

FY 2015-19 CONSOLIDATED PLAN County of Orange

The Five Year Urban County Consolidated Plan
for Fiscal Years 2015-19

Karen Roper, Director
OC Community Services
1300 S Grand, Building B
Santa Ana, CA 92705

Urban County Program Participants

City of Brea
City of Cypress
City of Dana Point
City of Laguna Beach
OC Unincorporated Areas

City of Laguna Hills
City of Laguna Woods
City of La Palma
City of Los Alamitos

City of Seal Beach
City of Stanton
City of Villa Park

Metro Cities

City of Aliso Viejo

City of Placentia

City of Yorba Linda

**FY 2015-19 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND
FY 2015-16 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN SUMMARY
FY 2015-19 CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN
SUMMARY**

OVERVIEW

The "Urban County" of Orange is comprised of 11 small cities with populations under 50,000 (participating cities), three cities, Aliso Viejo, Placentia and Yorba Linda with a populations over 50,000 (metropolitan city) and the unincorporated areas of Orange County. The 11 participating cities include Brea, Cypress, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Villa Park. These cities are not eligible to receive Community Planning and Development (CPD) program funds directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and have opted to participate in the CPD programs through the County of Orange.

In order to receive Federal Community Planning and Development funds from HUD a jurisdiction must complete the following documents:

1. A Five Year Consolidated Plan
2. An Annual Action Plan
3. Citizen Participation Plan

FY 2015-16 is the beginning of a new five year Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) and Citizen Participating Plan (CPP) cycle and are approved every five years. An Annual Action Plan (AAP) is required to be submitted to HUD each year of ConPlan. Below is a summary of these required reports and their contents.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

The Consolidated Plan is a planning document that identifies the Urban County of Orange's overall housing and community development needs, and outlines a strategy to address those needs. The Consolidated Plan includes the following components:

- An assessment of the Urban County's housing and community development needs and market conditions;
- A five-year strategy that establishes priorities for addressing the identified housing and community development needs; and
- A one-year investment plan (Annual Action Plan) that outlines the intended use of federal resources (bound separately).

The Consolidated Plan also provides an assessment of the County's community development needs, proposes strategies to address those needs, and identifies specific activities to implement those strategies. The Consolidated Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to Orange County by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs. This Consolidated Plan covers the five year period beginning July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020.

As required by the federal government, the identification of needs and the adoption of strategies to address those needs must focus primarily on low- and moderate income individuals and households. The Consolidated Plan must also address "special-needs" identified

by the federal government or locally, such as the needs of the elderly, persons with disabilities, large families, single parents, homeless individuals and families, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

The Urban County held seven focus and survey public meetings throughout the County.

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The Annual Action Plan is a planning document that identifies the Urban County of Orange's overall housing and community development needs, and outlines the annual strategy the Urban County undertook to address those needs. The Annual Action Plan includes the following components:

- A one-year investment plan that outlines the allocation and use of federal resources for FY 2015-16 (bound separately).
- An assessment of the Urban County's housing and community development needs and market conditions;
- A one-year strategy that establishes priorities for addressing the identified housing and community development needs; and
- A project list that indicates the activities the Urban County will fund for Public Services, Housing Rehabilitation and Public Facilities and Improvements utilizing the federal program funds, CDBG, ESG, HOME and local funds:
 - A. Table 1 – FY 2015-16 Summary of Specific HUD Annual Objectives and Proposed Project Funding
 - B. Table 2 – FY 2015-19 Urban County Funding Allocations

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The purpose of the FY 2015-19 Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) is to establish a viable means by which citizens of the Urban County (County unincorporated and participating cities), public agencies, and other interested parties can actively participate in the development of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, Substantial Amendments, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and to set forth the jurisdiction's policies and procedures for citizen participation.

The CPP has been prepared and implemented pursuant to federal regulations (U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Regulations at 24 CFR Part 91.105), and the County's desire to encourage and support public participation in the development of the Consolidated Plan (and subsequent annual updates to the Consolidated Plan).

The CPP ensures that citizens, non-profit organizations, and other interested parties are afforded adequate opportunity to review and comment on plans, programs, activities, and reports covering the County's federally funded housing and community development programs.

The County encourages the participation of local and regional institutions, the Continuum of Care, and other organizations (including businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, and community/faith-based organizations) in the process of developing and implementing the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b).....	3
The Process.....	7
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)	7
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l).....	8
PR-15 Citizen Participation.....	14
Needs Assessment	17
NA-05 Overview.....	17
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c).....	17
Housing Needs Summary Tables	20
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)	26
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2).....	30
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)	33
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2).....	34
NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)	35
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c).....	40
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d).....	43
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f).....	46
Housing Market Analysis.....	47
MA-05 Overview	47
MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	48
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a).....	52
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)	56
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)	60
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)	62
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d).....	65
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e).....	68
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f).....	69
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion	78
Strategic Plan.....	81
SP-05 Overview.....	81
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1).....	81
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)	82
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b).....	86

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)	89
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)	93
SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)	97
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)	99
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)	99
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d).....	101
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i).....	104
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j).....	105
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230	106
Expected Resources	108
AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)	108
Annual Goals and Objectives	113
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives	113
Projects	115
AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)	115
AP-38 Project Summary	117
AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f).....	128
Affordable Housing	129
AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)	129
AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)	130
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)	131
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j).....	133
AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k).....	135
Program Specific Requirements	138
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4).....	138
Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)	138
HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)	139
Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG).....	139

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The County of Orange is located along the Pacific Ocean between Los Angeles County to the north and northwest, San Bernardino County to the northeast, Riverside County to the east, and San Diego County to the southeast. Orange County stretches approximately 40 miles along the coast and extends inland approximately 20 miles, covering 798 square miles.

This Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan for the Urban County of Orange serves as the Urban County's official application to HUD for Community Planning and Development (CPD) funds - Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds. The Plan identifies the housing and community development needs in the Urban County and sets forth a strategic plan for addressing the identified needs. It also satisfies the minimum statutory requirements of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs. The Plan covers from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020.

The "Urban County" of Orange is comprised of 11 cities with populations under 50,000 (participating cities), three "Metro" cities – Aliso Viejo, Placentia, and Yorba Linda – with populations over 50,000, and the unincorporated areas of Orange County. The 11 participating cities include Brea, Cypress, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Villa Park. With populations over 50,000, Aliso Viejo, Placentia, and Yorba Linda are eligible to participate in the CPD programs as entitlement jurisdictions and receive funding directly from HUD. However, these cities have elected to join the Urban County for the overall implementation of these programs.

This Consolidated Plan was prepared using the eCon Planning Suite system developed by HUD. The system prescribes the structure and contents of this document, following the Federal Consolidated Planning regulations.

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

The Urban County of Orange incorporated outcome measures for activities in accordance with the Federal Register Notice dated March 7, 2006, which require the following Performance Measure Objectives/Outcomes to be associated with each activity funded:

General Objective Categories- Activities will meet one of the following:

- Decent Housing (DH)
- A Suitable Living Environment (SL)
- Economic Opportunity (EO) General

Outcome Categories- Activities will meet one of the following:

- Availability/Accessibility (1)
- Affordability (2)
- Sustainability (3)

In addition to national objectives and performance outcomes, the County must weigh and balance the input from different groups and assign funding priorities that best bridge the gaps in the County's service delivery system. While other goals the County has set are also important, for the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, only those which are anticipated to be funded with CPD funding programs (CDBG, HOME, and ESG) during the five-year planning cycle are indicated to be high priorities. The County utilizes other funding sources to meet goals that are not considered high priority in the Consolidated Plan. The County established priorities for allocating CPD funds based on a number of criteria, including:

- Urgency of needs
- Cost efficiency
- Eligibility of activities/programs
- Availability of other funding sources to address specific needs
- Funding program limitations
- Capacity and authority for implementing actions
- Consistency with countywide goals, policies, and efforts

Needs which have been determined to be a High Priority level will receive funding during the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The priorities for the FY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, established in consultation with residents and community groups, include the following:

High Priority

- Expand and preserve the supply of affordable housing to create housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households and homeless individuals and families
- Strengthen, preserve, and enhance the physical character and quality of life in Orange County's low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, including the housing stock and public infrastructure and facilities.
- Continue to build the capacity of residents to empower themselves and help strengthen their community, through the funding of needed public services for seniors, the homeless, and those at risk of homelessness.
- Planning and administration.

3. Evaluation of past performance

During the last Five-Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2010-2014, the Urban County met or exceeded most all of its five-year goals and objectives. As of FY 2013, the Urban County has already completed 375 percent of its public service goals, serving over 81,000 people through a number of programs including the Laguna Beach Shelter, Emergency Shelter, community center services, senior services, and fair housing services. A number of public facilities and infrastructure improvements were also completed during the previous Consolidated Plan period. Since FY 2010, the Urban County has made improvements to four senior centers, seven facilities that serve the homeless, ten neighborhood facilities, and ten parks and recreation facilities. During that same time period, the Urban County

also completed two drainage improvements, over 6,700 sidewalk improvements, over 25,300 water/sewer improvements, and over 70,800 street/sidewalk/alley improvements.

The Urban County has also exceeded its housing rehabilitation objectives. The County of Orange operates the Neighborhood Preservation Program (NPP), a housing rehabilitation program, which provides income eligible homeowners with grants or low interest loans to address improvements to their homes. In addition, OC Community Services works in collaboration with six cities in administrating CDBG Housing Rehabilitation projects throughout the County. Housing rehabilitation programs were also implemented and administered by the cities of Brea, Cypress, Laguna Woods, Placentia, Seal Beach, and Yorba Linda. Since FY 2010, the Urban County's various housing rehabilitation programs have rehabilitated 1,015 single-family homes and 80 multi-family housing units. OC Community Services was also successful in leveraging over \$250,000 in State CalHome funds to rehabilitate an additional 11 homes in FY 2012.

The County has committed over \$23 million to affordable housing development since FY 2010. The types of funds committed include HOME funds, former Redevelopment Housing Set-Aside funds, 15U Strategic Priority Affordable Housing funds, OCHA Operating reserve funds, and Mental Health Services Act One-Time funds. In FY 2012, the County provided \$2.6 million in HOME funds for the construction of two affordable housing developments, the Stonegate Apartment Homes II—a 26-unit affordable housing development located in unincorporated Stanton, and the Doria Apartment Homes Phase II—a 74-unit affordable housing development located in Irvine. HOME funds were also utilized for the 76-unit San Clemente Senior Apartments and the 114-unit Birch Hills Apartments in Brea.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Citizen participation is one of the most important components of the Consolidated Plan process. To solicit public input during the development of the Consolidated Plan, the Urban County conducted four community workshops and three focus group workshops with local housing and service providers. The Urban County also administered a Housing and Community Development Needs Survey.

Community and Focus Group Meetings: The Urban County held four Community Workshops and three Focus Group Workshops for a total of seven public meetings to solicit input on needs during the development of the Consolidated Plan. The workshops were held on the following days:

- Community Workshop #1: Anaheim Independencia Community Center, September 23, 2014, 6:00-8:00 PM
- Community Workshop #2: El Modena Community Center, September 24, 2014, 6:00-8:00 PM
- Community Workshop #3: Midway City Community Center, October 1, 2014, 6:00-8:00 PM
- Community Workshop #4: City of Laguna Woods, October 6, 2014, 1:30-3:30 PM
- Focus Group Workshop #1: Laguna Woods City Hall, August 26, 2014, 10:00 AM-12:00 PM
- Focus Group Workshop #2: Orange County Offices, September 8, 2014, 1:30-3:30 PM
- Focus Group Workshop #3: Covenant Presbyterian Church, November 6, 2014, 9:00-11:00 AM

Housing and Community Development Needs Survey: The Survey was made available both on-line and in hard copy form. A total of 96 responses were received. Outreach for the Community/Stakeholder workshops and the Housing and Community Needs Development Survey included:

- Notices posted on County’s website (English and Spanish).
- Hard copies of notices (English and Spanish) were made available in the County Government Offices.
- Advertisements published in the September 16, 2014 edition of Register (English), the September 19, 2014 edition of the Vietbao Daily News (Vietnamese), and the September 26, 2014 Edition of Unidos (Spanish).
- Flyers sent by U.S. Mail to 311 agencies informing them of the workshops and the availability of the Survey.
- Internet survey links were displayed on workshop flyers (English and Spanish).
- Hard copies of the survey distributed to a number of local agencies for distribution to their clients.

