

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Program Year 46 (PY 46) (2020-21) Annual Action Plan is the third year of the Five Year 2018-22 Consolidated Plan (Con Plan), directing federal grant dollars to investments that provide affordable and decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents of Los Angeles. The Con Plan is the City of Los Angeles' (City) strategic plan for leveraging the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) annual entitlement allocations of four federal grant programs: 1) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), 2) Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), 3) HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), and 4) Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

The Con Plan, while a relatively small portion of the City's overall strategy in raising low-income Angelenos to a better future, is nonetheless an important part of the City's efforts in building affordable housing, reducing homelessness, and increasing the livability of the city, in ways that are sustainable, compassionate, and fiscally sound. The City has proven that the proper way to deal with issues is not to ignore the situation or entrench itself further in policies that do not work, but to meet challenges head-on and listen to stakeholders for their invaluable perspectives.

A Growing Problem

Housing affordability continues to elude renters and homeowners alike. Cost-burdened residents struggle to meet basic obligations, including paying for housing, transportation, education and health care—integral components of healthy living. The majority of city residents are renters, and over 58% of households pay more than 30% of their gross monthly income for housing costs; more than 31% of renters pay more than 50% of their income. The longstanding mismatch of incomes and housing costs continues, as rents and home prices rise faster than incomes. For example, between 2006 and 2013, the median renter household income decreased by nearly 4% percent after adjusting for inflation, while at the same time, local median rents went the opposite direction, rising by almost 11% after inflation. This mismatch in LA grew more rapidly than in any other major American city during that period, and LA continues to lead the nation in this regrettable condition.

With the cost of housing far outpacing wages, the fight to stay housed is an unequal one. Even more families are at risk of being displaced and losing their homes as a disproportionate amount of their income is devoted to housing, which leaves them very vulnerable to unforeseen circumstances like illness, injury, job loss, or some other form of disaster. The cost of housing has become too high to sustain for thousands of LA residents, and many families and individuals, young and old, have been displaced and become homeless.

Over the last several years, Los Angeles and the entirety of California have had to acknowledge homelessness as the growing and already massive problem it has become. While the exact causes of homelessness are numerous and diverse, the common issue is that housing is unaffordable for vast

swaths of Los Angeles residents. The Comprehensive Homeless Strategy, a countywide multi-sector effort to prevent and reduce homelessness, was established in 2016, and is largely funded by Measure H. The city is already seeing proof of its efforts to help Angelenos experiencing homelessness get into housing and a better future. As of December 2019, nearly 43,000 people have been permanently housed, and nearly 56,000 people were sheltered in interim housing funded by Measure H. Additionally, about 14,000 people were prevented from falling into homelessness.

Building Housing

The construction of additional affordable housing and preservation of existing affordable housing is necessary to both prevent and reduce homelessness. Programs currently underway include Measure HHH, a local measure to fund supportive housing, and State legislation to fund affordable housing, housing programs for veterans, and supportive housing for Californians with mental illnesses. In 2019, HCIDLA has built 1,160 new units of housing and has approved 1,724 units for funding. Through HHH funding, there are over 7,000 units of housing currently in development designated for homeless Angelenos and low-income families.

Los Angeles is the first city in California to take advantage of a State law enacted in October 2017 that allows cities to expedite ground-up construction of new shelter housing on publicly owned property. City leaders established the \$20 million Crisis and Bridge Housing Fund. Known as A Bridge Home (ABH) initiative, this fund supports construction of interim housing on at least 30 sites of City-owned land and up to 1,500 beds. Using publicly-owned land for homeless and affordable housing is a component of the Comprehensive Homeless Strategy. By providing beds, storage space and supportive services, ABH will get people off the streets, indoors, and on the road to stable housing. A total 865 beds for individuals and an additional 5 units for families have been made available as of March 2020, in 13 completed ABH facilities, with 12 more in design or construction and five more sites being studied. The ABH sites are citywide in 14 of the City's 15 Council Districts. Near El Pueblo, where LA began and where the first ABH facility opened, crime and the number of sidewalk encampments has fallen 60%. The City hopes that these and other benefits can be replicated and exceeded in the locations recently opened and opening this coming year.

