators. Population change, income, and poverty are among the variables that will be reviewed.

Median Household Income -



Median Household Income -

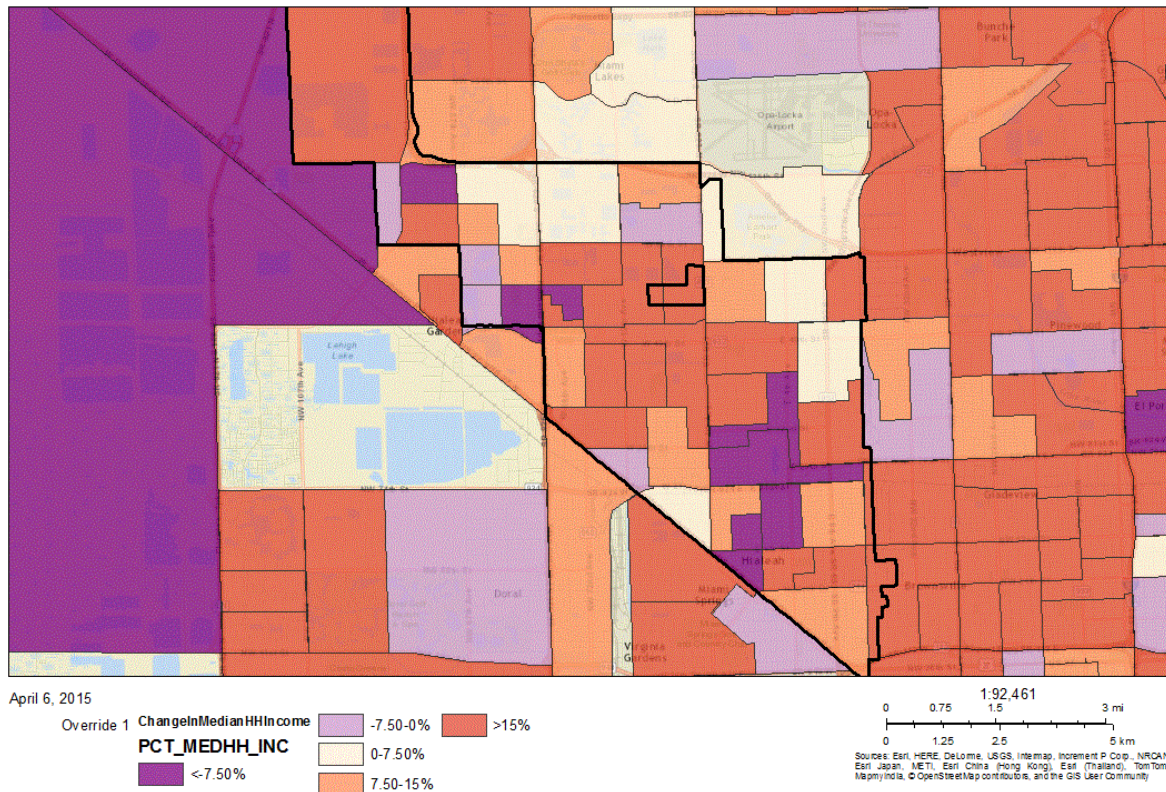
Median Household Income

The map above shows that most Census tracts in Hialeah have median household incomes of \$60,000 or less (beige, green, and light blue). Most of the Census tracts with median household incomes below \$20,000 are located in the southern portion of the City. Census tracts with median household incomes of \$40,000 or higher (blue shades) are restricted to a central patch and a band in the northwestern area. While two Census tracts bordering the L-shaped area excluded from the City limits have median household incomes over \$60,000 (medium blue), no areas in Hialeah have median household incomes over \$80,000 (dark blue).

Change in Income

The next map displays changes in median household income over time. Most Census tracts experienced increases in median household income over 7.5% (light and dark orange), but a few (light and dark purple) experienced decreases in median household income. Most notably, a band of Census tracts in the southern area experienced median income decreases of more than 7.5% (dark purple).

Change in Median Household Income -



Change in Median Household Income -

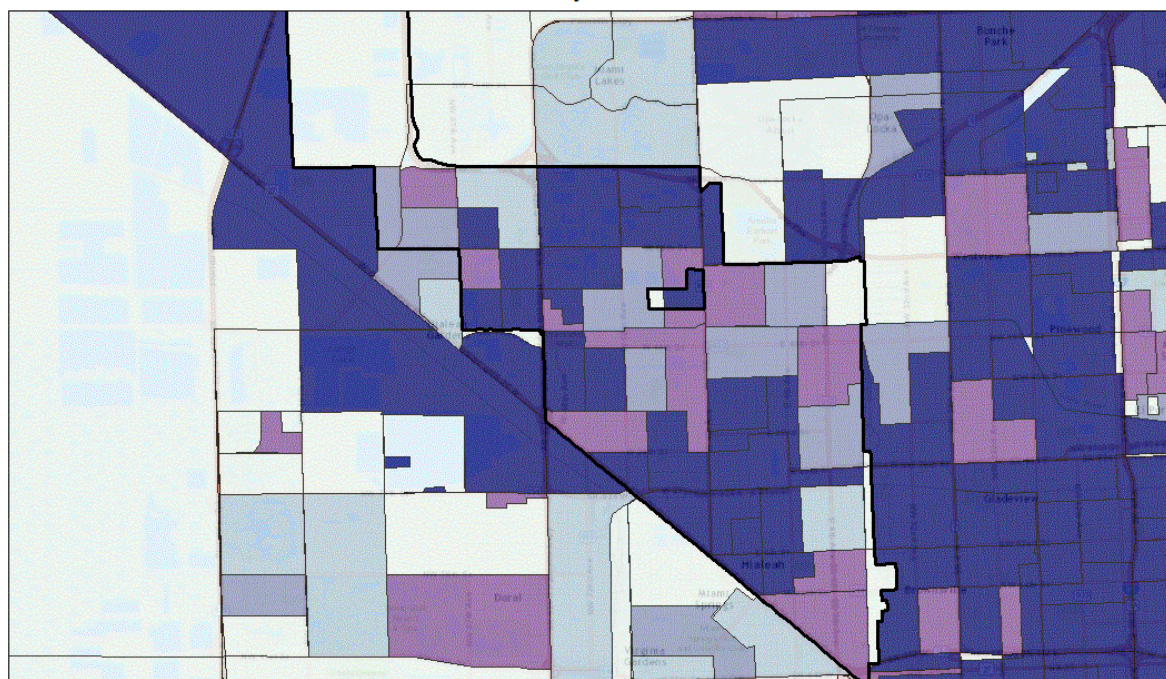
Poverty

The following two maps examine poverty in Hialeah. The first map displays the current concentrations of poverty throughout the City, and the second shows how poverty has changed over time.

A ring of Census tracts in the southern, western, and northern portions of the City has a poverty rate over 20% (deep purple). Most other Census tracts have lower poverty rates, ranging in hue from very pale blue to medium purple.

Most Census tracts experienced slight to moderate increases in poverty rates (0-15% or beige and light orange). Census tracts with decreasing poverty rates (light and dark purple) are mainly located near the City limits.

Poverty Rate -



April 6, 2015

Override 1 PovertyRate

B17021EST2_PCT

<5% Poverty

5-10% Poverty

10-15% Poverty

15-20% Poverty

>20% Poverty

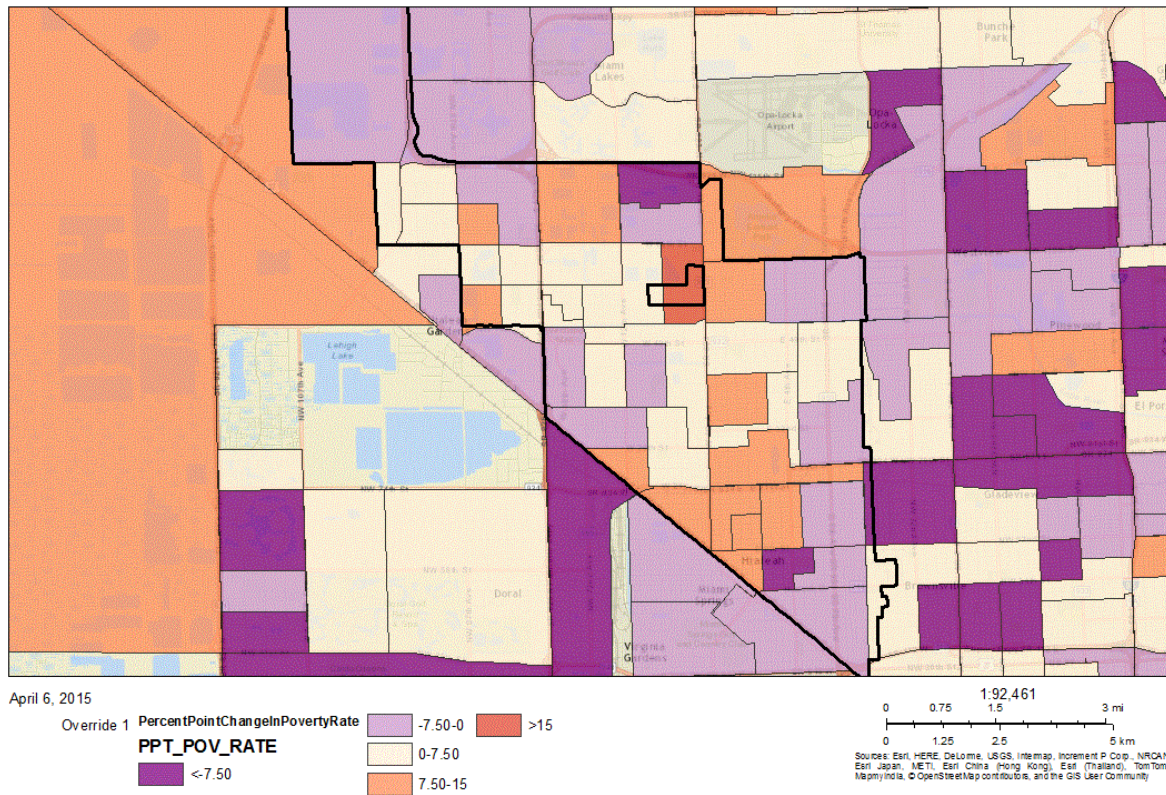
0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1.25 2.5 5 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Poverty Rate -

Percentage Point Change in Poverty Rate -



Percentage Point Change in Poverty Rate -

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	20,095	14,920	16,400	7,275	13,910
Small Family Households *	6,410	7,735	9,565	4,430	8,610
Large Family Households *	720	1,080	1,835	1,135	2,275
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	5,950	3,750	4,245	1,950	3,635
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	5,640	2,705	1,995	760	1,580
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	2,085	2,270	2,845	1,240	1,050

* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

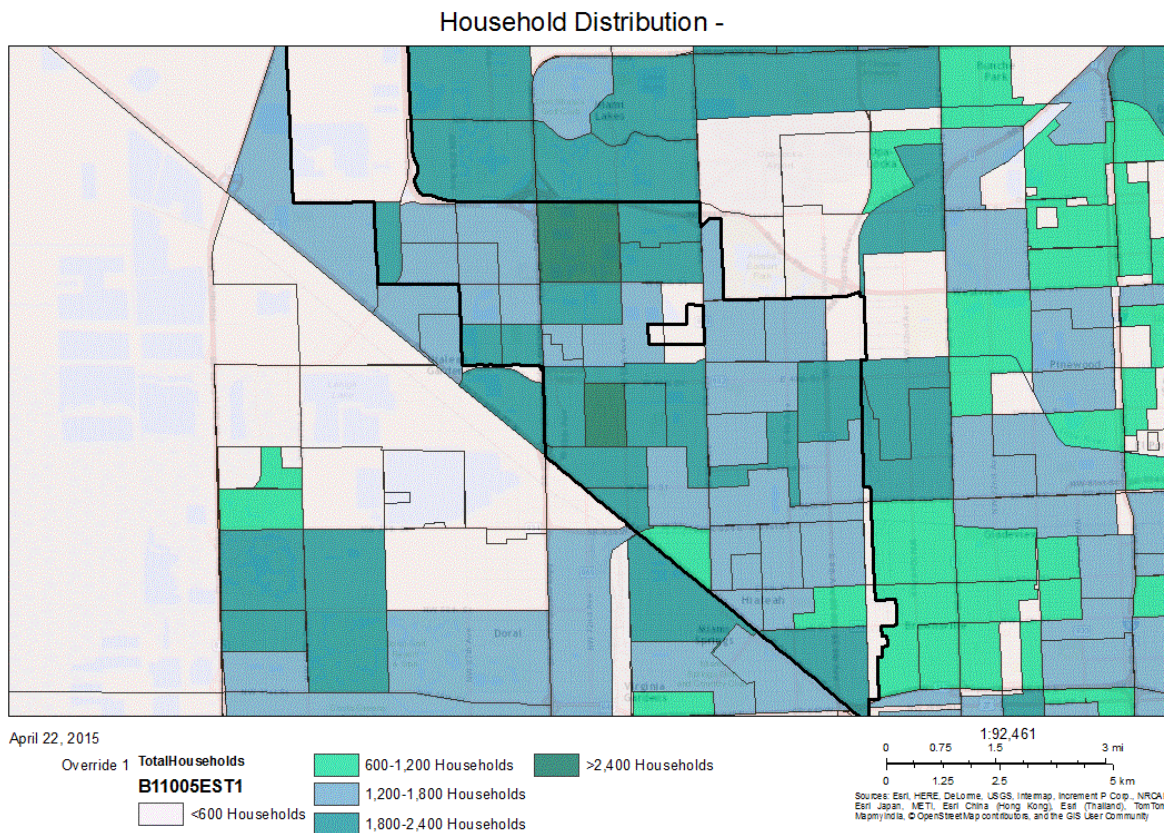
Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Household Distribution and Size

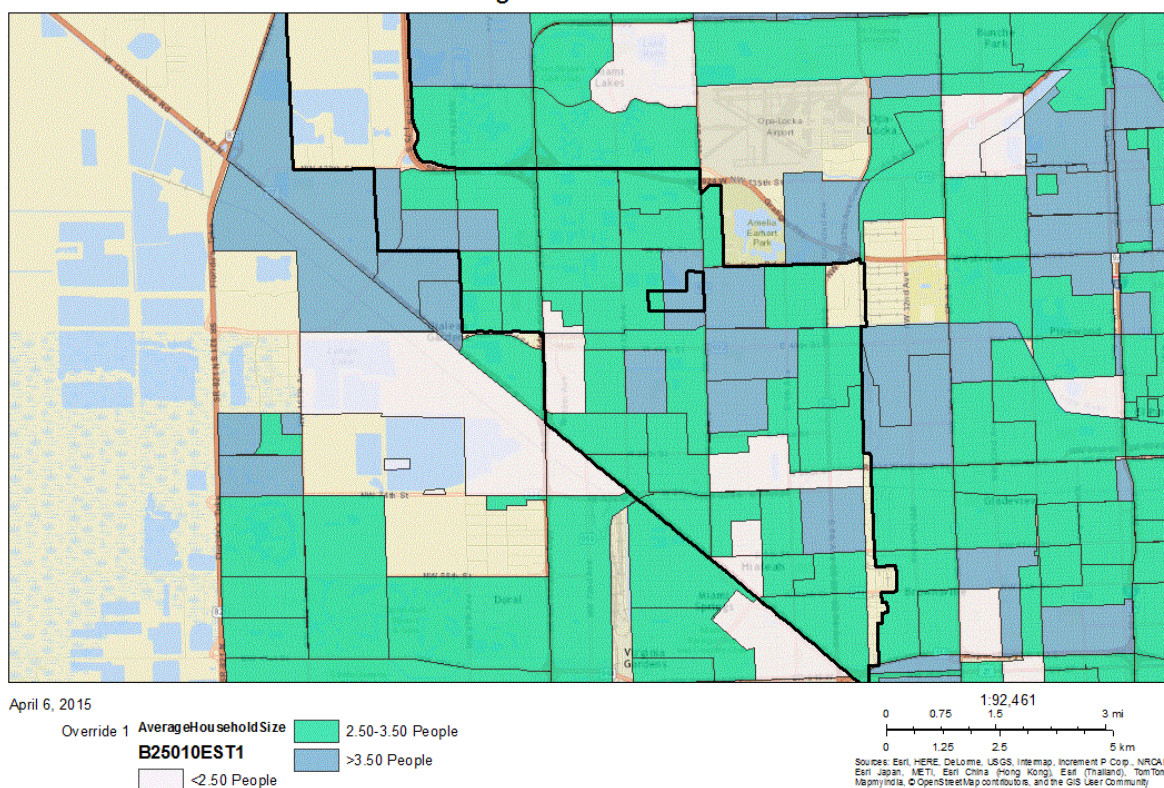
The following two maps examine the distribution and average size of households in Hialeah. The first map shows that most Census tracts in Hialeah have moderate number of households, between 1,200 and 2,400 (light and medium blue).

The second map shows that most of Hialeah's Census tracts have an average household size between 2.5 and 3.5 (green). A few Census tracts, mainly in the central and northwestern areas, have average household sizes over 3.5 (blue). A smaller number of Census tracts have average household sizes below 2.5 (light beige).



Household Distribution -

Average Household Size -



Average Household Size -

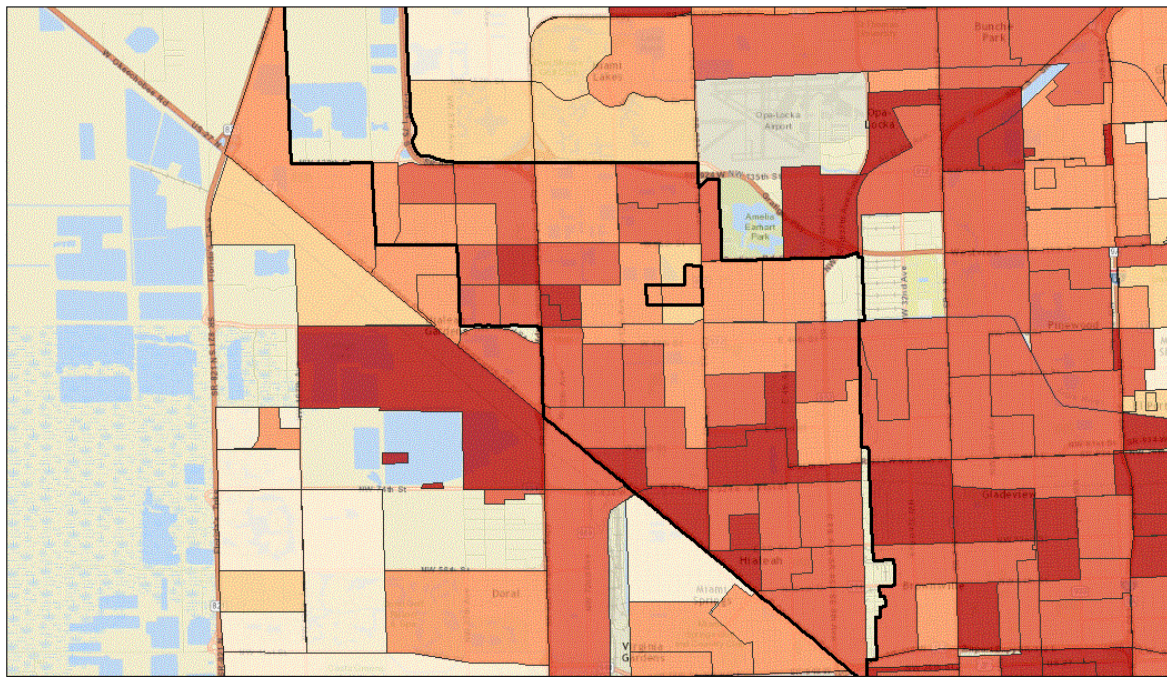
Low and Moderate Income Households

The following series of maps displays concentrations of Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) households throughout Hialeah. The maps show the distributions of moderate-income (up to 80% AMI), low-income (up to 50% AMI), and extremely low-income (ELI; up to 30% AMI) households, respectively. The three maps use different choropleth scales to more clearly show the differences among Census tracts in each map.

The Moderate-Income Households map shows that no Census tracts in Hialeah have a share of moderate-income households below 30% (beige), and most have a share of 40% or more (medium orange to brick red). The Census tracts where moderate-income households comprise 60% or more of the total (dark orange and brick red) are mainly located in the southern and western portions of the City.

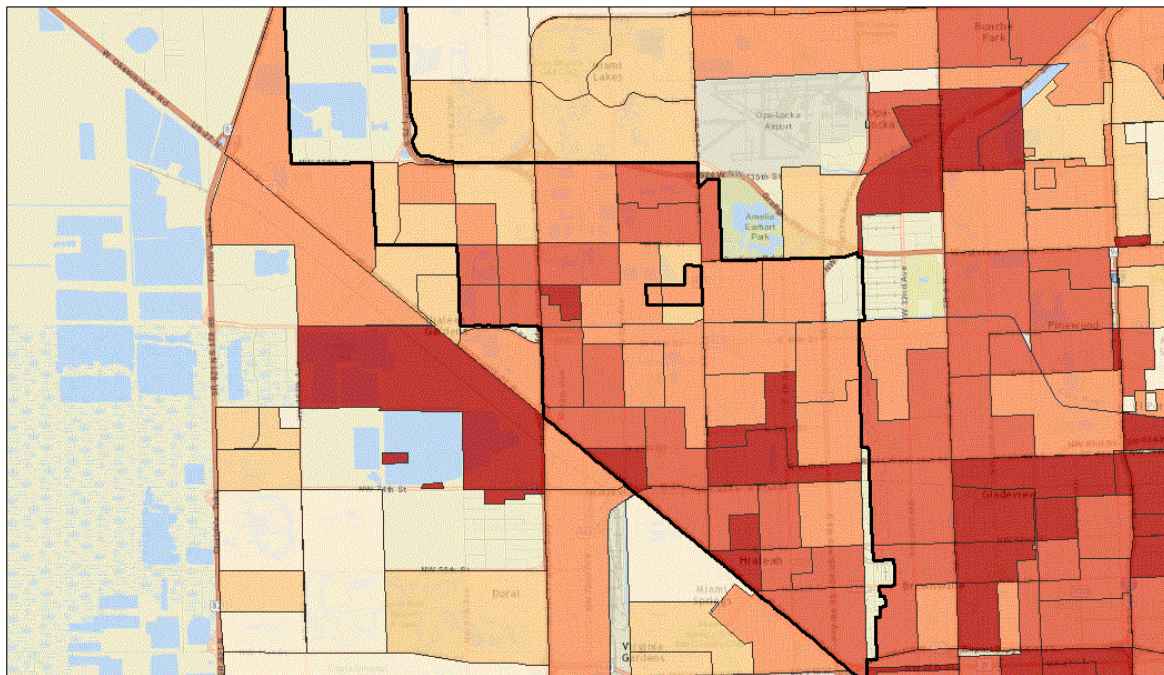
The maps for Low-Income and ELI households show similar patterns. Households across the LMI spectrum are most concentrated (brick red) in a handful of Census tracts in the south-central and west-central areas of the City.

Moderate-Income Households - Percent of All Households in Census Tract



Moderate-Income Households - Percent of All Households in Census Tract

Low-Income Households - Percent of All Households in Census Tract



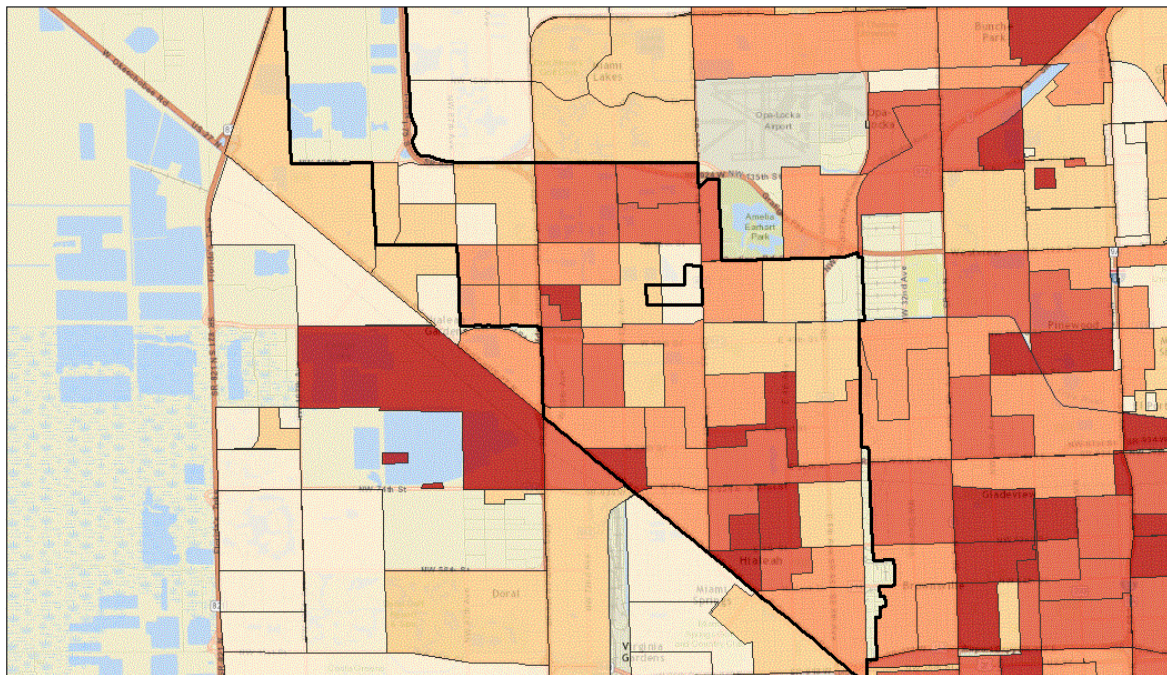
April 6, 2015

Override 1 LowIncomeHouseholds
T8_LE50_PCT
<15% 15-30% 30-45% 45-60% >60%

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
0 1.25 2.5 5 km
1:92,461
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Low-Income Households - Percent of All Households in Census Tract

Extremely Low-Income Households - Percent of All Households in Census Tract



April 6, 2015

Override 1 **ExtremeLowIncomeHouseholds**
T8_LE30_PCT
 <10% 10-20% 20-30% 30-40% >40%

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
 0 1.25 2.5 5 km
 1:92,461
 Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China (Hong Kong), Esri, Thailand, TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Extremely Low-Income Households - Percent of All Households in Census Tract

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	330	130	90	55	605	65	100	45	60	270
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	220	150	190	15	575	0	70	90	80	240
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	435	475	475	105	1,490	20	65	325	160	570
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	8,560	3,995	620	60	13,235	4,055	3,090	2,300	605	10,050
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,450	3,005	3,595	345	8,395	985	1,300	2,840	1,595	6,720

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	760	0	0	0	760	305	0	0	0	305

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	9,545	4,750	1,375	235	15,905	4,135	3,325	2,760	910	11,130
Having none of four housing problems	3,500	3,750	6,165	1,995	15,410	1,850	3,095	6,100	4,135	15,180
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	760	0	0	0	760	305	0	0	0	305

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

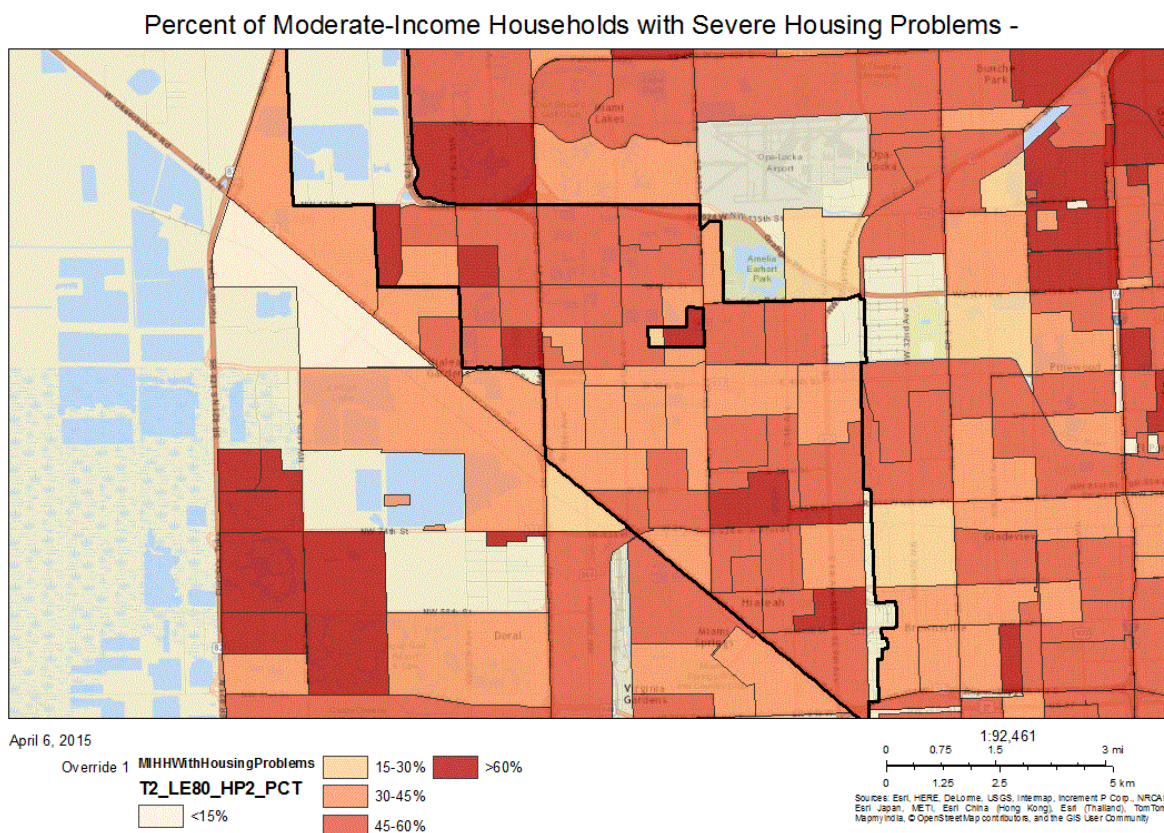
LMI Households with Severe Housing Problems

The following three maps show the concentrations of moderate-income, low-income, and extremely low-income households with one or more severe housing problems. The first map has a different choropleth scale for the other two, to more clearly show differences among Census tracts in each map.

The highest concentrations of severe housing problems (dark orange and brick red) are generally found in the south, east-central, and northern areas of the City. The maps show an increased prevalence of severe housing problems the further down the LMI scale one moves. For example, most Census tracts in

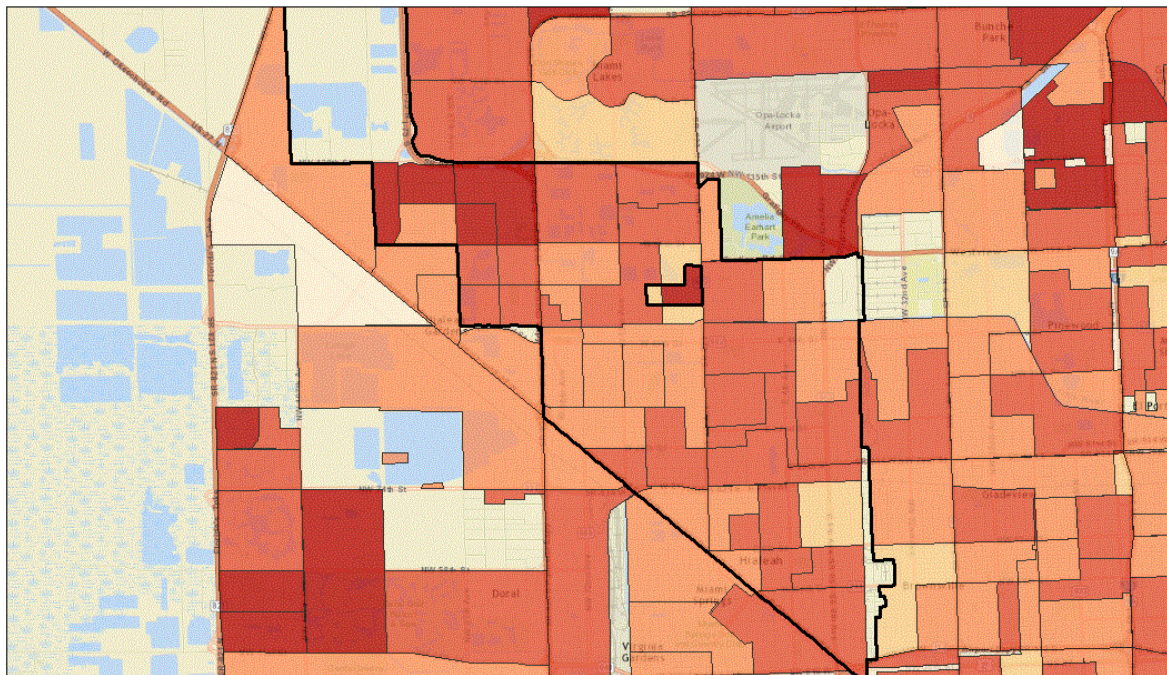
the eastern side of the City do not have more than a 60% share of moderate income households with severe housing problems, but a band of Census tracts along the east-central portion has a 70% to 90% share of ELI households with severe housing problems (dark orange in both maps). The northwestern area contains Census tracts with the highest incidence of severe housing problems (brick red) for all three income categories.

For each income category, the maps for severe housing problems and severe cost burden have the same choropleth scale to facilitate comparisons. Ten Census tracts have a higher percentage of moderate-income households with severe housing problems overall than with severe cost burden. For low-income and ELI households, six and two Census tracts, respectively, have this discrepancy.