Public Review of Draft Documents: A 30-day public review was held from March 18, 2015 through April 20, 2015. Copies of the draft Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were made available for the public at the following locations:

- County website
- County Government Offices (1300 South Grand Avenue, Santa Ana, CA 92705)
- Midway City Community Center
- El Modena Community Center
- Orange County Library’s website

The final Consolidated Plan, amendments to the Plan, and annual performance reports will be available for five years at the County Government Offices. Residents affected by the Plan’s implementation have access to the County’s Plans.

Public Hearing: A Public Hearing before the Board of Supervisor will be held on May 5, 2015 for the adoption of the Consolidated Plan. Public notices for the hearing were published in OC Register and Viet Bao on March 18, 2015 and in Miniondas on March 19, 2015.

5. Summary of public comments

A summary of the public comments received is provided in Appendix A.

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

All comments were received.

7. Summary

The Urban County of Orange has undertaken diligent and good faith efforts in outreaching to all segments of the community that may benefit from the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs.

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
CDBG Administrator	ORANGE COUNTY	OC Community Services
HOME Administrator	ORANGE COUNTY	OC Community Services
ESG Administrator	ORANGE COUNTY	OC Community Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

OC Community Services administers the Urban County's CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

For matters concerning the Urban County of Orange's CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs, contact: Craig Fee, Manager, OC Community Services, 1300 S. Grand Ave. Bldg., Santa Ana, CA 92705, (714) 480-2966.

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

1. Introduction

As part of this Consolidated Plan development, the Urban County of Orange undertook an extensive outreach program to consult and coordinate nonprofit agencies, affordable housing providers, and government agencies regarding the needs of the low- and moderate-income community. The outreach program has been summarized in the Executive Summary and Citizen Participation sections of this Consolidated Plan. Comments received and results of the survey are summarized in Appendix A to this Consolidated 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)). To outreach to various agencies and organizations, the Urban County compiled an outreach list consisting of 311 agencies, including:

- Nonprofit service providers that cater to the needs of low- and moderate-income households and persons with special needs, including persons with disabilities;
- Affordable housing providers;
- Housing advocates;
- Housing professionals;
- Public agencies (such as school districts, health services, public works);
- Economic development and employment organizations; and
- Community and neighborhood groups.

The complete outreach list is included in Appendix A. These agencies were mailed notices of the Urban County's Consolidated Plan process and public meetings. Specific agencies were also contacted to obtain data in preparation of this Consolidated Plan. For example, the State Developmental Services Department and State Social Services Department were contacted to obtain data and housing resources for persons with disabilities.

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

The outreach list includes homeless service agencies in the Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County of Care Council (CoC). The Continuum of Care Strategy was consulted to provide information on homelessness and resources available. Several agencies that provide housing and supportive services for the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless attended the Focus Group Workshops. These include Friendship Shelter, South County Outreach, Collette's Children's Home, Project Access, VA Community Resource and Referral Center, and Community Action Partnership.

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

As the Continuum of Care lead agency, the County of Orange consulted with ESG recipient jurisdictions in the region to discuss new ESG regulations and to plan for the allocation of ESG funds. The County plans to utilize these funds to assist in homeless prevention and rapid rehousing in ways that:

- Coordinate across regional entitlement jurisdictions by developing and utilizing standardized eligibility and assessment tools;
- Support federal and local goals for priority populations;
- Allow for variations in the program design that responds to the needs and resources of the jurisdiction; and
- Comply with new eligibility and verification requirements (HMIS, housing status, homeless definitions, etc.)

The County of Orange also consulted with the Commission to End Homelessness, the governing body of the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness to ensure the alignment of proposed ESG activities as they relate to the goals and strategies outlined in the plan.

The County of Orange requires all public service projects and activities providing services to homeless individuals and/or families to actively participate in the Homeless Management Information System. The Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness also prioritizes the strengthening of data collection and participation across the system of care for homeless individuals and families.

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	SOUTH MIDWAY CITY MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Water treatment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public facilities and infrastructure
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Community Workshop #3 on October 1, 2014 and provided input on public facilities and infrastructure needs.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	ABRAZAR, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Agency attended Community Workshop #3 on October 1, 2014 and provided input on housing and service needs.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Colette's Children's Home
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children 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?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on homeless needs, and non-homeless housing and service needs.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	VA Community Resource and Referral Center (CRRC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on homeless needs.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	AIDS SERVICES FOUNDATION

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on housing and service needs.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	AMERICAN FAMILY HOUSING INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on homeless needs.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY ACTION PARTNERSHIP OC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and Community Workshop #1 on September 23, 2014 and provided input on housing and service needs.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Project Access
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on housing and service needs.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER

	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on housing and service needs.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Kaiser Permanente
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on service needs.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF ORANGE COUNTY INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on housing needs.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	South County Outreach
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children 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?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on homeless, housing and service needs.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	FRIENDSHIP SHELTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency attended Focus Group Workshop #2 on September 8, 2014 and provided input on homeless needs.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Boys Town
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	Agency attended Community Workshop #1 on September 23, 2014 and Community Workshop #2 on September 24, 2014 and provided input on service needs.

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

The Urban County contacted over 300 agencies as part of the outreach process for this Consolidated Plan. All applicable agencies and agency types were contacted.

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	Commission to End Homelessness	Potential funding allocations to address homeless needs will complement the CoC Strategy.
Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness	Commission to End Homelessness	Potential funding allocations to address homeless needs will be consistent with the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The implementation of this Consolidated Plan will involve various agencies of County government, participating/metro cities, nonprofit organizations, and private industry. As part of the public outreach program for the Consolidated Plan, OC Community Services consulted over 300 agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons.

Narrative (optional):

Refer to Appendix A for a complete outreach list, proof of publication, results of the Housing and Community Development Needs Survey, and summary of public comments received.

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

Citizen participation is one of the most important components of the Consolidated Plan process. To solicit public input during the development of the Consolidated Plan, the Urban County conducted four Community Workshops and three Focus Group Workshops for local housing and services providers. The Urban County also administered a Housing and Community Development Needs Survey.

Community and Stakeholder Meetings: The Urban County held four Community Workshops and three Focus Group Workshops for a total of seven public meetings to solicit input on needs.

Housing and Community Development Needs Survey: A total of 96 responses were received.

Public Hearing: A Public Hearing will be held on May 5, 2015 before the Board of Supervisors for the adoption of the Consolidated Plan.

Public Review of Draft Documents: A 30-day public review was held from March 18, 2015 through April 20, 2015. The final Consolidated Plan, amendments to the Plan, and annual performance reports will be available for five years at the County Government Offices.

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	Community Workshop #1	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of nine residents and representatives from various service agencies attended this workshop.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix A.	All comments received 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)
2	Community Workshop #2	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 27 residents and representatives from various service agencies attended this workshop.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix A.	All comments received were accepted.	
3	Community Workshop #3	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of three residents and representatives from various service agencies attended this workshop.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix A.	All comments received were accepted.	
4	Community Workshop #4	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of three residents and representatives from various service agencies attended this workshop.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix A.	All comments received were accepted.	
5	Focus Group Workshop #1	Housing Professionals and Service Providers	A total of seven representatives from various service agencies attended this workshop.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix A.	All comments received were accepted.	
6	Focus Group Workshop #2	Housing Professionals and Service Providers	A total of 10 representatives from various service agencies attended this workshop.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix A.	All comments received 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)
7	Focus Group Workshop #3	Housing Professionals and Service Providers	A total of 79 representatives from various service agencies attended this workshop.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix A.	All comments received were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

During the development of the Consolidated Plan, residents were asked to rank the relative importance of housing and community development needs in a survey. A total of 96 residents responded to the survey and identified the following topics as top ranking needs in the Urban County of Orange:

- Housing for Large Families
- Affordable Rental Housing
- Senior Housing
- Homeless Shelters and Services
- Senior Activities
- Libraries

These topics are generally in line with comments received during the Focus Group and Community Workshops. Additional needs identified at these meetings include:

- Transportation Assistance
- Veterans Services
- Youth Programs and Activities
- Sidewalk and Street Improvements
- Affordable Childcare
- Assistance for Undocumented Immigrants

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

Summary of Housing Needs

As defined by HUD in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, housing problems include:

- Units with physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom);
- Overcrowded conditions (housing units with more than one person per room);
- Housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 30 percent of gross income; and
- Severe housing cost burden (including utilities) exceeding 50 percent of gross income.

There is a need for affordable housing in the Urban County. Housing problems in the Urban County impact renter-households more significantly, with 47 percent of all renter-households experiencing at least one housing problem (inadequate housing, overcrowding, cost burden of 50 percent, or cost burden of 30 percent), compared to 38

percent of owner-households. Among all households (incomes up to 100 percent AMI), White households were the most likely to experience a housing problem. Of the housing problems described above, the most common in the Urban County was housing cost burden. This was affirmed by comments received during the Focus Group Workshops, where workshop participants commented on the lack of affordable housing in the Urban County. The extent of overcrowding in the Urban County varies by tenure, income level and household type. Approximately 22 percent of overcrowded households were comprised of multiple, unrelated families living together in the same home (Table 11). This may indicate that multiple families need to pool their resources in order to afford housing throughout the Urban County.

The quality of the Urban County’s housing stock, which includes age and the condition of the structure, could also present potential housing issues for low- and moderate-income households. Approximately 63 percent of housing in the Urban County, regardless of tenure, is over 30 years old (built before 1980) and potentially in need of rehabilitation. Many low- and moderate-income households in the Urban County, particularly seniors and the disabled, may be unable to afford the needed repairs for their homes.

To further dissect the housing problems, the following tables provide additional details:

- Table 7 presents the number of households with one or more housing problems (inadequate housing, overcrowding, cost burden of 50 percent, or cost burden of 30 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 8 summarizes the number of households with more than one or more severe housing problems by income and tenure. Severe housing problems are: inadequate housing; severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room); and housing cost burden of 50 percent.
- Table 9 isolates those households with housing cost burden of over 30 percent (inclusive of those with cost burden of over 50 percent) by income and tenure.
- Table 10 further isolates those households with cost burden of over 50 percent.
- Table 11 presents overcrowding by household type.
- Table 12 is intended to show overcrowding for households with children. However, the American Community Survey provides no data for the Urban County.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Population	475,722	500,050	5%
Households	177,913	184,320	4%
Median Income	\$58,820.00	\$0.00	-100%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

Number of Households Table					
-----------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	41,939	42,990	59,490	35,660	188,439
Small Family Households *	10,560	11,782	22,615	14,919	105,668
Large Family Households *	3,115	4,115	5,508	3,854	17,495
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	8,806	9,488	12,949	7,735	33,050
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	13,117	13,124	12,259	5,184	15,045
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	5,086	4,703	9,460	5,750	19,761

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

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

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	765	825	745	170	2,505	124	35	162	100	421
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	1,150	755	790	325	3,020	250	325	351	295	1,221
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,840	1,934	1,640	575	5,989	213	465	968	580	2,226
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	11,545	8,569	3,235	344	23,693	11,749	8,515	10,340	5,019	35,623
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,159	5,005	11,948	4,049	22,161	2,905	4,680	7,455	6,724	21,764
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,970	0	0	0	1,970	1,665	0	0	0	1,665

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

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	15,290	12,074	6,405	1,410	35,179	12,329	9,340	11,825	5,984	39,478
Having none of four housing problems	3,819	6,825	17,484	10,622	38,750	6,830	14,763	23,769	17,353	62,715
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,970	0	0	0	1,970	1,665	0	0	0	1,665

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

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	5,138	6,357	7,489	18,984	3,228	3,545	8,224	14,997
Large Related	2,089	2,130	963	5,182	777	1,378	2,387	4,542
Elderly	5,144	3,669	2,798	11,611	9,036	7,466	5,848	22,350
Other	3,819	4,267	5,084	13,170	2,104	1,473	2,194	5,771
Total need by income	16,190	16,423	16,334	48,947	15,145	13,862	18,653	47,660

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

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	4,760	3,428	1,395	9,583	2,824	2,943	4,905	10,672
Large Related	1,900	375	104	2,379	714	1,035	1,338	3,087
Elderly	4,444	2,689	820	7,953	6,816	3,774	2,874	13,464
Other	3,539	2,847	1,060	7,446	1,849	1,219	1,451	4,519
Total need by income	14,643	9,339	3,379	27,361	12,203	8,971	10,568	31,742

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

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	2,545	2,169	1,828	689	7,231	453	610	924	471	2,458
Multiple, unrelated family households	359	655	572	190	1,776	4	152	413	404	973
Other, non-family households	135	75	105	70	385	0	20	0	0	20
Total need by income	3,039	2,899	2,505	949	9,392	457	782	1,337	875	3,451

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

	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.