Other transitional housing is being provided for homeless persons. Local legislation known as the Interim Motel Conversion Ordinance allows hotel, motel, apartment hotel, and hostel owners to opt into the program to convert their structure(s) into transitional housing linked to supportive services for homeless individuals. This type of housing provides clients with up to two years of housing and supportive services to get them off the street, into employment, and on the road toward stable housing.

The City is allowing more single-family homeowners to build accessory dwelling units (ADU), also known as *granny flats* or *in-law units*. Since 2015, 16,000 ADU applications have been submitted, with over 5,000 permits granted. LA County piloted a program to subsidize the ADU's rehabilitation or construction costs if the owner agrees to lease the unit to a homeless person. On January 1, 2020, California passed five bills to streamline and expedite ADU construction.

Providing Services

While supportive and affordable housing is being planned and under construction, people without a place to live need assistance now. With the highest number of unsheltered homeless individuals in the nation, the City has taken steps to lessen the suffering of Angelenos experiencing homelessness with

various programs. These efforts have been bolstered by an influx of funding from local Measure H and other State funding.

From 2014 to 2016, over 30,000 evictions were recorded, and in 2018, about 10,000 people experienced homelessness for the first time in Los Angeles. Housing unaffordability and rampant evictions are contributing greatly to the homelessness crisis in the city. As such, the City is rolling out a new program to try to stem the tide of unwarranted evictions—the Eviction Defense program will offer legal assistance for low-income tenants facing eviction.

Income Source Discrimination

Most property owners in the city do not accept Section 8 vouchers, and with a limited time frame to find an apartment that accepts housing vouchers, people awarded the vouchers suffer an extremely high rate for voucher expirations.¹ Many families and individuals who acquire housing vouchers through the extremely competitive lottery system are excited about the housing doors it will open, but eventually find themselves in worse situations than before, having expended much time, effort, and resources only to fail to find a property owner that would accept the voucher. In April 2019, the City Council unanimously approved protections against income-source discrimination, mainly for tenants using Section 8 vouchers, taking steps to prevent housing discrimination based upon an individual's source of income. The local legislation also sets up additional resources to make acceptance of Section 8 vouchers easier for everyone involved, including property owners. The new law took effect January 1, 2020.

Rent Hikes and Renter's Rights

AB 1482 is legislation that was enacted statewide that limits rent increases and provides additional protections to tenants.² This new law applies to all rental units, not just units built before 1978 covered by the Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO). This new bill limits rent increases to 5% plus local inflation, or 10%, whichever is lower, and is retroactive to March 15, 2019. Additionally, it prohibits the eviction of tenants without just cause; just cause being failure to pay rent, illegal activity by the tenant, breaching the lease, intent to occupy the property by the owner or their family, withdrawing the unit from the rental market, or intent to substantially remodel the property. Certain exemptions allow a property owner to raise the rent of a vacant apartment to market rates. With AB 1482, an additional 158,000 housing units will be eligible for protection against rent gouging and no-cause evictions. AB 1482 does not provide guidance on how the law should be administered, and HCIDLA is considering how to incorporate the word and spirit of the law into the City's already strong RSO.

Because of the changing market, some property owners, in anticipation of the new laws, hiked up rent amounts as much as they legally could until the new laws took effect on January 1, 2020. Raising rates so suddenly and by such high amounts put additional pressure on tenant(s), and the City has been developing a program for low-income tenants to acquire legal representation in eviction proceedings. In order to provide even more assistance to help keep tenants in their homes, education, outreach and enforcement of renters' rights was expanded as well as financial assistance to offset unreasonable rent hikes in the time between the laws being passed and going into effect.

¹ <https://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-section-8-landlords-20190329-story.html>

² <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2019-10-08/california-rent-cap-tenant-protections-signed>

Increasing Employment & Job Readiness

A living wage job is one of the most lasting ways to prevent and end homelessness. City leaders voted in 2015 to raise the minimum wage to \$15 per hour incrementally from 2016 to 2021.