Percent of Moderate-Income Households with Severe Housing Problems -

Percent of Low-Income Households with Severe Housing Problems -



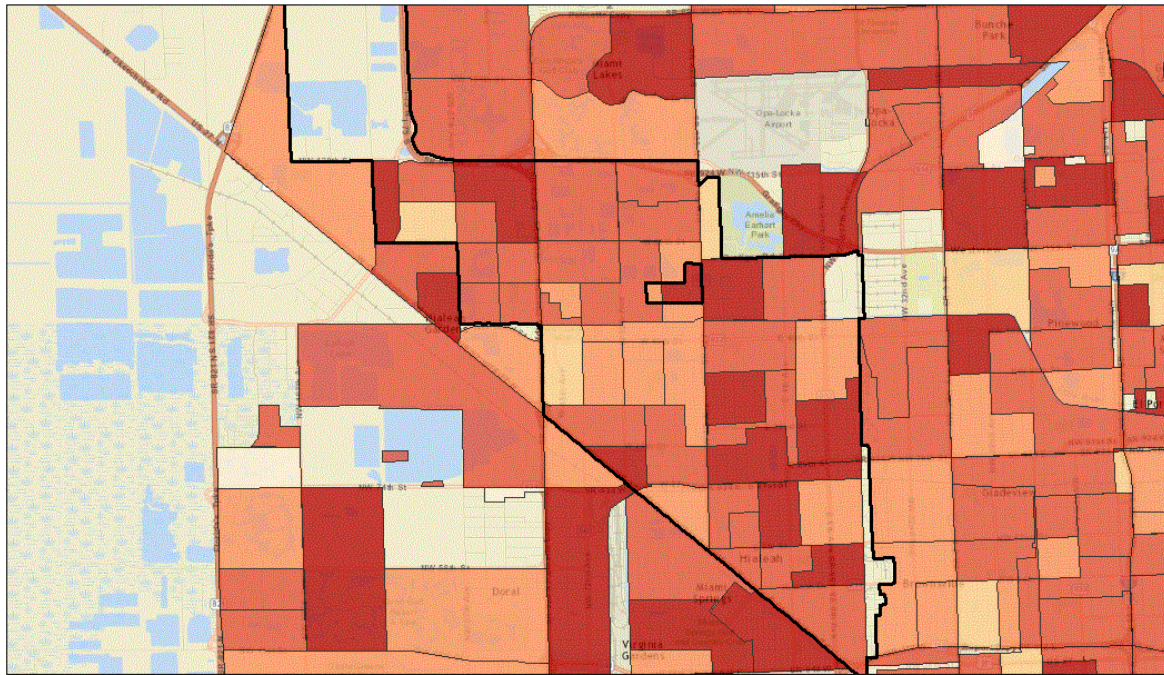
April 6, 2015

Override 1 LIHHWthHousingProblems
T2_LE50_HP2_PCT
20-40%
40-60%
60-80%
>80%
<20%

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
0 1.25 2.5 5 km
1:92,461
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percent of Low-Income Households with Severe Housing Problems -

Percent of Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Housing Problems -



April 24, 2015

Override 1 ELIHHWithHousingProblems
T2_LE30_HP2_PCT
20-40%
40-60%
60-80%
>80%
<20%

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
0 1.25 2.5 5 km
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percent of Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Housing Problems -

3. Cost Burden > 30%

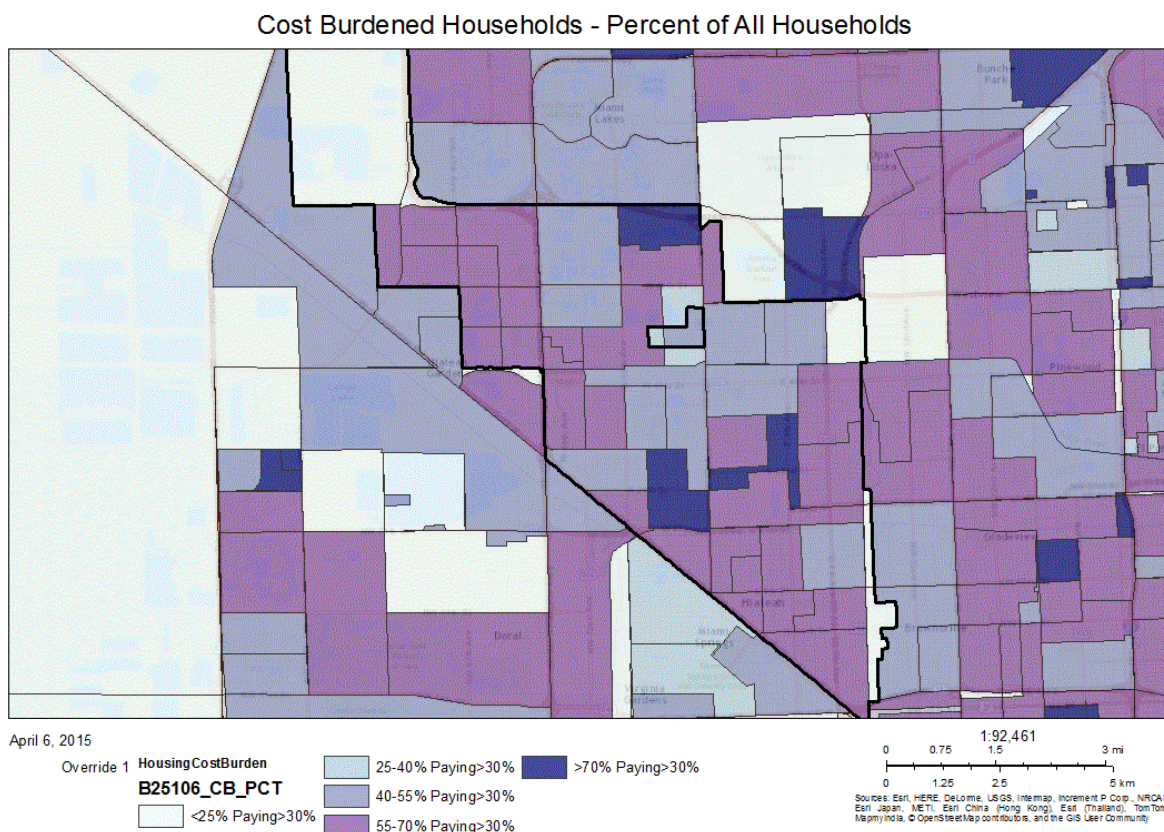
	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,450	4,750	2,960	12,160	1,295	2,345	3,310	6,950
Large Related	485	595	340	1,420	170	355	740	1,265
Elderly	4,270	1,385	485	6,140	3,240	1,455	890	5,585
Other	1,550	905	730	3,185	390	395	460	1,245
Total need by income	10,755	7,635	4,515	22,905	5,095	4,550	5,400	15,045

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Cost Burdened Households

The following map displays the prevalence of housing cost burden (paying >30% of income for housing) in Hialeah. In most Census tracts, at least 40% of all households are cost burdened (light, medium, and deep purple). Higher concentrations of cost burdened households (over 55%; medium and deep purple) are generally found in the southern and north-northwestern portion of the county.



Cost Burdened Households - Percent of All Households

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	4,250	2,635	325	7,210	1,165	1,795	1,625	4,585
Large Related	485	340	45	870	135	260	295	690
Elderly	3,065	765	95	3,925	2,425	725	235	3,385
Other	1,345	495	155	1,995	375	395	230	1,000
Total need by income	9,145	4,235	620	14,000	4,100	3,175	2,385	9,660

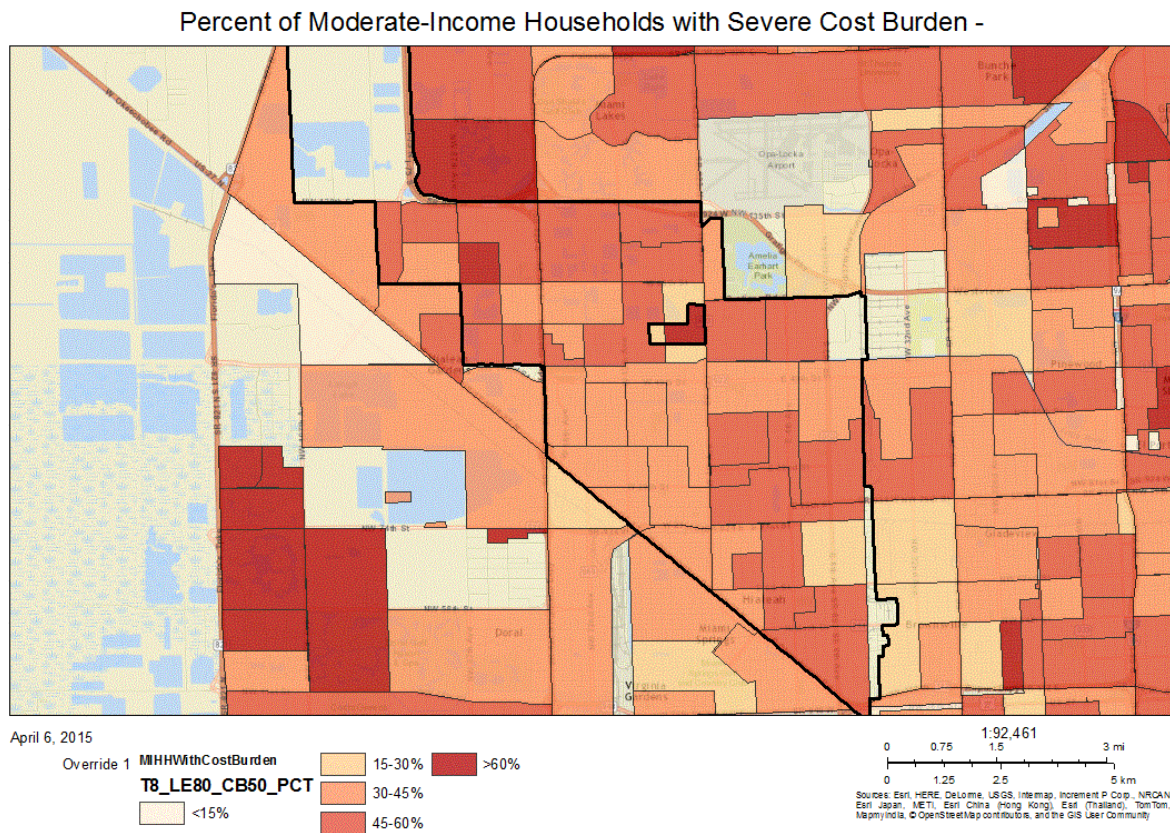
Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

Severely Cost Burdened LMI Households

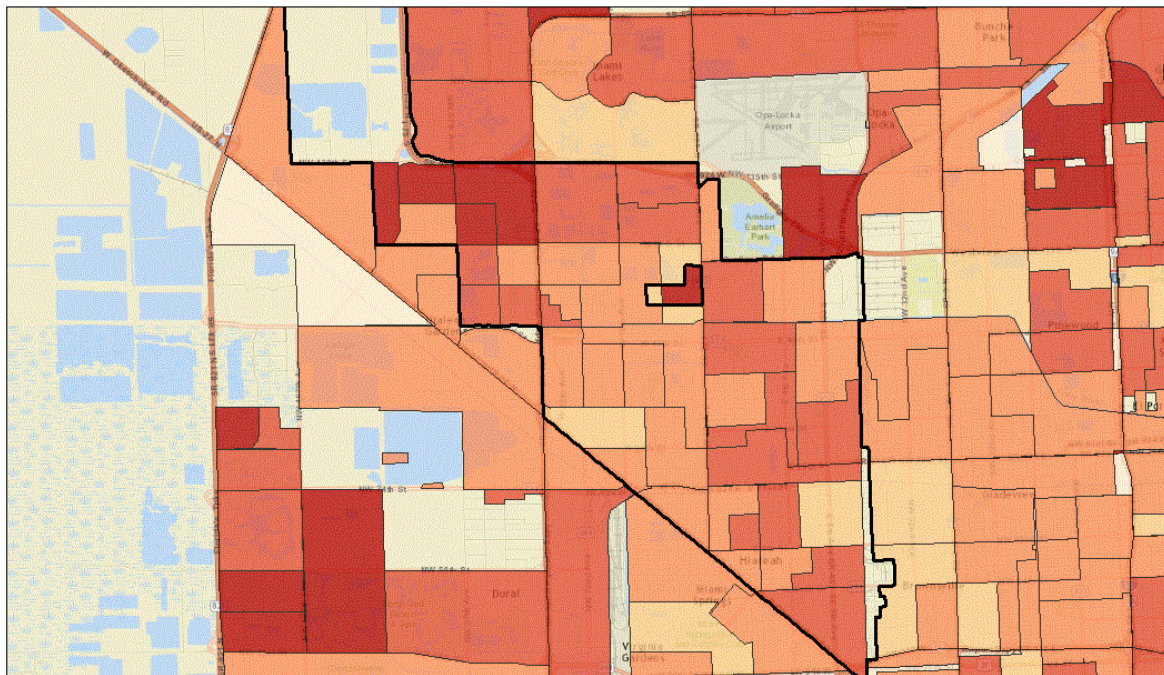
The following three maps display the percentages of moderate-income, low-income, and extremely low-income (ELI) households in Hialeah that are severely cost burdened, or paying over 50% of their incomes for housing. As noted earlier, for each income category, the maps for severe cost burden and severe housing problems have the same choropleth scale to facilitate comparison.

Severe cost burden among LMI households has a geographic distribution similar to that of all severe housing problems, with higher shares of cost burden (dark orange and brick red) in the eastern and northwestern areas of town. In several Census tracts, the prevalence of severe cost burden increases as income decreases.



Percent of Moderate-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -

Percent of Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -



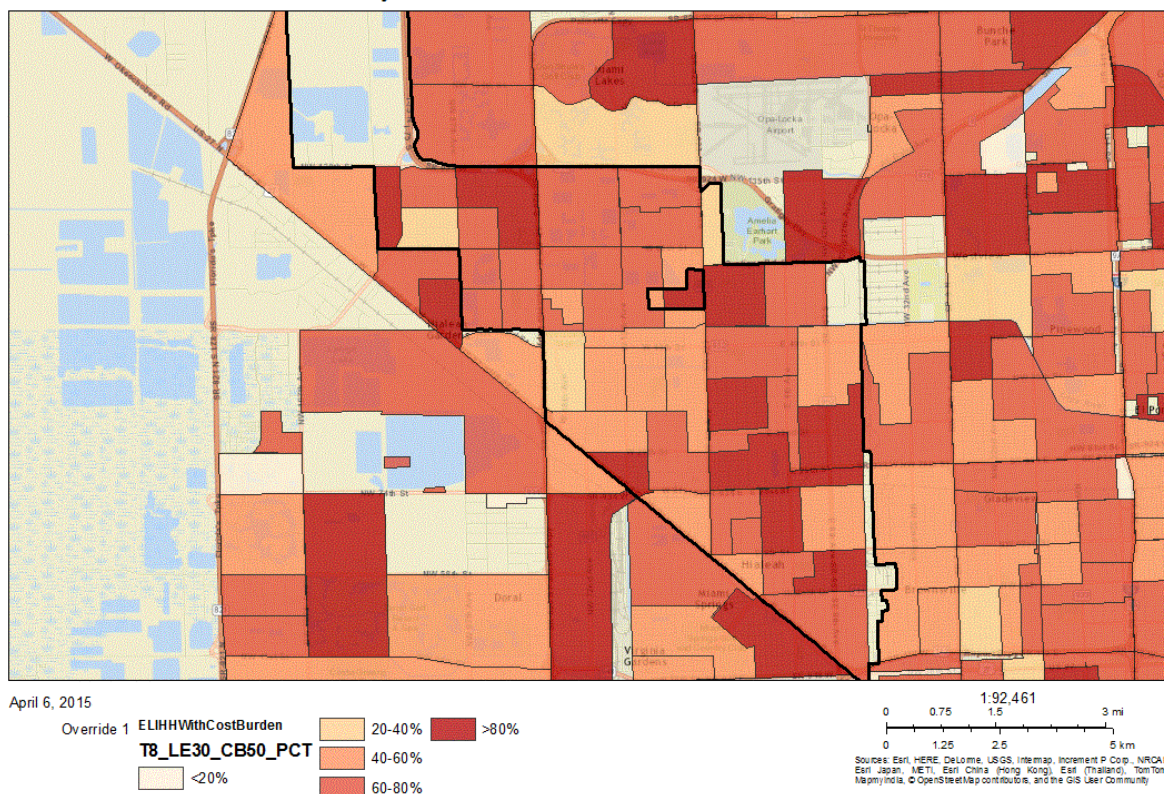
April 6, 2015

Override 1 LIHHWthCostBurden
T8_LE50_CB50_PCT
20-40%
40-60%
60-80%
>80%
<20%

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
0 1.25 2.5 5 km
1:92,461
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percent of Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -

Percent of Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -



Percent of Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden -

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	540	480	465	100	1,585	20	120	280	145	565
Multiple, unrelated family households	100	120	200	25	445	0	30	160	90	280
Other, non-family households	45	55	0	0	100	0	0	0	4	4
Total need by income	685	655	665	125	2,130	20	150	440	239	849

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS

Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

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

The Five-Year Estimates of the 2013 American Community Survey show that 20.6% of occupied housing units in Hialeah are single-person households or a total of 14,547 households. Furthermore, single-person households are much more likely to be renters. Approximately 24.5% of renter-occupied units are single-person households as compared to 16.7% of owner-occupied households.

Because single-person households are more likely to be renters, it's important to note that ACS estimates show 71.7% of renters in Hialeah are cost burdened - meaning they pay more than 30% of their income on housing costs (2013 ACS). In contrast, 61.9% of homeowners are cost burdened. Overall, these percentages represent a significant portion of the population experiencing housing cost burden and needing assistance. Furthermore, the poverty rate in the City has increased to 24.5%.

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

Disability

Of the general population in the City of Hialeah, 12.6% has some sort of disability (approximately 28,707) and are primarily Hispanic or Latino. Of that population 16 and over, 33.4% are in the work force and 23.9% are unemployed. 31.2% of the disabled are living at less than 100% of the poverty level or below, and nearly a quarter more than the general population without disability. (Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Elderly

The elderly (65+) make up 19.9% of the population in Hialeah (45,660) and are primarily Hispanic or Latino. They tend to be more female (58.1%), and widowed than the general population. The elderly are nearly two times more likely to be military veterans and 39.2% are disabled. Of these, 11.7% are in the labor force and 87.9% are on social security. The elderly population has a lower rate of living at over 150% of the poverty level and have a higher rate of home ownership than the general population. (Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

What are the most common housing problems?

Like many communities across the nation, affordability is by far the largest housing problem in Hialeah. 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates data show 71.7% of renters and 61.9% of homeowners with a mortgage as paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs in Hialeah. In total, more than 37,000 households are financially overstretched due to housing. That's a very significant portion of the population experiencing housing cost burden.

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

The 2011 CHAS data, while yielding different totals than the recent Census, provides a more nuanced view into which segments of the population experience housing problems. In general, lower income households experience more housing problems across the board. The extremely low-income income range (30% AMI and below) is statistically more likely to have at least one problem than other income ranges, and extremely low-income renters more so than owners. When those facts intersect we see that low and extremely low-income renters are more affected by housing problems than other groups. For example, extremely low-income renter households show a greater existence of severe housing cost burden than all other groups.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

HUD defines extremely low-income households as households that earn 0-30% AMI (area median income), and severe housing cost burden as housing expenses that are greater than 50% of income.

As indicated in 2007-2011 CHAS data, lack of affordability housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households (households earning less than 30% AMI) and families with children in the City of Hialeah. For extremely low income households, over 40% of homeowner households 0-30% AMI have severe housing cost burden greater than 50% and almost 65% of renter households 0-30% AMI have severe housing cost burden greater than 50%. That means there are 13,245 households in the City that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden, and are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. As for families with children, 22% of all households with one or more children 6 years old or younger are 0-30% HAMFI (HUD Area Median Family Income), meaning 2,085 families are extremely low-income households and are more likely to be in high or imminent risk of becoming homeless.

As for the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance, they also face the lack of affordable housing as many fall into the extremely low-income households category. However, the Housing Assistance Network of Dade (HAND) Prevention and Rapid Re-housing program operated by Citrus Health Network has various elements in place to increase the successful transition off of assistance, including household budgeting, assistance in locating apartment that is affordable, and slow decrease in

assistance. The program currently shows that less than 5% return to the homeless continuum after receiving assistance through the HAND Program.

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:

Prevention assistance is offered to approximately 70 households/200 persons a year who were at imminent risk of losing their housing in the City of Hialeah. The program limits eligibility primarily to persons with a court filed eviction and income at or below 30% area median income, unaccompanied adult youth who are homeless under other federal law; persons facing discharge from institution who would be homeless, and persons fleeing domestic violence. The number of at risk households identified was much higher when households above 30% area median income (AMI) and persons with just a three day notice were also served. However, due to limited resources, and changes in HUD regulations, the assistance was limited to persons at or below 30% AMI under eviction. Approximately 68% are Hispanic, 30% African American or Black and 70% White.

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

Persons identified to be at increased risk include: persons who are extremely low income, persons with disabilities, persons fleeing domestic violence, homeless persons being discharged from crisis units, hospitals and jails, unaccompanied youth and youth aging out of foster care. Prevention assistance is also primarily provided to persons who have already received notice that eviction proceedings have been started in court (rather than just a three day notice from landlord), since they are the households most likely to be evicted without assistance.

As indicated in 2007-2011 CHAS data above, the lack of affordability housing is by far the greatest housing problem for extremely low-income households in the City of Hialeah as 40% of homeowner households 0-30% AMI and almost 65% of renter households 0-30% AMI have severe housing cost burden greater than 50%. This points to approximately 13,245 households in the City that are both extremely low income and have severe housing cost burden, and are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Furthermore, according to the Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse the number of extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI) with severely cost burdened (50% or more cost burdened) is projected to increase contributing to instability and in increased risk of homelessness.

Hialeah Projected Households with 0-30% AMI with 50% or More Cost Burdened

Year	2013	2015	2020
Owner	4,441	4,527	4,784
Renter	10,423	10,540	10,930

(Source: Florida Housing Data Clearinghouse, 2015)

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

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

Introduction

This section compares the existence of housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

The following series of tables look at the existence of housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0% -30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,120	2,910	1,065
White	320	120	40
Black / African American	0	20	0
Asian	50	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15,740	2,770	1,025

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,380	2,545	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
White	265	60	0
Black / African American	25	0	0
Asian	25	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	12,055	2,465	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,570	5,835	0
White	280	160	0
Black / African American	15	10	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10,270	5,655	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,090	4,190	0
White	60	130	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,030	4,050	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems. Jurisdiction wide, 85% of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 100% of Asians in this income category experienced at least one housing problem - 15% higher than the jurisdictional rate. Furthermore, Black or African Americans in the 30%-50% AMI cohort experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems. Jurisdiction wide, 83% of persons in this income group experience at least one of the four housing problems – compared to 100% of Black or African Americans.

No racial or ethnic groups in Hialeah households in the 50%-80% AMI cohort or the 80%-100% income cohort experienced a disproportionate need in at least one of the four housing problems compared to jurisdiction wide.

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

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

Introduction

This section compares the existence of severe housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's housing problems. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience severe housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

The following series of tables looks at the existence of severe housing problems amongst different racial and ethnic groups across the 0% -30%, 30%-50%, 50%-80%, and 80%-100% AMI cohorts.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,680	5,350	1,065
White	310	130	40
Black / African American	0	20	0
Asian	50	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	13,325	5,185	1,025

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,075	6,845	0
White	175	150	0
Black / African American	10	15	0
Asian	25	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	7,855	6,660	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,135	12,270	0
White	205	230	0
Black / African American	0	30	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	3,930	12,005	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,145	6,130	0
White	10	185	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,140	5,950	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to severe housing problems. Jurisdiction wide, 72% of persons in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems at severe level. However, 100% of Asians in this income category experienced at least one housing problem – a disparity of 28% for this group. Furthermore, Whites in the 50%-80% AMI cohort experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to severe housing problems. Jurisdiction wide, 25% of households in this income group experience at least one of the four housing problems at a severe level– compared to 47% of Whites – a 22% disparity.

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

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

Introduction:

This section compares the existence of housing cost burden and severe cost burden amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group(s) share a disproportionate burden of the area's cost burden. For this purpose, HUD guidelines deem a disproportionately greater need to exist when persons of a particular racial or ethnic group experience housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,825	16,355	24,375	1,145
White	1,190	280	530	70
Black / African American	95	90	10	0
Asian	110	0	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	27,280	17,645	24,115	1,075

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, Black or African Americans experience a disproportionate need when it comes to regular cost burden (paying between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs). Jurisdiction wide, 28% of households pay between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs (cost burdened), compared to 46% of Black or African Americans, a disparity of 18%.

No racial or ethnic groups in Hialeah households experience disproportionate need when it comes to severe housing cost burden.

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

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

Housing Problems

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems. Jurisdiction wide, 85% of households in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems. However, 100% of Asians in this income category experienced at least one housing problem - 15% higher than the jurisdictional rate. Furthermore, Black or African Americans in the 30%-50% AMI cohort experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to housing problems. Jurisdiction wide, 83% of persons in this income group experience at least one of the four housing problems – compared to 100% of Black or African Americans.

No racial or ethnic groups in Hialeah households in the 50%-80% AMI cohort or the 80%-100% income cohort experienced a disproportionate need in at least one of the four housing problems compared to jurisdiction wide.

Severe Housing Problems

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, a few different racial and ethnic groups experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to severe housing problems. Jurisdiction wide, 72% of persons in the 0% - 30% AMI income cohort experienced at least one of the four housing problems at severe level. However, 100% of Asians in this income category experienced at least one housing problem – a disparity of 28% for this group. Furthermore, Whites in the 50%-80% AMI cohort experience a disproportionately greater need when it comes to severe housing problems. Jurisdiction wide, 25% of households in this income group experience at least one of the four housing problems at a severe level– compared to 47% of Whites – a 22% disparity.

Cost Burden

By HUD's definition of a disparity of 10% or higher, Black or African Americans experience a disproportionate need when it comes to regular cost burden (paying between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs). Jurisdiction wide, 28% of households pay between 30% and 50% of monthly income on housing costs (cost burdened), compared to 46% of Black or African Americans, a disparity of 18%.

No racial or ethnic groups in Hialeah households experience disproportionate need when it comes to severe housing cost burden.

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

No other needs are identified at this time.

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

The City of Hialeah is a densely populated urban area that is primarily comprised of working class, Spanish-speaking immigrant families. According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates the total population of the City was 228,943 and is primarily Hispanic or Latino (95.1%) and includes recent immigrants from Latin America and Cuba. The City consistently ranks in the group of top cities with the most foreign born residents in the nation (73.1%).

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low- and moderate-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing includes federally subsidized affordable housing that is owned and operated by the public housing authorities. The City of Hialeah is primarily served by the Hialeah Housing Authority (HHA).

Public Housing Authority (PHA) Overview

The Hialeah Housing Authority was established on February 14, 1967 by the Hialeah City Council. HHA is governed by a five member Board of Commissioners, one of which must be a resident or participant of a Federally subsidized housing program. Each Commissioner is nominated by the Mayor of Hialeah and must be ratified by a majority vote of the Hialeah City Council. The Board of Commissioners establishes housing authority policies and determines the hiring and retention of the Executive Director. Currently, the HHA has over 150 employees and a combined annual operating budget of over 49 million dollars.

The HHA provides housing assistance to over 5,000 eligible, low income families through the Affordable Housing Program, Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) Program, Palm Centre, and Public Housing Program. The housing authority is also an important part of the social service network of the City of Hialeah and offers a wealth of non-housing programs to the community. Currently, the waiting lists for the Public Housing Program and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program are closed and there are no applications available for these programs. HHA's portfolio includes: 545 Affordable Housing units and 402 Conventional Housing units, 1,117 Public Housing units and 4,543 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,117	4,657	0	4,657	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:

Hialeah Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	17,516	13,359	0	13,359	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	9	7	7	7	0	12
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	791	3,348	0	3,348	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	98	1,992	0	1,992	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Hialeah Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	1,043	3,890	0	3,890	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	69	798	0	798	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Hialeah Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	1,058	4,119	0	4,119	0	0	0

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Not Hispanic	0	0	54	581	0	581	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Hialeah Housing Authority

Data Source Comments:

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

Some of the needs requested by Public Housing tenants include requests for live-in-aide; renovations of bathrooms to include grab bars in the shower, accessible toilets and showers, pet companions, and first floor access for the disabled. On January 29, 2013 the Hialeah Housing Authority adopted a Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures to ensure that it complies with the reasonable accommodation requirements of section 504. A section 504 Coordinator is assigned to enforce the policy and receives annual training on the requirements for compliance.

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

The most immediate need of Hialeah's public housing residents is to have safe, clean and enjoyable housing

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

The needs of 504 participants are greater because they need modified accommodations

Discussion

The cost of affordable housing has increased tremendously as the amount of accessible units continues to decline. This impacts the number of applicants that apply for public housing assistance. Due to reduced stock, applicants experience a longer wait time before housing is available to meet their criteria.

The Hialeah Housing Authority Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) application process is currently closed. Over 54,000 applications have been received as of last year June 2014 of which only 2,500 will be randomly selected by a computerized lottery.

With such a high amount of applicants and reduced access to affordable housing, residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders need employment with decent earning wages. Assistance with child day care is often essential for many full time working parents. The senior and the disabled population require assisted living services and food delivery.

In comparison to the population at large, such needs for those receiving or needing housing assistance are more pronounced and dire because of the lack of employment, education, etc. among the low-income, disabled, elderly and homeless citizens. The public housing population is in need of more supportive services such as food pantries, veteran services, child care assistance, referrals to local social services and other developmental needs.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness is a particularly troublesome and complex issue that plagues communities across the nation. A major reason that homelessness is so difficult to combat is that it has many causes with overlapping and interrelated variables. The cause of any one person's homelessness often lies, not in a single factor, but at the convergence of multiple events and conditions. From one angle, homelessness can be seen as an economic problem - caused by unemployment, foreclosure, or poverty. From another viewpoint, homelessness could appear to be a health issue - as many homeless persons struggle with one or more conditions such as mental illness, physical disability, HIV, or substance abuse. Looking at the problem another way, homelessness emerges as a social problem - with factors such as domestic violence, educational attainment, or race lying at the root. In reality, homelessness is caused by all of these issues, sometimes simultaneously. As such, fighting homelessness requires a truly collaborative, community-based approach.

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

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

The City of Hialeah's Continuum of Care (COC) is primarily served by the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust (MDCHT).

MDCHT was created by Miami-Dade County's governing body, the Board of County Commissioners (BCC), in 1993 to administer the proceeds of the local 1% Food and Beverage Tax and other funding streams to provide a unique, local dedicated source of funding for homeless programs. Their mission was to implement the Miami-Dade Community Homeless Plan, which was created that same year.

As the MDCHT serves as the lead agency for the COC, it administers federal McKinney-Vento homeless assistance funds from HUD. It also tracks the HMIS homelessness data in the county.

In 2004, the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust developed a Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness in Miami-Dade County. These additional strategies are incorporated into the Miami-Dade County Homeless Plan, and is updated on a regular basis.

In addition to the Miami-Dade Homeless Trust, the City of Hialeah works extensively with Citrus Health Network, its ESG subrecipient, to coordinate homeless service activities.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	77	77	77	30
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	29	40	73	69	69	30
Chronically Homeless Individuals	10	5	19	15	15	800
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data from CoC's HMIS and PIT Count results provided by the Miami-Dade Homeless Trust. The Miami-Dade CoC performs two annual counts and a point-in-time survey in January. On January 22, 2015, the team assigned to count Hialeah counted 29 unaccompanied individuals on the streets. Data provided for the sheltered count is inclusive of two transitional housing programs located in Hialeah, and Hialeah ESG data.

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Not applicable, since data is available.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	16	11
Black or African American	22	15
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1
Pacific Islander	1	1
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	26	19
Not Hispanic	14	10

Data Source

Comments:

Data from 2015 PIT Count.

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

An estimated 77 persons in families with children enter and leave the homeless assistance system in Hialeah every year, as shown in the first table of this section. Families of eligible veterans are assisted through SSVF and VASH programs primarily. Citrus Health Network has a collaborative partnership with the advocate program that administers the SSVF program, and the VA and local housing authorities for the VASH housing vouchers.

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

Slight majorities of both the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population in the 2015 Point-in-Time Count were Black (56% and 53%, respectively). These numbers are highly disproportionate to Hialeah's Black population (2.7% of the City's overall population in 2010). Hispanics and Latinos comprised a majority of people counted in the 2015 PIT Count (65% of both the sheltered and unsheltered populations). However, Hispanics and Latinos are underrepresented relative to their share of Hialeah's overall population (94.7% in 2010). Keep in mind that smaller homeless populations like Hialeah's are more susceptible to random variability and less likely to be representative of the jurisdiction's overall homeless population.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

A majority of homeless persons counted in the 201X PIT Count (40 out of 69, or 58%) were sheltered. However, two-thirds of the 15 chronically homeless individuals counted were unsheltered.

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

The primary groups with non-homeless special needs in Hialeah are the elderly, disabled (physical or mental), and those with HIV/AIDS (and their families). This section will explain who they are, their needs, and how the City is accommodating or should accommodate these needs.

The special needs population consists of any individuals with both physical and mental disabilities, homeless individuals and families and persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

The elderly (65+) make up 19.9% of the population in Hialeah (45,660) and are primarily Hispanic or Latino. They tend to be more female (58.1%), and widowed than the general population. The elderly are nearly two times more likely to be military veterans and 39.2% are disabled. Of these, 11.7% are in the labor force and 87.9% are on Social Security. The elderly population has a lower rate of living at over 150% of the poverty level and have a higher rate of home ownership than the general population. (Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

Elderly renter households are overwhelmingly low-income. But elderly owner-occupied households have their own set of challenges. The cost of maintaining a home rises with the age of the house, and homeowner's insurance rates increase almost annually. Yet elderly incomes generally do not rise when adjusted for inflation. Thus, elderly owner households are continually squeezed financially by the need to maintain the property and the rise in insurance rates, and property taxes combined with rising costs associated with an overall decline in the owner's health.

Many elderly persons find it medically beneficial and emotionally comforting to remain in a familiar setting, making decent and affordable housing a major concern for this population. As a result, a strong emphasis is placed on the elderly maintaining an independent to semi-independent lifestyle with close, convenient and immediate access to recreational, medical, and social service resources.