According to the 2008-2012 American Community Survey (ACS), approximately 25 percent of the Urban County's households were single-person households. The majority of single person households in the Urban County were homeowners (62 percent), while 38 percent were renters. Furthermore, the majority of the single-person owner-households in the Urban County were senior homeowners (58 percent). However, a larger proportion of renter-occupied households were single-person households in comparison to owner-occupied households (31 percent of renter-households versus 25 percent of owner-households). ACS data indicates that approximately 24 percent of the Urban County's population living alone had incomes below the poverty level.

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.

Persons with Disabilities: According to the 2008-2012 ACS, eight percent of the Urban County's population was affected by one or more disabilities. Among persons living with disabilities in the Urban County, ambulatory disabilities were the most prevalent (51 percent), followed by independent living disabilities and cognitive disabilities (40 and 34 percent each).

As reported by the State Department of Developmental Services, as of September 2014, approximately 18,634 Orange County residents with developmental disabilities were being assisted by the Regional Center of Orange County. Most of these individuals were residing in a private home with their parent or guardian and 8,852 of these persons with developmental disabilities were under the age of 18.

According to a 2010 Homeless and At-Risk Indicators Report by 211OC, persons with disabilities are acutely in need of suitable housing opportunities. Of those persons with a physical or mental disability seeking assistance from the Orange County CoC, less than two percent were stably housed and the vast majority (over 91 percent) were homeless.

Domestic Violence: Human Options is an Irvine based non-profit agency that provides therapy programs, counseling, case management, legal advocacy, and prevention education to victims of domestic violence. During FY 2012, Human Options provided 2,379 individuals with crisis intervention and resources for safety, 359 women and children with safe haven and life-changing services (Emergency and Transitional Housing), and 1,190 individuals with counseling, legal advocacy, and prevention education. Another agency that works closely with victims of domestic violence in Orange County, Laura's House, provided 95 women and 124 children with emergency shelter, 663 individuals with counseling, and 243 clients with legal consultation and advice in 2011.

What are the most common housing problems?

As mentioned previously, the most common housing problem in the Urban County is housing cost burden. Among the Urban County's renter-households, about 84 percent of all housing problems were related to housing cost burden. Furthermore, approximately 91 percent of housing problems documented among the Urban County's owner-households were related to cost burden. In comparison, units with physical defects, or substandard units, were the least common housing problem for the Urban County.

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

Overall, owner-households are more impacted by housing cost burden issues than renter-households. Approximately 54 percent of households affected by housing cost burden were owner-households while only 46 percent were renter-households. Small households and elderly households in the Urban County were also more likely than other household types to experience a housing cost burden. Small and elderly households each comprised 35 percent of the total households overpaying for housing.

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

According to a 2010 Homeless and At-Risk Indicators Report by 211OC, females were much more likely to be at-risk of homelessness than males. Males, however, were more likely to be actually homeless. Females seem to be more likely to have had a period of stable housing prior to seeking services and they are more likely to enroll in transitional programs which will move them back to self-sufficiency. It is possible that males, in an attempt to conform to societal expectations of their self-sufficiency, are more likely to attempt life on the streets before seeking services.

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) maintains records regarding families served by Orange County homeless and at-risk service providers. According to HMIS records, of the families served, 40 percent included minor children. A large proportion of the families with minor children were stably housed, however 20 percent were literally homeless and six percent were at-risk of becoming homeless. For homeless and at-risk clients seeking services, the high school graduation rate was 61 percent. Failure to finish high school may be a risk factor for homelessness. While educational support at any level may provide benefits, the most gains may be realized by focusing on providing preschool opportunities that might enhance commitment to educational achievement and diminish the likelihood of the intergenerational transmission of homelessness.

In Orange County, 10 jurisdictions were allocated \$10.8 million in Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) funding and 21 agencies took advantage of the funding opportunity. A total of 766 unduplicated households were served by HPRP-funded programs and more than 1,700 persons benefitted from HPRP services overall. Of those receiving HPRP assistance, 72 percent were in imminent danger of losing their housing, 13 percent were homeless, and 14 percent had a disability. The most utilized HPRP service was rental assistance, which reflects the general case management effort toward ensuring future stability. Financial aid in the form of utility payments and security deposits were also common, indicating a continued need for housing-related financial assistance. Other prominent needs and services include legal services and housing search and placement assistance. HPRP funding has been exhausted and the program was terminated by HUD.

In 2013, the County Board of Supervisors approved \$500,000 for HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance and \$66,964 in Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to continue Rapid Rehousing efforts. In addition, in 2013, United Way of Orange County issued an RFP to provide \$500,000 for Housing/Rapid Re-housing activities.

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

The 2010 Homeless and At-Risk Indicators Report by 211OC identifies "At-Risk of Homelessness" as "a person who is experiencing extreme difficulty maintaining their housing and has no reasonable alternatives for obtaining subsequent housing." Data was collected using the AEShmis software version 4.46 developed by Adsystem Inc. This software adheres to the HMIS data collection protocol as outlined in the March 2010 HMIS Data and Technical Standards Final Notice. Data were collected during the calendar year and up to one month past to allow for inclusion of late data entry updates. Thereafter, two additional months were allowed for data cleanup and validation by 211OC staff. Once the dataset was extracted from the HMIS database, checks for accuracy were performed to ensure that

the data had not been corrupted. The extracted dataset was then parsed to allow isolation of Orange County data collected by servicing agencies during that calendar year.

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

Homelessness in Orange County is not obvious. Many of those that experience homelessness in the County are able to maintain jobs but are unable to secure adequate housing. This issue was reiterated by many participants at the Focus Group Workshops and Community Workshops. Orange County's housing market is one of the most expensive in the nation, as a single-family dwelling cost more than three times the cost of the median priced American home, according to DQNews and Zillow home price data. According to the 2010 Orange County Community Indicators Report, the hourly wage needed to rent a one-bedroom apartment in Orange County was \$25.69, equivalent to \$53,440 per year. Given that roughly 12 percent of Orange County families with children fall below the federal poverty line, according to the 2008-2012 ACS, many Orange County families cannot afford the average rental price. As a result, a number of Orange County residents are forced to live in cars, parks, motels, other places not meant for habitation, and homeless shelters as they struggle to meet other expenses such as food, transportation, childcare, and healthcare.

Discussion

See discussions above.

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

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

Introduction

A disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of housing problems by income and race.

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	97,540	15,075	9,005
White	42,330	8,940	4,595
Black / African American	1,800	160	210
Asian	17,120	3,195	3,025
American Indian, Alaska Native	425	90	59
Pacific Islander	375	55	0
Hispanic	34,260	2,485	995
0	0	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

*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	95,000	25,030	0
White	38,075	16,955	0
Black / African American	1,760	130	0
Asian	12,900	2,390	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	210	115	0
Pacific Islander	300	35	0
Hispanic	40,610	5,170	0
0	0	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

*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	116,145	60,150	0
White	54,570	35,035	0
Black / African American	2,160	1,220	0
Asian	16,465	7,465	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	325	380	0
Pacific Islander	330	175	0
Hispanic	40,645	15,150	0
0	0	0	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

*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	52,845	53,075	0
White	28,495	32,210	0
Black / African American	815	1,575	0
Asian	8,455	6,975	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	265	0
Pacific Islander	135	105	0
Hispanic	14,155	11,330	0
0	0	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

*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

Among households earning up to 30 percent AMI, Hispanic households were the only racial/ethnic group to be disproportionately impacted by one or more housing problems. Approximately 91 percent of Hispanic households (earning up to 30 percent AMI) in the Urban County of Orange experienced a housing problem, compared to 80 percent of all households at this income level.

For households earning between 31 percent and 50 percent of AMI, Black and Pacific Islander households appeared to be disproportionately affected by housing problems. About 93 percent of Black households and 90 percent of Pacific Islander households (earning between 31 percent and 50 percent of AMI) suffered from at least one housing problem in the Urban County of Orange, while only 79 percent of all households at this income level experienced housing problems. However, because the Urban County is home to relatively few Pacific Islander households, the data for this group may not be as reliable.

There were no disproportionate housing needs (by race/ethnicity) documented for households earning more than 50 percent of AMI.

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

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

Introduction

A disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of severe housing problems by income and race. Severe housing problems include: inadequate housing; severe overcrowding (1.51 persons or more per room); and housing cost burden of 50 percent.

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	86,880	27,735	9,005
White	36,190	15,080	4,595
Black / African American	1,605	355	4,595
Asian	15,175	5,140	3,025
American Indian, Alaska Native	340	175	59
Pacific Islander	375	55	0
Hispanic	32,180	4,560	995
0	0	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

*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	68,540	51,490	0
White	26,930	28,100	0
Black / African American	1,055	835	0
Asian	8,930	6,365	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	150	175	0
Pacific Islander	115	220	0
Hispanic	30,495	15,280	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

*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	60,090	116,205	0
White	22,960	66,640	0
Black / African American	1,050	2,335	0
Asian	8,375	15,560	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	145	560	0
Pacific Islander	190	315	0
Hispanic	26,625	29,175	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

*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	21,730	84,185	0
White	9,145	51,565	0
Black / African American	235	2,160	0
Asian	3,775	11,660	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	290	0
Pacific Islander	70	175	0
Hispanic	8,245	17,245	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

*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

Hispanic households across all income levels in the Urban County disproportionately experienced severe housing problems. About 85 percent of Hispanic households and 87 percent of Pacific Islander households earning less than 30 percent AMI experienced a severe housing problem, compared to 57 percent of all households at this income level. However, because the Urban County is home to relatively few Pacific Islander households, the data for this group may not be as reliable. Similarly, 67 percent of Hispanic households earning between 31-50 percent of AMI,

experienced a severe housing cost burden, compared to just 57 percent of all households at this income level. Approximately 48 percent of Hispanic households earning between 51-80 percent AMI experienced a severe housing problem, compared to 34 percent of all households at this income level. For households earning between 81-100 percent of AMI, about 32 percent of Hispanic households experienced at least one severe housing problem compared to only 21 percent of all households at this income level.

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:

A disproportionate housing need refers to any group that has a housing need which is at least 10 percentage points higher than the total population. The following tables identify the extent of housing cost burden by race.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	536,060	229,645	198,400	9,895
White	344,065	125,960	101,665	1,203
Black / African American	9,590	9,590	2,505	210
Asian	75,075	75,075	32,305	3,450
American Indian, Alaska Native	2,015	2,015	620	59
Pacific Islander	1,275	1,275	610	0
Hispanic	97,400	97,400	57,075	1,280

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

Discussion:

Overall, 55 percent of the households in the Urban County had a housing cost burden (spent more than 30 percent of gross household income on housing). About 20 percent of households experienced a severe housing cost burden (spent more than 50 percent of gross household income on housing). White households were the most likely to

experience a housing cost burden (60 percent) while Hispanic households were the least likely (39 percent). Hispanic households, however, were the most likely to experience at least one housing problem, indicating that most Hispanic households suffered from either overcrowding or substandard living conditions rather than overpayment. No households were disproportionately affected by 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?