In February 2020, Los Angeles County had a 4.6% unemployment rate. Despite a strong economy and low unemployment rates, thousands of Angelenos experience major obstacles to employment and economic mobility. To create job opportunities that meet the needs of its businesses and the unemployed and underemployed workforce, LA has engaged various efforts.

Every year the City's YouthSource Centers put hundreds of opportunity youth back into school to get high school diplomas, and into job skills training and other supportive services to promote economic stability.

Los Angeles Regional Initiative for Social Enterprise (LA RISE) was launched in partnership with the City and County of Los Angeles in 2015 to benefit people with high employment barriers such as a history of homelessness, incarceration, and other challenges. Participants are placed in entry-level jobs with potential for growth, such as food service, janitorial, street maintenance, and office work. Participants also receive personal specialized support to stabilize their lives to help them maintain employment, such as financial literacy training and healthcare, along with career training services. Successes to date include nearly 800 individuals in transitional employment and more than 200 individuals in competitive employment.

The City is encouraging entrepreneurship by recently approving an ordinance that develops a well-regulated program to enliven the City's streetscape with sidewalk vending. The Sidewalk Vending ordinance regulates the sale of food and merchandise in the public right-of-way and parks to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare. Sidewalk vendors will be required to acquire licenses and permits to vend on sidewalks and parks that will benefit the health and safety of the public. The ordinance will help to enfranchise micro-entrepreneurs and promote economic stability.

In 2019 the City hosted a Small Business Summit to help address obstacles faced by small business owners, including low-income entrepreneurs in underserved areas of the City. This was a multi-faceted, free program with workshops, exhibitors, and hands-on contracting and certification assistance. The event included breakout groups for start-up businesses and existing businesses looking to grow, that offered capacity building sessions on business strategies and marketing. Lenders were available to address access to capital needs, and technical assistance was available to assist small businesses get certified to compete for government contracts. Increasing opportunities for small business owners supports job growth, and future similar summits are expected to be planned.

Supporting Education

A college degree is key to long-term economic mobility, as those without college degrees tend to have lower prospects in the job market and lower earnings in their lifetime, which increases the likelihood that they will continue the cycle of poverty. To help break this cycle, the City is launching the Children's Savings Account program, in cooperation with the State-funded program that will invest \$50 into an account for first graders. Families with even minimal savings were three times more likely to attend

college, and four times more likely to graduate college than their peers with no savings.³ This program is expected to greatly increase opportunities for low and moderate-income children.

Improving Neighborhoods

In addition to addressing homeless, housing and employment concerns, the City is committed to providing vibrant spaces to play, learn and thrive for its residents with lower incomes. Clinica Romero in Boyle Heights and the St. John's Center in Exposition Park are health clinics in lower income neighborhoods that are currently being improved or developed. Vision Theatre in the Leimert Park Village, which is expected to be completed in 2020-21, will expand arts and culture in the storied neighborhood. Whitsett Park in North Hollywood has three new soccer fields to invite families to have fun and exercise, and more improvements are in progress. A complete rebuilding of the Freda Mohr Senior Center in the Fairfax district will increase its capacity to provide a variety of supportive services to low-income older adults, including meals and health education, to support their well-being and prevent the costs of premature institutionalization.

Infrastructure improvements are also underway across the city, with sidewalk construction and reconstruction completed and in progress in South LA and the East Valley, and other pedestrian safety infrastructure improvements underway in Central LA. Installation of new street lighting has been ongoing in Van Nuys and other East Valley neighborhoods where it is lacking, and the repurposing of alleyways as recreational space is underway in South LA and Pacoima. Additional similar infrastructure improvements are planned for 2020-21.