Disability

Of the general population in the City of Hialeah, 12.6% have some sort of disability (approximately 28,707) and are primarily Hispanic or Latino. Of that population 16 and over, 33.4% are in the work force and 23.9% are unemployed. 31.2% of the disabled are living at less than 100% of the poverty level or below, and nearly a quarter more than the general population without disability. (Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates)

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

Affordable housing is in high demand in the City with an estimated rental vacancy rate of only 3.2%, and 71.7% of renters in the City with housing cost burden, signaling that housing costs are not affordable. (Source: 2009-2013 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

Elderly

The types of housing for the elderly and frail elderly vary depending on the special features and/or services needed to meet the needs of older residents. Factors that must be considered in developing housing for the elderly include location, services and amenities, proximity to health care, shopping, and other services, affordability, and ease of upkeep. Various categories of housing for the elderly are independent and assisted living, nursing homes and other support facilities such as adult day care, respite and senior center facilities.

Elderly persons generally need an environment that provides several areas of assistance or convenience. First, the availability of healthcare is important, since health problems generally become more prevalent with aging. Second, availability of assistance with daily activities such as shopping, cooking, and housekeeping becomes more important as people grow older. Also, the proximity of basic goods and services such as those provided by pharmacies and grocery stores grows increasingly important as a person becomes less able to drive or walk. Third, availability of ease of transportation is important for the same reason. Fourth, safety is a concern, since older Americans, especially those living alone, are particularly vulnerable to crime and financial exploitation. Fifth, weather and climate are considerations for many elderly people, since these are often factors in ease of transit as well as health.

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

According to the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County HIV/AIDS Surveillance (FDHMDC), which keeps record of HIV/AIDS total reported cases, there were 518 total new cases of AIDS reported in 2014 and 1,411 total new cases of HIV reported in the same year. While Black or African Americans make up 18.8% of the total population in the county (2013 ACS), FDHMDC reports in 2014 that Black or African Americans were 44.7% of new cases diagnosed with AIDS and 33% of new individuals diagnosed with HIV.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Hialeah's need for improvements to public facilities include re-development and improvement of public facilities, green spaces such as parks, recreation areas, adult/senior centers, and public safety facilities.

How were these needs determined?

The needs for Public Facilities were determined by the city's Citizen Participation efforts. Outlined in the most recent 2014-2015 annual Action Plan, the City of Hialeah implements a Citizen Participation that complies with the citizen participation requirements of the Consolidated Plan. This plan includes the participation and recommendation of all its community residents including minorities and non-English speaking residents, low and moderate income persons, particularly those living in slum or blighted areas, as well as those with any disability. Citizen views were obtained through public hearings that addressed housing and community development, development of proposed activities and review of program performance.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Hialeah's need for public improvements are revitalization of older low-income neighborhoods such as infrastructure and roadway improvements including storm drainage, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and landscaping.

How were these needs determined?

The needs for Public Improvements were determined by the city's Citizen Participation efforts. As stated earlier, the most recent 2014-2015 annual Action Plan, the City of Hialeah implements a Citizen Participation that complies with the citizen participation requirements of the Consolidated Plan. This plan includes the participation and recommendation of all its community residents including minorities and non-English speaking residents, low and moderate income persons, particularly those living in slum or blighted areas, as well as those with any disability. Citizen views were obtained through public hearings that addressed housing and community development, development of proposed activities and review of program performance.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City of Hialeah's need for public services include additional public services concerned with employment, increased direct services to physically and mentally challenged individuals, and provision of transportation to seniors who cannot drive.

How were these needs determined?

The needs for Public Services were determined by the city's Citizen Participation efforts. As stated earlier, the most recent 2014-2015 annual Action Plan, the City of Hialeah implements a Citizen Participation that complies with the citizen participation requirements of the Consolidated Plan. This plan includes the participation and recommendation of all its community residents including minorities and non-English speaking residents, low and moderate income persons, particularly those living in slum or blighted areas, as well as those with any disability. Citizen views were obtained through public hearings that addressed housing and community development, development of proposed activities and review of program performance.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This section looks at the housing market and supply in the City of Hialeah, Florida by analyzing housing indicators. Developing a picture of the current housing stock in the community begins by looking at trends in structure, age, price, and tenure. Furthermore, the supply of homeless shelter facilities, special needs services and housing, and non-housing community development resources are considered. The analysis is supplemented by GIS maps to provide geographical visualization of the data.

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

Introduction

This section examines the composition of Hialeah's housing stock in terms of housing type and tenure. Details are provided based on the number of units in the structure, multifamily housing distribution within the jurisdiction, unit size and tenure, as well as an analysis of owner-occupied and renter occupied housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	28,665	39%
1-unit, attached structure	8,634	12%
2-4 units	5,095	7%
5-19 units	11,590	16%
20 or more units	18,876	26%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	968	1%
Total	73,828	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.

Data Source Comments:

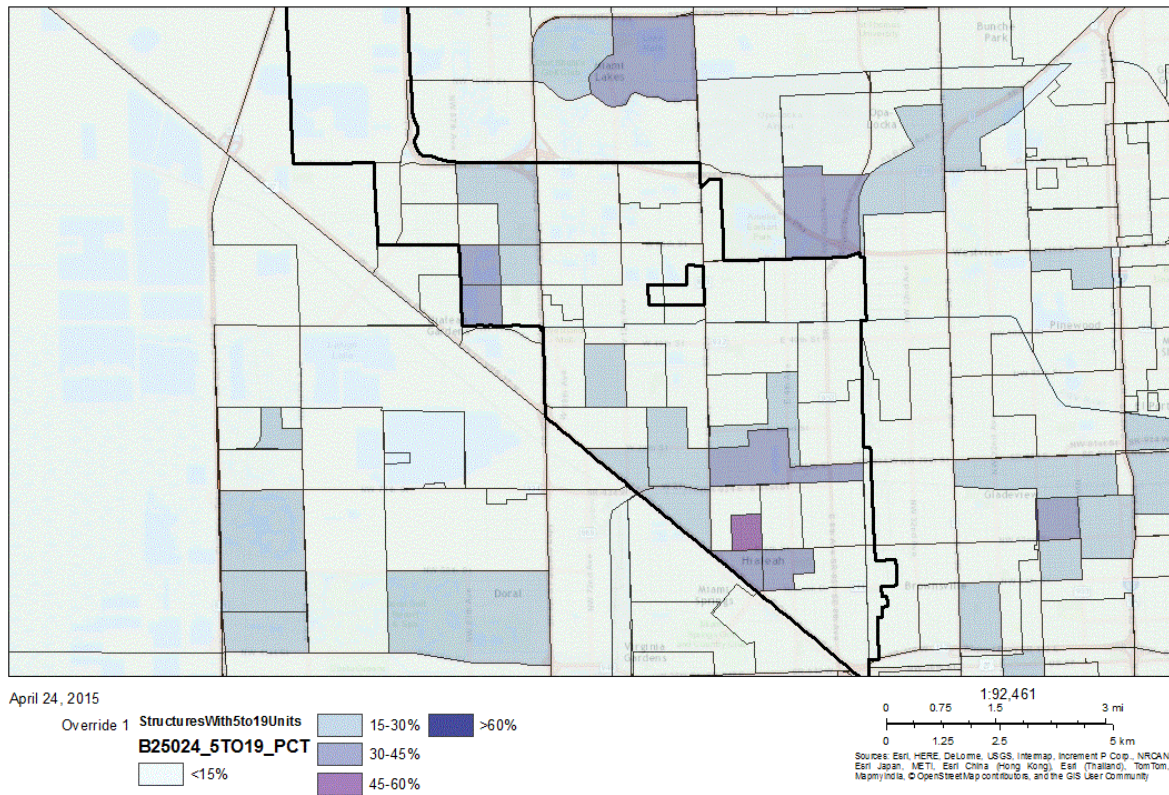
Residential Properties by Number of Units

The table above breaks down Hialeah's housing stock by the number of units in each structure and by structure type. Traditional single –family, detached homes are most prominent, accounting for 39% of all housing units. The data found in the 2009-2013 American Community Survey indicates that multi-family developments (5 or more units) account for 42% of all housing units in Hialeah and 1% of housing units are classified as mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.

Multifamily Development Distribution

The two maps below highlight multifamily housing distribution throughout Hialeah. The first map identifies the concentrations of small to medium sized multifamily developments (5-19 units). The second map details the prevalence of larger multifamily developments (20+ units). Purple and darker blue shading indicates census tracts with higher concentrations of these larger developments while the lighter blue shades show areas of lower concentration of large multi-family housing developments.

Concentration of Small and Medium-Sized Multifamily Developments -

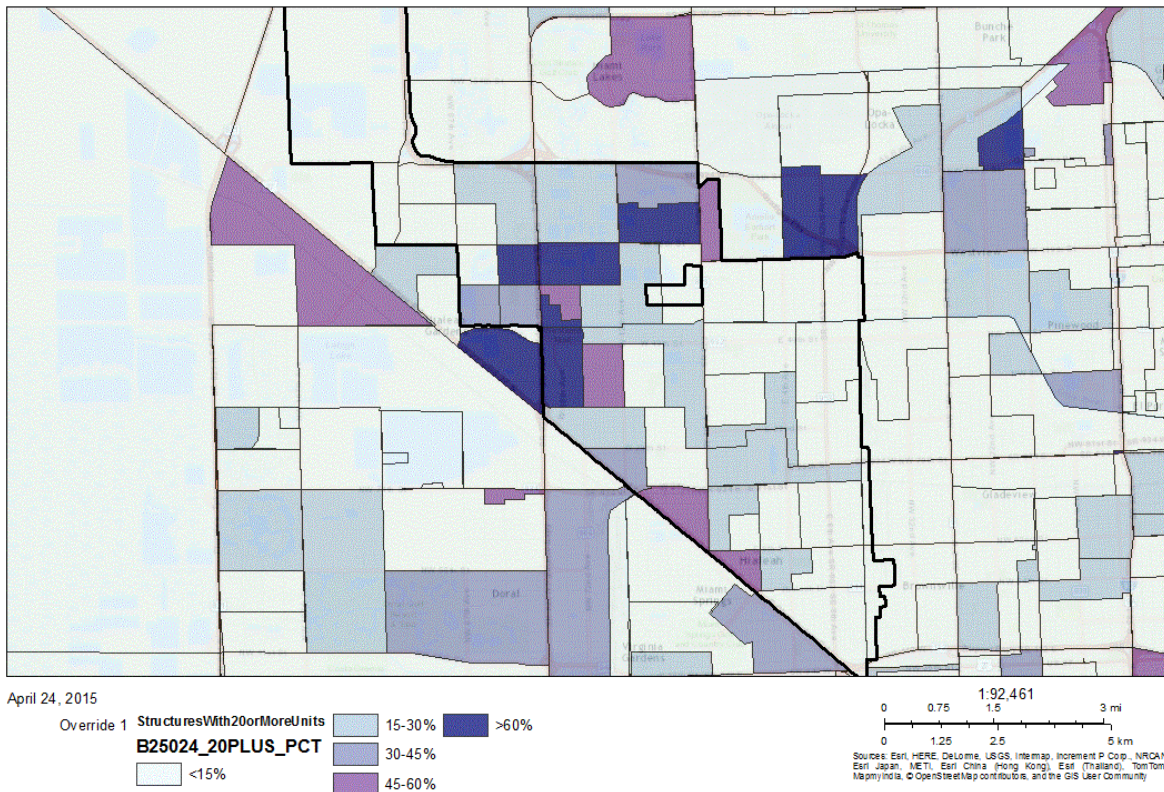


Concentration of Small and Medium-Sized Multifamily Developments -

Small and Medium Multifamily Developments

As indicated in the map above, small and medium sized multifamily developments are generally concentrated in the south-southwest and northwestern areas of Hialeah. Small and medium-sized multifamily developments comprise no more than 60% of all residential structures in any Census tract.

Concentration of Large Multifamily Developments -



Concentration of Large Multifamily Developments -

Large Multifamily Developments

The map above shows that large multifamily developments are more widespread throughout Hialeah as a share of all residential structures, and are more prevalent in many Census tracts. Census tracts where large multifamily developments are more prevalent are generally clustered in the near northwestern area of town.

Similar to the distribution of small and medium-sized multifamily developments, large multifamily developments comprise less than 15% all residential structures (light blue) in the northeastern, southeastern, and far northwestern areas of Hialeah.

Unit Size by Tenure

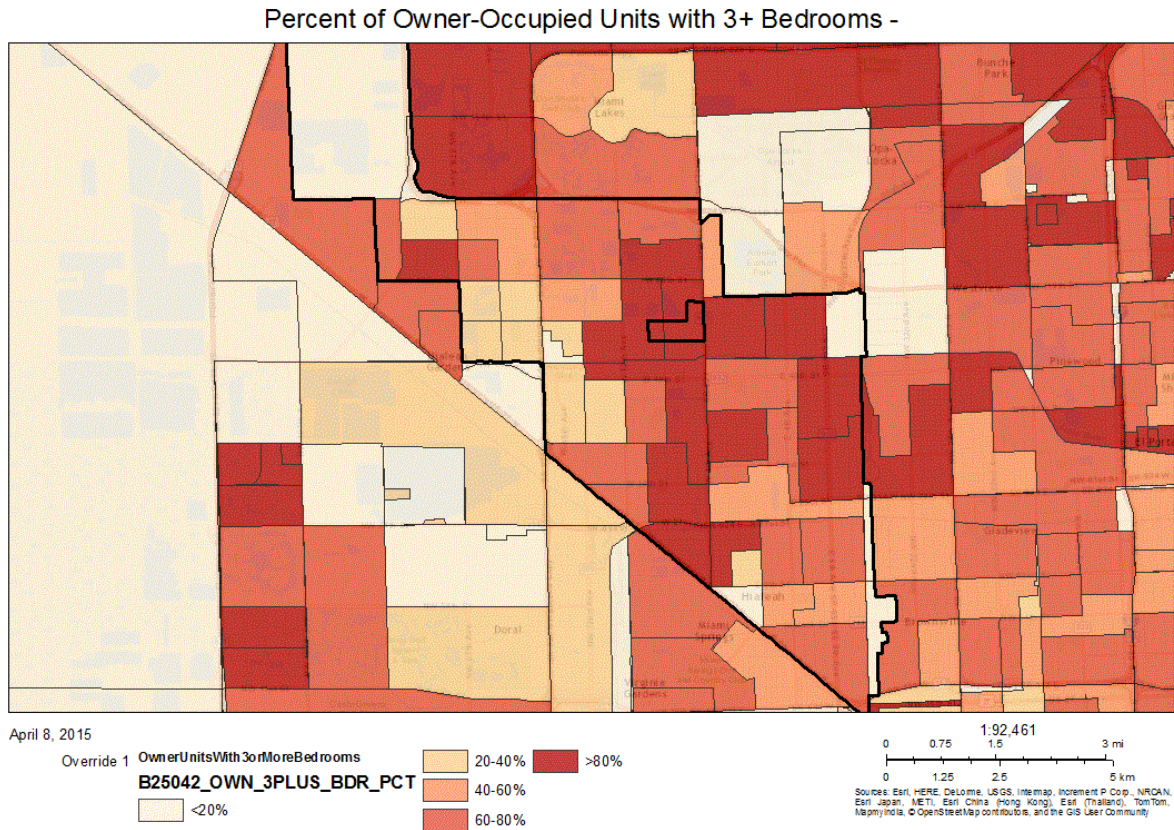
	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	369	1%	1,397	4%
1 bedroom	1,570	4%	11,607	33%
2 bedrooms	10,712	30%	15,530	44%
3 or more bedrooms	22,820	64%	6,510	19%
Total	35,471	99%	35044	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.

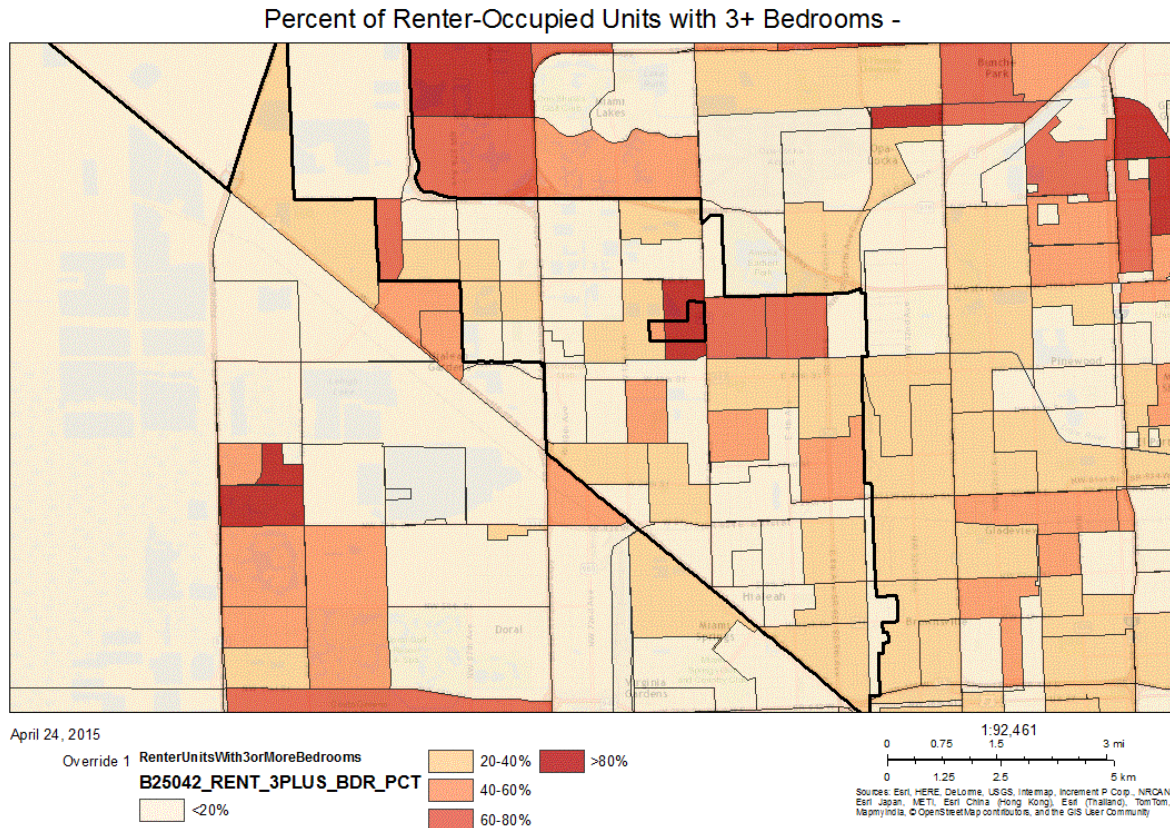
Data Source Comments:



Percent of Owner-Occupied Units with 3+ Bedrooms -

Owner-Occupied Units with 3+ Bedrooms

As indicated in the preceding map, homes with three or more bedrooms are the dominant type of owner occupied housing. In a majority of Census tracts, units with three or more bedrooms comprise over 60% of all owner-occupied housing. The Census tracts where 3+ unit homes comprise over 80% of owner-occupied housing are mostly located in the central and northeastern parts of the City.



Percent of Renter-Occupied Units with 3+ Bedrooms -

Rental Units with 3+ Bedrooms

As illustrated by the above map, rental units with 3 or more bedrooms are more scarce than ownership units with 3+ bedrooms. In most Census tracts, units with 3+ bedrooms comprise 40% or less of all rental units (beige and light orange). The Census tracts with the highest share of rental units with 3+ bedrooms are in a small band near the north-northeastern City limits.

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

The City of Hialeah has targeted very low and low income elderly households. These household have been served through the development of affordable rental housing developments built and managed by the City of Hialeah using HOME funds. The City has also targeted the elderly, low income and very low income households by providing rehabilitation of existing single family homes. Funds used for this program include CDBG, HOME and SHIP funds.

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

Need City Input

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

No. There is a lack of decent affordable units across the board. From a pure quantitative standpoint there are ample units in the City to house the population. However, high home values and rents result in much of the housing stock being out of the affordable range for large portions of the population. Approximately 61.9% of owners with a mortgage and 71.7% of renters are currently cost burdened, pointing to a disconnect between the housing supply and residents' income. These numbers represent a significant increase from 2000, with cost burden growing by 58.7% amongst homeowners with a mortgage and by 43.7% amongst renters. Furthermore, over 25 percent of homeowners without a mortgage are currently cost burdened. Starting at the 100% AMI income group there is a considerable lack of affordable units; this gap is progressively larger for moderate, low, and extremely low income groups. Finally, 39% of the housing types in the region are single-family, detached - with household sizes decreasing and single-person households increasing, this housing type may not be as desirable for many households in the future.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

More affordable, alternative housing types such as townhouses, row houses, attached units and smaller 2 unit apartments comprise only 13.5% of the region's housing stock. This is not amenable to small household sizes or the renting population. The City of Hialeah would benefit from accessory dwelling units for non-family members which would increase the affordability and number of rental housing units.

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

Introduction

The following section examines the cost of housing for both homeowners and renters within Hialeah. A review is made of current home values and rents as well as the recent changes in home values and rents. Finally, a closer look is given to the affordability of the existing housing stock for the residents of the jurisdiction.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Median Home Value	102,300	161,200	58%
Median Contract Rent	537	867	61%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Alternate Data Source Name:

2000 Census (Base), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent)

Data Source Comments:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	6,063	17%
\$500-999	12,441	36%
\$1,000-1,499	13,877	40%
\$1,500-1,999	2,453	7%
\$2,000 or more	210	1%
Total	35,044	101%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.

Data Source Comments:

Cost of Housing

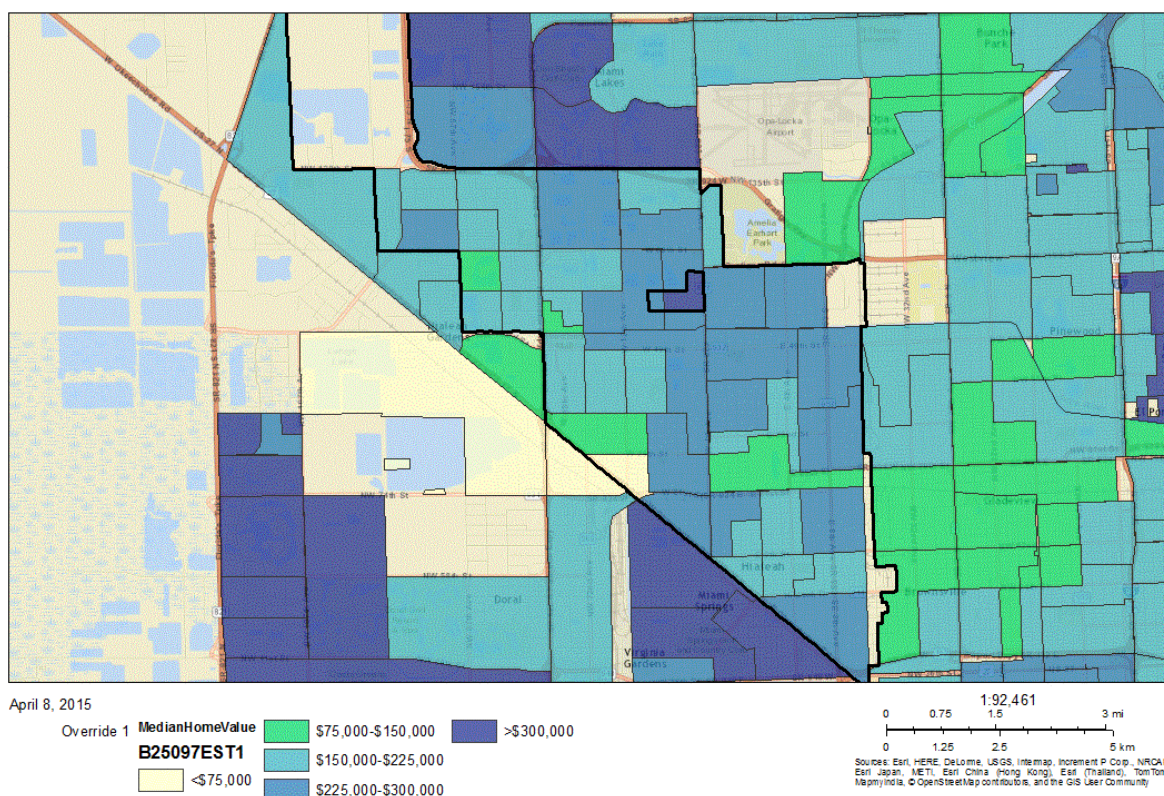
Despite the national housing downturn and prolonged recession, housing costs have increased substantially in Hialeah – with home prices increasing by 58% and rents climbing by 61% since the 2000 Census.

The table above breaks out the rent paid by price cohorts. Forty percent of all renters pay between \$1,000 - \$1,499 a month, the largest cohort in Hialeah. The next large rent cohort is \$500 and \$999, with 36% of renters falling in this range. Later in this section the report examines rental rates as a percentage of household income to determine the affordability of rental housing.

Median Home Value Maps

The following two maps provide a visual of median home values and changes over time in Hialeah.

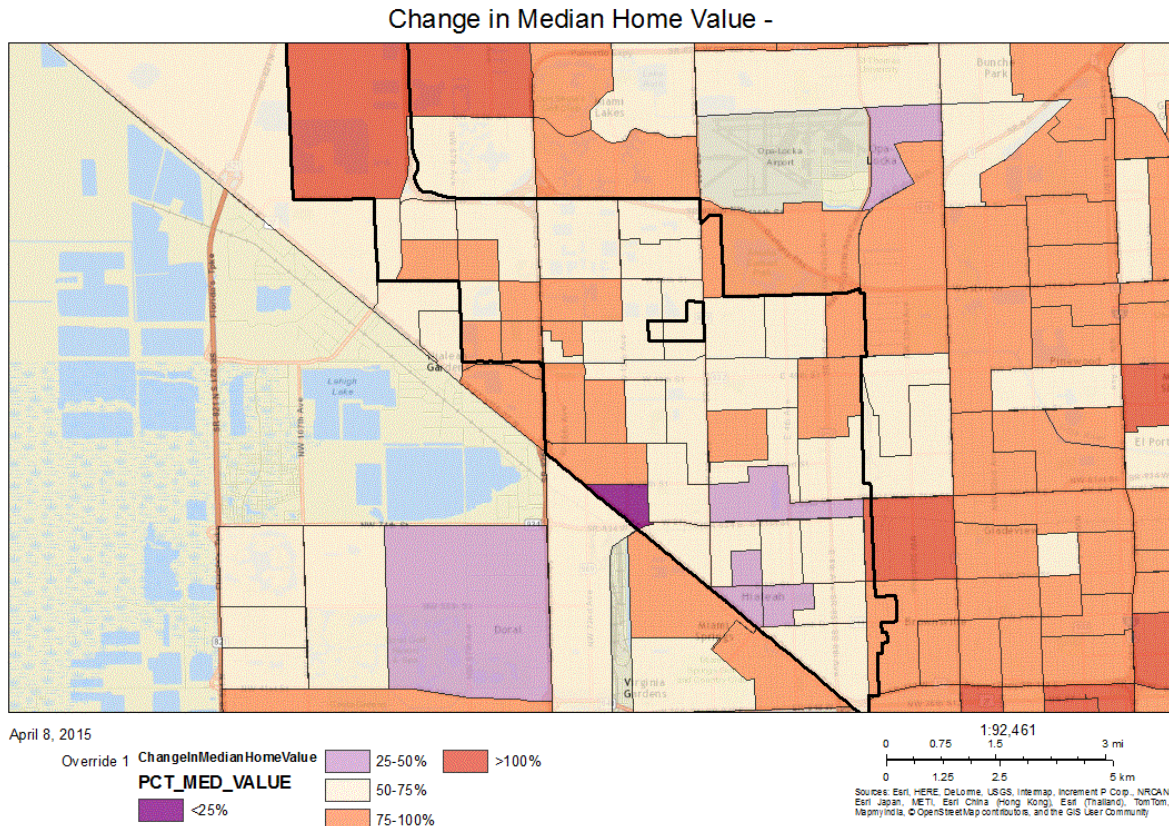
Median Home Value -



Median Home Value -

Median Home Values

The map above shows median home values in Hialeah. Most Census tracts with median home values of \$225,000 or more (medium and dark blue) are clustered in the north-central part of the City. No Census tracts in Hialeah have a median home value over \$300,000 (dark blue), and most Census tracts have a median home value of \$150,000 or more (light, medium, and dark blue).



Change in Median Home Value - Home Value Change

The map above shows that a majority of Census tracts experienced a home value increase between 50% and 75%. The Census tracts with home value increases of 75% or more (dark orange and brick red) are mostly located in the northwestern area of town.

The only Census tract where median home valued declined by more than 35% (dark purple) is also the only Census tract with a median home value below \$75,000 (beige on the preceding map). Otherwise, the geographic distribution of home value changes does not show a clear relationship to the distribution of 2011 home values in the previous map.

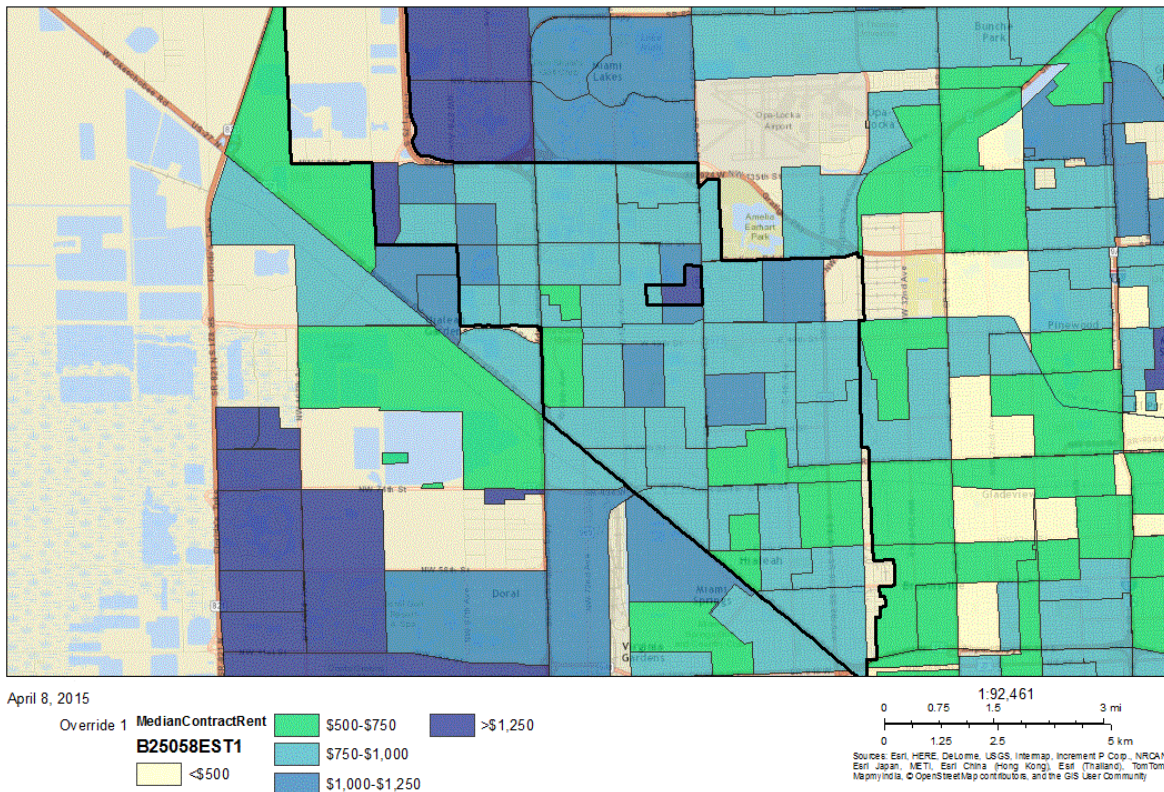
Median Rent Maps

The following two maps examine contract rents in Hialeah. The first shows median contract rents by Census tract, and the second shows changes in median contract rent since 2000.

Median Contract Rent

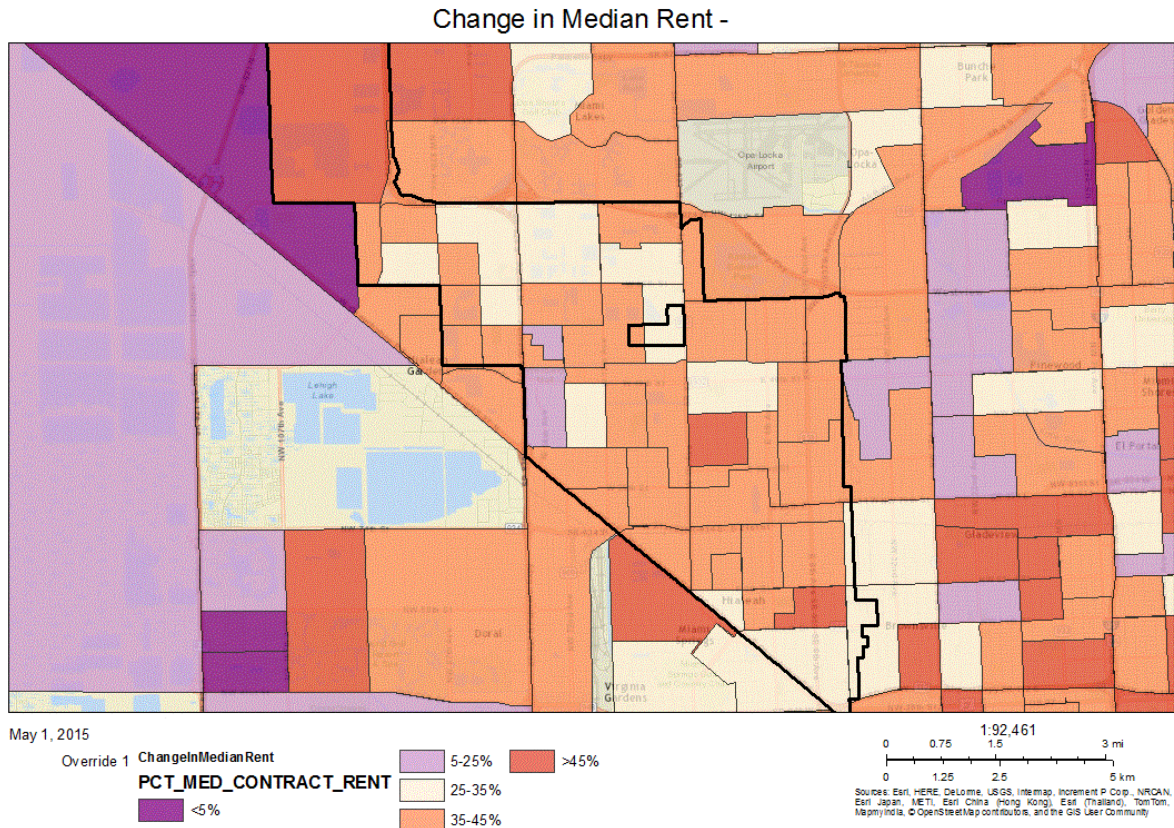
The following map shows that most Census tracts in Hialeah have a median contract rent between \$750 and \$1,000 (light blue). Only one Census tract to the northwest has a median rent over \$1,250 (dark blue), and no Census tracts for which data is available have a median rent below \$500 (beige).