Please see discussions provided under specific needs by income group presented earlier.

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

Housing needs of low- and moderate-income minority households have been previously identified.

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

Appendix B contains a map illustrating concentrations of minority populations in the County. Concentrations of Hispanic residents can be found in the unincorporated County just east of Irvine, the City of Stanton, southwest Placentia, and portions of Brea, Laguna Woods, and Laguna Hills. Asian residents are primarily clustered in north Brea, unincorporated areas of the County just north of Laguna Beach and east of Irvine, portions of Yorba Linda and Placentia, and the cities of Cypress, Stanton and La Palma. Black residents comprise a very small proportion of the Orange County population. Many of the County's Black residents reside in the cities of Stanton, Los Alamitos, Cypress, La Palma and Seal Beach, as well as in unincorporated areas of the County east of Irvine and south of Rancho Santa Margarita.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) is a division within Orange County Community Services that administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program for County residents. OCHA does not currently own or operate any public housing units and there are no public housing projects located within the Urban County.

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	0	10,825	0	10,418	187	207	10

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	16,476	0	16,470	17,239	15,594	
Average length of stay	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	4	
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	87	0	5	72	10	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	4,926	0	4,884	38	3	
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	2,163	0	2,075	64	14	
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	10,825	0	10,418	187	207	
# 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:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

Race of Residents

Program Type Race	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher			
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *	
White	0	0	0	5,857	0	5,528	139	182	6	
Black/African American	0	0	0	745	0	693	39	10	2	
Asian	0	0	0	4,128	0	4,107	4	15	2	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	64	0	60	4	0	0	
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	31	0	30	1	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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	1,941	0	1,814	34	87	4
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	8,884	0	8,604	153	120	6

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

OCHA does not currently own or operate any public housing units and there are no public housing projects located within the Orange Urban County.

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

Overall, the need for affordable housing in the Urban County is high based on the extent of housing problems illustrated by the CHAS data presented earlier and comments received at Community and Focus Group Workshops. According to the 2008-2012 ACS, eight percent of the County's seniors and 16 percent of those with a disability were living at or below poverty level. While the disabled population is diverse, persons with mobility impairment face many of the same challenges faced by the elderly in their search for affordable rental housing. Because of their physical limitations, this population needs affordable housing that is located near public transportation, shopping, and medical facilities. In addition to affordable housing, the service needs of Housing Choice voucher holders often include: affordable childcare and after-school recreation and enrichment programs and affordable health care, among others.

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

Housing needs of low- and moderate-income households in the Urban County generally reflect the housing needs in the region (refer to discussions above).

Discussion

See discussions above.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Factors contributing to the rise in homelessness include a lack of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income persons, increases in the number of persons whose income falls below the poverty level, reductions in subsidies to the poor, drug/alcohol abuse, and the de-institutionalization of the mentally ill. The recent housing market and economic conditions have also resulted in some families facing homelessness due to foreclosures, unemployment, and/or underemployment. On any given night in Orange County, almost 4,300 people are homeless. More than 12,700 people are homeless over the course of a year. Homeless people in Orange County are diverse: they are young and old, men and women, chronic and newly homeless, alone or in families. Despite their differences, each homeless person is in need of safe and permanent housing. The County of Orange recognizes that fully engaging in efforts to end homelessness requires a deeply involved community and accurate information. The 2013 Point in Time Count is a result of the commitment of County officials, service providers, volunteers, 211OC staff and leadership, and homeless people themselves. The 2013 count shows that homeless persons comprise just over 0.14 percent of the total County population, a significant decrease from 2009 (when homeless persons comprised 0.28 percent of the total population).

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)	3,072	6	12,700	770	770	30
Persons in Households with Only Children	1,549	4	3,087	388	388	30
Persons in Households with Only Adults	2,048	3,348	10,725	1,349	1,349	30
Chronically Homeless Individuals	129	668	1,584	199	199	30
Chronically Homeless Families	9	1	20	3	3	30
Veterans	177	269	886	112	112	30
Unaccompanied Child	14	0	28	4	4	30
Persons with HIV	62	27	177	22	22	30

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

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):

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:

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

Families with Children: About 37 percent of the County’s homeless population (1,553 persons) was comprised of families with children in 2013. Of these households with children, approximately 58 percent are children and 42 percent are adults, including 14 unaccompanied minors. The vast majority of homeless families (those including at least one adult and one child) are sheltered in either emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

Veterans: In 2013, there were approximately 446 homeless veterans in Orange County. Nearly 40 percent of homeless veterans are sheltered (including in transitional housing). Approximately five percent are female veterans—about one-half of whom are unsheltered.

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

Demographically, homelessness in Orange County is generally comparable to national averages. Roughly 28 percent of the unsheltered homeless identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino; the majority of Hispanics did not identify a corresponding race (e.g. Hispanic Black or Hispanic White). The majority of homeless people in the County identify as Black or White. Approximately 66 percent of homeless persons identified themselves as White/Caucasian, 9 percent as Black/African American and 9 percent as multiracial. Other races accounted for almost 16 percent of the County’s homeless population. There are slightly more Hispanics in Orange County’s unsheltered homeless population than nationally (28 percent versus 16 percent) but Orange County overall is also 34 percent Hispanic, compared to 16 percent (for the entire U.S. population).

The 2010 Homeless and At-Risk Indicators Report by the 211OC has found that Hispanics had the lowest proportion of their population as literally homeless compared to Asians (41percent), Whites (61 percent), and Black/African-Americans (67 percent). Hispanics in the County were the most likely of all racial/ethnic groups receiving CoC assistance and services to be stably housed.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the 2013 Orange County Homeless Count and Survey Report, of the 4,251 homeless persons counted in Orange County, approximately 40 percent unsheltered and 60 percent are sheltered, mirroring national averages. In previous years, this proportion was reversed, with over 60 percent of homeless people being unsheltered. As is the case across the country, the majority of homeless people live in adult-only households. Those that do live with a minor child are almost exclusively living in a sheltered situation – based on the HUD definition, there are virtually no unsheltered children in Orange County on any given day.

Information about sheltered homeless persons is extracted from the HMIS, while subpopulation information about unsheltered persons is derived from the Street Count surveys. The average (mean) age of unsheltered adults is 48.3. The youngest person interviewed was 17 and the oldest was 76. More than 90 percent of the unsheltered homeless population is 25 years of age or older. HUD is placing a policy priority on ending youth homelessness, and is particularly interested in gathering data on the numbers of “transition age youth” (those age 18 to 24) who are homeless. Prior to 2013, few communities collected data on this age group and therefore little is known about the prevalence of homelessness among this subpopulation. In 2013, about six percent of the unsheltered homeless population in Orange County was between the ages of 18 to 24. Approximately 70 percent of the unsheltered homeless are male, 20 percent are female and the remaining 10 percent are either unknown or transgendered.

Discussion:

See discussions above.

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

Introduction:

Certain households, because of their special characteristics and needs, may require special accommodations and may have difficulty finding housing due to their special needs. Special needs groups include the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, female-headed households, large households, and homeless persons and persons at-risk of homelessness.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly: According to the 2008-2012 ACS, nearly 12 percent of the population in the Urban County were 65 years and over. Nearly one-quarter (26 percent) of all Urban County households were headed by householders 65 years and over, the majority of which were owner-occupied (82 percent). Based on 2008-2012 ACS data, approximately eight percent of persons 65 years and over had incomes below the poverty level. Furthermore, the 2008-2012 ACS indicates that 31 percent of persons 65 years and over had one of more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulties (61 percent) and independent living difficulties were the most prolific disabilities among elderly.

Persons with Disabilities: According to the 2008-2012 ACS, eight percent of the population in the Urban County was affected by one or more disabilities. Among persons living with disabilities, ambulatory difficulties were the most prevalent (51 percent), followed by cognitive difficulties and independent living difficulties (34 and 40 percent each).

Large Households: Large households are those with five or more members. According to the 2008-2012 ACS, approximately 11 percent of the households in the Urban County were large households. The majority of large households in the Urban County were owner-occupied households (69 percent).

Single-Parent Households: As of 2012, an estimated 14 percent of households in the Urban County were headed by single parents; the large majority of which were headed by females (70 percent). Data from the 2008-2012 ACS indicates that approximately 13 percent (2,654 households) of female-headed households with children in the Urban County had incomes below the poverty level.

Victims of Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is tracked by measuring calls for assistance. After falling steadily since 2004, domestic violence-related calls for assistance have begun to rise again in recent years. In 2012, there were 10,988 calls for assistance, up two percent from the previous year (10,727 calls). By comparison, the statewide number of calls for assistance over the past 10 years have decreased faster than in Orange County (-19 percent vs. -14 percent). According to 211 Orange County, women typically comprise at least 75 percent of callers.

Persons with Alcohol/Substance Abuse Addictions: ADEPT, the lead County-level prevention program for alcohol and other drug-related problems in Orange County, conducted a telephone survey of Orange County adults in 2012. The survey found that about one-third of Orange County's past-30 day drinkers (33 percent) reported at least one binge drinking episode in the past month. Compared to state and national survey results, Orange County residents generally have similar or even lower rates of prescription drug abuse and illicit drug use. Alcohol is by far the most frequently used substance among Orange County adolescents. Prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse is also a problem among youth at the local level, with pain killers (Vicodin, OxyContin) and cough/cold medicines being the most commonly abused drugs in these categories.

Veterans: Orange County currently has the third highest number of military veterans in the State, with an estimated veteran population of 133,000. For Orange County, veterans aged 20 to 24 are about three times as likely to be unemployed as their civilian counterparts and generally face financial hindrances to attaining education enabling career growth.

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

Elderly: Comments received during the community outreach process, along with prior studies of senior service needs in the County, indicate that one of the greatest needs for seniors is affordable housing, especially in South Orange County. Transportation is also one of the most common needs identified by older people. The most often cited reason seniors and their caregivers fail to access available services is lack of awareness that such services exist. Marketing of services is an important component to the reduction of gaps in service delivery, but frequently does not occur because under-funded providers are hard pressed to accommodate their current client base.

Persons with Disabilities: According to a 2013 report by the Regional Center of Orange County (RCOC), nearly 60 percent of adults on the RCOC caseload continue to live with their parents. Absent prompt action by the County of Orange, local cities and nonprofit agencies, too many adults with developmental disabilities will remain dependent upon aging parents. The needs of people with disabilities mirror those of seniors. Seniors and adults with developmental disabilities both need safe affordable housing options, universal design accommodations, readily accessible, reliable transportation and social support services.

Large Households: Overcrowding is a critical issue in the community. Many families are forced to live in a single home because of high housing costs. Many residents in the Urban County have completed illegal (unpermitted) additions or expansions to their housing units and they lack the financial means and knowledge to correct them, once cited by code enforcement staff.

Single Parent Households: Low cost childcare was a need specifically identified by Orange County residents attending the Community Workshops. While the need for affordable childcare was expressed by two-parent and one-parent households alike, this need may be more acute for one-parent households who must single-handedly balance their job and role as primary caregiver.

Victims of Domestic Violence: Victims of domestic violence are typically in need of assistance with childcare and early education programs. In addition, this particular group may also have a need for workforce development services, health services, educational programs, and mental health care and counseling.

Persons with Alcohol/Substance Abuse Addictions: Drug and alcohol abuse is often cited as an issue impacting many homeless persons, especially those who are chronically homeless. Rehabilitation services and stable housing options are two important needs for persons with drug and alcohol addictions.