Sustainable Development Goals

In support of all of the above programs and initiatives, in 2019, Mayor Garcetti decided to align with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals that address a variety of economic, social, and technological issues, highlighting some of the goals that are tailored for relevancy to the city. Of the seventeen (17) total goals, six such goals closely align with the Con Plan. SDG progress on related targets and indicators can be found at <https://sdgdata.lamayor.org/>; coordination with numerous local and regional entities is central to this effort.

Goal 1 seeks to eliminate extreme poverty, and reduce total poverty, for all people through social protection systems and equitable economic development. Goal 2 seeks to provide inclusive educational access to all students through improved access to student development programs, educational facilities and programs, vocational programs, scholarship expansion, and upgrading facilities to be more sensitive to students of all backgrounds and identities. Goal 8 seeks to improve local economic growth through improvements to efficiency, workforce education and training, diversification, small business, inclusivity, and labor rights by aggressively ending slavery and exploitative labor. Goal 10 seeks to reduce inequality globally and locally by encouraging income growth among the bottom 40% of the population, reducing inequalities of opportunity and outcome, encouraging social protection policies, and ensuring representation. Goal 11 is especially relevant to the Con Plan, since it seeks to improve cities through access to housing, basic services, transportation, and green space in a sustainable and low-impact way. Goal 16 combats the exploitation, abuse, and violence against all people, through transparency in government, public participation, social programs, and combating corruption at all levels.

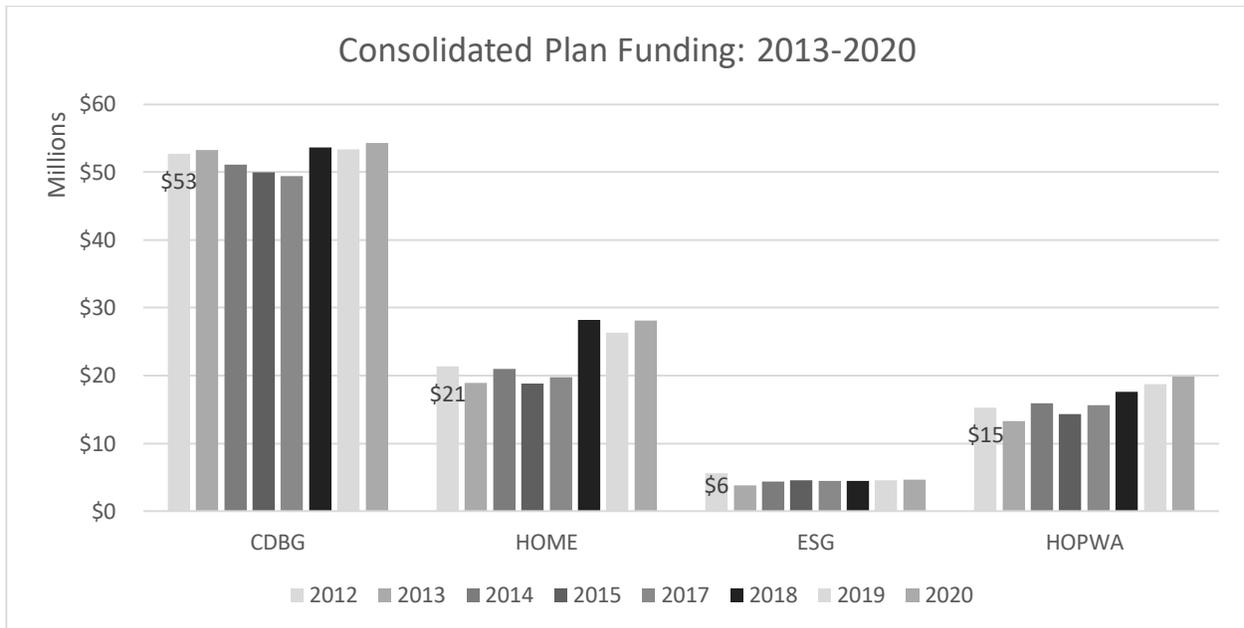
³ https://openscholarship.wustl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1371&context=csd_research

The City has been actively combating these topics for years, and now has a renewed commitment to a better future.