Median Contract Rent -



Median Contract Rent - Change in Median Rent

The following map shows that median contract rent increased from 35% to 45% in most Census tracts (medium orange). Three isolated Census tracts had higher median rent increases (brick red), and Census tracts with median rent increases between 25% and 35% are mainly found in the north-northwestern and southernmost areas of the City (beige). Only two Census tracts in Hialeah had median rent increases below 25% (light purple), and none had a median rent increase below 5% (dark purple).



Change in Median Rent -

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	3,880	No Data
50% HAMFI	7,490	2,910
80% HAMFI	26,175	11,490
100% HAMFI	No Data	17,945
Total	37,545	32,345

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Units Affordable to LMI Households

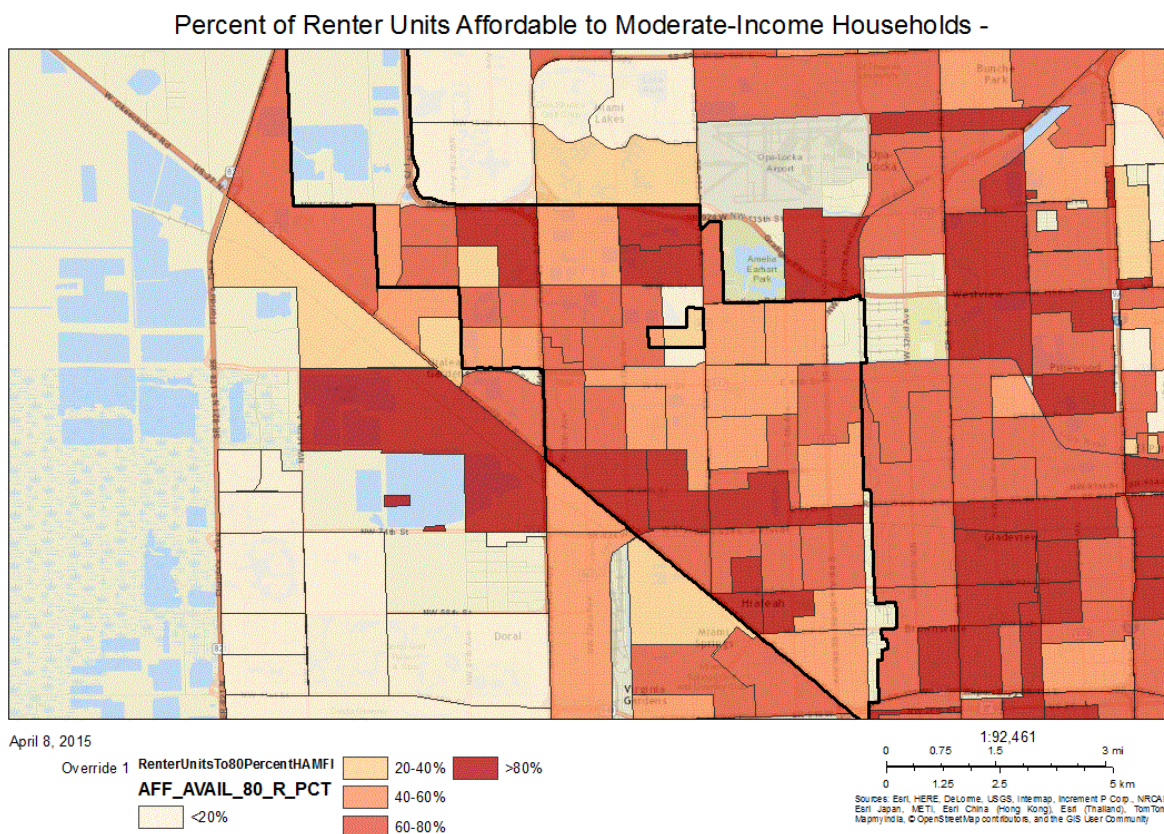
The following series of maps shows the percentage of units that are affordable to LMI households. The first two maps show rental units that are affordable to moderate-income (<80% AMI) households and low-income (<50% AMI) households, respectively. The third and fourth map show owner units that are affordable to moderate-income and low-income households, respectively.

Rental Affordability

The first map below shows the share of rental units affordable to moderate-income households in Hialeah Census tracts. Census tracts where 60% or more of rentals are affordable (dark orange and brick red) form a C-shape extending from the east-central to the north-northwest areas of the City. Census tracts where 40% to 60% of rentals are affordable (medium orange) are clustered in the north-central area of town and scattered in other areas. Very few Census tracts have an affordable share of rental units below 40% (light orange and beige).

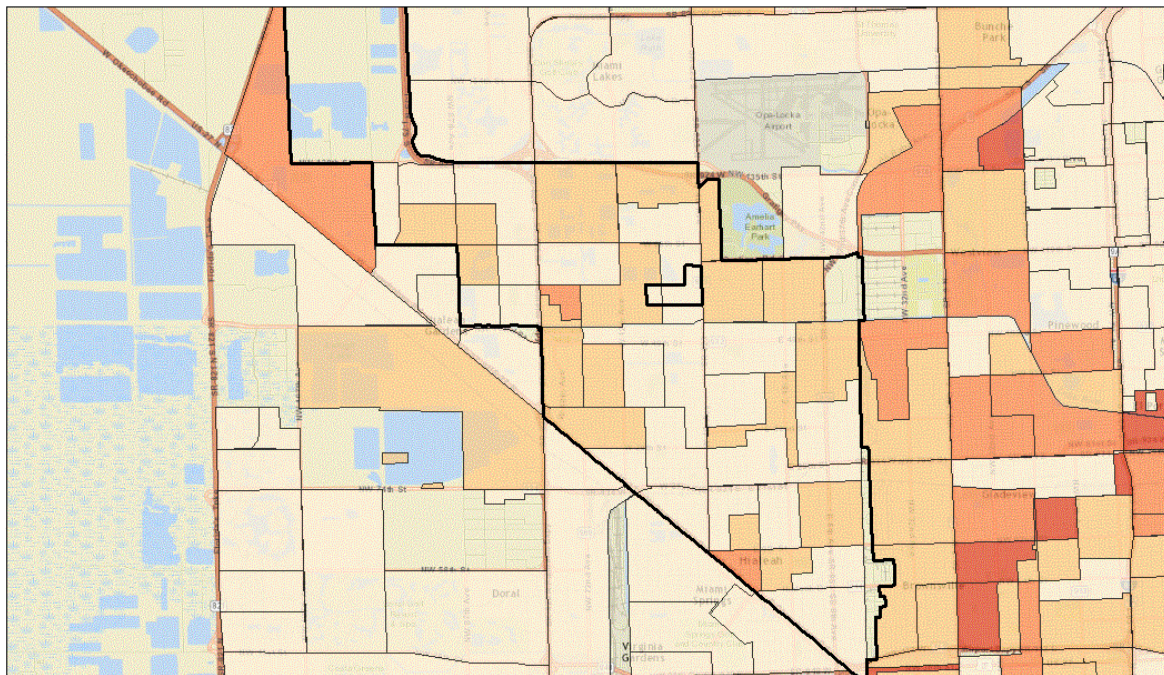
The second map shows the affordability of rental units to low-income households. More than half of Hialeah's Census tracts have an affordable share of 20% or fewer rentals (beige), and most of the remaining Census tracts have an affordable share from 20% to 40% (light orange). Only two Census tracts have an affordable share up to 60% (medium orange).

A comparison of the two maps shows that rental affordability drops off sharply as one moves down the income scale. Moreover, some Census tracts with the highest share of rentals affordable to moderate-income households have a relatively low share of rentals affordable to low-income households, suggesting that affordable apartments in these Census tracts are narrowly targeted to households between 51% and 80% AMI.



Percent of Renter Units Affordable to Moderate-Income Households -

Percent of Renter Units Affordable to Low-Income Households -



April 8, 2015

Override 1 RenterUnitsTo50PercentHAMFI
AFF_AVAIL_50_R_PCT
20-40%
40-60%
60-80%
<20%

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
0 1.25 2.5 5 km
1:92,461
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

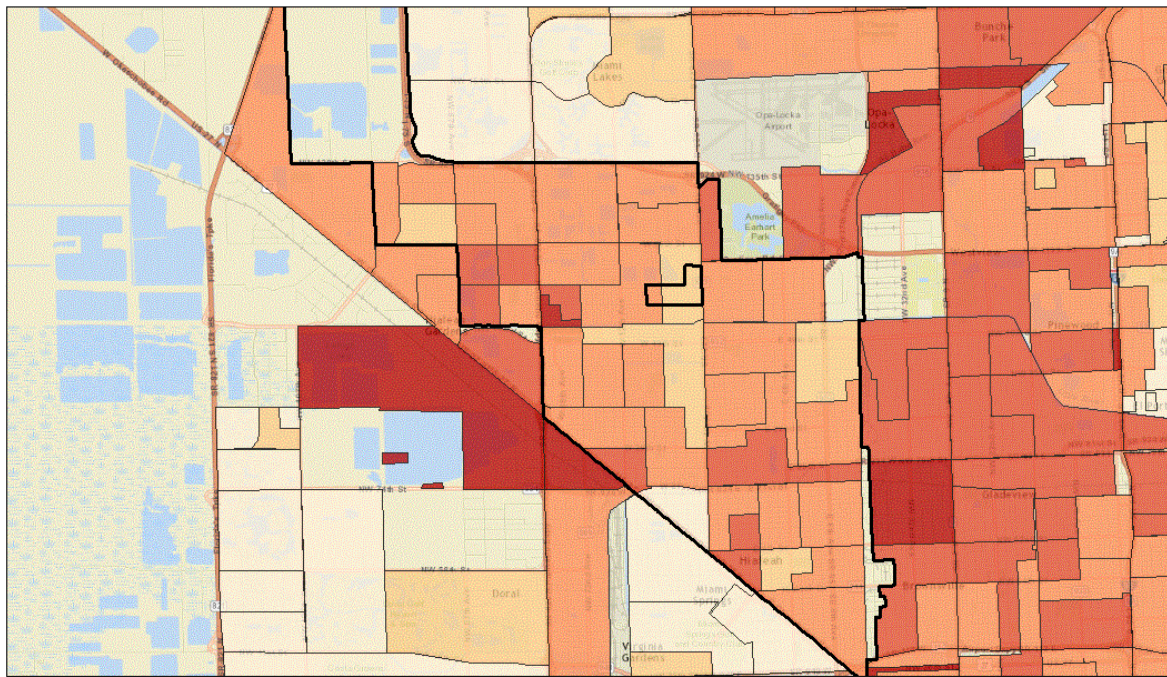
Percent of Renter Units Affordable to Low-Income Households - Ownership Affordability

For moderate-income households in Hialeah, 20% to 40% of the ownership units are affordable in most Census tracts (medium orange). Census tracts with a higher (dark orange and brick red) or lower (light orange and beige) share of ownership units are scattered throughout the City.

For low-income households, fewer than 10% of ownership units are affordable in most Census tracts. A few scattered Census tracts (light, medium, and dark orange) have higher shares of affordable ownership units. However, only one Census tract has up to 60% affordable ownership units (dark orange), and no Census tract in Hialeah has a share over 60% (brick red).

Similar to rental units, the prevalence of affordable ownership units drops off sharply at lower income levels. Overall, Hialeah has fewer affordable options for homebuyers than for renters.

Percent of Owner Units Affordable to Moderate-Income Households -



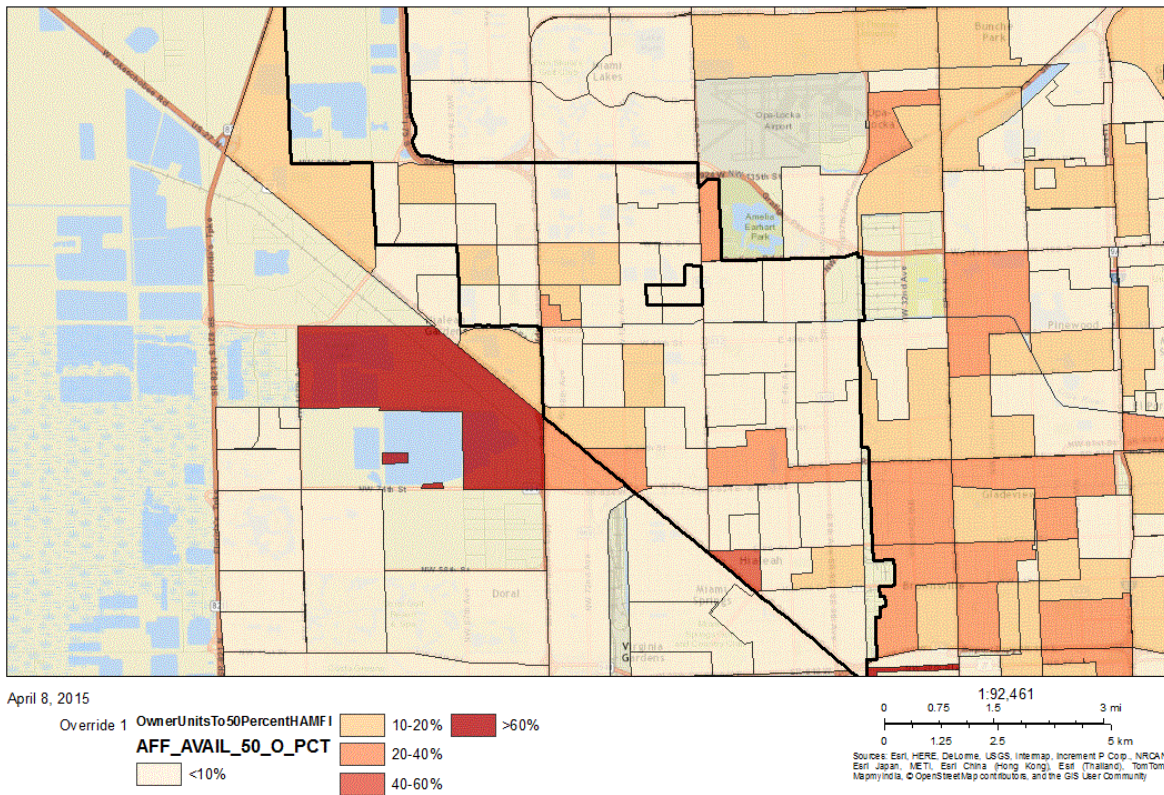
April 8, 2015

Override 1 OwnerUnitsTo80PercentHAMFI
AFF_AVAIL_80_O_PCT
<10%
10-20%
20-40%
40-60%
>60%

0 0.75 1.5 3 mi
0 1.25 2.5 5 km
1:92,461
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percent of Owner Units Affordable to Moderate-Income Households -

Percent of Owner Units Affordable to Low-Income Households -



Percent of Owner Units Affordable to Low-Income Households -

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	719	876	1,122	1,539	1,799
High HOME Rent	747	809	973	1,115	1,225
Low HOME Rent	595	637	765	884	986

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. There is a lack of decent affordable units across the board. From a pure quantitative standpoint there are ample units in the City to house the population. However, high home values and rents result in much of the housing stock being out of the affordable range for large portions of the population. Approximately 61.9% of owners with a mortgage and 71.7% of renters are currently cost burdened, pointing to a disconnect between the housing supply and residents' income. These numbers represent a significant increase from 2000, with cost burden growing by 58.7% amongst homeowners with a mortgage and by 43.7% amongst renters. Furthermore, over 25 percent of homeowners without a

mortgage are currently cost burdened. Starting at the 100% AMI income group there is a considerable lack of affordable units; this gap is progressively larger for moderate, low, and extremely low income groups. Finally, 39% of the housing types in the region are single-family, detached - with household sizes decreasing and single-person households increasing, this housing type may not be as desirable for many households in the future.

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

From 2000 to 2013 Hialeah's median home value increased 58%, from \$102,300 to \$161,200 and the median rent increased 61%, from \$537 to \$867. Over the same period median income only went up 2%, going from \$29,492 in 2000 to \$29,961 in 2013. As such housing cost burden has increased tremendously in the City. Continued increases in housing values and rents without commensurate income growth will further increase housing cost burden across the board.

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

The median contract rent for all units in Hialeah was \$867 according to 2013 ACS estimates in the above table - meaning half of units rent for lower than this amount and half rent for more than \$867. The largest rent cohort in the City was the \$1,000-\$1,499 range - with 13,877 units, or 40% of the rental stock. The second largest rent cohort was the \$500-\$999 - with 12,441 rental units, or 36% of the rental stock. The third largest rent cohort was the Below \$500- with 6,063 rental units, or 17% of the rental stock.

The median contract rent for the City of \$867 falls between the High HOME Rent for a 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom unit, and also between a no-bedroom and 1-bedroom unit under Fair Market Rent. Overall, rents paid in Hialeah roughly fall within the ranges of Low and High HOME Rents as well as Fair Market Rent. As was highlighted above, 71.7% of the City's renters are currently cost burdened due to housing. That figure represents a 43.7% growth in renter cost burden since 2000. This points to the fact that as housing cost increases continue to outpace income growth a great number of renter households are deeply in need of assistance, either from direct rental assistance or through more affordable rents.

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

Introduction

The tables and maps below provide details on the condition of housing units throughout the City of Hialeah by looking at factors such as age, vacancy, and the prevalence of housing problems.

HUD describes four housing conditions as being problematic: 1) the home lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities, 2) the home lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities 3) the home is overcrowded - defined as more than one person per room, 4) the household is cost burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Definitions

A 'Standard Unit' is defined as one that meets the Southern Building Code Congress International building code – South Florida Edition. A 'Sub-standard unit' is defined as a unit that does not meet the code but that can be rehabilitated to meet the Code.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	17,127	45%	22,074	63%
With two selected Conditions	512	1%	1,982	6%
With three selected Conditions	80	0%	54	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	25	0%
No selected Conditions	17,752	47%	10,909	31%
Total	35,471	93%	35044	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.

Data Source Comments:

Housing Conditions

The table above details the number of owner and renter households that have at least one housing condition. As stated previously, HUD describes four housing conditions as being problematic: 1) the home lacks complete or adequate kitchen facilities, 2) the home lacks complete or adequate plumbing facilities 3) the home is overcrowded - defined as more than one person per room, 4) the household is cost burdened by paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

Forty-five percent (45%) of all owner occupied housing units face at least one housing condition while 63% of all renters have at least one problematic housing condition. Generally speaking, there are relatively few households with multiple housing problems and when compared to the affordability statistics provided earlier in this section, it is clear that the overwhelming majority of housing problems are cost related.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,606	4%	1,436	4%
1980-1999	11,727	31%	9,019	26%
1950-1979	21,963	58%	23,045	66%
Before 1950	2,416	6%	1,391	4%
Total	37,712	99%	34,891	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Age of Housing

The table above provides details on the age of owner occupied and renter occupied housing units within Hialeah. The City is considered an urban area and has seen dramatic growth and development over the past two decades. Still, 64% of owner occupied homes and 70% of renter occupied homes were built in 1979 or earlier. These homes will naturally have higher concentrations of deferred maintenance and deteriorating conditions. Additionally older homes may have any number of code violations and of course there is a risk of lead-based paint hazards in these homes.

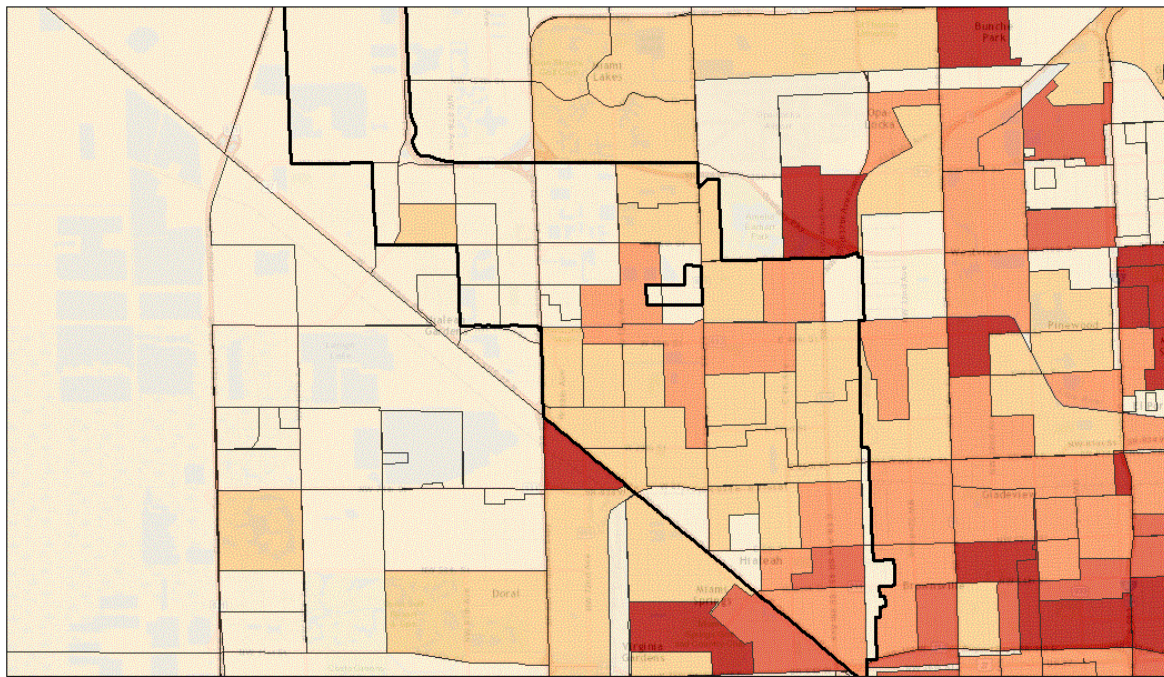
Age of Rental Housing

The following two maps show the percentage of rental units built before 1949 and 1980, respectively, in Hialeah Census tracts.

In most Census tracts, 10% or fewer rental units were built before 1949 (beige and light orange). In most of the northwestern Census tracts, fewer than 1% or rental units were built before 1949 (beige). The north-central and southeastern areas of the City have clusters where 10% or more of rental units were built before 1949 (medium and dark orange). However, only one Census tract has more than a 20% share of rental units built before this year (dark orange).

Rental units built before 1980 are far more common. In close to half of Hialeah's Census tracts--mainly in the northeast, north-central, and southeastern areas of town--over 80% of rental units were built before 1980. In about one-quarter of the Census tracts, 60% to 80% of rental units were built before 1980 (dark orange). Census tracts where 40% or fewer units were built before 1980 (light orange and beige) are mostly located in the northwestern area of town.

Percent of Rental Housing Built Before 1949 -



April 8, 2015

Override 1 RentalHousingBuiltBefore1949

B25036_RENT_49MINUS_PCT

<1%

1-10%

10-20%

20-30%

>30%

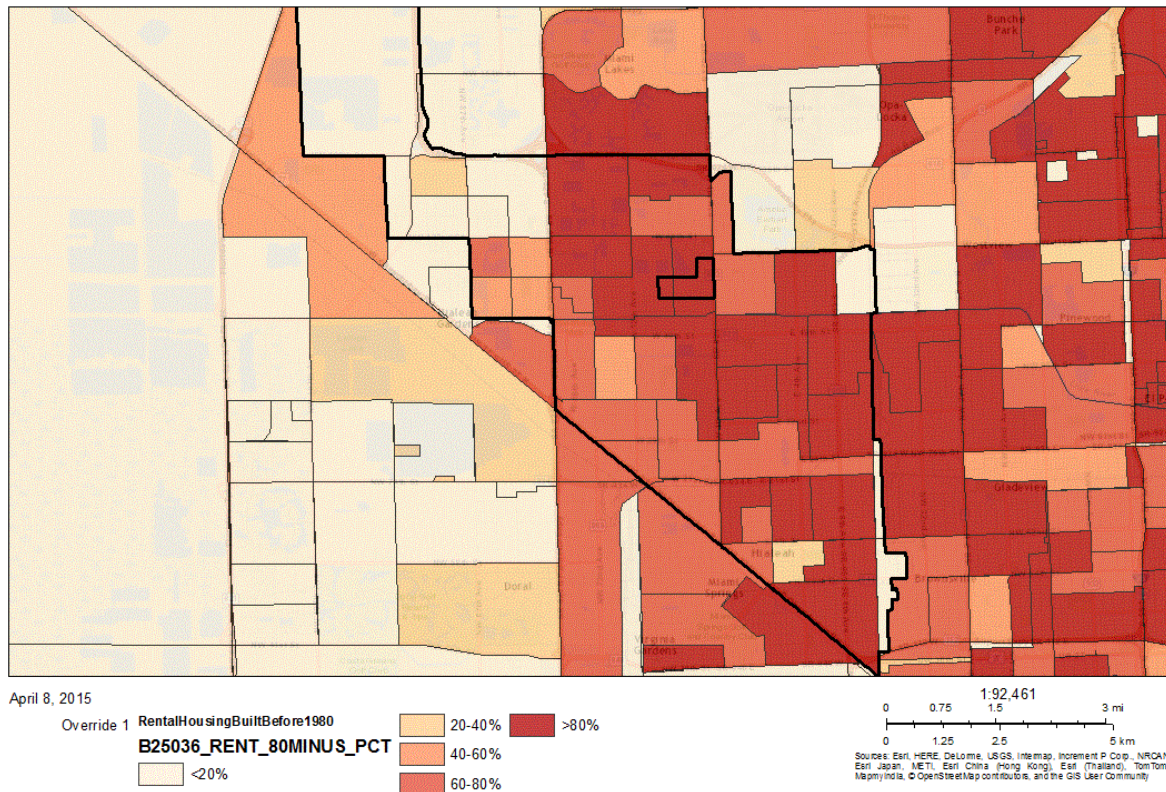
0 0.75 1.5 3 mi

0 1.25 2.5 5 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Percent of Rental Housing Built Before 1949 -

Percent of Rental Housing Built Before 1980 -



Percent of Rental Housing Built Before 1980 -

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	24,379	65%	24,436	70%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,005	5%	1,645	5%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Lead-Based Paint Hazards

As mentioned previously, any housing unit built prior to 1980 may contain Lead-Based Paint in portions of the home (window and door frames, walls, ceilings etc.) or in some cases throughout the entire home. Thus, it is generally accepted that these homes at least have a risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazards and should be tested in accordance with HUD standards. As indicated in the Age of Housing table and maps, throughout Hialeah, 65% of all owner-occupied housing units and 70% of all renter occupied units were built prior to 1980.

Furthermore, children are most at risk for experiencing Lead-Based Paint related illnesses. Therefore, special attention should be paid to homes built prior to 1980 where children are present. Five percent

(5%) of owner occupied homes and five percent of renter occupied homes, built prior to 1980, have children living in the home.

Vacant Units

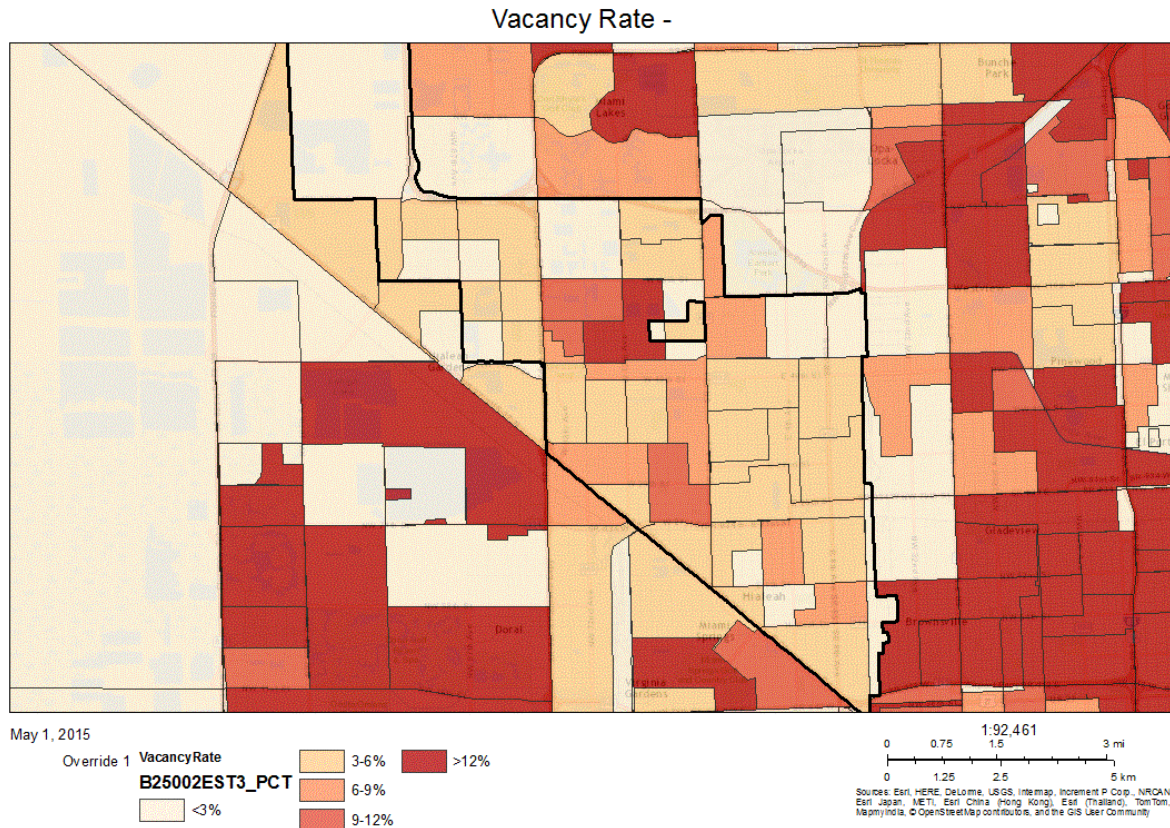
	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Vacant Units

The map below shows the average housing vacancy rates throughout Hialeah. Most Census tracts have vacancy rates of 6% or lower (beige and light orange). A handful of Census tracts, mainly in the north-central and south-central areas of the City, have vacancy rates over 6% (medium orange, dark orange, and brick red). Only one north-central Census tract has a vacancy rate over 12% (brick red). Hialeah's vacancy rates are notably lower than in many of the surrounding areas.



Vacancy Rate -

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Generally older units begin to face rehabilitation issues as the units age. According to the latest 2009-2013 ACS, 64% of owner-occupied housing units were built before 1980 and 70% for renter-occupied housing units.

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

The greatest potential for lead-based paint and other environmental and safety hazards to children and their families exists in the approximate 3,807 homes built before 1950, and the 45,008 homes built before 1979. Therefore, it is essential to identify and address these environmental hazards and safety issues present in these older homes. (Source: 2001-2011 CHAS)

According to the 2013 ACS, 10,894 children (4.8%) under the age of five and another 10,705 children (4.7%) ages 5 to 9 years reside out of a total population of 228,943 in Hialeah. Of that total population, almost a quarter of the population live in poverty (55,681) and are likely to be in old homes that were built prior to 1979 and are frequently in dilapidated condition in the LBPHCP target neighborhoods.

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

Introduction

It is the mission of the Hialeah Housing Authority to provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing to low and very low income families, in an environment that fosters self-sufficiency and community pride.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			1,117	4,943			0	90	2,117
# of accessible units			0						
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:

Hialeah Housing Authority

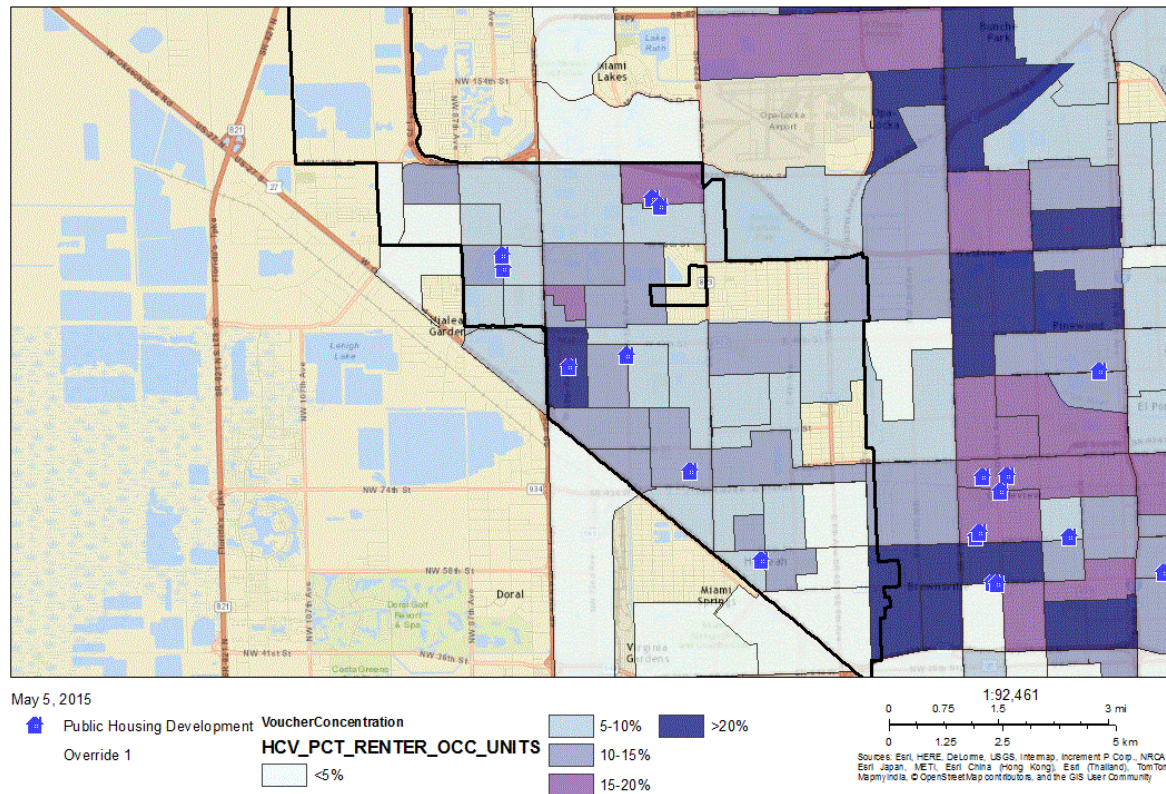
Data Source Comments:

Public Housing and Voucher Concentration

The following map shows the location of public housing developments and the prevalence of voucher holders among rental units in Hialeah. Most of the City's public housing developments are located near the southeast-to-northwest border. Public housing developments are noticeably absent from the northeast area of the City.