Veterans: According to the 2013-2014 Orange County Workforce Indicators Report, unemployment among military veterans, particularly those under the age of 30, is prevalent throughout Orange County. Orange County currently has the third highest number of military veterans in the State, with an estimated veteran population of 133,000. For Orange County, veterans aged 20 to 24 are about three times as likely to be unemployed as their civilian counterparts and generally face financial hindrances to attaining education enabling career growth.

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

Since reporting began in 1981, 11,677 persons have been reported as being infected with HIV or AIDS in Orange County, according to the Orange County Health Care Agency. At the end of 2013, there were 6,215 persons living with HIV or AIDS in the County. In addition to the 6,215 persons known to be living with HIV or AIDS, there are an estimated 1,364 who are unaware of their HIV/AIDS status. Men continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV disease, with approximately 89 percent of the persons living with HIV being men. Regarding race/ethnicity of those impacted, 52 percent were Hispanic, 30 percent were White, and 13 percent were Asian.

Discussion:

See discussions above.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The County has identified the following high priority community development needs for the use of CDBG funds during Fiscal Years 2015-2019:

- Senior Centers
- Homeless Facilities
- Neighborhood Facilities

How were these needs determined?

The County conducted a Housing and Community Development Needs Survey and held a series of four Community Workshops and three Focus Group Workshops (for a total of seven public meetings) to solicit input on needs during the development of the Consolidated Plan, as described in the Citizen Participation Section.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The County has identified the following high priority community development needs for the use of CDBG funds during Fiscal Years 2015-2019:

- Water/Sewer Improvements
- Street Improvements
- Sidewalk Improvements

How were these needs determined?

The County conducted a Housing and Community Development Needs Survey and held a series of four Community Workshops and three Focus Group Workshops (for a total of seven public meetings) to solicit input on needs during the development of the Consolidated Plan, as described in the Citizen Participation Section.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The County has identified the following high priority community development needs for the use of CDBG funds during Fiscal Years 2015-2019:

- Public services (especially providing essential services and case management for homeless and those at risk for homelessness)
- Senior services (only 15 percent of CDBG funds may be used toward public services)
- Operating costs of homeless/AIDS patients programs.

How were these needs determined?

The County conducted a Housing and Community Development Needs Survey and held a series of four Community Workshops and three Focus Group Workshops (for a total of seven public meetings) to solicit input on needs during the development of the Consolidated Plan, as described in the Citizen Participation Section.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Orange County is recovering from the recent economic downturn. According to the California Employment Development Department, the average annual unemployment rate in the County, at 5.4 percent, has returned to the 2008 level, when the County was beginning to feel the impact of the housing market crash. At the peak of the recession, unemployment rate was recorded at 9.5 percent in Orange County in 2010. Since then, the unemployment rate has continued to decline.

According to DQNews, median home prices in the region ranged from \$320,250 in the City of Stanton to \$1,929,500 in the City of Laguna Beach during August 2014. The County's overall median home price fell in the middle of the spectrum at \$585,000. While home prices in Orange County have dropped since the peak of the housing market in 2007, home values in recent years have begun to recover. Between August 2013 and August 2014, the median home price in the County rose from \$559,000 to \$585,000, a five percent increase in twelve months.

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

Introduction

The Urban Orange County had approximately 197,524 housing units in 2011. Overall, the housing stock was comprised of about 68% single-family units (detached and attached), 29% multi-family units, and 3% mobile homes. Approximately 69% of the housing units were owner-occupied and 31% were renter-occupied as of 2011. The majority of the housing in the Urban Orange County was built more than 30 years ago, with approximately 63% of units built prior to 1979. Given their age some of the pre-1980 units may require rehabilitation and improvements.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	105,881	54%
1-unit, attached structure	28,049	14%
2-4 units	14,367	7%
5-19 units	26,070	13%
20 or more units	18,014	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	5,143	3%
Total	197,524	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source

Comments:

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	402	0%	4,142	8%
1 bedroom	9,151	8%	29,463	53%
2 bedrooms	55,698	44%	50,265	89%
3 or more bedrooms	190,626	149%	28,513	51%
Total	255,877	201%	112,383	201%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source

Comments:

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

Aliso Viejo: The City has 174 affordable housing units. Wood Canyon Villas has 46 units assisted through a County of Orange Bond. And 128 units at Woodpark Apartments were assisted through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program.

Brea: The City has 787 rent-restricted units. In addition, the City's inclusionary housing ordinance has resulted in over 140 affordable homeownership units.

Cypress: The City has 291 affordable units. Three projects—Cypress Park Community, Cypress Sunrise and Tara Village Family Apartments—utilized redevelopment funding. Cypress Sunrise and Tara Village were assisted with bonds. The remaining two projects—Cypress Pointe and Sumner Place—received density bonuses.

Dana Point: The City has 148 units of affordable housing. Orange County Community Housing Corporation developed the Domingo/Doheny Park Road project. The Monarch Coast Apartments (84 units) were financed by a bond. In 2006, the City executed an Affordable Housing Agreement to rebuild 32 units in return for preserving a portion of the Monarch Coast Apartments as affordable housing in perpetuity.

La Palma: The City has 391 affordable units. The Nova La Palma Apartments conversion was accomplished with revenue bond financing. Housing Choice Vouchers are being used for Camden Place Senior Apartments. The remaining four affordable projects—Montecito Village, Kathy Drive Homes, Seasons La Palma and Tapestry Walk—utilized project covenants and redevelopment funds.

Laguna Beach: The City's low-to-moderate income housing inventory totals 164 units.

Laguna Hills: The City has 102 affordable housing units. Rancho Moulton and Rancho Niguel are projects built in the early 1980s with Section 8 construction funds.

Laguna Woods: The San Sebastian senior condominium development was completed with 15 affordable units.

Los Alamitos: Laurel Park Manor, an affordable senior community in the City, has 17 studio (zero bedroom) and 53 one bedroom affordable units.

Placentia: Two affordable projects are located in the City. Both projects utilized Section 8 funding.

Stanton: There are 745 affordable housing units in the City. Three of the projects—Continental Gardens, Park Place Stanton, and Plaza Patria—utilized tax-exempt bonds while the fourth project (Casa de Esperanza) used a combination of HOME and redevelopment funds.

Villa Park: No government or non-governmental organization-assisted housing is located within the City.

Yorba Linda: The City has 489 affordable rental units. Five of these projects—Villa Plumosa, Victoria Woods, Arbor Villas, Parkwood, and Meta Housing—utilized redevelopment funding while the sixth project (Archstone Yorba Linda) used Orange County bonds.

County of Orange: Since 2006, the former Orange County Development Agency has provided assistance to 901 affordable units.

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

Aliso Viejo: No rent-restricted units are at risk of converting to market-rate rents before 2020.

Brea: Five affordable housing projects in the City, with a total of 146 affordable units for families and seniors, are at risk of converting to market rate prior to 2020 – Birch Terrace Apartments, Brea Woods Senior Apartments, Civic Center Apartments, Orange Villa Senior Apartments, and William’s Senior Apartments.

Cypress: No rent-restricted units are at risk of converting to market-rate rents before 2020.

Dana Point: The Domingo/Doheny Park Road rent-restricted project is to remain affordable in perpetuity. A 2006 Affordable Housing Agreement with the William Lyon Company has preserved 40 income-restricted units in perpetuity. The remaining 44 income-restricted units are eligible for conversion to market rate on January 1, 2015. The City is in talks with Monarch Coast to preserve the affordability of these units.

La Palma: The affordability covenant on Nova La Palma expired in 2013; however, Section 8 obligations still apply to the development. The CSCDA agreement includes requirements for the gradual phasing out of affordable units, should the Section 8 contracts not be renewed. The City has committed to working with the developer to encourage keeping Section 8 contracts in place. An additional 19 moderate-income units at Kathy Drive and Montecito Village are at risk for conversion to market rate before 2020.

Laguna Beach: Only Harbor Cove, a 15-unit senior citizen apartment complex, is eligible for conversion to market-rate before 2020.

Laguna Hills: Only the Rancho Moulton federally assisted housing project is at risk of converting to market rate housing before 2020.

Laguna Woods: No units within the City are at-risk of conversion to market rate before 2020.

Los Alamitos: No units within the City are at-risk of conversion to market rate before 2020.

Placentia: The 58-unit Imperial Villas development is at-risk of converting to market-rate in 2017.

Stanton: No units within the City are at-risk of conversion to market rate before 2020.

Villa Park: No units within the City are at-risk of conversion to market rate before 2020.

Yorba Linda: No units within the City are at-risk of conversion to market rate before 2020.

County of Orange: Two projects with 103 total units are at risk of losing their use restrictions before 2020.

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

According to the 2012 Orange County Business Council's Workforce Housing Scorecard, current trends and projections point to an increasing imbalance between jobs and housing in the near future as Orange County's job growth continues to outpace housing growth. Between 2010 and 2015, Orange County is projected to gain more than 56,000 jobs and create only 25,000 housing units, a ratio of approximately 2.25 new jobs for each new housing unit.

The "Great Recession" in recent years eroded the home equity that many of the County's residents had planned to use for retirement. Tied financially to their homes, these older residents added to the County's growing senior population, as Orange County has always attracted retirees. At the same time, Orange County's high cost of living has led many younger residents to move to surrounding regions and other states in search of lower housing costs. In terms of cost of living, Orange County is currently the eighth most expensive place to live among 300 metropolitan regions in the nation. This ranking is almost entirely due to high housing costs, which are the fifth highest in the nation. Consequently, the proportion of Orange County's population 65 years and older has increased and is projected to almost double by 2050 to about 21 percent. This trend is problematic because the increasing older, nonworking population will take up an increasing amount of valuable workforce housing, leaving insufficient housing for the current and future workforce.

Rental market demand has grown rapidly as a result of uncertainty in the homeownership market. Investors and developers have capitalized on this uncertainty and increased rental demand by progressively investing in the rental market. Investors are purchasing foreclosed homes to place in the rental market, and trends show developers are moving toward higher density multi-family housing. Cities also moved to increase multi-family housing and to rezone land for more efficient usage.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program for all of Orange County, except for the cities Santa Ana, Garden Grove, and Anaheim. As of 2014, the OCHA provides 10,467 vouchers for low income households. However, available resources are very limited and OCHA cannot meet the demand for assistance. OCHA maintains a long waitlist for rental assistance, in 2012 OCHA received over 52,000 applications for the OCHA waiting list and is not currently accepting any new applications to be put on the waitlist.

Furthermore, Orange County has an aging population and the County's prestige attracts high-wage workers from surrounding counties. These populations occupy housing units in Orange County and impede the housing infrastructure from serving the current and future workforce. Units that currently house one or two workers will house few or no workers as Baby Boomers retire "in place." Young adults continue to move out of Orange County, a trend that can be expected to worsen as the County's jobs-to-housing balance deteriorates. Lack of availability and affordability are also not the only factors that drive younger residents out. Demand is growing among younger

populations for high-density mixed-use developments. This is in stark contrast to the County's traditional large suburban development which has attracted higher-income middle-aged and older populations.

The number of renters will likely remain high in Orange County because of the large percentage of households that cannot afford the median-priced home, the constrained housing market, and tight lending as a result of the housing crash. RealFacts reported that 94.8 percent of large-complex apartments were occupied during the summer of 2013, a rate generally considered to be close to full occupancy. Meanwhile, apartment construction only recently picked up, and most new construction is for higher-end rental units. The County, therefore, has a critical need for additional affordable rental housing units.

Discussion

See discussions above.

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

Introduction

One of the most important factors in evaluating a community's housing market is the cost of housing and, even more significant, whether the housing is affordable to households who live there or would like to live there. Housing problems directly relate to the cost of housing in a community. If housing costs are relatively high in comparison to household income, a correspondingly high rate of housing cost burden and overcrowding could result.