Grant Amounts

The chart below shows the federal entitlement allocations from 2013 to 2020. CDBG and ESG funding amounts have not changed much during this period, while the HOME and HOPWA programs have seen significant increases.

The City will address the housing, economic and other community needs by leveraging the Con Plan with a number of other resources, which is discussed in detail in Section AP-15, Expected Resources.



2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

The shortage of affordable housing, the large number of homeless persons, and the need for living wage jobs and business growth in LA, drive the goals of the five-year strategic plan for 2018-2022, and this annual action plan. The overarching priorities to reduce and prevent homelessness and to provide opportunities for low-income families to prosper, guide the goals and outcomes as stated below.

Goal Table

Goal and Description	Estimated 5-Year Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1. Develop affordable housing for homeless and low-income	CDBG: \$27,783,000 HOPWA: \$18,070,000 HOME: \$187,958,000	Rental units constructed: 4,000 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 410 Households Assisted
Support development of and equal access to affordable, sustainable, accessible, and resilient housing for homeless residents, persons living with a disability, and other low-income residents. Create new housing opportunities for low-income households and homeless persons by financing new affordable rental housing and permanent supportive housing. Provide first time homebuyers with financial assistance. Increase the supply of affordable and accessible housing units for people living with disabilities, including HIV/AIDS.		
2. Preserve existing affordable housing	CDBG: \$16,981,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 410 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1,270 Household Housing Unit
Prevent displacement of low- and moderate-income residents by preserving existing affordable and rent-stabilized housing. Preserve existing stock of affordable rental housing and rent-stabilized housing, and support seismic retrofits and other hazard remediation. Provide lead-based paint remediation and other housing interventions and partnerships to make existing housing healthier, more resilient, sustainable, and accessible. Ensure equal access to housing for persons with protected characteristics, lower income and an experience being homeless. Increase community integration and independent living opportunities for persons living with disabilities.		
3. Stabilize and revitalize neighborhoods	CDBG: \$164,678,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Mod Housing: 4,695,850 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Mod Housing: 1,490 Households Assisted
Stabilize and revitalize neighborhoods where people with low income reside. Create new and improve existing public facilities and infrastructure to increase public access to opportunities for education, employment, recreation, and social services. Improve access to public facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities. Identify deteriorating properties and code violations for enforcement of safety standards in neighborhoods where people with low income reside.		
4. Prevent and reduce homelessness and domestic violence	CDBG: \$14,604,000 HOPWA: \$95,591,000 ESG: \$20,575,000	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Housing Benefit: 10,690 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Mod Housing Benefit: 13,450 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 22,800 Persons Assisted
Work in partnership with community-based, not-for-profit and government agencies to prevent and reduce homelessness and domestic violence. Support efforts to reach out to and provide emergency shelters, transitional housing, case management, supportive services, and rental assistance to persons who are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless and survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking. Provide housing-related supportive services and rental assistance to residents with low incomes, including at-risk homeless persons living with HIV/AIDS.		
5. Improve local economy for low income residents	CDBG: \$55,658,000	Jobs created/retained: 3,970 Jobs Businesses assisted: 110 Businesses Assisted
Improve local economic conditions and expand access to opportunity for low income residents and other protected classes by supporting efforts to create and retain jobs and provide essential goods and services to neighborhoods lacking them. Produce new jobs and retain employees in existing jobs for low to moderate-income residents by helping businesses to thrive and succeed, through economic development, business loans, business assistance, and entrepreneurial assistance. Support businesses' efforts to provide goods and services needed in neighborhoods where people with low income reside.		
6. Help low-income families to stabilize economically	CDBG: \$31,581,000	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Housing Benefit: 205,950 Persons Assisted
Help households with low incomes to stabilize economically and avoid displacement. Support family economic stabilization by providing services to improve employment, income, financial literacy, asset development, and academic achievement. Support seniors to maintain their physical and mental health and independence, and prevent loss of housing and premature institutionalization.		