In most Census tracts, 15% or fewer of the rental units (very pale blue, light blue, and medium blue) are occupied by voucher holders. A few Census tracts with higher concentrations of voucher holders (light and dark purple) are found in the north-northwestern area of the City. Only one Census tract has up to 20% of rental units occupied by voucher holder (dark purple). Some communities to the east and northeast of Hialeah have notably higher concentrations of voucher holders.

Public Housing - Vouchers and Developments



Public Housing - Vouchers and Developments

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

HHA's Public Housing consists of (6) Elderly Buildings, (6) Family Buildings with a total of 1,117 units.

Based on HHA's average 2015 REAC Inspection results, the physical condition of its units is very good, with scores in the mid- to high 90s.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Hialeah Residence	95
Meadowgreen Apartments	79
Palm Springs Villas	91
Puerta del Sol	97
Robert Forcum Towers	80
Russ Allen Apartments	91
Hialeah Housing Authority Affordable Housing Program	92

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The PHA has a (5) Year Capital Fund Plan which satisfies the physical needs of its properties. HHA is constantly addressing and improving all the physical needs of its properties to provide a safe, decent and sanitary housing to low and very low income families in an environment that fosters self-sufficiency and community pride.

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

HHA staff has yearly tenant meetings to discuss project development improvements throughout all Public Housing properties. At these tenant meetings, residents get the opportunity to voice their concerns and make recommendations to management of what they feel would be beneficial to the residents residing in HHA buildings. Additionally, HHA works with available funds to invest in the upgrade and upkeep of each property as needed. HHA also applies for available grants to provide additional funding for renovations.

Discussion:

The housing authority strives to meet the goals and objectives in its five year plan and its annual plan. It will continue to work to expand the availability of affordable housing for low and very low income families. It will continue to maintain its units in decent, safe and sanitary condition and aim to improve the quality of life for its residents.

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

Introduction

The City of Hialeah's inventory of beds for homeless households is limited to two transitional housing programs. However, homeless persons in Hialeah potentially have access to permanent housing, rapid rehousing, emergency shelter, and transitional housing programs throughout northern Miami-Dade County. The CoC's Coordinated Outreach, Assessment and Placement program helps connect homeless Hialeah residents with the most appropriate interventions.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	34	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	14	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data provided by the Miami-Dade Homeless Trust.

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

The Continuum of Care's 2014 Homeless Plan includes an implementation measure for helping housing providers coordinate more effectively with mainstream service providers. The CoC's Standards of Care require permanent supportive housing providers to provide linkage/referral to external supportive services including, but not limited to, benefit programs, care and/or support services related to physical or mental health, including substance abuse, education/vocational opportunities, job counseling, training and placement, child care and transportation necessary to maintain permanent housing.

Several mainstream service providers, including the Social Security Administration, Veterans Affairs, Florida Department of Children and Families, South Florida Workforce, and medical and mental health providers participate in Continuum of Care meetings. Citrus Health Network, a medical and mental health provider, is Hialeah's ESG subrecipient and provides a wide spectrum of homeless-targeted and mainstream services.

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

The agencies listed below provide permanent housing (PH), rapid re-housing (RRH), emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH) and/or supportive services (SS) to homeless persons in north or central Miami-Dade County. For more information about the facilities, programs, and target populations for each providers, see the Miami-Dade Homeless Trust's Housing and Services Directory and the CoC's 2014 Housing Inventory Count Report from HUD.

Bayview Center for Mental Health, Inc. (PH, SS)

Better Way of Miami, Inc. (PH, TH)

Camillus House, Inc. (PH, ES, TH, SS)

Carrfour Supportive Housing (PH, RRH, TH)

Catholic Charities (TH)

Chapman Partnership (ES, SS)

Citrus Health Network, Inc. (PH, RRH, ES, TH, SS)

Community Health of South Dade, Inc. (PH)

Concept House (TH)

Douglas Gardens Community Mental Health Center (PH, TH)

Family Resource Center of South Florida, Inc. (PH)

Harbor House (TH)

Jewish Community Services of South Florida, Inc. (SS)

Legal Services of Greater Miami, Inc. (SS)

Miami Bridge (ES)

Miami-Dade Community Action and Human Services Department (CAHSD) (ES, TH)

Miami Rescue Mission (ES, TH)

Mother Theresa Mission of Charity (ES)

Lutheran Services Florida, Inc. (PH, RRH, TH)

New Horizons Community Mental Health Center (PH, TH)

The Related Group of South Florida (PH)

The Salvation Army (ES, TH)

The Sundari Foundation (ES, TH)

Victim Response, Inc. (ES)

Volunteers of America of Florida (PH, TH)

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

Introduction

There are three primary groups with non-homeless special needs in the Hialeah. They are the elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, and the mentally or physically disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the city is accommodating or should accommodate these needs.

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

The elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, and the mentally or physically disabled depend on further services that match their supporting housing needs than the general population.

The elderly and frail elderly often lack accessible transportation to services that help them stay in their homes such as health centers for medical reasons and adult centers for educational classes. Lack of transportation also hinder opportunities for employment.

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

The Citrus Health Network (CHN) is the primary program assisting individuals in supportive services for housing upon return from mental and physical health institutions. CHN has two supportive housing programs for persons who are low-income and have a disability due to a mental illness funded through HUD 811 and 202. CHN also advocates on a local and state level for additional affordable housing resources for persons who are extremely low income and persons with special needs. CHN continues to pursue and provide housing programs connected to integrated health care, behavioral health services, Case Management and Outreach, and is also seeking funding for treatment and other health services.

CHN also operates the Citrus Housing Resource Center (at the Palm Center). Programs at the resource center include:

SAFE FAMILIES: A rental assistance program in apartments throughout the community, for families with a disability due to a mental illness who have been affected by domestic violence.

SCATTERED SITE PERMANENT HOUSING: Rental subsidies to assist formerly homeless adults and their families, to rent an apartment or home of their choice in the community. Persons must have a disabling mental illness. Participants also receive supportive services.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE NETWORK OF DADE (HAND): Prevention rent assistance to prevent homelessness and rapid re-housing rent assistance to help house persons who are currently homeless.

Other permanent housing programs in Hialeah for adults with disabilities are offered in a variety of settings in order to accommodate preferences and special needs. Some programs are "project-based" with all apartments on one site. Some programs are rental subsidies that allow the consumer to rent an apartment of their choice in the community. These locations are: Ross Apartments, which provides ten 2-bedroom apartments in duplex housing units for adults with a disability due to a mental illness, Buena Vista Villas, which offers twenty 1-bedroom apartments for adults with a disability, and Kensington Gardens, which offers twenty-six 2-bedroom apartments for formerly homeless adults with a disability due to a mental illness.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

See next question:

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

To meet the non-homeless housing special needs, the City will continue its working partnership with Spinal Cord Living Assistance Development, Inc., (SCLAD), a HOME and CDBG subrecipient. SCLAD's Support Services Program is designed to create and/or strengthen the 'support network' that serves as the foundation for reaching the goals of integration and independent living of individuals with disabilities. Through the maximization of HOME funds combined with other funding sources, SCLAD has built a total of 52 units of affordable housing as well as 24 condominiums for a total of 76 units specifically targeted for families of low and very low income, with emphasis on families that have a member(s) with a physical disability, especially those with a member(s) who uses a wheelchair. Through prior HOME/CHDO funds, SCLAD finalized the development of a multi-family affordable rental housing project, SCLAD Plaza. SCLAD Plaza is a four story mixed-use project, which houses the SCLAD Resource Center on the first floor and 18 units of barrier-free affordable housing on the remaining 3 floors.

The City's Department of Grants and Human Services will continue addressing those non-homeless with special housing needs through the implementation of its CDBG and SHIP sponsored housing programs, namely, Demolition/Reconstruction, Residential Rehabilitation, and Emergency Repairs Grant. First priority will be given to those cases involving persons with physical and mental impairments by bringing their housing units ADA compliant.

The provision of affordable housing for our low-income residents will remain the City's priority. The City, in order to maximize available resources and funding has developed affordable (\$300.00 a month), safe

and decent housing for low and moderate-income individuals and families (50% of median income) while at the same time, alleviating the local housing authority waiting list. Back in 1984, the City developed a concept, which combined a one-time US HUD grant for the construction of affordable housing, built a 32-Unit Housing Project that has been self-sufficient.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing recently completed reported the following:

Fair Housing Related Impediments

Finding 1: Lack of awareness by residents of fair housing laws.

Finding 2: Lack of adequate data to determine fair housing violations and complaints within the City.

Finding 3: Outdated City policies on affirmatively furthering fair housing choice.

Finding 4: Lack of awareness by local elected officials, government employees and the public about the new adopted Miami-Dade County Antidiscrimination Ordinances that expand the protected classes by prohibiting discrimination based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, and including source of income as a protected classification in housing and the prohibiting discrimination in housing, public accommodations, and employment based on gender identity or gender expression.

Affordable Housing Related Impediments

Finding 5: Insufficient supply of affordable rental housing.

Finding 6: Insufficient supply of affordable housing for purchase by low and moderate income families.

The following policies were reviewed to determine their potential impact or negative effect on the development of affordable housing and residential investment:

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

Introduction

This section provides insight into the economic development landscape of the City of Hialeah. The table below details the extent of business sector employment throughout the City. Unemployment, commuting times, and education are also analyzed in this section.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

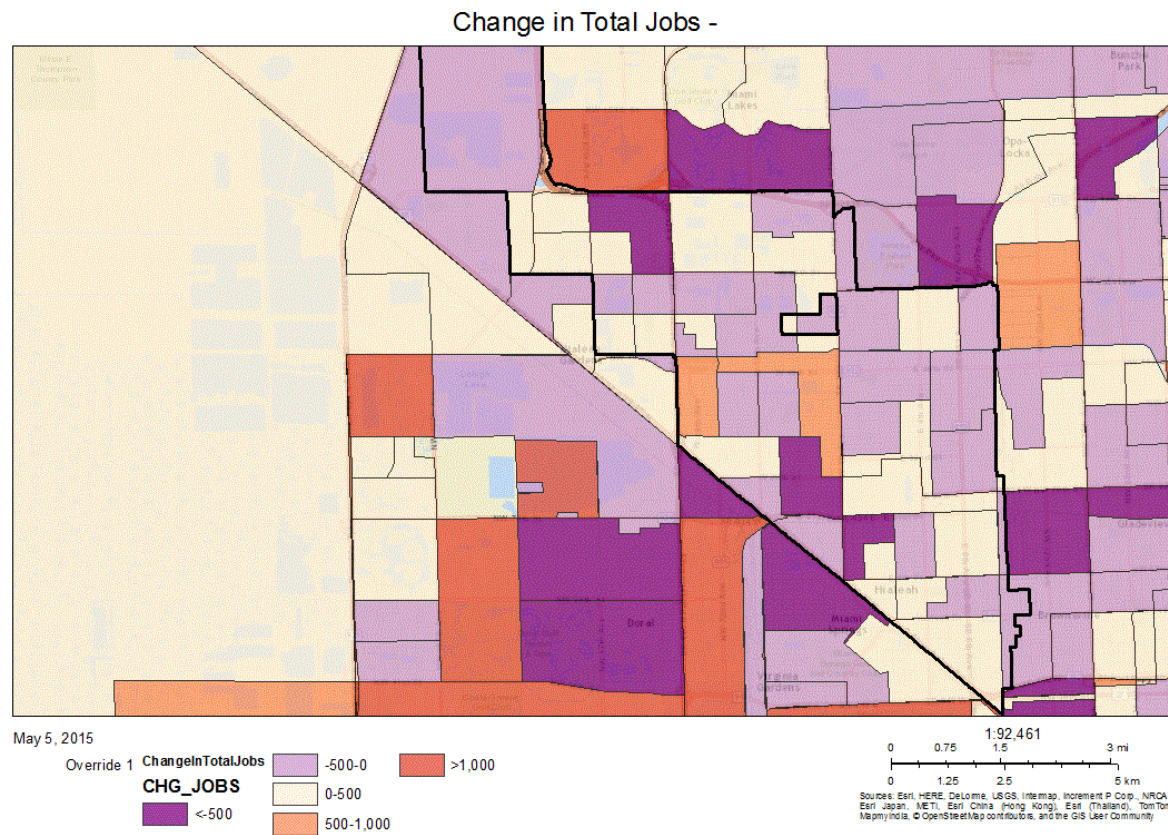
Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	454	176	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	8,892	4,369	9	9	0
Construction	8,836	2,474	9	5	-4
Education and Health Care Services	16,136	11,775	17	24	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,042	1,985	5	4	-1
Information	1,733	850	2	2	0
Manufacturing	11,151	6,343	11	13	2
Other Services	6,549	1,752	7	4	-3
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	9,716	1,506	10	3	-7
Public Administration	1,985	0	2	0	-2
Retail Trade	14,202	11,394	15	23	8
Transportation and Warehousing	8,626	2,207	9	5	-4
Wholesale Trade	4,150	3,781	4	8	4
Total	97,472	48,612	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal (Jobs)

Data Source Comments: 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)



Change in Total Jobs -

Job Gains and Losses

The map above highlights the geographic distribution of job gains and losses throughout the City of Hialeah. Most Census tracts gained or lost no more than 500 jobs (beige and light purple, respectively). A few Census tracts lost more than 500 jobs (dark purple) or gained up to 1,000 jobs (orange). Notably, some Census tracts to the north and south of Hialeah's boundaries added over 1,000 jobs (dark brick red).

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	112,705
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	193,400
Unemployment Rate	13.50
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	23.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	11.90

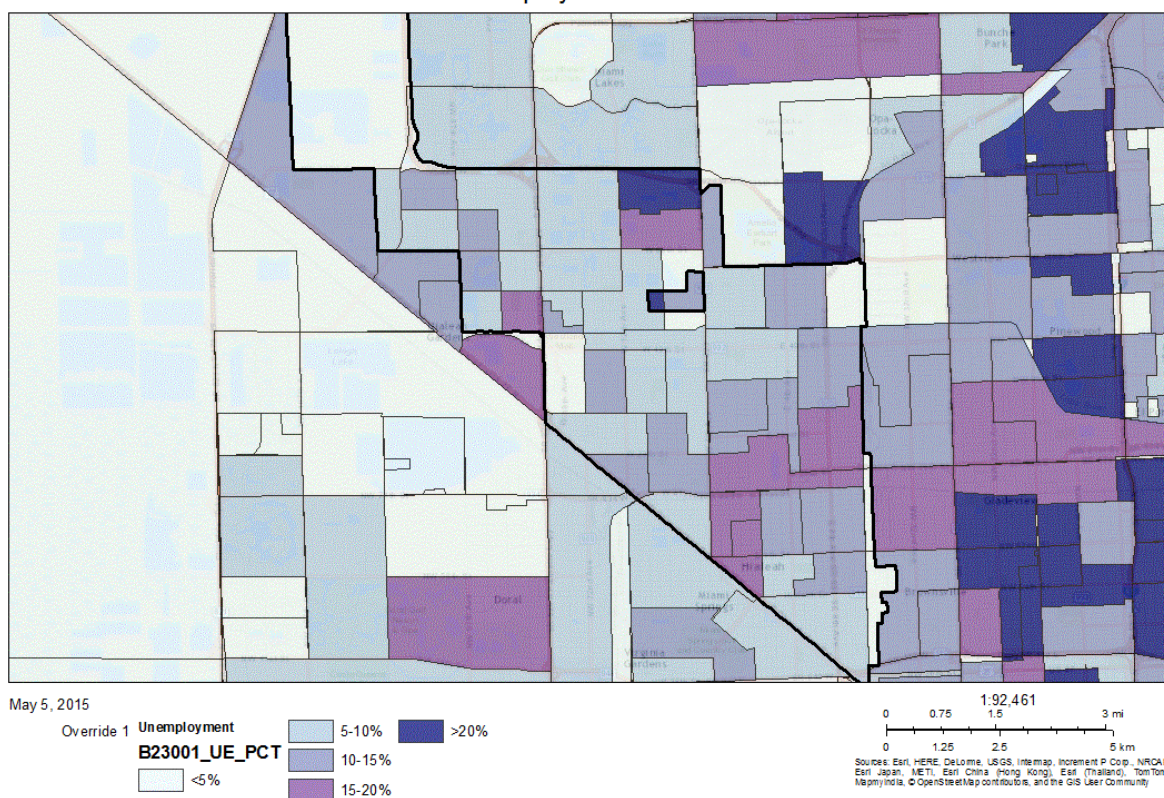
Table 41 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.

Data Source Comments:

Unemployment Rate -



Unemployment Rate -

The map above displays the distribution of unemployment throughout the community. Nearly half of Hialeah's Census tracts have unemployment rates of 10% or less (light and medium blue). The eastern side of the City has a cluster of Census tracts with unemployment rates between 10% and 20% (dark blue and light purple), and one north-central Census tract has an unemployment rate over 20% (dark purple).

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	17,665
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	236
Service	20,005
Sales and office	26,909
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	12,375
Production, transportation and material moving	20,518

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.

Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector

Overwhelmingly, the largest employment Sector is the Sales and office sector employing over 26,909 persons throughout the City of Hialeah. Followed by the Production, transportation and material moving sector with 20,518 persons employed and the Service sector with 20,005 persons employed.

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	57,659	65%
30-59 Minutes	27,541	31%
60 or More Minutes	3,643	4%
Total	88,843	100%

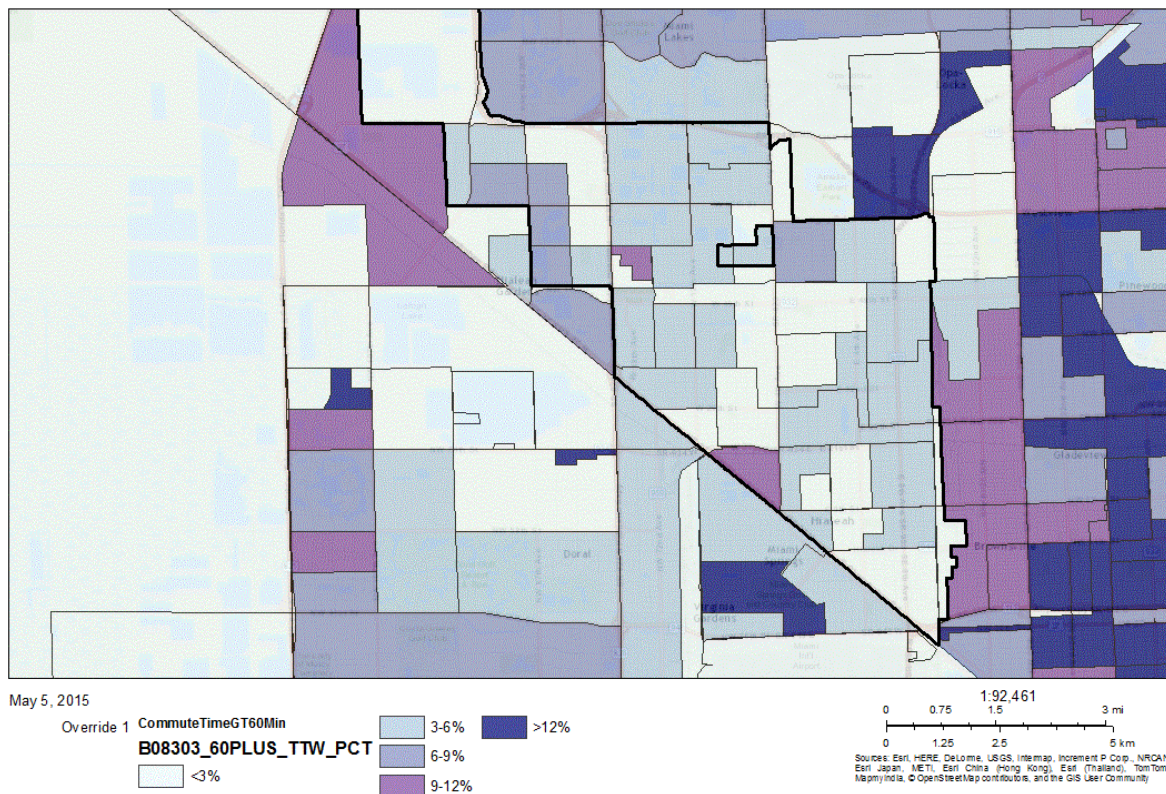
Table 43 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:

2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.

Data Source Comments:

Percent of Workers with Commute Time >1 Hour -



Percent of Workers with Commute Time >1 Hour -

Commuter Travel Times

The map above shows the percentage of workers in each Census tract with a commute time over an hour. In most of Hialeah's Census tracts, no more than 6% of workers have commutes longer than an hour (light and medium blue). Long commutes are more prevalent to the east of Hialeah, with over 12% of workers (dark purple) in some Census tracts having commutes longer than an hour.

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	12,871	3,195	8,044
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33,977	6,037	11,226
Some college or Associate's degree	21,164	3,435	5,124
Bachelor's degree or higher	14,299	1,813	2,645

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.
Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	415	1,069	1,577	6,676	20,753
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,741	2,308	3,554	7,800	6,738
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	7,284	10,313	16,054	23,526	10,568
Some college, no degree	8,081	5,824	4,937	7,589	2,761
Associate's degree	1,975	2,921	3,264	4,577	1,475
Bachelor's degree	770	2,739	3,675	7,486	2,156
Graduate or professional degree	137	834	1,092	2,672	1,209

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.
Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	17,344
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19,566
Some college or Associate's degree	26,441
Bachelor's degree	26,298
Graduate or professional degree	33,203

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:
2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.
Data Source Comments:

Median Earnings in Past 12 Months based on Educational Attainment

As might be expected, median earnings are directly proportional to educational attainment. In Hialeah those individuals with some college or an Associate’s degree can expect to earn over 50% more than those persons who have not completed a high school diploma. Furthermore, the median earnings for workers with a graduate degree are nearly 70% higher than those for workers with only high school diplomas.

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

The Education and Health Care Services sector provides the highest percentage of all jobs in the City with 16.5% of all jobs coming from the sector. This is followed closely by the Retail Trade sector comprising an additional 14.5% of the jobs throughout the City. The third largest business sector is Manufacturing, which accounts for 11.4% of the total jobs in the City.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Industry assistance activities are aimed to improve productivity and competitiveness in the industry through the implementation of modern concepts in management, manufacturing processes, ecommerce, customer service and quality control, between others.

According to the City's latest CAPER, target Industries/areas of Service are:

Medical Devices: Improving process efficiency, compliance with FDA and European regulations, medical device testing, medical product approval, medical device development and Good Manufacturing Practices training, implementation and compliance.

Manufacturing: Computer Aided Design and Manufacturing, industrial training, process efficiency, industrial safety, quality assurance, quality control, quality management systems.

Technology Transfer and Adoption: Assisting businesses adopting and using new information and communication technologies, key for marketing, business processes, and education, through training and technology.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Minority Business Outreach Support

The City of Hialeah has planned support for minority business outreach as one of its priority initiatives in 2015. The City will seek participation by minorities, women and entities owned by minorities and women in its program. The City will obtain the listing of certified minority owned businesses from Miami-Dade County Department of Business and Economic Development and the State of Florida. The City will work and provide copies of its advertisement for goods and services to organizations that deal with minorities in an effort to seek participation from those businesses in its programs. The City will also participate in helping minority businesses obtain construction and bonding requirements who are seeking bonding for participation on federally funded construction projects.

Low- and Moderate-Income Workforce Development

Employment, job creation and retention for low-and moderate-income individuals, with basic skills, employment and language barriers, is a major component of Hialeah's economic development plan. In an effort to reduce the number of households below the poverty level, the City will continue close collaboration with the City's Career Center. The City of Hialeah, in collaboration with South Florida Workforce Investment Board, will assist in reducing the number of households below the poverty level through this City sponsored agency. Programs such as Wagner Peyser; WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker; Welfare Transition, Reemployment Assistance, as well as the Refugee Programs, assist in preparing low income people with capabilities to overcome employment barriers and become active members of the labor force. Services provided by these programs include academic and vocational training, counseling and guidance, workshops, employment and supportive services (transportation, child care, referrals to physical/mental health programs, domestic violence, assistance with housing and utility).

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

The training activities are directed to provide and improve the skills of low- and moderate-income persons to obtain, secure, or create better jobs and to generate opportunities for business creation. The current Action Plan outlines training and education as a priority need in the City. The target industries are: Medical devices, Manufacturing, and Technology transfer and adoption.

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

The City of Hialeah's program initiatives include funding organizations, which contribute to the economic development of the City.

Hialeah Technology Center, Inc. (HIATEC) supports economic development through programs:

Training activities directed to improve the skills of low/moderate income persons to obtain/secure/create better jobs and generate new business opportunities. The training programs are industry oriented, customized to the individual needs, flexible schedules, and are academic and hands-on. Training activities were also aimed to respond to the needs of the local industrial community in terms of skilled labor force and job placement.

Industry assistance was aimed to help companies evaluate and upgrade their existing technologies, to improve/support their competitiveness in the local and regional markets, to explore/develop solutions to improve process efficiency and to provide the necessary employee training for introduction of new technologies.

Company incubation was aimed to provide support to start-up and small companies, Technology development activities were held, and other activities included networking and promotion activities with local industry associations and organizations advocating economic development of the local community.

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

Yes

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

The City of Hialeah participates in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) through Miami-Dade County, which in turn collaborates with two other neighboring counties, Monroe and Broward to form the South Florida Economic Development District (SFDEDD).

The SFDEDD is run by the South Florida Regional Planning Council and was designated an Economic Development District (EDD) by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) in May, 1994. The functions of the EDD include, but are not limited to preparing and maintaining a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), assisting in the implementation strategies identified in the CEDS, and providing technical assistance to Economic Development Organizations throughout the Region.

According to the South Florida Regional Planning Council's CEDS report, entrepreneurship is an important component of economic growth and is considered as a major emphasis of any economic development initiative. It also outlines South Florida's need to invest in facilitating research commercialization and nurturing entrepreneurship, as well as to make sure adequate capital is available for start-ups and small businesses. South Florida must support its small businesses with increased access to affordable capital and enhanced coordination and integration among small business assistance organizations that provide technical assistance and other essential services.

The City, in alignment with South Florida Regional Planning Council, prioritizes the Minority Business Outreach program, which takes advantage of the economic development initiative set out by the regions CEDS.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Concentration is defined as the existence of housing problems, low-income households, or ethnic/racial minorities in a Census Tract at a rate of 10 percent or higher than the City as a whole. By this definition, there are no geographic concentrations of multiple housing problems.

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

Areas of minority concentration are defined as areas that have 10 percent or higher minority concentration than the City as a whole. Hialeah is predominately composed of ethnic minorities. Over 95% of its residents are ethnic minorities and this pattern is consistent throughout the City and not exclusive to any Census tract, neighborhood or block group. While the distribution of racial minorities is not uniform, no Census tract has a concentration of any racial minorities as defined above. All areas experience ethnic concentration which makes this community unique and different from other areas of Dade County. Hialeah has the highest percentage of Cuban residents of any city in the United States, at 74% of the population, making them a distinctive and prominent feature of the city's culture.

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

Hialeah experiences a strong real estate market with an extremely low vacancy rates for rental units and a strong market value of homes for sale. The average just value of a single family home in 2014 is \$154,243 just below the states average of \$184,781. The average sales price for a single family home was \$202,360 in 2014. The median sales price that year was \$204,000, compared to a statewide median sales price of \$185,000.

The median gross rent in the City is \$989 just below the states median gross rent of \$990 based on AMS data for 2009-2013. Hialeah experiences a low vacancy rate of 3.9%

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

All neighborhoods in Hialeah have an equal distribution of community assets including parks, recreation centers, access to libraries, fire services, and community centers. The recently annexed area west of 1-75 lacks police presence.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Since Hialeah is predominantly composed of ethnic minorities at a City wide level, strategic opportunities exist throughout the city to serve these groups.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City's Mission is to help its residents achieve self-sufficiency through decent housing; a suitable living environment; and expanded economic opportunities.

The City developed its Strategic Plan based on analysis of the data presented in this plan and an extensive community participation and consultation process. Through these efforts, the City has identified four priority needs and twelve goals to address those needs.

The priority needs include:

- 1) Increase Availability of Affordable Housing
- 2) Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless
- 3) Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs
- 4) Provide for Community Development Activities

The following Strategic Plan provides more details for these priorities and the corresponding goals as well as planned actions to provide for the priority needs of the citizens of Hialeah.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City does not allocate funding based solely on geographic requirements. When the project or planned activities are intended to serve individuals or households directly, those individuals or households must meet income qualifications, as well as residency requirements, in order to receive assistance from the program. In these instances, City staff and/or one of its partner agencies shall complete an in-take and eligibility status review of the applicant individual, or household, before the project/activity is initiated.

Additionally, as part of the 2015 Action Plan the City has identified infrastructure and public facility improvement activities. In which case, the planned activities will serve a community, neighborhood or “area”. These projects (or activities) are said to have an “area-wide” benefit. Per HUD requirements, these areas must be within an eligible Census Tract, as defined by HUD-CDBG regulations, whereby the majority of the residents are low to moderate-income. Recent guidance provided by HUD suggests that as of July 1, 2014 the calculation of income eligible Census Tracts will be updated to reflect the new Census data. Therefore, the City, utilizing the HUD Exchange website, has redefined the eligible census tracts within the jurisdiction.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Increase Availability of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	1A. Provide Homebuyer Assistance 1B. Increase Rental Housing Options 1C. Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab 1D. Increase Home Ownership Opportunities
	Description	The City of Hialeah recognizes the need to increase the availability of affordable rental and ownership housing opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This is one of four high priority needs identified by the City.
2	Priority Need Name	Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	2A. Improve Homeless Shelter Support 2B. Provide Supportive Services for the Homeless 2C. Improve Homeless Prevention Services

	Description	The City of Hialeah recognizes the need to provide housing options and related supportive services for persons who are currently homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This is the second of four high priority needs identified by the City.
3	Priority Need Name	Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs
	Description	The City of Hialeah recognizes the need to provide housing opportunities and supportive services for persons with special needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This is the third of four high priority needs identified by the City.
4	Priority Need Name	Provide for Community Development Activities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	4A. Provide Infrastructure Improvements/Expansion 4B. Improve Business Opportunities 4C. Provide for Technology Center Services 4D. Address Public Safety Concerns
	Description	The City identifies the need to increase community development activities including but not limited to improvement and expansion of public facilities, improvement or expansion of public infrastructure as well as the expansion of public services for residents of Hialeah.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This is the fourth of four high priority needs identified by the City.

Narrative (Optional)

The City has identified four high priority needs to be addressed throughout the five year period covered by this Consolidated Plan. These priority needs will guide program offering and funding decisions during the period.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City of Hialeah will not use funding for TBRA.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of Hialeah will not use funding for TBRA.
New Unit Production	The City of Hialeah has identified the need for affordable rental and ownership units as one of its highest priorities. HUD funding may be utilized to support new unit construction.
Rehabilitation	Along with providing for new unit construction, the City will provide support for programs that repair and rehabilitate existing rental and owner occupied housing. The preservation of affordable units is a strategy equally as important as the development of new housing.
Acquisition, including preservation	In an effort to improve land use and utilization of existing buildings as well as an effort to remove slum and blight, the City may utilize CDBG and/or HOME funding for the acquisition of land and/or buildings/facilities.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City has been notified that it's 2015 allocation of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding will be \$2,122,209. The HOME program allocation will be \$938,880 and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) will be \$189,935.

At this time, the City does not anticipate generating any Program Income nor are there any prior year resources being reallocated.

The remaining Con Plan year's projections are based on 2015 grant figures

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,122,209	0	0	2,122,209	8,000,000	Estimates based on FY2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	938,880	0	0	938,880	3,600,000	Estimates based on FY2015 allocation.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	189,935	0	0	189,935	760,000	Estimates based on FY2015 allocation.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

The ability to leverage our state and local funds will facilitate the City of Hialeah's efforts in addressing our highest priority needs; affordable housing, tackle homelessness in our jurisdiction, assist with county wide efforts, protect our constituents by providing them with valuable crime prevention activities, protect and nurture our special needs and high risk populations and maintain our low moderate income and blighted communities. Without federal funds, these community needs may not be addressed in the same impact and meaningful full manner. Matching requirements shall be met by either local dollars, state or private funds. In some cases and where permitted, match requirements will also be met through general obligation bonds, contribution of land, buldings, office space, man hours or even in some cases by and through donations to the City.