The cost of homeownership in Orange County has fluctuated significantly since 2000, but exhibited an upward trend similar to most communities in California. The median sales price for a home in the County was \$318,100 in 2000, which peaked to \$709,000 in 2006 before the housing crash, but dipped below \$500,000 during the recession, according to DQNews. Home prices are recovering in Orange County, with the median price reaching \$585,000 in August 2014. This represents an 83-percent increase between 2000 and 2014.

Foreclosures in the County are on the decline. According to the 2012 Workforce Housing Scorecard, in August 2012, 14,747 Orange County housing units were at some point in the foreclosure process, a decrease of almost 30 percent from the prior year but still much higher than traditionally seen in the County. According to DQNews, foreclosures continue to decline. Between the third quarter of 2013 and third quarter of 2014, the number of foreclosures declined close to ten percent. As of the third quarter of 2014, 1,171 foreclosures were recorded, down from 1,296 foreclosures during the same quarter in 2013.

Overall, the rate of homeownership has declined significantly in Orange County since its peak of 63 percent in 2007. By 2011, homeownership levels fell to 59 percent during the market downturn. Rental market demand in the County has grown rapidly as a result of the uncertainty in the homeownership market. Homeownership rate has remained at the 59 percent level according to the 2008-2012 ACS.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2014	% Change
Median Home Value	253,000	585,000	230%
Median Contract Rent	861	1,482	170%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Source:

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	8,232	14.6%
\$500-999	11,743	22.9%
\$1,000-1,499	44,309	80.4%
\$1,500-1,999	30,241	52.0%
\$2,000 or more	17,858	30.1%
Total	112,383	200.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Alternate Data Source Name:

2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source

Comments:

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	4,474	No Data
50% HAMFI	9,705	8,698
80% HAMFI	46,227	20,570
100% HAMFI	No Data	34,977
Total	60,406	64,245

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Alternate Data Source Name:

2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source

Comments:

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,061	1,219	1,527	2,137	2,379
High HOME Rent	1,061	1,154	1,387	1,594	1,759
Low HOME Rent	843	903	1,083	1,252	1,397

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Source:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the CHAS data by HUD, mismatches in terms of supply and affordability exist in the Urban County. Approximately 121,620 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI reside in the Urban County; however, there are only 2,339 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, there are 120,030 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 9,295 housing units affordable to those at this income level. With approximately 32,926 housing units in the Urban County that are affordable to households earning between 51 and 80 percent AMI, there are also not enough units to accommodate the 176,295 households at this income level. It should be noted, however, that a housing unit affordable to a particular income group does not mean the unit is actually occupied by a household in that income group. Therefore, the affordability mismatches are likely to be more severe than as presented by the CHAS data.

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

Factors that create demand in housing markets—population, employment, and income trends—decreased sharply or slowed during the recession. Unemployment and diminished incomes meant that construction activity for new housing units fell sharply during the recession, creating a larger gap in the number of housing units available and the number expected to be required through simple population growth trends and new household formation. During 2000–2007, Orange County averaged approximately 10,000 building permits per year. However, during the “Great Recession”, the number of approved building permits fell sharply—65 percent lower than average in 2008, 77 percent lower in 2009, and 66 percent lower in 2010. The lack of new housing units constructed during the downturn will make it more difficult to match long-term workforce housing demand trends, much less “catch up” for decades of under-building before the downturn, leading eventually to an even greater shortage of workforce housing. This expected shortage has led to predictions of a long-term trend of rising housing prices in the County.

According to the 2010 Census, Orange County is the State’s most densely populated county behind only San Francisco. Because available vacant land is scarce, housing growth will occur primarily through greater density or infill opportunities. The densification of Orange County housing is forecast to accommodate population growth and locate residents proximate to employment centers, shopping and recreation opportunities, and major transportation routes, often including the High Frequency Corridors and Metrolink stations. Some cities have moved toward increased multi-family housing and the rezoning of land for more efficient usage. Increased density can be expected as Orange County attempts to meet the workforce housing demand in the face of land constrictions. Approximately

three out of every four housing units projected to be built by 2035 will be some type of attached unit, such as a condominium, townhome, or apartment. The result will be denser housing developments and a future housing stock whose makeup will have a majority of attached units instead of single-family detached structures.

The number of renters will likely remain high in Orange County because of the large percentage of households that cannot afford the median-priced home, the constrained housing market, and tight lending as a result of the housing crash. Renting a home in the County, however, is still costly. Orange County has the fifth highest average rent among the top 26 metro areas in California, trailing only Silicon Valley, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Santa Cruz. Furthermore, RealFacts reported that 94.8 percent of large-complex apartments were occupied during the summer of 2013, a rate generally considered to be close to full occupancy. Meanwhile, apartment construction only recently picked up, with much of the new construction being for higher-end rental units. All of this indicates continued increases in rental rates in the coming years.

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

A report by the National Low Income Housing Coalition stated that the average hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom rental in Orange County was \$31.77 in 2012, making it the fifth most expensive region in the nation. In June 2012, the average rent for a two-bedroom unit reached \$1,653, more than twice the \$416 that a minimum-wage worker could afford to pay.

According to apartment research firm RealFacts, in September 2013, Orange County apartment rents reached an average of \$1,671 a month for an average large-complex tenant. The RealFacts survey included nearly 131,000 apartments in more than 500 complexes of 90 or more units, representing a third of all rentals in the County. Market rents are higher than the Fair Market Rents (FMR) for all units ranging in size from no bedrooms to four bedrooms (Table 31). The discrepancies between FMR and market rents are more pronounced in the South Orange County area, as noted by affordable housing advocates who participated in the Community and Focus Group Workshops for the Consolidated Plan. Even with a Housing Choice Voucher or other rental assistance, the payment standards are not adequate to allow most households to rent in the South Orange County area.

Petitioning for increases in payment standards and facilitating affordable housing development/preservation throughout are important strategies for the Urban County. With the high costs of new development, acquisition/rehabilitation also represents a cost-effective strategy.

Discussion

See discussions above.

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

Introduction

Assessing housing conditions in Orange County can provide the basis for developing policies and programs to maintain and preserve the quality of the housing stock. The ACS defines a "selected condition" as owner- or renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities; 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one occupant per room; and 4) selected monthly housing costs greater than 30 percent of household income. Based on this definition, nearly half of all renter-occupied households (49 percent) in the Urban County had at least one selected condition between 2007 and 2011 (Table 32). A slightly lower proportion of owner-occupied households (39 percent) had at least one selected condition.

While the number of foreclosures is declining, the County still has a large inventory of bank-owned (Real-Estate Owned, REO) properties. As of January 2015, 1,996 REO properties throughout the County were listed for sale. Many of these properties suffer from deferred maintenance.

Definitions

In the Urban County, substandard housing conditions may consist of the following: structural hazards, poor construction, inadequate maintenance, faulty wiring, plumbing, fire hazards, and inadequate sanitation. Substandard units suitable for rehabilitation are those units where the total rehabilitation costs do not exceed 25 percent of the after-rehabilitation value.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	102,097	79%	54,184	97%
With two selected Conditions	2,836	2%	7,706	14%
With three selected Conditions	319	0%	457	0%
With four selected Conditions	18	0%	35	0%
No selected Conditions	150,607	117%	50,001	89%
Total	255,877	198%	112,383	200%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	23,790	19%	9,746	18%
1980-1999	68,035	53%	34,474	61%
1950-1979	151,870	119%	60,460	108%
Before 1950	12,182	10%	7,703	14%
Total	255,877	201%	112,383	201%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 CHAS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

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	80,928	64%	34,636	61%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	9,398	7%	3,726	7%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

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 2005-2009 CHAS

Source:

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Given the age of the housing stock in the Urban Orange County, the number of substandard housing units is moderate. Housing age can indicate general housing conditions within a community. Housing is subject to gradual deterioration over time. Deteriorating housing can depress neighboring property values, discourage reinvestment, and eventually impact the quality of life in a neighborhood. According to the 2007-2011 ACS data, 57 percent of the housing stock in the Urban Orange County was constructed prior to 1980. Approximately 59 percent of owner-occupied housing and 54 percent of renter-occupied housing in the City is over 30 years old (built before 1980). Approximately six percent of housing units are 60 years of age or older (built before 1950), indicating that a small portion of the housing stock may need significant improvements and rehabilitation.

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

Housing age is the key variable used to estimate the number of housing units with lead-based paint (LBP). Starting in 1978, the federal government prohibited the use of LBP on residential property. National studies estimate that 75 percent of all residential structures built prior to 1970 contain LBP. Housing built prior to 1940 is highly likely to contain LBP (estimated at 90 percent of housing units), and in housing built between 1960 and 1979, 62 percent of units are estimated to contain LBP.

According to the 2007-2011 ACS, approximately 64 percent of owner-occupied housing and 61 percent of renter-occupied housing in the Urban County were built prior to 1980. Using the 75 percent national average of potential LBP hazard, an estimated 86,673 units (60,696 owner-occupied units and 25,977 renter-occupied units) may contain LBP. Furthermore, approximately 48 percent of households in the Urban Orange County are low- and moderate-income (earn less than 100 percent of AMI). This translates to approximately 41,603 housing units with potential LBP that may be occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

Lead poisoning also impacts children more severely, inflicting potentially permanent damage to young children, such as developmental disabilities. According to the 2007-2011 ACS, older housing units with the presence of children constituted about seven percent of the Urban County housing stock (Table 34).

Discussion

See discussions above.

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

Introduction

The Orange County Housing Authority's (OCHA) does not currently own or operate any public housing units and there are no public housing projects located within the Urban County.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				9,925			879	1,669	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type
Data PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

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:

The Orange County Housing Authority's (OCHA) does not currently own or operate any public housing units and there are no public housing projects located within the Urban County.

Public Housing Condition

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

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Orange County Housing Authority's (OCHA) does not currently own or operate any public housing units and there are no public housing projects located within the Urban County.

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

While the OCHA does not own and operate public housing, it provides subsidized housing through a number of programs and promotes personal, economic and social upward mobility to provide families the opportunity to make the transition from subsidized to non-subsidized housing.

In 2009, OCHA established a collaborative relationship with Habitat for Humanity to promote homeownership opportunities for eligible Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) participants. OCHA's Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program assists families to achieve their goals and graduate. In addition, OCHA networks with over 180 community organizations and 31 participating cities to ensure awareness of and enforcement of fair housing laws. The Agency also provides housing search assistance when requested. Lists of available units, including accessible units for people with disabilities, are provided to participants and updated weekly. Technical assistance, through referrals to the Fair Housing Council of Orange County, is also provided to owners interested in making reasonable accommodations or units accessible to persons with disabilities.

Furthermore, OCHA works in collaboration with a number of Orange County agencies who have access to a variety of programs and support services that offer; counseling (individual, group, and family), parenting education, after-school recreation & enrichment programs, referral services, domestic violence and anger management education, gang prevention, in-home visitation/parent support programs, and health services referrals. Supportive service providers include:

- Information and Referral: 2-1-1 Orange County. A telephone resource system (available 24/7) that links OC residents to community health & human services & support resources and organizations.
- Legal Resources: Including the Legal Aid Society of Orange County and Fair Housing Council of Orange County.
- Supportive Services: Orange County Health Care Agency and related network of service providers.

Discussion:

See discussions above.

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

Introduction

On any given night in Orange County, almost 4,300 people are homeless. About 12,707 people are homeless over the course of a year. The 2013 count shows that homeless persons comprise 0.14% of the total population of Orange County, a decrease from the 0.23% recorded in 2011.

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	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	238	460	1,326	501	149
Households with Only Adults	221	0	380	426	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	152	0
Veterans	0	0	83	404	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source

Comments:

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

A number of agencies provide services to lower and moderate income Orange County residents that complement services for the region's homeless population. The Community Action Partnership of Orange County (CAPOC) offers comprehensive services to address the emergency needs of people, and provides opportunities for individuals to lift themselves out of poverty. CAPOC operates the Orange County Food Bank, Anaheim Independencia Family Resource Center, El Modena Family Resource Center, and owns a child care facility that offers affordable care. Other services include financial assistance with utility bills, energy education workshops, energy conservation home improvements, health and wellness activities, and assistance in accessing underutilized public benefits such as EITC and CalFresh.