3. Evaluation of past performance

Evaluation of City Departments

Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) have been executed between HCIDLA and other City departments implementing projects to memorialize the purpose for the use of the CDBG funds. Departments include Aging, Building and Safety, City Attorney, Economic and Workforce Development, Public Works and each of its bureaus, and Recreation and Parks. These MOUs describe the scope of work that each department commits to, including roles and responsibilities to meet specific goals. Desk reviews and annual site visits will be performed to track and evaluate performance based on the agreement and determine the continuance of funding for a department. Corrective action will be requested of those that do not meet their MOU goals, and the reprogramming of CDBG funds from the department will be considered if the corrective action is not implemented.

Evaluation of Domestic Violence & Human Trafficking Shelters

The Domestic Violence Shelter Operations (DVSO) program is on the third year of implementing more trauma-informed and client-centered features. New program outcomes emphasize long-term stability and independence of the client and their family during their stay. These outcomes are reviewed by Program Analysts during monitoring visits, and soon will be monitored using a new streamlined data entry system. Aside from working with clients on their safety planning and stable housing, shelter operators are expected to increase clients' knowledge of available resources and provide services and activities that encourage their clients and their children to decrease their isolation as part of the healing process. In the case of transitional shelters, agencies are additionally required to have clients maintain or increase their income during their stay.

Evaluation of Family Source Centers

An annual performance evaluation of its individual Domestic Violence Shelter Operations and FamilySource Center contractors is conducted. The annual evaluation and scorecard are derived from the Malcolm Baldrige criteria for performance excellence, which measures business results in the categories of Products and Services, Customer Satisfaction, Financial and Market Outcomes and Process Effectiveness. The evaluation:

- Focuses on recognizing outstanding, rather than average, performance
- Uses simple and transparent measures that are broadly understood and recognized as equitable
- Makes performance information public to create accountability
- Makes performance a requirement for continued funding

Additionally, in evaluating FamilySource performance, data revealed FamilySource Centers have been experiencing a higher number of families seeking homelessness prevention services and support. This year, there was a 59.5% increase in the number of FamilySource households who experienced homelessness over the previous year. Using this data, HCIDLA incorporated into the FamilySource 2020-21 goals homelessness prevention strategies that focus on stabilizing housing and building a more financially secure future.

Evaluation of HOPWA Providers

HCIDLA serves as the administering agency for the HOPWA grant for Los Angeles County and conducts remote and on-site monitoring of all HOPWA-contracted agencies. Every month, HOPWA-funded contractors are required to submit monthly client demographic reports along with their invoices for personnel, program, operations and administrative costs. In addition, a quarterly assessment is conducted every three months, and a letter is sent to all HOPWA-contracted agencies assessing their performance in regards to expenditure rate and client service amounts. At the end of each program year, in conjunction with the quarterly assessments, HCIDLA completes an annual evaluation of each agency.

Additionally, the HOPWA program contracts with Shelter Partnership (SP) for technical services and advice. Shelter Partnership is a nonprofit agency with expertise in HOPWA programs, affordable housing, and preventing and reducing homelessness in Los Angeles County. SP provides a variety of services to the HOPWA program, including conducting assessments of the program's Regional Offices (regionally-based sites that coordinate the main HOPWA services), and the assessments report on program operations, challenges and recommendations for improving the program. In addition, SP continues to support HCIDLA in analyzing service provision to clients and fine-tuning HOPWA programs to ensure compliance, maximize efficiency, and increase effectiveness

Evaluation of Homeless Services/Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA)

LAHSA produces performance reports for the Continuum of Care (CoC) in accordance with the obligations set forth in its funder agreements. In developing performance standards for projects, LAHSA analyzes outcomes and performance data to evaluate whether the performance across projects comport with the performance targets set forth. Performance and evaluation criteria are also used to inform technical assistance priorities, funding decisions, and the CoC Program Notice of Funding Availability. Additionally, LAHSA solicits input and feedback from its providers, stakeholders, and the community as to the quality and utility of its performance standards.