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

In some cases and where permitted, match requirements will also be met through general obligation bonds, contribution of land, buldings, office space, man hours or even in some cases by and through donations to the City.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

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

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Strengths

The City of Hialeah, Department of Grants and Human Services will take the lead in carrying out the Consolidated Plan goals and objectives by implementing most of the projects directly and utilizing a select group of local not-for-profit sub-recipients on specific projects. This system has been in place for over 37 years and has been effective thus ensuring that grant funds are expended in an expeditious and timely manner while at the same time, ensuring that activities undertaken fall within the specified federal, state and local laws.

Sound working relationships have been built with Miami-Dade County and neighboring cities. The City will continue to work closely with the Hialeah Housing Authority to ensure the success of all City Affordable Housing Projects. The Hialeah Housing Authority has been designated a “High Performer” under the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Hialeah Housing Authority Social Services Department will work in collaboration with the local One Stops in Hialeah to provide HHA residents with employment, educational opportunities, and comprehensive social services.

The City’s existing system works effectively and ensures that grant funds are expended in a highly expeditious manner. The majority of the City’s projects are implemented directly by the City. The City

also works with its Housing Authority and utilizes a small, select group of non-profits on a specific project basis.

Weaknesses

There are no weaknesses in the City's current delivery system.

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

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The lead agency for the Continuum of Care, the Miami Dade County Homeless Trust, has subcontracts and partnerships with various systems of care. Citrus Health Network also has an extensive array of support services for homeless persons, including: primary care and behavioral health services, services for persons with HIV, and case management services to link persons with mainstream resources.

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

There is a severe lack of affordable rental housing in the City and the entire County. The County is one of the least affordable areas in the country. There is also a shortage of permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities. Affordable housing resources often target higher incomes, that don't include homeless persons on disability income.

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

While the Consolidated Plan did not identify weaknesses in the overall institutional delivery structure, Citrus Health Network identified service delivery gaps for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, as well as those with HIV. The City of Hialeah, in partnership with Citrus Health Network, its ESG subrecipient, will continue to implement its Rapid Re-Housing, prevention, and supportive service programs for homeless or at-risk families and individuals. While these programs do not address Hialeah's shortage of affordable housing, they do help households avoid or minimize the disruptions of homelessness, while allowing homeless service providers to develop relationships with landlords of lower-cost market-rate units.

Hialeah also plans to expand access to emergency shelter, including the use of motel vouchers when necessary. While access to shelter is not the end goal for people experiencing homelessness, it provides a safer alternative to living on the street, and helps case managers to maintain contact with families and individuals until a suitable Rapid Re-Housing or Permanent Supportive Housing unit is identified.

Finally, Hialeah's "mainstream" rental development and supportive service activities with HUD CPD funds can be enlisted to support people who are homeless, at-risk of homelessness, or living with HIV. This will require ongoing communication among the City of Hialeah, Citrus Health Network, other service providers, and rental housing developers to prioritize these populations for housing and services.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A. Provide Homebuyer Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Increase Availability of Affordable Housing		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted
2	1B. Increase Rental Housing Options	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Increase Availability of Affordable Housing		Rental units constructed: 100 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
3	1C. Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Increase Availability of Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 55 Household Housing Unit
4	1D. Increase Home Ownership Opportunities	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Increase Availability of Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Added: 75 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	2A. Improve Homeless Shelter Support	2015	2019	Homeless		Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 500 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 100 Beds
6	2B. Provide Supportive Services for the Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless		Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
7	2C. Improve Homeless Prevention Services	2015	2019	Homeless		Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless		Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted
8	3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	4A. Provide Infrastructure Improvements/Expansion	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide for Community Development Activities		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Households Assisted
10	4B. Improve Business Opportunities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide for Community Development Activities		Jobs created/retained: 100 Jobs Businesses assisted: 25 Businesses Assisted
11	4C. Provide for Technology Center Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide for Community Development Activities		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
12	4D. Address Public Safety Concerns	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide for Community Development Activities		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A. Provide Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will continue to provide for direct financial assistance for first time homebuyers within the jurisdiction.
2	Goal Name	1B. Increase Rental Housing Options
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will encourage the development of additional affordable rental housing units through acquisition & rehab, rehabilitation of existing units and new construction.
3	Goal Name	1C. Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will assist existing, low to moderate income, homeowners with much needed home repairs to ensure the safety and sustainability of the home.
4	Goal Name	1D. Increase Home Ownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will provide for increased home ownership opportunities through acquisition and rehabilitation of existing units as well as the new construction of affordable housing units for ownership opportunities.
5	Goal Name	2A. Improve Homeless Shelter Support
	Goal Description	The City will work with local service providers to improve homeless shelter accessibility, capacity and operations.
6	Goal Name	2B. Provide Supportive Services for the Homeless
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will work with local agencies to increase supportive services for persons who are experiencing homelessness.
7	Goal Name	2C. Improve Homeless Prevention Services
	Goal Description	In addition to providing supportive services for persons who are currently homeless, the City, with its partners, will provide supportive services for individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless.

8	Goal Name	3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City and its partners will improve and increase the availability of supportive services for special needs populations throughout the jurisdiction. This includes but is not limited to persons with mental and/or physical disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, persons with substance abuse issues, the elderly and the frail elderly.
9	Goal Name	4A. Provide Infrastructure Improvements/Expansion
	Goal Description	The City will continue to provide for the improvement and expansion of existing public facilities and infrastructure.
10	Goal Name	4B. Improve Business Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will provide for small business growth and development opportunities for the residents and business owners of Hialeah.
11	Goal Name	4C. Provide for Technology Center Services
	Goal Description	The City will continue to provide support for the City's Technology Center which provides for job training and skill development opportunities for the residents of Hialeah.
12	Goal Name	4D. Address Public Safety Concerns
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will continue to utilize CDBG funding for the expansion of public safety related services and activities.

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

The City of Hialeah estimates that 255 low to moderate income families will be provided affordable housing through one of the available housing programs including owner occupied housing rehabilitation, new construction for ownership and rental opportunities and home purchase assistance opportunities.

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

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

HHA is currently working on revitalizing (56) units within its agency in order to comply with HUD requirements.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

To improve participation in activities, staff from the Social Services Department visits the lunch sites at all HHA buildings at least once a week to promote activities and trips being offered during the month. Flyers are also posted on the bulletin boards of each building and at all lunch sites indicating the activities available for the month.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing recently completed reported the following:

Fair Housing Related Impediments

Finding 1: Lack of awareness by residents of fair housing laws.

Finding 2: Lack of adequate data to determine fair housing violations and complaints within the City.

Finding 3: Outdated City policies on affirmatively furthering fair housing choice.

Finding 4: Lack of awareness by local elected officials, government employees and the public about the new adopted Miami-Dade County Antidiscrimination Ordinances that expand the protected classes by prohibiting discrimination based on status as a victim of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, and including source of income as a protected classification in housing and the prohibiting discrimination in housing, public accommodations, and employment based on gender identity or gender expression.

Affordable Housing Related Impediments

Finding 5: Insufficient supply of affordable rental housing.

Finding 6: Insufficient supply of affordable housing for purchase by low and moderate income families.

The following policies were reviewed to determine their potential impact or negative effect on the development of affordable housing and residential investment:

The Comprehensive Plan housing element, Comprehensive Plan future land use element, Land Development Code, and Zoning Code

Hialeah has a prevalence of multifamily developments, and its Comprehensive Plan, zoning regulations, and Land Development Code contain several provisions to promote or facilitate affordable housing development. Hialeah likely goes above and beyond many suburban communities in facilitating affordable and higher density development, and it avoids such exclusionary land use requirements as large minimum lot sizes. However, some provisions governing land use in Hialeah could be modified to more effectively expand the affordable housing supply.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Existing Policies and Procedures

The City of Hialeah and the Hialeah Housing Authority, the agency that manages the affordable housing units owned by the City of Hialeah and administer the Section 8 and public housing programs, have adopted policies and procedures that promote fair housing choice.

City of Hialeah

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Procedures for the HOME program

The City of Hialeah has adopted Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Procedures under the HOME program that include a definition of affirmative marketing, regulation goals, special outreach efforts, compliance reports, non-compliance procedures, and minority/women owned business outreach.

2. Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan

This document provides policies and procedures for the administration of the City the City of Hialeah affordable housing inventory that is administered by the Hialeah Housing Authority and the City.

3. Local Housing Assistance Plan

In accordance with the State Housing Initiatives Partnership Program (SHIP) rule at 67-37and the SHIP statute 420.907, the City of Hialeah has adopted a three year Local Housing Assistance Plan (LHAP). The LHAP provides strategies for housing assistance to serve very low and low income households. The plan includes provisions against discrimination in the administration of the housing programs. The plan includes a definition of affordable housing, provisions for workforce housing, emergency efficiency improvements and deferred payment loans in the rehabilitation of existing residential housing, reconstruction of existing housing and purchase assistance. This plan also provide a list of incentives for affordable housing.

Hialeah Housing Authority Policies and Procedures

Reasonable Accommodation Policy and Procedures

On January 29, 2013 the HHA adopted reasonable accommodation policy. The adoption of this policy serves to reduce the incidence of discrimination against those that have a disability. The HHA has also created a section 504 coordinator position who is responsible for monitoring HHA compliance with this policy. The Section 504 coordinator will attend training to ensure that this policy complies with all applicable federal. State and local laws.

Public Housing Admission and Continued Ocupancy Policy

On May 29, 2012 the Hialeah Housing Authority adopted a Public Housing Admission and Continued Occupancy Policy Statement of Policies and Objectives.

This policy lays out the functions and responsibilities of the HHA staff in compliance with the HHA Personnel Policy and HHA's Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy. The intention is to ensure that the administration of the HHA's housing program meet the requirements of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Such requirements include any Public Housing Regulations, Handbooks, and applicable Notices. All applicable Federal, State and local laws, including Fair Housing Laws and regulations also apply.

Local Housing Assistance Plan

The City of Hialeah has adopted a three year Local Housing Assistance Plan (LHAP). The LHAP provides strategies for housing assistance to serve very low and low income households. It also provides incentives for affordable housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust has established a homeless helpline, contracts with mobile outreach teams, and established a Centralized, Coordinated Assessment and Referral Process. The outreach teams work collaboratively with Citrus Health Network in reaching out to persons in Hialeah, and helping to engage and place them into shelter or rapid re-housing programs.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

As part of Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust's Centralized, Coordinated Assessment and Referral Process, households assessed receive a vulnerability assessment and are referred to emergency, permanent or rapid re-housing based on their level of vulnerability. Citrus Health Network is the local provider in the City of Hialeah, providing prevention, rapid re-housing, safe haven (for dually diagnosed and chronically homeless), transitional housing (for youth and persons from foster care) and permanent housing for homeless persons with disabilities.

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

Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust has participated in 100,000 Homes, 25 Cities and is now part of Zero:2016 as part of our goal to end Veteran homelessness by December 31, 2015 and Chronic Homelessness in 2016. The Trust has collaborated with the VA and have fewer than 20 veterans who remain unsheltered. The Trust also has a comprehensive plan to reallocate USHUD CoC and revenue raised by the local Food and Beverage tax to create new Housing First PSH projects earmarked for persons meeting the chronic homeless definition.

While homeless families in the City are usually eligible for Rapid Re-Housing Assistance, sometimes they need an emergency place to stay such as shelter or a motel stay. The County assists in providing these resources, but the demand is very high.

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

Hialeah, Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust, and the Miami-Dade County PHA contribute funding to support Prevention programs that allow rent in arrears to prevent families experiencing financial distress retain their apartments. Citrus Health Network is the local provider in the City of Hialeah for persons needing assistance after transitioning from foster care or mental health facilities. Citrus Health Network also assists the County in placing persons discharged from jail who qualify.

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

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

All properties rehabilitated with federal funds that are pre-1978 structures are tested for lead based paint. If lead based paint is found it is abated as part of the rehabilitation process. Clearance testing is performed after abatement. Contractors who perform work on homes must be certified in lead safe work practices. Owners are provided with information and disclosures on the dangers of lead based paint and the steps the City will follow to address lead based paint hazards under its housing programs.

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

The City of Hialeah will continue to educate contractors by sponsoring lead safe practices training and encouraging new contractors to participate in this training program. The City will ensure that only contractors that have received the required lead safe work practices training perform rehabilitation work on homes.

We will continue to test all homes that receive residential rehabilitation federal funding to ensure compliance with the lead based paint rules. Risk assessments and clearance testing will be done when the home is found to contain lead. All HOME, NSP, and CDBG Programs are compliant with lead-based paint requirements.

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

The City of Hialeah program policies and procedures and rehabilitation specifications incorporate the steps and actions required in the event a home is identified as having lead based paint. The program policies and procedures are followed in addressing the lead found and removing the lead hazard to ensure that the home is safe for occupancy during and after rehabilitation.

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

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

The strategies outlined in the City of Hialeah's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan's Strategic Plan are intended to serve as the City's anti-poverty strategy by planning for expanded housing, economic development, and community development opportunities for low- to moderate-income persons. It is only by improving citizens' living conditions, employment opportunities, and access to services that they may emerge from poverty.

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

Specific actions the City will take this program year are as follows:

- (1) Through the use of collaborative partnerships, provide additional and improved housing by engaging in the rehabilitation and creation of housing;
- (2) Support programs that provide educational enrichment opportunities to children of lower-income families, encouraging these children to enjoy learning and to continue pursuing higher education through its CDBG funding;
- (3) Provide persons who are at risk of becoming homeless with rental, mortgage and/ or utility assistance through non-profit partners funded for that purpose;
- (4) Provide financial literacy training (including homeownership education and counseling) in low-wealth communities to encourage the creation and retention of wealth through property ownership; and
- (5) Partner with the City's various offices that serve minority populations to recruit and train businesses to the City's target areas.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

CDBG

All subrecipients will receive federal and local regulations relating to their specific activity, along with an explanation as to how these apply to the particular project. Specific Performance Agreements will be executed with each subrecipient, giving measurable objectives for the eligible activity to be carried out. Each project is monitored on an ongoing basis and all pre-construction conferences are attended by department staff. Documentation submitted with reimbursement requests is reviewed for compliance with applicable regulations and measurable objectives prior to issuing funds.

On-site monitoring of selected subrecipients will be scheduled and completed annually by the CDBG staff. A checklist will be completed and reviewed to insure all aspects of the activity are carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. A follow-up letter will be sent to the subrecipient stating the outcome of the monitoring visit.

In addition to the above documentation, any subrecipient determined to be in need of and/or requesting additional training on how to meet grantee and federal requirements will receive technical assistance in the form deemed most appropriate to the circumstances by the Housing Program Manager. Additional technical assistance, if needed or requested, will be given at the time of the annual monitoring.

HOME

Monitoring will be carried out in accordance with federal regulations to insure compliance with all HOME requirements. Each subrecipient will be monitored on site to verify that:

- The minimum household income percentage requirement for HOME assisted units is being met under the contract.
- Eligible tenant occupancy meets the minimum income percentage requirement for HOME assisted units under the guidelines.
- Contractual requirements regarding concentration of HOME units and treatment of HOME tenants are being adhered to.
- The waiting list procedures are in compliance with the grant covenants.
- Federal Equal Housing Provisions of the contract are being adhered to.

- The Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) and Woman's Business Enterprise (WBE) provisions of the contract are being adhered to.
- The HOME assisted units meet housing quality standards (HQS), and on-site files will be reviewed for the following information:
 - Current, signed lease.
 - Verify tenant's signature to an acceptable form of identification.
 - Verify monthly rent is in compliance.
 - Verify tenant's income is supported by file documentation.
 - Verify annual recertification was performed in a timely fashion and in compliance with contract provisions.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City has been notified that it's 2015 allocation of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding will be \$2,122,209. The HOME program allocation will be \$938,880 and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) will be \$189,935.

At this time, the City does not anticipate generating any Program Income nor are there any prior year resources being reallocated.

The remaining Con Plan year's projections are based on 2015 grant figures

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,122,209	0	0	2,122,209	8,000,000	Estimates based on FY2015 allocation.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	938,880	0	0	938,880	3,600,000	Estimates based on FY2015 allocation.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	189,935	0	0	189,935	760,000	Estimates based on FY2015 allocation.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The ability to leverage our state and local funds will facilitate the City of Hialeah's efforts in addressing our highest priority needs; affordable housing, tackle homelessness in our jurisdiction, assist with county wide efforts, protect our constituents by providing them with valuable crime prevention activities, protect and nurture our special needs and high risk populations and maintain our low moderate income and blighted communities. Without federal funds, these community needs may not be addressed in the same impact and meaningful full manner. Matching requirements shall be met by either local dollars, state or private funds. In some cases and where permitted, match requirements will also be met through general obligation bonds, contribution of land, buildings, office space, man hours or even in some cases by and through donations to the City.

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

In some cases and where permitted, match requirements will also be met through general obligation bonds, contribution of land, buildings, office space, man hours or even in some cases by and through donations to the City.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	1A. Provide Homebuyer Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Increase Availability of Affordable Housing		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 10 Households Assisted
2	1B. Increase Rental Housing Options	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Increase Availability of Affordable Housing		Rental units constructed: 20 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
3	1C. Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Increase Availability of Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
4	1D. Increase Home Ownership Opportunities	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Increase Availability of Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Added: 15 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	2A. Improve Homeless Shelter Support	2015	2019	Homeless		Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 100 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 20 Beds
6	2B. Provide Supportive Services for the Homeless	2015	2019	Homeless		Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless		Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted
7	2C. Improve Homeless Prevention Services	2015	2019	Homeless		Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless		Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted
8	3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
9	4A. Provide Infrastructure Improvements/Expansion	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide for Community Development Activities		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 200 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
10	4B. Improve Business Opportunities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide for Community Development Activities		Jobs created/retained: 20 Jobs Businesses assisted: 5 Businesses Assisted
11	4C. Provide for Technology Center Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide for Community Development Activities		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
12	4D. Address Public Safety Concerns	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide for Community Development Activities		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	1A. Provide Homebuyer Assistance
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will continue to provide for direct financial assistance for first time homebuyers within the jurisdiction.
2	Goal Name	1B. Increase Rental Housing Options
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will encourage the development of additional affordable rental housing units through acquisition & rehab, rehabilitation of existing units and new construction.

3	Goal Name	1C. Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will assist existing, low to moderate income, homeowners with much needed home repairs to ensure the safety and sustainability of the home.
4	Goal Name	1D. Increase Home Ownership Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will provide for increased home ownership opportunities through acquisition and rehabilitation of existing units as well as the new construction of affordable housing units for ownership opportunities.
5	Goal Name	2A. Improve Homeless Shelter Support
	Goal Description	The City will work with local service providers to improve homeless shelter accessibility, capacity and operations.
6	Goal Name	2B. Provide Supportive Services for the Homeless
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will work with local agencies to increase supportive services for persons who are experiencing homelessness.
7	Goal Name	2C. Improve Homeless Prevention Services
	Goal Description	In addition to providing supportive services for persons who are currently homeless, the City, with its partners, will provide supportive services for individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless.
8	Goal Name	3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City and its partners will improve and increase the availability of supportive services for special needs populations throughout the jurisdiction. This includes but is not limited to persons with mental and/or physical disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, persons with substance abuse issues, the elderly and the frail elderly.
9	Goal Name	4A. Provide Infrastructure Improvements/Expansion
	Goal Description	The City will continue to provide for the improvement and expansion of existing public facilities and infrastructure.

10	Goal Name	4B. Improve Business Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will provide for small business growth and development opportunities for the residents and business owners of Hialeah.
11	Goal Name	4C. Provide for Technology Center Services
	Goal Description	The City will continue to provide support for the City's Technology Center which provides for job training and skill development opportunities for the residents of Hialeah.
12	Goal Name	4D. Address Public Safety Concerns
	Goal Description	The City of Hialeah will continue to utilize CDBG funding for the expansion of public safety related services and activities.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

During the first year of the 2015- 2019 Consolidated Plan, covering the period October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2016, the City of Hialeah will continue to support, prioritize, and implement programs designed to address housing, community and economic development needs, and furthering the objectives outlined under the Consolidated 5-Year Strategic Plan and those of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. The provision of affordable, decent, safe and sanitary housing to low/moderate individuals will continue to be a priority for the City of Hialeah.

The City of Hialeah, Department of Grants and Human Services will continue to oversee the administration of a myriad of programs and innovative initiatives maximizing the use of CDBG, ESG and HOME programs, combined with other federal, state, and local funds. The following projects have been recommended for funding by City staff however, the allocations will be approved by City Council before funding commitments are made.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG: Administration
2	CDBG: Crime Prevention
3	CDBG: Therapeutic Program (ECS Dept.)
4	CDBG: Transportation Services
5	CDBG: Spinal Cord Living Assistance
6	CDBG: Hialeah Technology Center
7	CDBG: Economic Development
8	CDBG: Library Literacy Program
9	CDBG: Citrus Health Clinic
10	CDBG: Emergency Housing Rehab Program
11	CDBG: Infrastructure Improvements
12	CDBG: Microenterprise Assistance
13	HOME: Administration
14	HOME 15% CHDO Set-Aside
15	HOME: 5% CHDO Operating
16	HOME: Rental Housing Development
17	ESG: Programs & Services

Table 56 - Project Information

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

The funded projects address the housing and related services needs identified within the Needs Analysis and Housing Market Assessment sections of this Consolidated Plan. The greatest obstacle to addressing underserved needs is funding. As we have witnessed in recent years, the amount of dollars awarded across most funding streams have decreased. In spite of the obstacles, to meeting underserved needs, goals are being achieved through a concentrated effort implemented by a collaborative partnership of local government, nonprofit organizations and more recently, private organizations. Additionally, Subrecipients funded by the City of Hialeah pursue funding from other local jurisdictions, foundations and banks to ensure their projects come to fruition.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG: Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	2B. Provide Supportive Services for the Homeless 3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs 4A. Provide Infrastructure Improvements/Expansion 4B. Improve Business Opportunities 4C. Provide for Technology Center Services 4D. Address Public Safety Concerns
	Needs Addressed	Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs Provide for Community Development Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$424,441
	Description	Administration of the CDBG program.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide administration of the CDBG program.
	Planned Activities	CDBG Administrative efforts including the following: Staff Salaries, Supplies and Overhead - \$404,441.80 Fair Housing Activities - \$2,000 Citizen Participation Activities - \$8,000 Environmental Assessments - \$10,000
2	Project Name	CDBG: Crime Prevention
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	4D. Address Public Safety Concerns
	Needs Addressed	Provide for Community Development Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$35,000

	Description	This upcoming fiscal year, the Hialeah Police Department will increase our Crime Prevention efforts and add to its very popular programs to include a new crime prevention tool that assists law enforcement in deterring, detecting and assisting in recognizing vehicles involved in criminal activity. This tool will be used in CDBG eligible areas.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Fifteen low-to moderate income youth will benefit directly from the cadet program as well as an additional 2,500 low to moderate income families who will benefit from the public safety events and programs in general.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide public services based on CDBG eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Police Department Crime Prevention programs and activities.
3	Project Name	CDBG: Therapeutic Program (ECS Dept.)
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	The City's Education and Community Services Department administers a Therapeutic Program which serves 60 patrons weekly. With the help of CDBG funds, we are able to pay for a Certified Therapeutic Recreation Specialist's salary, gas/oil consumption which provides transportation to special events, field trips, transportation to and from the center, special events, field trips, supervision for Special Olympic trips and supplies to enhance our program. Program participants range from developmentally disabled, physically impaired, some are high functioning and able to work at menial jobs while others are wheel chair bound; unable to communicate or care for themselves. Their ages range from 18 to 60 years old. Activities included educational classes, fitness program, local field trips, and overnight trips for the Special Olympics as well as "every day" life skills courses. The program is a national model for serving this population.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 1,750 low to moderate income persons will benefit from these programs.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide public service based on individual eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Therapeutic Program offered by the ECS Department.
4	Project Name	CDBG: Transportation Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$22,000
	Description	This program also implemented by the City's Education and Community Services Department partially funds (CDBG and City General Funds) the salary of a bus driver to transport senior citizens from their homes to the adult centers (senior recreation facilities) where they participate in educational classes, recreational activities and hot lunches. These seniors do not drive nor have transportation to these centers. This much needed program will serve 300 seniors low-income patrons weekly which equates to over 10,000 rides during FY 2015-2016.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	An estimated 5,820 low-income seniors will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide public services based on individual eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Transportation services for low-income seniors managed by the ECS Department.
5	Project Name	CDBG: Spinal Cord Living Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000

	Description	Persons with severe or very severe disabilities living independently require that reliable support services network be in place. For many, the reliability of this support services network is the only guarantee that he/she can count on to keep from being institutionalized. The services provided by Spinal Cord Assistance Development (SCLAD) through its programs will maximize the ability of individuals with disabilities to live independently within a permanent housing environment, at home with family. SCLAD's services will address the special needs of the individuals described above and assist them to enhance their ability to live independently and enjoy community life. SCLAD's Support Services Program is designed to create and/or strengthen the 'support network' that serves as the foundation for reaching the goals of integration and independent living of individuals with disabilities
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	100 low-income households, with special needs, will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide housing services based on beneficiary eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Spinal Cord living assistance program.
	6	
	Project Name	CDBG: Hialeah Technology Center
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	4C. Provide for Technology Center Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide for Community Development Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$99,331
	Description	CDBG funded support for economic development activities at the Hialeah Technology Center (HIATEC). HIATEC will continue to contribute to the economic growth of the City of Hialeah, achieved through industry assistance, training, and technology development programs. Industry assistance activities are aimed to improve productivity and competitively in the industry through the implementation of modern concepts in management, manufacturing processes, ecommerce, customer service and quality control, between others. The training activities are directed to provide/improve the skills of low/moderate income persons to obtain/secure/create better jobs and to generate opportunities for business creation.

	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 low-income individuals will benefit from jobs created via this project.
	Location Description	Hialeah Technology Center
	Planned Activities	Economic Development activities associated with the Hialeah Technology Center.
7	Project Name	CDBG: Economic Development
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	4B. Improve Business Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Provide for Community Development Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	CDBG funded special economic development activities.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 businesses will be supported by this project.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide based on eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Special economic development activities.
8	Project Name	CDBG: Library Literacy Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	4B. Improve Business Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Provide for Community Development Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$62,000
	Description	The City of Hialeah, through the Education and Community Services Department (ECS) administers a Literacy Program partially funded through CDBG funds.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	250 low income persons will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide public service based on beneficiary eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Library Literacy Program managed by the ECS Department.
9	Project Name	CDBG: Citrus Health Clinic
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	2B. Provide Supportive Services for the Homeless 3A. Improve Supportive Services for Special Needs
	Needs Addressed	Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Citrus Health Network, Inc. (CHN) is operating a Community Health Center, located at 4125 W. 20 Ave., Hialeah, Florida. The target area to be served is the West Dade/Hialeah area, where 96% of the population is comprised of minority groups, primarily Hispanic/Latino. The area is designated as a Medically Underserved Area and Medically Underserved Population by the Health Resources and Services Administration. The Community Health Center is owned and operated by CHN. The Center location is in Zip Code 33012, Census Tract 7.05, Congressional District 25. Funding will be used to cover the costs of serving persons who are low income, underinsured or uninsured. The requested funds will be matched with local, state and federal funding. The Health Center is a Federally Qualified Health Center and receives funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, State of Florida Department of Health and Department of Children and Families, Ryan White Title I, the United Way and the Health Foundation of South Florida to assist in covering the costs of medical care for low and moderate income persons and uninsured persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,500 low-income individuals will benefit from this project.

	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide public services based on beneficiary eligibility.
	Planned Activities	CDBG funded support for the Citrus Health Clinic.
10	Project Name	CDBG: Emergency Housing Rehab Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	1C. Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Increase Availability of Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to assist homeowners whose homes need emergency repairs such as leaking and damaged roofing, plumbing or electricity repairs. Participating households must have incomes at 80% of the median or less to be eligible to receive a maximum award of \$10,000.00. We are targeting approximately 8 new rehabilitations during the next fiscal year.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Eight low-income to moderate-income households will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide services based on beneficiary eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Owner Occupied Housing - Emergency Rehabilitation and Repairs
11	Project Name	CDBG: Infrastructure Improvements
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	4A. Provide Infrastructure Improvements/Expansion
	Needs Addressed	Increase Availability of Affordable Housing Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless Provide Housing & Services for Special Needs Provide for Community Development Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$878,767

	Description	During FY 14-15, the City will complete infrastructure activities (curbs, gutters, drainage, lighting, parking, widening of the streets, landscaping, sidewalks, sodding, striping, and other miscellaneous roadway improvements) geared to improve neighborhoods thus alleviating slums and blight as well as other poor environmental conditions in order to continue upgrading the City's infrastructure on CDBG eligible areas.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,500 low-income households will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	Specific locations for infrastructure improvements have not yet been identified.
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure expansion and/or improvements.
12	Project Name	CDBG: Microenterprise Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	4B. Improve Business Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Provide for Community Development Activities
	Funding	CDBG: \$250,000
	Description	CDBG funded microenterprise development assistance.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	25 businesses will be supported with this project.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide based on beneficiary eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Microenterprise development activities.
13	Project Name	HOME: Administration
	Target Area	

	Goals Supported	1A. Provide Homebuyer Assistance 1B. Increase Rental Housing Options 1C. Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehab 1D. Increase Home Ownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Increase Availability of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$93,888
	Description	Administration of the FY2015 HOME program.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide administration of the HOME program.
	Planned Activities	HOME program administrative efforts.
14	Project Name	HOME 15% CHDO Set-Aside
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	1B. Increase Rental Housing Options 1D. Increase Home Ownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Increase Availability of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$140,832
	Description	Per HOME regulations, each year a minimum of 15% of the HOME allocation must be set-aside, or allocated for, Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) eligible activities.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide CHDO eligible activities.
	Planned Activities	CHDO set-aside may be allocated for new construction or acquisition/rehab for affordable rental and/or ownership housing opportunities.

15	Project Name	HOME: 5% CHDO Operating
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	1B. Increase Rental Housing Options 1D. Increase Home Ownership Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Increase Availability of Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$46,944
	Description	HOME funded CHDO operating support.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	TBD
	Location Description	TBD
	Planned Activities	HOME funded CHDO operational support.
16	Project Name	HOME: Rental Housing Development
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	1B. Increase Rental Housing Options
	Needs Addressed	Increase Availability of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$657,216
	Description	HOME funded rental housing development.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Twenty low-income households will benefit from this project.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide based on beneficiary eligibility.
	Planned Activities	Rental housing development efforts.
17	Project Name	ESG: Programs & Services
	Target Area	

	Goals Supported	2A. Improve Homeless Shelter Support 2B. Provide Supportive Services for the Homeless 2C. Improve Homeless Prevention Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide Housing & Related Services for Homeless
	Funding	ESG: \$189,935
	Description	This project includes all activities funded with the ESG grant. More details for each activity is provided in the planned activities section below.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	One hundred and fifty low-income persons (or households) will benefit from these efforts.
	Location Description	Jurisdiction wide administration and operations of the ESG program based on beneficiary eligibility.
	Planned Activities	ESG program administration efforts - \$14,000 HMIS - \$7,500 Homelessness Prevention activities - \$57,435 Rapid Re-Housing activities - \$111,000

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Per HUD guidance, the City will be updating its map of eligible Census Tracts and Census Block Groups (subsets of Census Tracts) within Hialeah where HUD has established that over 51% of the people have incomes below 80% of the median family income for Miami-Dade County. The City of Hialeah is over 90% Hispanic (versus 61% countywide and 17% statewide). As such, the whole City (and even Dade County) can be considered a concentration of Hispanics.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City of Hialeah does not fund project specifically based on any target geography within the jurisdiction. Generally, the City will allocate its Housing (HOME) and Homeless funds (ESG) on a citywide basis based on beneficiary eligibility. Additionally, the City will allocate its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds within the City's HUD designated low/moderate income areas (where the entire area will benefit from CDBG funded activities) as well as assistance provided to low-income families or individuals based on beneficiary eligibility.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

With its high percentage of renters, the City has given its highest affordable housing priority to helping low-income renters achieve homeownership. The City has also given a priority to providing additional rental housing, especially for senior citizens and helping low income homeowners maintain their property. This will be accomplished through a variety of mechanisms, including down-payment/closing cost assistance, acquisition and rehabilitation/expansion, new in-fill housing, code enforcement and demolition/reconstruction programs.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	620
Non-Homeless	80
Special-Needs	0
Total	700

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	35
Rehab of Existing Units	35
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	70

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

Discussion

The City of Hialeah will provide housing related support for through the following activities:

- 1) Direct Financial Assistance for Homebuyers = 20 households assisted
- 2) Rental Units Constructed and/or Rehabilitated = 40 units constructed or rehabilitated
- 3) Homeowner Units Rehabilitated = 15 units rehabilitated
- 4) New Construction of Housing for Ownership Opportunities = 15 units constructed

5) Homeless Shelter Assistance and Homeless Services = 600 persons assisted

6) Homeless Shelter Beds Added = 20 beds added

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Public Housing program consists of 1117 units located within the City of Hialeah. HHA has an excellent track record obtaining High Performer status for the past five (5) years. HHA has an outstanding Hot Lunch program at all of its senior Public Housing buildings that serve over 1200 seniors on a daily basis. HHA has an extraordinary activities program.

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

As of today, HHA's Public Housing is 100% occupied. However, HHA has an active waiting list of applicants waiting to be processed for housing once new units become available.

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

HHA has the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program which helps residents of Public Housing attain success in their financial future. Participants sign a contract to be a part of the (FSS) Program for five (5) years and they are compensated monetarily at the end of the program. Monies received at the end of the program can be used to purchase a car or as a down payment of a home. The (FSS) Program also provides information and resources to the residents of how to repair their credit and is also a link to agencies that can provide financial guidance by putting them in touch with realtors and banks that can assist the resident in attaining homeownership if that is their goal.

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

Not Applicable

Discussion

The City and its Housing Authority have a strong ongoing relationship designed to maintain and expand the number of subsidized housing units within the City. The Housing Authority is not listed as "troubled" by HUD. HHA will continue to administer its programs and provide services that improve the lives of its public housing residents.