Second Harvest Food Bank of Orange County is committed to helping to improve the lives of the County's most vulnerable populations including children, seniors and families. Second Harvest's work to eliminate hunger is sustained by the generous contributions of manufacturers, grocery chains, corporations, restaurants, farmers, civic groups, and individuals who provide food and funding for our innovative programs. They partner with a network of more than 500 local non-profit agencies, including shelters, church pantries, and after-school tutoring programs to distribute high-quality, nutritious food to those in need.

National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Orange County supports the WarmLine as an extension of the Support Line that has been offered by the Agency for over 30 years. The WarmLine provides families and individuals affected by mental illness support, guidance, and resources.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (ADAS) administers alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention, treatment, and recovery services in Orange County. ADAS works in partnership with California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) to reduce alcoholism, drug addiction and problem gambling in Orange County.

The Regional Center of Orange County (RCOC) is one of 21 non-profit agencies contracted by the State of California Department of Developmental Services to assist in the coordination of services and supports to persons with developmental disabilities.

The County has also contracted with community-based organizations since 1987 for the provision of HIV-related support services. Current community providers include: AIDS Services Foundation, APAIT Health Center, Delhi Center, Laguna Beach Community Clinic, Public Law Center, Shanti Orange County (formerly Laguna Shanti), Straight Talk, and The Center.

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.

As of 2013, a total of 1,393 emergency shelter beds were available in Orange County. These beds were located in 19 different facilities: Grandma's House of Hope, Human Options, Interval House, Laura's House, Women's Transitional Living Center, Illumination Foundation, Family Promise of Orange County, Mercy House, One Step Ministry, Casa Teresa, Collette's Children's Home, Precious Life Center, Salvation Army, American Family Housing, California Hispanic Commission, Friendship Shelter, Orange County Rescue Mission, Casa Youth Shelter, and the Community Services Program.

An additional 1,789 transitional housing beds are also available in the following 34 facilities: AIDS Services Foundation, American Family Housing, Casa Teresa, Collette's Children's Home, Families Forward, Family Assistance Ministries, Family Promise of Orange County, Friendship Shelter, Grandma's House of Hope, HOMES, Inc., HIS House, Human Options, Illumination Foundation, Interval House, Laura's House, Mercy House, One Step Ministry, Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter, Orange County Rescue Mission, Orangewood Children's Foundation, Pathway of Hope, Precious Life Shelter, Salvation Army, Saving People in Need, Sisters of St. Joseph, South County Outreach, Southern California Drug and Alcohol, Straight Talk, the Eli Home, Thomas House, Veterans First, WISEPlace, Women's Transitional Living Center, and the YWCA.

A number of services are also available for the County's homeless. The County's Commission to End Homelessness ("Commission") has collaborated with 211OC and the Santa Ana Office of the Social Security Administration to provide free training sessions consisting of a brief overview of all Social Security programs, including eligibility requirements of the Social Security disability program and the Supplemental Security Income disability program and discussion of the most efficient way to submit claims and how service providers can help address issues unique to homeless clients/applicants.

In addition, the Commission has initiated briefings with service providers and Orange County Transportation Authority to address affordability of bus service with special emphasis on employment-related mobility and access to those with disabilities. The Commission also facilitated presentations and training sessions from Workforce Investment Act One-Stop Employment Center providers and other related providers in preparing the at-risk and homeless population for prospective employment and/or to address underemployment issues.

In 2013, OC Community Services and Health Care Agency facilitated completion of 28 units of Mental Health Services Act permanent supportive housing. An additional 149 units are in various stages of development to provide permanent supportive housing throughout Orange County. In addition, the OCHA continues implementation of the Shelter Plus Care supportive housing program that serves nearly 700 special needs homeless each month. As of 2013, the OC4Vets collaborative between the County OC Community Services and Health Care Agency has been fully implemented. Through Mental Health Services Act funding, the Orange County Veterans Service Office has a multi-service center that provides at-risk and homeless veterans with services such as mental health, employment, claims benefit, emergency housing assistance, permanent housing assistance, and other critical services.

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

Introduction

A variety of services and facilities targeting persons with special needs are available in Orange County.

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

Elderly: Comments received during the community outreach process, along with prior studies of senior service needs in the County, indicate that one of the greatest needs for seniors is affordable housing, especially in South Orange County. Transportation is also one of the most common needs identified by older people. The most often cited reason seniors and their caregivers fail to access available services is lack of awareness that such services exist. Marketing of services is an important component to the reduction of gaps in service delivery, but frequently does not occur because under-funded providers are hard pressed to accommodate their current client base.

Persons with Disabilities: According to a 2013 report by the Regional Center of Orange County (RCOC), nearly 60 percent of adults on the RCOC caseload continue to live with their parents. Absent prompt action by the County of Orange, local cities and nonprofit agencies, too many adults with developmental disabilities will remain dependent upon aging parents. Absent viable sources of safe and affordable housing, the only alternatives would be for people with developmental disabilities to be placed in congregate living settings or large state-operated facilities. The needs of people with disabilities mirror those of seniors. Housing is an important first step. But as with seniors, housing must be coupled with appropriate and accessible services. Seniors and adults with developmental disabilities both need safe affordable housing options, universal design accommodations, readily accessible, reliable transportation and social support services.

Large Households: Overcrowding is a critical issue in the community. Many families are forced to live in a single home because of high housing costs. Many residents in the County have completed illegal (unpermitted) additions or expansions to their housing units and they lack the financial means and knowledge to correct them, once cited by code enforcement staff.

Single Parent Households: Low cost childcare was a need specifically identified by Orange County residents attending the community workshops. While the need for affordable childcare was expressed by two-parent and one-parent households alike, this need may be more acute for one-parent households who must single-handedly balance their job and role as primary caregiver.

Victims of Domestic Violence: Victims of domestic violence are typically in need of assistance with childcare and early education programs. In addition, this particular group may also have a need for workforce development services, health services, educational programs, and mental health care and counseling.

Persons with Alcohol/Substance Abuse Addictions: Drug and alcohol abuse is often cited as an issue impacting many homeless persons, especially those who are chronically homeless. Rehabilitation services and stable housing options are two important needs for persons with drug and alcohol addictions.

Veterans: According to the 2013-2014 Orange County Workforce Indicators Report, unemployment among military veterans, particularly those under the age of 30, is prevalent throughout Orange County. Orange County currently has the third highest number of military veterans in the state, with an estimated veteran population of 133,000. For Orange County, veterans aged 20 to 24 are about three times as likely to be unemployed as their civilian counterparts and generally face financial hindrances to attaining education enabling career growth.

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

The hospital community in Orange County has established a post-discharge, recuperative care program for homeless patients admitted to inpatient care and ready for discharge into recovery. Hospitals refer patients on a voluntary basis and pay for all care and administrative services associated with the program. A centralized business model provides hospitals with a single point of contact for referring patients into the program that is managed by the National Health Foundation (NHF) which screens and approves patients for placement within four hours from the time hospitals submit applications. The Illumination Foundation, which provides services under contract to NHF, provides basic medical oversight through certified nursing assistants. Hospitals are eligible to be reimbursed a small percentage of their costs when referring patients into the program whose care was covered by the County program for the uninsured. NHF and the Illumination Foundation also routinely distribute informational communications and updates to hospitals, conduct briefings for hospital discharge planners to review protocols, and identify and address administrative challenges. In addition, Illumination Foundation case managers assist clients in finding permanent medical homes, connect them to permanent housing, and provide other services leading to self-sufficiency. Residential care facilities also provide supportive housing for persons with disabilities. The following types of facilities are available in Orange County:

- **Adult Day Care Facilities (ADCF)**: Facilities of any capacity that provide programs for frail elderly and developmentally and/or mentally disabled adults in a day care setting.
- **Adult Residential Facilities (ARF)**: Facilities of any capacity that provide 24-hour non-medical care for adults ages 18 through 59, who are unable to provide for their own daily needs. Adults may be physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, and/or mentally disabled.
- **Group Homes**: Facilities of any capacity and provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children in a structured environment. Group Homes provide social, psychological, and behavioral programs for troubled youths.
- **Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE)**: Facilities that provide care, supervision and assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing and grooming. They may also provide incidental medical services under special care plans.

These facilities are regulated by the State Department of Social Services (DSS), Community Care Licensing Division. According to DSS licensing data, there are 6 adult day care facilities, 28 adult residential facilities, and 182 residential care facilities for the elderly located in the County. The adult day cares have the capacity to serve 222 persons and the adult residential facilities have the capacity to serve 215 persons. The residential care facilities for the elderly

have the capacity to serve 3,627 persons.

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

Community Action Partnership of Orange County (CAPOC) will continue to work with other agencies to provide services to Orange County residents. CAPOC established the County's first Head Start program and operates the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Legal Aid services, Mobile Health Van, and a helpline for seniors. The Agency's Food Bank just celebrated its 35th anniversary and distributes nearly 15 million pounds of food annually to feed the hungry. CAPOC's Energy & Environmental Services continue to provide utility assistance, weatherization home improvements, and solar energy installations to help low-income households become more energy efficient and lower their energy bills. And, the Agency's two family resource centers continue to help kids succeed, promote financial stability, and support families and seniors so they can thrive.

In partnership with the Orange County Board of Supervisors, the Orange County Workforce Investment Board (OCWIB) oversees the County's workforce development activities and established programs in response to the workforce needs of Orange County. Central to the OCWIB's ability to provide services is the network of One-Stop Career Centers, satellite centers, and youth employment and training programs located throughout the County. The One-Stop Centers provide an extensive menu of services, including recruitment services, information on workplace regulations, rapid response and business retention services, workforce training and development, assistance in accessing tax credits and financial incentives, labor market information, core business services, intensive and customized business services, and layoff aversion.

The County of Orange Health Care Agency operates a number of programs that serve the various needs of non-homeless special needs residents. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (ADAS) program provides a range of outpatient and residential treatment programs designed to reduce or eliminate the abuse of alcohol and other drugs within the community. The Older Adult Services program provides mobile mental health services and episodic treatment services to community-dwelling older adults (60 and older) that emphasize individual needs, strengths, choices, and involvement in service planning and implementation. We seek to identify those situations which could benefit from services leading to a better quality of life for older adults disabled by mental illness. The Agency also manages the WIC Program, a supplemental food, nutrition education and breastfeeding support program, for County residents. It serves low to moderate-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, and infants/children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk. The Children and Youth Services (CYS) clinics serve children and adolescents who require mental health services. Problems may include disruptive behavior disorders, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, sleep and eating disorders, adjustment or personality disorders, other severe emotional disorders and family problems. CYS also provides diagnosis and support services for children who have been removed from their homes and are residing in Orangewood Children's Home, Juvenile Hall, group homes and foster placement.

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))

Not applicable

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Lack of Affordable Housing Funds: The availability of funding for affordable housing has been severely affected by the dissolution of redevelopment agencies in the State of California.

Environmental Protection: State law (California Environmental Quality Act and California Endangered Species Act) and federal law (National Environmental Policy Act and Federal Endangered Species Act) regulations require environmental review of proposed discretionary projects (e.g., subdivision maps, use permits, etc.). Costs and time delay resulting from the environmental review process are also added to the cost of housing.

Land Use Policies: Housing growth is expected to slow in many South County cities as they reach “build-out” because the trend of higher density housing is not widely accepted in these areas. Homeowners associations and their related CC&Rs, the predominant development form after the 1970s that most of South Orange County was developed under, may also prevent local land use flexibility and the policies necessary to address workforce housing challenges over the long-term.

Planning and Development Fees: Planning and development impact fees, such as for transportation, water, and sewer infrastructure improvements, often add to the overall cost of development.