LAHSA, in partnership with ESG direct recipients, establishes and maintains the ESG Written Standards to which all ESG-funded programs must abide. LAHSA conducts Contract Performance Reports (CPR) on a weekly basis which informs technical assistance interventions to improve program performance. Quarterly CPRs are also generated and aid in LAHSA's monitoring and compliance of CDBG and ESG-funded programs.

4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process

Public Meeting—Fall 2019

One public meeting was held in October 2019, before the Third-Year Action Plan was developed, to obtain input from the City's diverse population on program-related issues, past and current projects, and funding priorities for the future. Over 100 community members attended. Computer Aided Real-Time Transcription for the hearing-impaired and professional Spanish interpretation services were offered at the meeting, with additional accommodations available at request.

The public heard a description of the Con Plan and what it funds. Due to popularity in past years, presentations on housing and economic development were also held. During the presentation, live

polling by POPin was used to solicit feedback on various topics. Discussion was guided by moderators to collect as much relevant feedback as possible; although topics not covered by the Con Plan were also taken into consideration and recorded. Public input was compiled, analyzed, and submitted to the Mayor and City Council.

Focus Groups – Fall 2019

HCIDLA also held thirteen focus group meetings for several groups of stakeholders, including older adults, high school students, BusinessSource Center operators, FamilySource Center operators, service providers for people living with HIV, service providers for people surviving domestic violence, affordable housing developers, philanthropic organizations, health providers, and the local Workforce Development Board. During the focus groups, the plan and funding was outlined and the discussion was guided by a moderator. A number of topics were discussed relevant to each group, and feedback was compiled, analyzed and submitted to the Mayor and City Council.

Online Survey—Spring 2020

In order to comply with the mandate of no public meetings in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, HCIDLA held an online survey to gather feedback on the Mayor’s proposed Plan budget. The survey was available from April 6 to May 5, coinciding with the required 30-day public comment period, and a total of 598 people took the survey. The survey was available in English and Spanish. Standard demographics were requested, such as age, zip code, employment status, household size and income bracket, along with feedback on what was most needed in neighborhoods. The final question asked respondents to determine how they would divide the funding among five categories of projects. The response data was compiled, analyzed and submitted to the City Council.

Public Hearing—Spring 2020

In order to comply with the mandate of no public meetings in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, the public was invited to participate in a special City Council Housing Committee meeting held virtually, which included a review of the Mayor’s proposed plan budget. The public was able to submit comments by telephone and in writing to the City Council.

Outreach Methods

To maximize outreach, HCIDLA coordinated with an extended network to promote the meetings to constituents, including community-based organization partners, City Council Districts, FamilySource Centers, public libraries, Recreation and Parks Department, and other City departments. Citywide outreach methods included mass email notifications, advertising on the HCIDLA website, a press release, public announcements on City Channel 35, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and publication of an official notice per HUD regulations. Outreach flyers were provided in English and Spanish.

Consultation

A number of representatives from community based organizations, civic and business leaders participated in the public meeting and the focus groups and provided valuable insight and input on community needs and recommendations for effective uses of the Con Plan funds.

Impact on Goal-Setting

The Mayor's proposed plan budget aligns with community needs and expressed interests of the public. The 2020-2021 proposed plan budget allocates nearly half to housing and related programs, and the second priority is to neighborhood improvements. The proposed plan budget also expands public services to address the needs of persons facing homelessness.

5. Summary of public comments

Attendees of the Fall 2019 meeting were concerned mainly with affordable housing, homelessness, and job creation. Neighborhood improvement was also a concern, especially regarding infrastructural improvements. The focus groups provided insight on affordable housing, homelessness, and economic development. Respondents to the online survey were most concerned with affordable housing and neighborhood improvement; economic development and social services were about equally important as the next level priorities.

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

The City received comments about issues that are not funded by the Con Plan, including traffic and crime.

7. Summary

The City of Los Angeles is poised to ramp up its efforts to address homelessness and other major challenges affecting its residents with lower incomes. The Con Plan grants are a critical component of this work.