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

Introduction

The Department of Grants and Human Services will administer a homelessness prevention program utilizing Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program funds to assist homeless families and individual's transition into self-sufficiency as well as to prevent homelessness.

The target population includes extremely low income homeless individuals labeled chronically homeless because of their severe and persistent mental illness and persons at risk of homelessness due to eviction, foreclosure or utility outage. Other services include: outreach, case management, information, and community support and rehabilitation services. The program is not a mortgage assistance program and therefore, not to be utilized to pay for any mortgage costs or legal or other fees associated with retaining homeowners' housing.

The program provides homeless prevention assistance to households who otherwise would become homeless (many due to the economic crisis) and to provide assistance to rapidly re-house persons who are homeless. Assistance provides a comprehensive menu of available services and linking resources in the community.

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

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

Continue efforts to participate in the Countywide outreach efforts and coordinated intake and assessment process.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

To those families and individuals who are currently homeless due to court ordered final eviction notices, temporary emergency housing may be provided. This assistance will come in the form of placing the client in a motel. The safety of our clients as well as the cost will be scrutinized when securing these lodgings. Providing short-term housing to families and individuals will grant our clients the necessary time to address those areas that may have contributed to their becoming homeless. During this period, clients will be able to save money to rent a new apartment. Case management services may be able to provide or access other services such as food vouchers, employment, counseling referrals and aid provided by other agencies. The cooperation between case managers and clients is crucial in addressing those factors, which are or have contributed to a client becoming homeless. Factors such as housing, employment, immigration, daycare, food, money management, counseling, etc., will be looked at when determining the initial needs of these individuals.

The combined efforts of our program and that of other service providers in the area can address issues leading to homelessness resulting in this predicament. If any changes occur due to unforeseen circumstances, the appropriate changes may be made in order to secure a smooth transition to permanency for the families and individuals.

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

Continue to provide rapid re-housing assistance through local providers to households that need temporary assistance. Provide permanent supportive housing through Housing First models for homeless persons with disabilities who need long-term assistance. Increase the stock of affordable housing for extremely low income households.

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

Continue to provide prevention assistance to households at risk especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); through ESG funded assistance provided through local providers. Increase inventory of affordable housing units to households who are extremely low income.

The funds available in this area will be used to aid those individuals faced with the possibility of becoming homeless. Assistance in the form of a payment covering rent, utility (all or in part) may be provided preventing the possibility of the family becoming homeless and regain stability in current housing or other permanent housing.

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

Introduction:

Hialeah has a prevalence of multifamily developments, and its Comprehensive Plan, zoning regulations, and Land Development Code contain several provisions to promote or facilitate affordable housing development. Hialeah likely goes above and beyond many suburban communities in facilitating affordable and higher density development, and it avoids such exclusionary land use requirements as large minimum lot sizes. However, some provisions governing land use in Hialeah could be modified to more effectively expand the affordable housing supply.

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

The City of Hialeah has adopted affordable housing incentives in its three year Local housing Assistance Plan. The following incentives have been adopted and are functioning as intended.

Incentive 1. Expedited Permitting

Permits as defined in s. 163.3164(7) and (8) for affordable housing projects are expedited to a greater degree than other projects.

Incentive 2. Ongoing Review Process

An ongoing process for review of local policies, ordinances, regulations and plan provisions that increase the cost of housing prior to their adoption.

Incentive 3. Impact Fee Exemptions.

Exemption from payment of Park, Recreation and Open Space Impact Fees for affordable housing properties developed and owned by the City of Hialeah.

4. Expansion of Expedited Administrative Variance Procedure.

The Administrative Variance Committee has the authority to review limited nonuse variances which have no relation to change of use of property and when relating only to matters concerning setback requirements, landscaping requirements, sign regulations, floor area requirements, yard requirements, lot coverage, open space requirements, height, width and length limitations for structures of buildings and spacing requirements between principal and accessory buildings.

Incentive 5. Revision of Parking Requirements for Downtown Development.

Required off-street parking areas are generally required to be located on the same lot, parcel or premises as the use to be served. However, in Commercial-Residential (CR) zoning districts, the maximum distance limitation for off-street parking was extended to a 600-foot radius of the main entrance of the mixed commercial- residential use served. In Central Business District (CBD) zoning districts, the maximum distance limitation was extended to a 900-foot of the main entrance of the mixed commercial-residential use served.

Incentive 6. Expanded Criteria/or Granting Adjustments, Variances and Special Use Permits.

Expanded criteria for granting adjustments, variances and special use permits. Zoning variances, adjustments and special use permits are judged by the same criteria that includes a determination based on whether the development is in harmony with the general purpose and intent of the zoning code and the Hialeah, Fla., Land Development Code and consistent with the Hialeah, Fla., Comprehensive Plan and whether the development will provide substantial justice, not be contrary to the public interest and adversely affect the use and development of neighboring properties.

Discussion:

Overall, Hialeah's Zoning Code contains several good-faith measures to promote affordable and multifamily housing. However, as a relatively low-income community with a growing population and low vacancy rates, Hialeah may wish to expand zoning tools for promoting affordable housing. If more homeowners in R-1 districts were allowed to rent secondary living quarters or ADUs to unrelated tenants, the supply of affordable housing in desirable neighborhoods could be significantly expanded, depending on the level of interest among homeowners in becoming landlords. The strongest regulatory tool to promote affordable housing development—at least in recently annexed territory that is not yet developed—would be to require inclusionary housing rather than simply encouraging it.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City of Hialeah will work to undertake additional actions when financially feasible to improve the quality of life for its residents. These actions will be used to meet underserved needs that have been identified for very low and low income households. Efforts will be made to maintain and preserve the existing affordable housing stock. Efforts will be made to reduce the incidence of lead based paint through actions including abatement. The City will continue to support economic development programs that will help to reduce the number of families living in poverty and will continue to coordinate with public and private housing developers and social service providers in our area to better serve our residents.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will fund programs with federal and state resources that are aimed to provide assistance to the most needy in our community. Ensuring that those that have the greatest need are made aware of the services afforded to them and have access to those services will be a priority. Reaching out to the community and providing information about programs and services will provide greater access to resources. By increasing the use of social media to make information available to our residents, we will increase the opportunity for those that are underserved to benefit from the programs and resources that are available.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City will continue to work closely with local developers and non-profit organizations who are in the business of building and managing affordable housing. By working closely with these organizations the City can leverage available resources for the development, maintenance and management of affordable housing projects for both rental and homeownership.

The City will use its HOME funds for the development and preservation of affordable housing for sale or rent to very low and low income households in our community. The City will encourage mixed use development to reduce the concentration of affordable housing units. The city will also continue to fund the rehabilitation of existing single family homes owned and occupied by very low, low and moderate income households. This will include the reconstruction of unsafe structures occupied by low income families. The City will also provide assistance to very low, low and moderate income individuals who wish to become homebuyers and need subordinate financing to make the home affordable.

The City will also encourage and support affordable housing development planned within the jurisdiction by providing affordable incentives that will help support and reduce the cost of affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City will ensure that all its programs and activities planned to assist in the rehabilitation of existing housing that was built before 1978 whether rental or single family comply with the lead based paint regulations issued by Congress in Title X, HUD, EPA, OSHA, and the CDC with respect to the evaluation and control of lead-based paint hazards in housing. This includes the requirements for Disclosure of Known Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead- Based Paint Hazards Upon Sale or Lease of Residential Property (HUD: 24 CFR Part 35, subpart A; EPA: 40 CFR Part 745, subpart F), the HUD requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance, known as the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule (24 CFR Part 35, subparts B-R), the EPA requirements for Lead-Based Paint Activities in Target Housing and Child Occupied Facilities; Requirements for Hazard Education Before Renovation of Target Housing; Identification of Dangerous Levels of Lead; Renovation, Repair, and Painting. (40 CFR Part 745) and the OSHA Interim Lead in Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.62).

The EPA's Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule (RRP Rule) requires that firms performing renovation, repair, and painting projects that disturb lead-based paint in homes, child care facilities and pre-schools built before 1978 have their firm certified by EPA (or an EPA authorized state), use certified renovators who are trained by EPA-approved training providers and follow lead-safe work practices.

The City inspects all homes that are pre-1978 for lead. The City ensure that all contractors participating in its programs are certified renovators. The City includes in all of its contracts and agreements with contractors and developers the required rules and provisions as they pertain to lead based paint. If a home or property is tested and found to contain lead, the renovations will follow HUD guidelines for testing, abatement and clearance.

Homeowners participating in the renovation of rental housing, owner occupied housing and the acquisition of housing that is pre-1978 are provided with written notification of the HUD lead safe housing rule brochure which explains the dangers and hazards of lead based paint.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City of Hialeah funds economic development activities that help to support employment of very low and low income households to help bring them out of poverty.

The City of Hialeah will continue to support the Hialeah Technology Center which carries out its mission of creating/retaining jobs by developing new products and processes through technology development activities, providing training and production of prototype quantities of specialized components through training and services, growing its own capabilities to act as a magnet for Hialeah and non-Hialeah companies and acting as technology focal point by bringing together resources of local education partners to assist Hialeah companies. This not-for-profit corporation has been in operation since 1995 and has created and retained hundreds of jobs.

The City of Hialeah has an approved State Enterprise Zone in order to provide various incentives to businesses. The incentives include jobs, tax credits, tax refunds and property tax abatements.

Through these incentive the number of poverty level families can be reduced.

The City also uses its ESG funds to support efforts to provide housing to the homeless and those in danger of becoming homeless through the Continuum of Care. In cooperation with the Miami-Dade Homeless Trust and Citrus health network the City of Hialeah provides financial support of programs and services that help to bring families out of poverty, provide needed services and emergency housing assistance.

The City of Hialeah also uses its CDBG fund to provide social services which include job training and comprehensive case management and services that assist families in improving income to help reduce the incidence of poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Hialeah will work to strengthen its relationship by increasing its communication and outreach with developers, non-profit and for profit organizations and other service providers including but is not limited to, departments within the City that provide services, other government agencies including local governments and the Hialeah Housing Authority, nonprofit organizations that provide services such as SCLAD and Citrus Health Network, community and faith-based organizations, philanthropic organizations, private industry and the Continuum of Care lead entity.

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

It was determined during the Citizen Participation process that some of the local organizations that provide services that address the needs of the very low income with the City did not take advantage of the opportunities provide to provide input in the Consolidated Planning process. The City will work with to strengthen the coordination and participation with these organizations so that working together resources can be leveraged and a larger portion of the community can be served.

Discussion:

The City of Hialeah understands the importance of actions that can help to improve the quality of life for its residents, help to reduce poverty and preserve and create affordable housing. The City will support programs and services that help to achieve those goals when financially feasible. Coordination of services and programs in a comprehensive approach is essential to the attainment of these goals.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City of Hialeah has been working on developing and updating its policies and procedures to carry out and administer its programs. The specific requirements for each program and its administration will be outlined in these policies and procedures and provide guidance to program staff in the day to day administration of the program. The staff will monitor non-profits, subrecipients and developers that receive funding from the City of Hialeah on a regular basis to ensure compliance.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

There are no planned investments outside of those identified in Section 92.205 of the HOME regulations.

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

The City of Hialeah will use recapture in providing assistance to homebuyer households who receive HOME funds. The period of affordability will be based upon the direct HOME subsidy provided to the homebuyer that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the unit. Any HOME program income used to provide direct assistance to the homebuyer is included when determining the period of affordability.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Recapture is used to ensure that funds provided as soft second mortgages, down payment assistance and/or closing costs are repaid during the period of affordability. For homebuyers, the amount of funds subject to recapture is based on the amount of assistance that enabled the homebuyer to buy the dwelling unit (homebuyer subsidy). The net proceeds are the sales price minus loan repayments (other than HOME funds) and closing costs.

If the net proceeds from the sale of the house are not sufficient to recapture the full amount of the funds due at the time of sale the City, developer, CHDO or subrecipient shall only recapture the net proceeds.

If the net proceeds from the sale of the house are sufficient to recapture the full amount of the funds due at the time of sale, the homebuyer shall retain the appreciation (excess net proceeds).

The affordability will terminate upon foreclosure, transfer in lieu of foreclosure or assignment of an FHA insured mortgage to HUD.

Homebuyer housing with a recapture agreement is not subject to the affordability requirements after the City has recaptured the HOME funds in accordance with its written agreement. If the ownership of the housing is conveyed pursuant to a foreclosure or other involuntary sale, the City will attempt to recoup any net proceeds that may be available through the foreclosure sale. Because all recapture provisions must be limited to net proceeds, the City's repayment

obligation is limited to the amount of the HOME subsidy, if any, that it is able to recover.

Using the recapture provision requires the City, developer, CHDO or subrecipient to also execute a written agreement with borrowers—typically a promissory note and mortgage deed. In most cases, any repayments from a previous HOME loan must be treated as program income and used for eligible HOME activities, which may or may not be a homebuyer activity. All recapture funds must be returned to the City of Hialeah no later than 30 days from receipt. The organization must provide information on the original applicant, address of property, copy of original mortgage and note and any explanation deemed necessary regarding the original loan and assistance provided.

The Recapture Provisions will be triggered by a voluntary sale, involuntary sale or conversion of use of the dwelling unit to rental, an owner that no longer maintains the unit as a primary residence or any other non-permitted use.

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

The City of Hialeah does not have plans to use HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds.

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

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

The Professional Services Manual is attached that includes the written standards.

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

3.

Homeless service and mainstream service providers in Hialeah, such as Citrus Health Network, follow the CoC's Coordinated Outreach, Assessment and Placement (COAP) policy. Under the COAP policy, outreach workers administer a VI-SPDAT or F-VI-SPDAT to assess vulnerability. Individuals and families with high vulnerability scores are referred to the permanent supportive housing waiting list, while those with intermediate scores are referred for rapid re-housing. Veterans Affairs (VA) outreach workers refer clients to HUD-VASH, SSVF, or Grant and Per Diem programs as appropriate. There is also a centralized Homeless Helpline for persons to call to request assistance. Persons in the

City of Hialeah in need of prevention or rapid-rehousing are directed to their closest location in Hialeah to apply for assistance.

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

Citrus Health Network is Hialeah's ESG subrecipient, and is expected to continue in this role for the next five years.

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

Citrus Health Network has a formerly homeless person on the Board of Directors. The Homeless Trust, as the lead agency of the Continuum of Care also has formerly homeless persons on its Board and committees. The HAND Advisory Council also invites formerly homeless persons and participation from groups representing the homeless, such as the Miami Coalition for the Homeless.

6. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

3. Number of persons and households assisted
4. Housing status at exit
5. Percentage that return to Continuum of Care seeking housing assistance.

Discussion:

The City of Hialeah strives to ensure that its programs comply with federal, state and local requirements. When funds are combined with other funding sources the strictest program rules will always apply. The City of Hialeah ensures that its specific program requirements are complied with through policies and procedures, written agreements and restrictive covenants.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2000 Census (Base), 2009-2013 ACS (Most Recent)
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. United States Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2000 Census: The US Census 2000 contains detailed tables presenting data for the United States, 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico focusing on age, sex, households, families, and housing units. These tables provide in-depth figures by race and ethnicity. The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? 2000 Census: Census information affects the numbers of seats a state occupies in the U.S. House of Representatives. An accurate count of residents can also benefit the community. The information the census collects helps to determine how more than \$400 billion dollars of federal funding each year is spent on infrastructure and services. Among other things, Census data is used to advocate for causes, rescue disaster victims, prevent diseases, research markets, locate pools of skilled workers and more. ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2000 Census 2009-2013 ACS

Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

2000 Census: Monthly estimates of the resident population by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin are released. Additionally, national estimates by demographic characteristics of four other populations: the resident plus Armed Forces overseas, civilian, civilian non-institutionalized, and household populations are also released. Each of these four additional populations is based directly on the resident population.

For each state and county, the bureau releases annual estimates of the resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. This document describes the production of the total resident population for states and counties, which is the first step in the production of state and county estimates by demographic characteristics.

At the national level, the resident population is affected by births, deaths, and net international migration (NIM) only.

Population Estimate = Base Population + Births – Deaths + NIM

At the subnational level (e.g., states and counties), the resident population is affected by an additional component of population change: net internal, or domestic, migration (NDM).

Population Estimate = Base Population + Births – Deaths + NIM + NDM

ACS: The American Community Survey (ACS) is a relatively new survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. It uses a series of monthly samples to produce annually updated estimates for the same small areas (census tracts and block groups) formerly surveyed via the decennial census long form sample. Initially, five years of samples were required to produce these small area data. Once the Census Bureau, released its first 5-year estimates in December 2010; new small area statistics now are produced annually. The Census Bureau also will produce 3 year and 1 year data products for larger geographic areas. The ACS includes people living in both housing units (HUs) and group quarters (GQs). The ACS is conducted throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS).

The Master Address File (MAF) is the Census Bureau's official inventory of known housing units (HUs), group quarters (GQs), and selected non-residential units in the United States and Puerto Rico. It serves as the source of addresses for the American Community Survey (ACS), other Census Bureau demographic surveys, and the decennial census. It contains mailing and location address information, geocodes, and other attribute information about each living quarter. A geocoded address is one for which state, county, census tract, and block have been identified.

The MAF is linked to the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) system. TIGER is a database containing a digital representation of all census-required map features and related attributes. It is a resource for the production of maps, data tabulation, and the automated assignment of addresses to geographic locations in geocoding. The resulting database is called the MAF/TIGER database (MTdb).

	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>2000 Census: The City of Hialeah total population in 2000 was 226,419</p> <p>2013 ACS: The City of Hialeah total population in 2013 was 228,943</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>The total population of the City of Hialeah, FL</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Est.</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>United States Census Bureau</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>ACS 5-Year Estimates were collected from 2009-2013</p>

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is a relatively new survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. It uses a series of monthly samples to produce annually updated estimates for the same small areas (census tracts and block groups) formerly surveyed via the decennial census long form sample. Initially, five years of samples were required to produce these small area data. Once the Census Bureau, released its first 5-year estimates in December 2010; new small area statistics now are produced annually. The Census Bureau also will produce 3 year and 1 year data products for larger geographic areas. The ACS includes people living in both housing units (HUs) and group quarters (GQs). The ACS is conducted throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS).</p> <p>The Master Address File (MAF) is the Census Bureau’s official inventory of known housing units (HUs), group quarters (GQs), and selected non-residential units in the United States and Puerto Rico. It serves as the source of addresses for the American Community Survey (ACS), other Census Bureau demographic surveys, and the decennial census. It contains mailing and location address information, geocodes, and other attribute information about each living quarter. A geocoded address is one for which state, county, census tract, and block have been identified.</p> <p>The MAF is linked to the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) system. TIGER is a database containing a digital representation of all census-required map features and related attributes. It is a resource for the production of maps, data tabulation, and the automated assignment of addresses to geographic locations in geocoding. The resulting database is called the MAF/TIGER database (MTdb).</p> <p>The initial MAF was created for Census 2000 using multiple sources, including the 1990 Address Control File, the U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File, field listing operations, and addresses supplied by local governments through partnership programs. The MAF was used as the initial frame for the ACS, in its state of existence at the conclusion of Census 2000. Updates from nationwide 2010 Census operations were incorporated into the MTdb and were included in the ACS sampling frame in the middle of 2010. The Census Bureau continues to update the MAF.</p> <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>2013 City of Hialeah total population of 228,943.</p> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>The total population of the City of Hialeah.</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2009-2013 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal (Jobs)</p>

	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>2009-2013 ACS and 2011 Longitudinal Employee-Household Dynamics: United States Census Bureau</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year. The ACS is accessed through the American FactFinder website, which provides data about the United States, Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.</p> <p>The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program is part of the Center for Economic Studies at the U.S. Census Bureau. The LEHD program produces new, cost effective, public-use information combining federal, state and Census Bureau data on employers and employees under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Partnership.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>ACS: Information from the ACS help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year to help communities, state governments, and federal programs.</p> <p>LEHD: Information from the LEHD help state and local authorities who increasingly need detailed local information about their economies to make informed decisions. The LEHD Partnership works to fill critical data gaps and provide indicators needed by state and local authorities. LEHD's mission is to provide new dynamic information on workers, employers, and jobs with state-of-the-art confidentiality protections and no additional data collection burden.</p> <p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>ACS 5-Year Estimates were collected from 2009-2013</p> <p>Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics were collected in 2011</p>
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Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

ACS: The American Community Survey (ACS) is a relatively new survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. It uses a series of monthly samples to produce annually updated estimates for the same small areas (census tracts and block groups) formerly surveyed via the decennial census long form sample. Initially, five years of samples were required to produce these small area data. Once the Census Bureau, released its first 5-year estimates in December 2010; new small area statistics now are produced annually. The Census Bureau also will produce 3 year and 1 year data products for larger geographic areas. The ACS includes people living in both housing units (HUs) and group quarters (GQs). The ACS is conducted throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS).

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LEHD: The LEHD program maintains an active research program oriented on the use of longitudinally linked employer-employee data. Use of administrative data in the national statistical system is fairly new, and a core mission of LEHD research is to enhance the infrastructure for use of administrative data in the production of federal statistics. This includes activities such as developing statistical matching and imputation methods for data linkage, research comparing administrative and survey data to understand sources of error in each, and developing new prototypes for data products. LEHD economists share their research at academic conferences and publish in peer-reviewed journals and other scholarly outlets.

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	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>2013 ACS: City of Hialeah total population in 2013 was 228,943</p> <p>2011 LEHD: City of Hialeah total population in 2011 was 225,160</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>The total population of the City of Hialeah, Florida</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Hialeah Housing Authority</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Hialeah Housing Authority</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The data reflects the following program types: total certificate, Mod-Rehab, Public Housing units as well as total vouchers by project based and/or tenant based and any special purpose vouchers, characteristics of residents, race of residents, and ethnicity of residents.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>This data provides the most current information from the Hialeah Housing Authority</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data covers the City of Hialeah total vouchers and certificates in use and characteristics of residents.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>This is the most current data as of 5/2015.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>The data is complete.</p>



CITY OF HIALEAH PUBLIC NOTICE

5-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS

&

FISCAL YEAR 2015 ACTION PLAN

The City of Hialeah announces a stakeholder's public hearing to which all interested parties are invited.

DATE: Thursday April 30, 2015
TIME: 10:00 AM- 12:00 pm
PLACE: City of Hialeah, 3rd floor conference room
501 Palm Avenue
Hialeah, Florida

PURPOSE: The City of Hialeah is an entitlement recipient of federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). HUD requires state and local governments to develop five-year Consolidated Plan and annual Action Plan. This plan sets out the objectives and focus for the expenditures of the funds, over a given period, based on needs identified through a public input process.

HUD also requires state and local governments to conduct an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI is a review of public and private policies and practices to promote fair housing choice and to address any impediments to fair housing discovered in the review.

City of Hialeah residents, organizations serving low and moderate income residents, members of the general public and special needs populations, and other interested parties are invited to attend those meetings and provide suggestions and comments on housing and community development needs.

Written comments are also encouraged and may be submitted at the hearing or mailed to the Department of Grants and Human Services, 501 Palm Avenue, Hialeah, FL, 33010 (Attention: Annette Quintana, Acting Director) and post marked no later than April 30, at 5:00 p.m.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, persons needing special accommodations to participate in this proceeding should contact the Office of City Clerk for assistance, no later than seven (7) days prior to the proceeding, telephone (305) 883-5820; if hearing impaired, telephone the Florida Relay Service numbers (800) 955-8771 (TDD) or (800) 955-8770 (VOICE) for assistance.

Published via City of Hialeah website: April 09, 2015.



CIUDAD DE HIALEAH AVISO PÚBLICO

5 AÑOS PLAN CONSOLIDADO

ANÁLISIS DE IMPEDIMENTOS

Y

AÑO FISCAL 2015 PLAN DE ACCIÓN

La Ciudad de Hialeah anuncia audiencia pública de una parte interesada a la que
Se invita a todos los interesados.

FECHA: Jueves 30 de abril 2015

HORA: 10:00 AM- 12:00 PM

LUGAR: Ciudad de Hialeah, sala de conferencias 3er piso
501 Palm Avenue
Hialeah, Florida

PROPÓSITO: La Ciudad de Hialeah es un destinatario de titularidad de los fondos federales del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) bajo el Programa Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Asociación para Inversiones (HOME) y las soluciones de emergencia Grant (ESG). HUD requiere que los gobiernos estatales y locales para desarrollar cinco años del Plan Consolidado y el Plan de Acción anual. Este plan establece los objetivos y el enfoque de los gastos de los fondos, durante un período determinado, con base en las necesidades identificadas a través de un proceso de comentarios del público.

HUD también requiere que los gobiernos estatales y locales para llevar a cabo un Análisis de Impedimentos a la Feria de Elección de Vivienda (AI). La IA es una revisión de las políticas y prácticas para promover la elección de vivienda justa y para hacer frente a los impedimentos a la vivienda justa descubierto en la opinión pública y privada.

Ciudad de los residentes de Hialeah, organizaciones que sirven a los residentes de ingresos bajos y moderados, se invita a los miembros de las poblaciones con necesidades especiales públicos y generales, y otras partes interesadas a asistir a esas reuniones y proporcionar sugerencias y comentarios sobre las necesidades de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario.

Los comentarios escritos también se les anima y se podrán presentar en la audiencia o enviarse por correo al Departamento de Becas y Servicios Humanos, 501 Palm Avenue, Hialeah, FL, 33010 (Atención: Annette Quintana, Director en funciones) y post marcados a más tardar el 30 de abril a las 5:00 pm

De conformidad con la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades de 1990, las personas que necesitan adaptaciones especiales para participar en este procedimiento deben contactar a la Oficina del Secretario Municipal para la ayuda, dentro de los siete (7) días antes del procedimiento, teléfono (305) 883 a 5820 ; si con problemas de audición, llame a los números del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida (800) 955-8771 (TDD) o al (800) 955-8770 (voz) para solicitar ayuda.

Publicado a través de la ciudad de Hialeah sitio web: 09 de abril 2015.



CITY OF HIALEAH PUBLIC NOTICE

5-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS

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CIUDAD DE HIALEAH AVISO PÚBLICO

5 AÑOS PLAN CONSOLIDADO

ANÁLISIS DE IMPEDIMENTOS

Y

AÑO FISCAL 2015 PLAN DE ACCIÓN

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Hialeah, Florida

PROPÓSITO: La Ciudad de Hialeah es un destinatario de titularidad de los fondos federales del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) bajo el Programa Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Asociación para Inversiones (HOME) y las soluciones de emergencia Grant (ESG). HUD requiere que los gobiernos estatales y locales para desarrollar cinco años del Plan Consolidado y el Plan de Acción anual. Este plan establece los objetivos y el enfoque de los gastos de los fondos, durante un período determinado, con base en las necesidades identificadas a través de un proceso de comentarios del público.

HUD también requiere que los gobiernos estatales y locales para llevar a cabo un Análisis de Impedimentos a la Feria de Elección de Vivienda (AI). La IA es una revisión de las políticas y prácticas para promover la elección de vivienda justa y para hacer frente a los impedimentos a la vivienda justa descubierto en la opinión pública y privada.

Ciudad de los residentes de Hialeah, organizaciones que sirven a los residentes de ingresos bajos y moderados, se invita a los miembros de las poblaciones con necesidades especiales públicos y generales, y otras partes interesadas a asistir a esas reuniones y proporcionar sugerencias y comentarios sobre las necesidades de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario.

Los comentarios escritos también se les anima y se podrán presentar en la audiencia o enviarse por correo al Departamento de Becas y Servicios Humanos, 501 Palm Avenue, Hialeah, FL, 33010 (Atención: Annette Quintana, Director en funciones) y post marcados a más tardar el 30 de abril a las 5:00 pm

De conformidad con la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades de 1990, las personas que necesitan adaptaciones especiales para participar en este procedimiento deben contactar a la Oficina del Secretario Municipal para la ayuda, dentro de los siete (7) días antes del procedimiento, teléfono (305) 883 a 5820 ; si con problemas de audición, llame a los números del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida (800) 955-8771 (TDD) o al (800) 955-8770 (voz) para solicitar ayuda.

Publicado a través de la ciudad de Hialeah sitio web: 09 de abril 2015.

City of Hialeah 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Public Meeting

FILE

April 30, 2015

10 APM

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CITY OF HIALEAH PUBLIC NOTICE\

5-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN & ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS

The City of Hialeah announces a public hearing to which all interested parties are invited.

DATE: Thursday April 08, 2015, at 6:00 p.m.

PLACE: Goodlet Park Adult Center
900 West 44th Place
Hialeah, Florida

PURPOSE: The City of Hialeah is an entitlement recipient of federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). HUD requires state and local governments to develop five-year Consolidated Plan. This plan sets out the objectives and focus for the expenditures of the funds, over a given period, based on needs identified through a public input process.

HUD also requires state and local governments to conduct an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI is a review of public and private policies and practices to promote fair housing choice and to address any impediments to fair housing discovered in the review.

City of Hialeah residents, organizations serving low and moderate income residents and special needs populations, and other interested parties are invited to attend those meetings and provide suggestions and comments on housing and community development needs.

Written comments are also encouraged and may be submitted at the hearing or mailed to the Department of Grants and Human Services, 501 Palm Avenue, Hialeah, FL, 33010 (Attention: Annette Quintana, Acting Director) and post marked no later than April 08, at 5:00 p.m.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, persons needing special accommodations to participate in this proceeding should contact the Office of City Clerk for assistance, no later than seven (7) days prior to the proceeding, telephone (305) 883-5820; if hearing impaired, telephone the Florida Relay Service numbers (800) 955-8771 (TDD) or (800) 955-8770 (VOICE) for assistance.

Published via City of Hialeah website: March 23, 2015



CIUDAD DE AVISO PÚBLICO HIALEAH \

5 AÑOS PLAN CONSOLIDADO y Análisis de Impedimentos

La Ciudad de Hialeah anuncia una audiencia pública a la que se invita a todos los interesados.

FECHA: jueves 08 abril, 2015, 6:00PM

LUGAR: Goodlet Parque Centro de Adultos
900 West 44 Place
Hialeah, Florida

PROPÓSITO: La Ciudad de Hialeah es un destinatario de titularidad de los fondos federales del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD) bajo el Programa Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Asociación para Inversiones (HOME) y las soluciones de emergencia Grant (ESG). HUD requiere que los gobiernos estatales y locales para desarrollar cinco años del Plan Consolidado. Este plan establece los objetivos y el enfoque de los gastos de los fondos, durante un período determinado, con base en las necesidades identificadas a través de un proceso de comentarios del público.

HUD también requiere que los gobiernos estatales y locales para llevar a cabo un Análisis de Impedimentos a la Feria de Elección de Vivienda (AI). La AI es una revisión de las políticas y prácticas para promover la elección de vivienda justa y para hacer frente a los impedimentos a la vivienda justa descubierto en la opinión pública y privada.

Se invita a los residentes de la Ciudad de Hialeah, organizaciones que sirven a los residentes de bajos y moderados ingresos y poblaciones con necesidades especiales, y otras partes interesadas a asistir a esas reuniones y proporcionar sugerencias y comentarios sobre las necesidades de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario.

Los comentarios escritos también se les anima y se podrán presentar en la audiencia o enviarse por correo al Departamento de Becas y Servicios Humanos, 501 Palm Avenue, Hialeah, FL, 33010 (Atención: Annette Quintana, Director en funciones) y post marcados a más tardar el 08 de abril de a las 5:00 pm.

De conformidad con la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades de 1990, las personas que necesitan adaptaciones especiales para participar en este procedimiento deben contactar a la Oficina del Secretario Municipal para la ayuda, dentro de los siete (7) días antes del procedimiento, teléfono (305) 883 a 5820 ; si con problemas de audición, llame a los números del Servicio de Retransmisión de Florida (800) 955-8771 (TDD) o al (800) 955-8770 (voz) para solicitar ayuda.

Publicado a través de la ciudad de Hialeah sitio web: 23 de marzo 2015



City of Hialeah PUBLIC NOTICE

THE FIVE YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR FISCAL YEARS 2015-2020; ONE YEAR ACTION PLAN OF PROPOSED USE OF FUNDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 (OCTOBER 01, 2015 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2016) FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG), HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP ACT (HOME), AND THE EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG); AND THE CITY OF HIALEAH'S ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING (AI)

**ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW
AND COMMENT**

Pursuant to the regulations set forth by the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Hialeah has developed a Five Year Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2020, a proposed One Year Action Plan for Fiscal Year 2015 through 2016 (October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2016) and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI).

A preliminary draft of the Five Year Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2020, a proposed One Year Action Plan for Fiscal Year 2015 through 2016 (October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2016) and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) is available at the Department of Grants and Human Services, 501 Palm Avenue, 1st Floor, Hialeah, FL 33010, Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from July 08, 2015 through August 10, 2015. All interested agencies, organizations and persons are invited to submit comments on these plans at the above address before August 10, 2015. These plans describe the City's distribution of funds to carry out activities using funds that are expected to be received under formula program allocations. The activities under these programs include public facilities and improvements, public services, housing, and economic development and will be presented for final approval by the Mayor and City Council at the regular City Council meeting scheduled for August 11, 2015 at 7:00 p.m. in the Hialeah Council Chambers, City Hall, Third Floor, 501 Palm Avenue, Hialeah, Florida 33010.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, persons needing special accommodations to participate in this proceeding should contact the Office of City Clerk for assistance, no later than seven (7) days prior to the proceeding, telephone (305) 883-5820; if hearing impaired, telephone the Florida Relay Service numbers (800) 955-8771 (TDD) or (800) 955-8770 (VOICE) for assistance.

For more information on the Five Year Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2020, the proposed One Year Action Plan for Fiscal Year 2015 through 2016 (October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2016) and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) please contact the Director of Grants and Human Services, Annette Quintana, at (305) 883-8040, Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 501 Palm Avenue, 1st Flr, Hialeah, FL 33010.

Published July 07, 2015

Carlos Hernández
Mayor

Isis Garcia-Martinez
Council President

Luis González
Council Vice President



Council Members
Jose F. Caragol
Vivian Casáls-Muñoz
Katharine E. Cue-Fuente
Paul B. Hernández
Lourdes Lozano

City Council Minutes/Summary Agenda August 11, 2015 7:00 P.M.

Call to Order – **Council President Garcia-Martinez called meeting to order at 7:06 P.M.**

Roll Call-

- **Council Members Present:**

- **Council President Isis Garcia-Martinez**
- **Council Vice President Luis Gonzalez**
- **Councilman Jose Caragol**
- **Councilwoman Vivian Casáls-Muñoz**
- **Councilwoman Katharine Cue-Fuente**
- **Councilman Paul Hernandez**
- **Councilwoman Lourdes Lozano**

- **Also present were:**

- **Carlos Hernandez, Mayor**
- **Lorena Bravo, City Attorney**
- **Marbelys Fatjo, City Clerk**

Invocation given by Marbelys Fatjo, City Clerk

Pledge of Allegiance led by Councilwoman Lourdes Lozano

Meeting Guidelines

The following guidelines have been established by the City Council:

➤ **ALL LOBBYISTS MUST REGISTER WITH THE CITY CLERK**

- As a courtesy to others, please refrain from using cellular telephones or other similar electronic devices in the Council Chamber.
- A maximum of three (3) speakers in favor and three (3) speakers in opposition will be allowed to address the Council on any one item. Each speaker's comments will be limited to three (3) minutes.
- No signs or placards, in support of or in opposition to an item or speaker, shall be permitted within the Council Chamber.

- Members of the public may address the City Council on any item pertaining to City business during the Comments and Questions portion of the meeting. A member of the public is limited to one appearance before the City Council and the speaker's comments will be limited to three (3) minutes.

The meeting guidelines were read into the record by the City Clerk in English and by Maricarmen Lopez, Administrative Aide, Office of the City Clerk, in Spanish.

Presentations –

REPORT: Councilman Hernandez presented the certificates.

- Presentation of a Certificate of Appreciation by Councilman Hernandez to Meghan Martinez for her crucial involvement and tireless efforts in establishing the Leah Arts District and ensuring the success of the #HialeahNow. (COUNCILMAN HERNANDEZ) **PRESENTED**
- Presentation of a Certificate of Appreciation by Councilman Hernandez to Christopher Fraga for directing Home Depot's considerate partnership and for his support towards the Leah Arts District's #HialeahNow block party. (COUNCILMAN HERNANDEZ) **PRESENTED to Tiffany Ray Wolfer**
- Presentation of a Certificate of Appreciation by Councilman Hernandez to Tiffany Ray Wolfer for directing Home Depot's considerate partnership and for her support towards the Leah Arts District's #Hialeah Now block party. (COUNCILMAN HERNANDEZ) **PRESENTED**
- Presentation of a Certificate of Appreciation by Councilman Hernandez to Carlos Lainez for his commitment to promoting the arts in the City of Hialeah and for his dedication to the Leah Arts District. (COUNCILMAN HERNANDEZ) **PRESENTED**
- Presentation of a Certificate of Appreciation by Councilman Hernandez to Jenny Lee Molina for her unwavering willingness to contribute to the City of Hialeah, her assistance with the development of the vision for the Leah Arts District, and for her essential role in coordinating and ensuring the success of the #HialeahNow. (COUNCILMAN HERNANDEZ) **PRESENTED**

1. Announcement of Amendments/Corrections to the Agenda –

- Item PP has been withdrawn from today's agenda.
- Item AAA has been added to today's agenda.
- A letter from David S. Dee regarding the City's Franchise Agreement with Progressive, the Exclusive Franchise Agreement, and a list of key dates have been added as backup documentation to Item 3 and have been placed on the dais for your review.
- Exhibit 1 and backup documentation for Item 6 has been placed on the dais for your review.

2. Consent Agenda-

All items listed with letter designations are considered routine and will be enacted by one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a Councilmember, the Mayor or a resident so requests, in which case the item will be removed from the consent agenda and considered along with the regular order of business.

REPORT: Council Vice President Gonzalez requested separate discussion on Item B.

REPORT: Motion to Approve the Consent Agenda, except Item B, made by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente, and seconded by Councilman Hernandez. Motion passed (7-0).

- A. Request permission to approve the Summary Agenda/Minutes of the City of Hialeah Council Meeting held on June 23, 2015. (OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- B. Proposed resolution supporting the Miami-Dade County's Legislative Initiative to have a study conducted on the Cooling Canal System at the Turkey Point Power Plant about issues including, but not limited to, salinity levels, temperature levels, and migration of the plume of cooling canal water in groundwaters. (COUNCIL VICE PRESIDENT GONZALEZ) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-098.**

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item B, made by Council Vice President Gonzalez, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0).

- C. Report of Scrivener's Error – Item C of the City Council Meeting held on June 23, 2015 was approved with the incorrect total expenditure amount. The City Council approved to increase purchase order # 2015-1070, issued to State Contracting & Engineering Corporation, for additional items requested by the Hialeah Educational Academy and the Hialeah Building Department at the time of inspection, by an additional amount of \$23,729, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$1,206,730. Item C has been amended to reflect that the Construction and Maintenance Department has requested an additional \$15,000 for any unforeseen items that may arise during the final inspections and close out of the project, *for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$1,221,730.* (OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK) **APPROVED (7-0).**

- D. Report of Scrivener's Error – Item 4 of the City Council Meeting held on February 24, 2015 was approved with incorrect tax amounts (LAW DEPT.):

Business Tax Receipt number 722213. Coffeeshops* (without seating) with less than 50 square feet of service area. No beer, wine or alcoholic beverages sold, offered for sale, delivered or served, located on page 26 of the ordinance, was approved as ~~50.00~~ 75.00. The item should read 75.00.

Business Tax Receipt number 621610. Home Health Care Services Per doctor, each, located on page 23 of the ordinance, was approved as ~~100.00~~. The item should read 100.00. **APPROVED (7-0).**

- E. Request from Eventus for a street closure permit to hold the Latin Grammy Street Party on West 16th Avenue, from West 37 Street to West 42 Street, allowing eastbound and westbound traffic on both 37th and 42nd Street, from 11:59 p.m. on Saturday, November 7, 2015 until

11:59 p.m. on Sunday, November 8, 2015, in accordance with recommendations from the Police and Fire Departments. (OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK) **APPROVED (7-0).**

- F.** Request permission to increase purchase order #2015-1207, since it is advantageous to the City in that additional work to the fire alarm system and the installation of three relay modules are necessary, issued to AGC Electric, Inc., for the renovation of the Milander Recreation Center, by an additional amount of \$1,895.00, and further request permission for an additional \$5,000.00 for any unforeseen conditions that may arise during the remaining course of construction, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$111,194.19. On February 10, 2015 the City Council awarded Hialeah Bid # 2014/15-3230-00-021-Milander Recreation Center Renovation-Electrical and Fire Alarm to this vendor, lowest responsive bidder. (CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- G.** Request permission to utilize Broward County Bid No. M1110901B1-Disaster Debris Monitoring Services, and enter into an agreement with Tetra Tech, Inc., for an initial term of one (1) year, for the service of emergency debris monitoring, with the services being paid for by the City at the hourly rates listed on the Compensation Schedule provided in Exhibit "B" of the agreement. (DEPT. OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- H.** Request permission to utilize City of Miami Beach Contract for Emergency Management Administrative Support Services (RFP # 65-2013TC), a competitively bid governmental contract, and enter into an agreement with Tidal Basin Government Consulting, LLC, for an initial term of one (1) year, for emergency management administrative support services, with the services being paid for by the City at the productive hourly rates listed in Exhibit "C" of the agreement. (DEPT. OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- I.** Request permission to utilize the City of Plantation Contract for Emergency Debris Management Request for Competitive Proposals (RFCP 040-11), a competitively bid governmental contract, and enter into an agreement with Bergeron Emergency Services, Inc., for an initial term of one (1) year, for emergency debris management services, with the services being paid for by the City at the rates listed in Exhibit "A" of the agreement. (DEPT. OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- J.** Request permission waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-34, issued to Peterson's Harley-Davidson of Miami, LLC., to purchase parts and accessories for police motorcycles, by an additional amount of \$10,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$25,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- K.** Request permission to utilize Miami-Dade County Bid #5745-2/14-2, a competitively bid governmental contract, and increase purchase order # 2015-53, issued to Hunt Incorporated d/b/a Thermo King of Miami, for air conditioner repairs to City rescue vehicles, by an additional amount of \$10,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$25,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- L.** Request permission to utilize Miami-Dade County Bid #5745-2/14-2, a competitively bid governmental contract, and increase purchase order # 2015-243, issued to TPH Acquisition LLLP d/b/a The Parts House, to purchase automotive parts and accessories for City vehicles,

by an additional amount of \$15,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$45,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**

- M.** Request permission waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-237, issued to Southern Sewer Equipment Sales and Service, Inc., to purchase truck parts and accessories for City vehicles, by an additional amount of \$15,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$45,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- N.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-260, issued to Tropic Oil Company, to purchase oil and lubricants for City vehicles, by an additional amount of \$25,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$110,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- O.** Request permission to utilize Miami-Dade County Bid # 5745-2/14-2, a competitively bid governmental contract, and increase purchase order # 2015-256, issued to Florida Transportation Systems, Inc., to purchase bus parts and accessories for the City's Blue Bird buses, by an additional amount of \$20,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$90,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- P.** Request permission to utilize Miami-Dade County Bid # 5745-2/14-2, a competitively bid governmental contract, and increase purchase order # 2015-244, issued to Rechten International Trucks, Inc., to purchase truck parts and accessories for City vehicles, by an additional amount of \$20,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$100,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- Q.** Request permission to utilize Miami-Dade County Bid #5745-2/14-2, a competitively bid governmental contract, and increase purchase order # 2015-255, issued to Electric Sales and Services, Inc., to purchase starters and alternators for City's trucks and vehicles, by an additional amount of \$10,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$30,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- R.** Proposed resolution authorizing the Mayor or his designee on behalf of the City of Hialeah, Florida, to submit to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Five (5)-Year Strategic Plan of the City of Hialeah covering the period from October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2020, including amendments and revisions thereto, and to execute any and all agreements, certifications and assurances in furtherance of the programs in accordance with HUD regulations. (DEPT. OF GRANTS & HUMAN SERVICES) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-099.**
- S.** Proposed resolution authorizing the Mayor or his designee on behalf of the City of Hialeah, Florida, to submit to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Action Plan for fiscal year 2015-2016, including amendments and revisions thereto, and to execute any and all agreements, certifications and assurances in furtherance of the programs in the Action Plan in accordance with the US HUD Regulations. (DEPT. OF GRANTS & HUMAN SERVICES) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-100.**

- T. Proposed resolution authorizing the Mayor and/or his designee to receive a direct award and to execute any and all documents from the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, under the fiscal year 2015 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, for the total amount of \$55,939.00, for the procurement of police patrol vehicles; and further authorizing the establishment of a separate interest bearing trust account designated for this program. (DEPT. OF GRANTS & HUMAN SERVICES) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-101.**
- U. Request permission to ratify the purchase made by the Parks and Recreation Department of football equipment, which included jerseys, flags and footballs for the Parks and Recreation Department's Flag Football Park League, from NFL Flag Powered by USA Football, a program of NFL Play 60, sole source vendor, with the City's American Express Credit Card, in a total cumulative of \$16,420. (PARKS AND RECREATION DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- V. Request permission to ratify the Mayor's decision to enter into an agreement with Public Financial Management, Inc., for the procurement of professional services related to financial planning, budget and strategic advice and planning, policy development and services related to debt issuance, in a total cumulative amount no to exceed \$90,000, with the cost of financial modeling and budget drivers' diagnostic being \$45,000 and the cost of options to create a sustainable budget being \$45,000, in addition to services related to bond, loan or direct-placement in a total amount of \$25,000 to be paid at closing, per series of bonds, included in the bond issuance cost. (OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- W. Proposed resolution authorizing the Mayor and the City Clerk, on behalf of the City, to enter into and execute a Mutual Aid Agreement with Miami-Dade County, Florida, for the purpose of coordinating law enforcement planning, operations, and mutual aid benefit between the City of Hialeah, and Miami-Dade County, Florida from the effective date of the agreement through January 1, 2025, attached hereto as Exhibit "A". (POLICE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-102.**
- X. Proposed resolution authorizing the Mayor and the City Clerk, as attesting witness, on behalf of the City, to enter into an Interlocal Agreement with Miami-Dade County, Florida, for the continual operation of the 911 System and the collection of service fees thereof. (POLICE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-103.**
- Y. Proposed resolution authorizing the Mayor and the City Clerk, as attesting witness, on behalf of the City of Hialeah, to enter into an Interlocal Agreement with Miami-Dade County, to authorize the City of Hialeah to participate in the E-Citation Integration Services operated by the Miami-Dade Clerk of Courts, in substantial conformity with the agreement attached hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit "1"; providing for an effective date. (POLICE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-104.**
- Z. Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-750, to continue the replacement of damaged trees, by an additional amount of \$10,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$24,500. (STREETS DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**

- AA.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and issue a purchase order to P & J Striping Inc., vendor providing the lowest quotation, for the service of striping West 17 Avenue from West 74 Street to 76 Street, and West 74 Street from 16 Avenue to 17 Avenue, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$2,243.90. (STREETS DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- BB.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and issue a purchase order to P & J Striping Inc., vendor providing the lowest quotation, for the service of striping West 18 Avenue from West 72 Street to 75 Street, and West 75 Street from 17 Avenue to 18 Avenue, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$2,402.44. (STREETS DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- CC.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and issue a purchase order to P & J Striping Inc., vendor providing the lowest quotation, for the service of striping East 4 Avenue to 8 Avenue and East 49 Street to 56 Street, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$10,632.23. (STREETS DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- DD.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and issue a purchase order to Metro Express, Inc., vendor providing the lowest quotation, for the service of area sidewalk restoration on West 64 Street from West 8 Avenue to 12 Avenue, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$5,987.48. (STREETS DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- EE.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-1028, issued to Eureka Farms LLC, for median landscaping, by an additional amount of \$17,500, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$112,500. (STREETS DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- FF.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and issue a purchase order to ELXSI, Inc., for the purchase of a new trailer for the Department of Public Works' T.V. Truck, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$260,000. (STREETS (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- GG.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and issue a purchase order to Hertz Equipment Rental Corporation, vendor providing the lowest quotation, for the Department of Water and Sewers' generator replacement for Pump Station 106, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$177,519.96. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- HH.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-833, issued to A & B Pipe and Supply, Inc., for the purchase of pipe, supplies and hydrants, by an additional amount of \$50,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$100,000. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- II.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-830, issued to Lehman Pipe and Plumbing Supply Inc., for the purchase of pipe, supplies and hydrants, by an additional amount of \$50,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$100,000. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**

- JJ.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-826, issued to Ferguson Enterprises, Inc., for the purchase of pipe, supplies and hydrants, by an additional amount of \$50,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$100,000. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- KK.** Request permission to issue a purchase order to SRS Engineering, Inc., one of the firms approved by the City Council on June 8, 2010 for City engineering services, for the project management, redesign, and preparation of construction documents for the expansion to the pump station's wet well in order to increase future pump station capacity and a connection between Miami Dade Water and Sewers Department Pump Station 418 and the City's Pump Station 200, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$144,200, of which \$69,000 will be paid by Miami Dade Water and Sewers Department. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- LL.** Request permission to issue a purchase order to Milian, Swain and Associates, Inc., one of the firms approved by the City Council on June 8, 2010 for City engineering services, to provide an engineering assessment of the City's Water and Sewers operations, maintenance and repair practices, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$100,000. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- MM.** Request permission to issue a purchase order to Hazen and Sawyer P.C., one of the firms approved by the City Council on June 8, 2010 for City engineering services, for the service of assisting in the development of a comprehensive Geographic Information System (GIS) based sewer atlas for the City's wastewater collection and transmission systems, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$129,500. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- NN.** Request permission to issue a purchase order to Hazen and Sawyer P.C., one of the firms approved by the City Council on June 8, 2010 for City engineering services, for the development of the City's Plan of Compliance as received by the Miami-Dade County new Consent Decree, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$286,100. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- OO.** Request permission to utilize the pricing of the Florida Sheriffs Association & Florida Association of Counties, ¾ Ton 4-Door Crew Cab Pickup Truck – 4X2, Specification #53, 2015 Chevrolet Silverado 2500 HD (CC25943), and issue a purchase order to Autonation Enterprises Incorporated, for the purchase of six (6) 2015 Chevrolet Silverado 2500 HD, of which 5 will be assigned to the Department of Water and Sewers and 1 donated to the Construction and Maintenance Department) and sixteen (16) 2015 Chevrolet Silverado 1500, of which 12 will assigned to the Department of Water and Sewers and 4 will be donated to the Department of Construction and Maintenance) in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$439,770. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- PP.** ~~Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-142, issued to Jorge Leon Car Wash, for car wash services for City vehicles and buses, by an additional amount of \$19,500, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$34,500. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.)~~ **WITHDRAWN.**

- QQ.** Request permission to increase purchase order # 2015-1205, since it is advantageous to the City, issued to Marrero Group Builders, LLC, for additional work towards the framing, drywall and acoustical ceilings for the Milander Recreation Center renovation, by an additional amount of \$11,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$38,100. On February 10, 2015 the City Council awarded the framing/drywall and acoustical ceilings for this project to this vendor, lowest responsive bidder, pursuant to Hialeah Bid # 2014/15-3230-00-023 (CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE DEPT. AND GRANTS AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- RR.** Request permission to increase purchase order # 2015-1208, since it is advantageous to the City, issued to D-Elite Floors of Miami, Inc., for vinyl, ceramic and porcelain tile for the Milander Recreation Center renovation, by an additional amount of \$2,455, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$25,452. On February 10, 2015 the City Council awarded the vinyl, ceramic and porcelain tile project to this vendor, lowest responsive bidder, pursuant to Hialeah Bid # 2014/15-3230-00-022 (CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE DEPT. AND GRANTS AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- SS.** Request permission to increase purchase order # 2015-811, since it is advantageous to the City, issued to VisualScape, Inc., for additional landscape material for the parking lot on the west side of the Garden of Arts, by an additional amount of \$84,960, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$630,300. On November 13, 2014 the City Council awarded the Landscaping project to this vendor, sole responsive bidder, pursuant to Hialeah Bid # 2014/15-3230-00-020. (CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE DEPT. AND GRANTS AND HUMAN SERVICES DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- TT.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-165, issued to Power Truck Repair, Inc., for City truck service and repairs, by an additional amount of \$15,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$30,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- UU.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-236, issued to Gus Machado Ford, Inc., to purchase Ford replacement parts for City vehicles at cost plus an 8%, by an additional amount of \$15,000 for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$60,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- VV.** Request permission to increase purchase order # 2015-148, since it is advantageous to the City, issued to Trimline Graphics International, Inc., to purchase and apply decals for City of Hialeah Police vehicles, by an additional amount of \$5,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$20,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- WW.** Request permission to renew the contract with Rainbow Window Tinting Inc., for one (1) year commencing on March 28, 2015 and ending on March 27, 2016. On March 27, 2012 the City Council awarded Hialeah Bid # 2011/12-3220-36-038-Furnish & Install Emergency Vehicle Equipment-Fire & Police to this vendor, lowest responsive bidder. Further request permission to increase purchase order # 2015-257, since it is advantageous to the City, issued to Rainbow Window Tinting Inc., to purchase emergency equipment and supplies for City vehicles, by an

additional amount of \$30,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$115,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**

- XX.** Request permission to waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and issue a purchase order to Dossier Systems, Inc., to upgrade the City's current Fleet Maintenance software system, Dossier System, in a total cumulative amount not to exceed \$48,000, which includes licensing of users, migrating the current data and three (3) days of onsite training. (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- YY.** Request permission to increase purchase order # 2015-358, since it is advantageous to the City, issued to Medina Brothers Plumbing Supplies, Inc., for the purchase of plumbing supplies, by an additional amount of \$5,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$20,000. (CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- ZZ.** Request permission waive competitive bidding, since it is advantageous to the City, and increase purchase order # 2015-179, issued to Manuel Ledoux, Inc, for car wash services for City vehicles and trucks, by an additional amount of \$5,000, for a new total cumulative amount not to exceed \$20,000. (FLEET MAINTENANCE DEPT.) **APPROVED (7-0).**
- AAA.** Proposed resolution committing additional approved U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Home Set-Aside Funds allocated for Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) from fiscal year 2013 in an amount not to exceed \$45,247.50, in connection with the completion of 6 units of affordable housing to Spinal Cord Living Assistance Development (SCLAD), Inc.; and authorizing the Mayor, and the City Clerk, as attesting witness, on behalf of the City, to enter into an agreement with SCLAD governing the use of the funds towards completion of the affordable housing units. (DEPT. OF GRANTS & HUMAN SERVICES) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-105.**
- 3.** Second reading and public hearing of proposed ordinance granting an Exclusive Franchise to Progressive Waste Solutions of FL., Inc., a Florida Corporation, for the collection of residential municipal solid waste, as the company with the highest ranked best overall proposal pursuant to Request for Proposal No. 2014-15-9500-00-002, for a term beginning upon execution of the Exclusive Franchise Agreement by the parties and ending on September 30, 2019, with an automatic renewal term thereafter of five years, beginning on October 1, 2019 and ending on September 30, 2023, and subsequent renewals at the option of the parties, for a term of one year each, with a cumulative duration of all subsequent renewals after the first renewal term not exceeding a total of five years; approving the terms of the Exclusive Franchise in substantial conformity with the agreement attached hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit "1"; and authorizing the Mayor and the City Clerk, as attesting witness, on behalf of the City, to execute the Exclusive Franchise Agreement; repealing all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith; providing penalties for violation hereof; providing for a severability clause; and providing for an effective date. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED AS AMENDED (7-0) ORDINANCE NO. 2015-37.**

REPORT: Juan Santana, 5601 West 10 Avenue, spoke in opposition to the approval of the item.

REPORT: Joseph Simmons Jr., President of AFSCME local 871, spoke in opposition to the approval of the item.

REPORT: David Alonso, 668 East 34 Street, Hialeah, Vice President of AFSCME local 161, spoke in opposition to the approval of the item.

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item 3, made by Council Vice President Gonzalez, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0).

The item was approved on first reading by the City Council on June 23, 2015.

- 3a. Proposed resolution directing the City of Hialeah Public Works Department director or the director's designee, to present to the City Council each quarterly and annual report required to be made by Progressive Solid Waste Solutions of FL, Inc, pursuant to the terms of the Exclusive Franchise Agreement for the collection of residential municipal solid waste, within a reasonable period of time not to exceed twenty (20) days from the date each report is received. (COUNCIL PRESIDENT GARCIA-MARTINEZ) **APPROVED (7-0) RESOLUTION NO. 2015-106.**

REPORT: Lorena Bravo, City Attorney, addressed the Council on this item.

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item 3a, made by Councilman Hernandez, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0).

4. Second reading and public hearing of proposed ordinance authorizing the Mayor and the City Clerk, as attesting witness, on behalf of the City, to enter into a Lease Agreement between the City of Hialeah, as Landlord, and Progressive Waste Solutions of FL, Inc., a Florida Corporation, as Tenant, for use of the Solid Waste Equipment Facility located at 970 East 56 Street, Hialeah, Florida, consisting of 6,570 square feet of office space, surface parking area and equipment storage yard, more particularly described as Parcel F and Parcel J in location sketches attached to the Lease Agreement, for a term beginning on the date the Tenant begins to provide collection services to the City pursuant to the Exclusive Franchise Agreement for the collection of Residential Municipal Waste, and thereafter coterminous with the Exclusive Franchise Agreement, for an annual base rent amount of \$108,000.00 subject to an annual adjustment of three percent (3%) of the base rent or one hundred percent (100%) of any upward increase in the Consumer Price Index, whichever amount is greater, payable in equal monthly installments, in substantial conformity with the agreement attached hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit "1"; providing penalties for violation hereof; providing for a severability clause and providing for an effective date. (DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS) **APPROVED (7-0) ORDINANCE NO. 2015-38.**

REPORT: Tania Garcia, 3530 West 10 Avenue, addressed the Council on the item.

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item 4, made by Council Vice President Gonzalez, and seconded by Councilman Hernandez. Motion passed (7-0).

The item was approved on first reading by the City Council on June 23, 2015.

5. Second reading and public hearing of proposed ordinance amending the Lease Agreement between the City of Hialeah, as Landlord, and City of Hialeah Education Academy, Inc., a

Florida Not-For-Profit Corporation, as Tenant, authorized pursuant to Hialeah, Fla., Ordinance 2014-16 (March 11, 2014), and in particular, amending Paragraph 1 of the Lease Agreement entitled "Premises", to include the new building addition consisting of approximately 8,085 square feet of floor space, and amending Paragraph 3 of the Lease Agreement entitled "Base Monthly Rent", to provide for the payment of rent for the use and occupancy of the new building addition; and authorizing the Mayor and the City Clerk, as attesting witness, on behalf of the City, to execute the First Amendment to Public Charter School Lease Agreement, in substantial form as attached hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit "1"; repealing all ordinances in conflict herewith; providing for a severability clause; and providing for an effective date. (ADMINISTRATION) **APPROVED (7-0) ORDINANCE NO. 2015-39.**

REPORT: Tania Garcia, 3530 West 10 Avenue, addressed the Council on the item.

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item 5 made by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente, and seconded by Councilwoman Casáls-Muñoz. Motion passed (7-0).

Item was approved on first reading by the City Council on June 23, 2015.

6. First reading of proposed ordinance adopting a Text Amendment to the Future Land Use Element of the Hialeah, Fla., Comprehensive Plan 2003-2015 to include a new Transit Oriented Development Future Land Use District; repealing all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith; providing penalties for violation hereof; providing for a severability clause; and providing for an effective date. (ADMINISTRATION) **APPROVED (7-0).**

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item 6, made by Councilman Hernandez, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0).

7. Board Appointments –

- Proposed resolution appointing **Stephen C. Dielmann** to the Personnel Board of the City of Hialeah, as the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) appointment, for the remainder of a two (2)-year term ending on June 26, 2016. (AFSCME) **APPROVED (7-0) ORDINANCE NO. 2015-107.**

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item 7a, made by Council Vice President Gonzalez, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0).

- Proposed resolution reappointing **Jesus Tundidor** as a member of the Planning and Zoning Board for the remainder of a two (2)-year term ending on June 28, 2016. (COUNCILWOMAN CASALS-MUNOZ) **APPROVED (7-0). ORDINANCE NO. 2015-108.**

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item 7b, made by Councilwoman Casáls-Muñoz, and seconded by Councilman Hernandez. Motion passed (7-0).

8. Unfinished Business – **NONE**

9. New Business –

- **Jose Azze, 788 SE Park Drive, Hialeah, suggested the adoption of a policy to notify City residents when their water will be shut-off due to repairs.**
- **David Alonso, 668 West 34 Street, spoke regarding the adoption of a policy to notify City residents when their water will be shut-off due to repairs.**

10. Comments and Questions –

Administration of Oath to all applicants and anyone who will be speaking before the City Council on any Zoning, Land Use or Final Decision item.

Attention Applicants: Items approved by the City Council are subject to the Mayor's approval or veto. The Mayor may withhold his signature or veto the item. If the Mayor's signature is withheld, the item is not effective until the next regularly scheduled meeting. If the Mayor vetoes the item, the item is rejected unless the Council overrides the veto at the next regular meeting.

ALL WERE DULY SWORN**ZONING**

- PZ 1. First reading of proposed ordinance repealing and rescinding Hialeah, Fla., Ordinance 79-100 (August 14, 1979) which granted a Variance Permit waiving off-street parking requirements for an addition to the building of approximately 14,666 square foot; approving the release of a Unity of Title dated April 24, 1972, recorded in Official Records Book 7685, Page 595, of the Public Records of Miami-Dade County, Florida; and granting a Variance Permit to allow 48 parking spaces, where 230 are required, contra to Hialeah Code § 98-2189(4)j. **Property located at 1245 West 69th Street, Hialeah, Florida.** Repealing all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith; providing penalties for violation hereof; providing for a severability clause; and providing for an effective date. (*Applicant: Leslie A. Lewis, Attorney for AT&T Florida*) **APPROVED (7-0) Second reading is scheduled for August 25, 2015.**

The City Council overturned the recommendation of denial of the Planning and Zoning Board and approved the item on June 23, 2015.

Item was postponed by the City Council on June 9, 2015 until June 23, 2015, per the applicant's request.

Item was postponed by the City Council on May 12, 2015 until May 26, 2015, per the applicant's request.

Item was postponed by the City Council on April 14, 2015 until May 12, 2015, per the applicant's request.

Item was denied by the Planning and Zoning Board on March 25, 2015.

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item PZ 1, made by Council Vice President Gonzalez, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0). Second reading is scheduled for August 25, 2015.

- PZ 2. First reading of proposed ordinance rezoning property from R-1 (One Family District) to R-2 (One and Two Family Residential District) and granting a Variance Permit to allow a duplex on a substandard-sized lot having an average width of 60 feet, where at least 75 feet are required, to allow a lot coverage of 33%, where a maximum of 30% is required, and to allow a proposed west side setback of 5.82 feet, where 7.5 feet are required for accessory building, contra to Hialeah Code §§ 98-544, 98- 2056(b)(2) and 98-546. **Property located at 841 East 14 Place, Hialeah, Florida.** Repealing all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith; providing penalties for violation hereof; providing for a severability clause; and providing for an effective date. (*Applicant: Eleuterio A. Perez and Nidia Perez*) **APPROVED (7-0) Second reading is scheduled for August 25, 2015.**

REPORT: Motion to Remove Item PZ 2 from table, made by Council Vice President Gonzalez, and seconded by Councilman Hernandez. Motion passed (7-0).

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item PZ 2, made by Council Vice President Gonzalez, and seconded by Councilman Hernandez. Motion passed (7-0).

Item was postponed by the City Council on June 23, 2015 until August 11, 2015 because the applicants were not present.

Item was approved by the Planning and Zoning Board on June 10, 2015.

- PZ 3. First reading of proposed ordinance rezoning property from R-1 (One Family District) to R-2 (One and Two Family Residential District) and granting a Variance Permit to allow a Duplex on each substandard-sized lot, each lot having an average width of 40 feet each, where at least 75 feet are required, to allow a total area of 5,160 square feet, more or less, where a total area of at least 7,500, is required, and to allow a proposed rear setback of 20 feet, where 25 feet are required for Accessory Building, contra to Hialeah Code §§ 98-544 and 98-547(A). **Property located at 925 East 24 Street, Hialeah, Florida.** Providing penalties for violation hereof; providing for a severability clause; and providing for an effective date. (*Horsebit Acquisitions*) **APPROVED (7-0). Second reading is scheduled for August 25, 2015.**

REPORT: Motion to Approve Item PZ 3, made by Councilman Hernandez, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0).

Item was approved by the Planning and Zoning Board on June 24, 2015.

- PZ 4. First reading of proposed ordinance repealing and rescinding Hialeah, Fla., Ordinance 94-22 (March 22, 1994), granting a Variance Permit to allow fourteen parking spaces, where 20 parking spaces are required and granting a Variance Permit to allow eight parking spaces to back-out into the street provided that the eight back-out parking spaces are used exclusively by employees, where back-out into the street parking is only allowed in low density residential districts, contra to Hialeah Code § 2190. **Property located at 145 East 49 Street.** Providing penalties for violation hereof; providing for a severability clause; and providing for an

effective date. (*Francisco Dieguez, Jr.*) **POSTPONED UNTIL AUGUST 25, 2015.**
APPLICANT WAS NOT PRESENT.

REPORT: Motion to postpone PZ 4, made by Councilman Hernandez, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0).

Item was approved by the Planning and Zoning Board on June 24, 2015.

PZ 5. First reading of proposed ordinance granting a Variance Permit to allow 13 parking spaces, where 18 parking spaces are required, of which 3 parking spaces will be on street parking, to allow 10 parking spaces to back-out into the street, where back-out into the street parking is only allowed in Low Density Residential Districts, and to waive all of the City of Hialeah Landscape Manual Requirements, contra to Hialeah Code §§ 98-2189(5), 98-2192(A), 98-2190 and 98-2233 on property zoned M-1 (Industrial District). **Property located at 791 West 25 Street, Hialeah, Florida.** Repealing all ordinances or parts or ordinances in conflict herewith; providing penalties for violation hereof; providing for a severability clause; and providing for an effective date. (*Diana Herrera/Embrace Balance LLC*) **APPROVED (7-0)**
Second reading is scheduled for August 25, 2015.

REPORT: Motion to approve PZ 5 made by Councilwoman Casáls-Muñoz, and seconded by Councilwoman Cue-Fuente. Motion passed (7-0).

Item was approved by the Planning and Zoning Board on June 24, 2015.

REPORT: The meeting was adjourned by Council President Garcia-Martinez at 8:17 p.m.

NEXT CITY COUNCIL MEETING: Tuesday, August 25, 2015 at 7:00 P.M.

NEXT CHARTER SCHOOL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE MEETING: Tuesday, August 25, 2015 at 6:30 p.m.

Anyone wishing to obtain a copy of an agenda item should contact the Office of the City Clerk at (305) 883-5820 or visit at 501 Palm Avenue, 3rd Floor, Hialeah, Florida, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Persons wishing to appeal any decision made by the City Council, with respect to any matter considered at the meeting, will need a record of the proceedings and, for such purposes, 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.

An ordinance or resolution shall become effective when passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor or at the next regularly scheduled City Council meeting, if the Mayor's signature is withheld or if the City Council overrides the Mayor's veto. If the Mayor's veto is sustained, the affected ordinance or resolution does not become law and is deemed null and void.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, persons needing special accommodations to participate in the proceeding should contact the Office of the City Clerk at (305) 883-5820 for assistance no later than seven (7) days prior to the proceeding; if hearing impaired you

may telephone the Florida Relay Service at (800) 955-8771 (TDD), (877) 955-8773 (Spanish) or (800) 955-8770 (Voice).