Permit and Processing Procedures: Builders and developers frequently cite the cost of holding land during the evaluation and review process as a significant factor in the cost of housing. Processing times vary with the complexity of the project. Holding costs associated with delays in processing have been estimated to add between 1.1 percent and 1.8 percent to the cost of a dwelling unit for each month of delay.

State and Federal Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wages: The State Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) expanded the kinds of projects that require the payment of prevailing wages. Prevailing wage adds to the overall cost of development. A prevailing wage must also be paid to laborers when federal funds are used to pay labor costs for any project over \$2,000 or on any multi-family project over eight units. Based on discussions with developers, various prevailing wage requirements typically inflate the development costs by 35 percent.

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

Introduction

Orange County is comprised of 34 cities and several unincorporated areas. Despite the difficulties the County has faced in the wake of the recent recession, Orange County's employment growth is on par with the national rate and is performing better than surrounding Southern California counties and the State. Many attractive qualities of Orange County continuously contribute to its gradual upswing: a diverse industry cluster base, high wage industry composition, innovating and entrepreneurial business climate, a comparatively well-educated and skilled workforce, and its advantageous location in the heart of Southern California promoting international trade activity.

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	2,939	1,336	2	0	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	47,323	55,450	27	32	5
Construction	16,710	21,382	10	12	2
Education and Health Care Services	53,011	53,375	30	30	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31,980	42,983	18	25	7
Information	11,119	5,576	6	3	-3
Manufacturing	43,462	36,873	25	22	-3
Other Services	17,551	15,084	10	8	-2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	43,278	34,899	25	20	-5
Public Administration	1,490	540	1	0	-1
Retail Trade	43,060	43,938	24	25	1
Transportation and Warehousing	11,093	9,167	6	6	0
Wholesale Trade	27,599	25,769	16	15	-1
Total	350,615	346,372	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	257,915
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	238,938
Unemployment Rate	7.36
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	1.80
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.25

Table 41 - Labor Force

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	159,030
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	18,687
Service	34,909
Sales and office	46,851
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	26,565
Production, transportation and material moving	17,491

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	126,207	58%
30-59 Minutes	72,721	33%
60 or More Minutes	20,097	9%
Total	219,025	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source

Comments:

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	30,444	3,757	13,582
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	56,978	5,344	18,726
Some college or Associate's degree	121,141	8,163	31,948
Bachelor's degree or higher	191,016	7,839	41,070

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Alternate Data Source Name:

2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

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	1,385	4,957	6,317	11,821	9,708
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10,109	6,602	7,565	10,536	10,082
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	19,270	18,222	20,631	42,247	36,738
Some college, no degree	33,674	24,555	29,532	60,684	35,348
Associate's degree	5,686	9,046	11,133	26,563	10,286
Bachelor's degree	8,879	35,564	47,036	78,011	30,686
Graduate or professional degree	463	11,980	23,352	44,308	22,239

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Alternate Data Source Name:

2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

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	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0
Bachelor's degree	0
Graduate or professional degree	0

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Alternate Data Source Name:
2007-2011 ACS for Urban County, incl. Yorba Linda

Data Source
Comments:

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

According to the Business Activity table above, the following sectors employ the most residents in the Urban Orange County: Education/Health Services, Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations, and Professional/Scientific/Management Services.

The Orange County Workforce Investment Board has identified 10 target industry clusters for the County. These clusters were chosen to reflect both key economic drivers for the Orange County economy and industries that are central to workforce development. Approximately three-quarters of all Orange County jobs fall into one of these 10 clusters:

- Business and Professional Services
- Energy, Environment and Green Technologies
- Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
- Construction
- Healthcare
- Information Technology
- Logistics and Transportation
- Manufacturing
- Biotechnology/Nanotechnology
- Hospitality and Tourism

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Orange County’s economy increasingly demands highly educated workers. The current supply of college graduates will not keep up with demand. In addition, the baby boomer generation (a predominantly highly educated group) will

reach retirement age in the near future and leave the workforce. However, the County's demographics are currently shifting toward population groups with historically lower levels of educational attainment. In particular, Hispanics (who comprise the largest group of young adults) have historically had lower rates of college completion. To address this skill gap, a greater effort in curriculum development and promotion is necessary.

Another critical challenge facing the County is the issue of baby boomers constraining lower-level job openings that traditionally fall to new workforce entrants. "Replacement jobs" are defined by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) as job openings created when workers retire or permanently leave an occupation. As it stands, future replacement jobs may not be as available as needed due to older generations of workers that are delaying their retirement plans and are willing to take lower-level jobs to support their eventual retirement. Replacement jobs largely consist of lower-wage entry-level jobs in industries with a significant body of temporary workers. This trend of baby boomers occupying traditionally younger workforce starter jobs in all fields transforms their use into survival jobs. As many of these jobs are more reliant on workforce experience than education credentials, senior generations of workers can more easily draw from their larger experience pools to find the right requirements. Baby boomers have been in the workforce longer than younger generations and are likely to be overqualified for these positions, making opportunities for new entrants scarce in what should be a plentiful selection. This preference for the older workforce compounded by the employer-wide trend of operating with leaner teams, which further crowds the younger generation out of the entry-level labor market.

A region's housing supply must keep pace with long-term population and job growth in order to balance projected economic growth with the region's ability to house a growing workforce. Even during the Great Recession, Orange County was a net importer of workers from surrounding Southern California counties. The County's jobs-housing imbalance is further compounded by high median housing prices and the sluggish pace of new home construction in recent years. All of these factors have led to a notable shortage in workforce housing in the County.

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

The U.S. Department of Labor recently awarded Orange County the Workforce Innovation Fund grant for the Information Technology Cluster Competitiveness Project. The project will increase the number of training programs available that provide nationally-competitive IT skills, create an expanded and sustainable pool of skilled IT workers and, ultimately, increase growth and competitiveness in the local IT industry cluster. With a focus on long-term sustainability and fostering replication, the project consortium partners will implement an "IT Roadmap" model that communities across the country can adopt wherever the IT cluster is a significant economic driver. Short-term outcomes of this program will include increased placements of new and returning workers into IT positions, skills upgrade of incumbent workers already in the Orange County IT industry and preparation of a greater number of high school students for entry-level IT jobs or advanced training.

With the ever increasing importance of the internet, establishing infrastructure to enhance internet access is essential for future economic growth. Research by the Sacramento Regional Research Institute (SRRI) discovered that increasing broadband internet access in Orange County could create 186,000 jobs over the next ten years and almost \$15 billion in increased payrolls for Orange County workers. The County is exploring options for creating a regional wireless network which would be a major tool for providing dependable internet access throughout the

County. In addition, savings by government entities could accrue as the broadband infrastructure supplements existing government telecommunications technologies and serves as the foundation for future growth and expansion of these tools as technologies evolve over time. Infrastructure investments such as this will ensure that the proper tools for success in the digital economy are available for all Orange County workers and businesses regardless of location, on either side of the “Digital Divide” so they can succeed.

In addition, the Latino Educational Attainment Initiative, sponsored by education and business entities throughout Orange County, is part of the effort to ensure that Latinos in Orange County are prepared for college and other advanced education opportunities. This initiative is aimed at making the college education path and demands more comprehensible to Latino high school students and their family members so they will be more willing and able to go to college.

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

With an increasingly culturally diverse community and workforce comes the critical need for English language proficiency programs. Language barriers pose significant hardships for students looking to improve their education as well as new entrants in the labor market. As future job markets become increasingly competitive, it will be critical for Orange County to support the development and improvement of English fluency programs. This is particularly important for communities with higher migrant populations. English Language Learner students are those who reported a primary language other than English on the state-approved Home Language Survey and who lack the clearly defined English language skills of listening comprehension, speaking, reading and writing necessary to succeed in the school’s regular instructional programs. The percentage of English language Learners in Orange County during the 2012 to 2013 school year was 25 percent, the highest among neighboring counties and the State as a whole.

In addition, the County’s current workforce is ill prepared for jobs that are rapidly being transformed by technology and leaner processes. The dominant industries of the past have evolved, consolidated, gone offshore, or disappeared entirely. There are significant gaps in the ability of local education programs to meet current and future workforce needs. Most of the tools used on a daily basis in the home or at the workplace to create, analyze and communicate are products of Information Technology (IT). A current scan of the education programs related to IT shows that while Orange County is improving in terms of programs offered, content adjustments need to be made to address the new portfolio of skills businesses demand of new graduates in IT-related occupations. Currently, IT-relevant business skills are not adequately addressed in IT and IT-related programs, and several outdated or irrelevant programs (such as web design) remain unchanged despite shifts in workplace trends.

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.

In partnership with the Orange County Board of Supervisors, the Orange County Workforce Investment Board (OCWIB) oversees the County’s workforce development activities. Central to the OCWIB’s ability to provide services is the network of One Stop Career Centers, satellite centers, and youth employment and training programs located throughout the County. Each of the OCWIB’s One Stop Centers offers on-the-job training (OJT) and customized

training as options for job seekers whose occupational interests and/or learning styles are best suited to work-based learning.

Working with the Orange County Social Services Agency, OCWIB provides a range of specialized services to CALWORKS participants via TANF funding. Through this project, individuals can participate in work experience, on-the-job training or classroom-based vocational skills training to increase their readiness for first time or entry-level employment. Participants can also easily connect to the One Stop Centers for additional services and access to further skills development training.

Despite the loss of State Disability Program Navigator (DPN) funding several years ago, the OCWIB has continued to provide a DPN for its One Stop Centers. The DPN provides disability awareness training for One Stop Center staff and outside agencies. In addition, the DPN ensures that customers with disabilities are connected with services of the State Department of Rehabilitation and a variety of appropriate education and support services.

OCWIB also provides training and employment opportunities to individuals 55 years and older through the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). This program enables participants to gain valuable work experience and/or skills upgrades while working at non-profits or governmental agencies across the County. The OCWIB is an active advocate for veterans' training and employment in Orange County. Through its One-Stop centers OCWIB provides resources, supportive services and opportunities to OC vets by ensuring priority of service to vets, continued collaboration with community partners serving veterans to leverage services, having a strong partnership with the California EDD and applying and receiving veterans training and employment grants. Under the OC4Vets program, the OCWIB works in collaboration with the County of Orange Health Care Agency, County Veterans Service Office, and other partners to assist Veterans in Orange County by providing job development and job support, coaching and training, behavioral health services, supportive services and housing assistance to the veteran population regardless of veteran status; i.e. active, discharged or reserve guard and their families. The goals of this program include increasing access to a comprehensive array of health and supportive services.

The OCWIB has been very successful in receiving Veterans' Employment-Related Assistance Program (VEAP) awards from the EDD. VEAP awards are operated in partnership with community agencies, community colleges, other local WIBs and veterans' service agencies. Current VEAP awards assist veterans with employment and training assistance in high-demand industries including Health Care, Information Technology and other Professional Services through March 2015. VEAP also provides supportive services, including behavioral health services, transportation and housing assistance. The project will serve those recently separated from active military duty within the last 48 months and other eligible veterans. Services are offered at the Orange County One-Stop Centers located in Westminster, Irvine, Buena Park, San Juan Capistrano and at the Joint Forces Training Base in Los Alamitos. Additional targeted outreach for recently separated veterans is being conducted at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.

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 2013 Orange County CEDS is a tool created to provide guidance for economic development projects in distressed areas of Orange County while fostering a relationship between the County, its jurisdictions, and the United States Economic Development Administration (EDA). The CEDS contains: "Goals," which are established for the long-term vision for improving Orange County, and "Strategies," which are components to build towards goal achievement:

1. Advance Lives of Red-Zone Residents

- Pursue policies, projects, and programs to help create jobs in Red-Zones and foster full-time employment.
- Promote future economic opportunities through increased educational opportunities.
- Increase the reach of programs similar to the Latino Educational Attainment Initiative.
- Develop, expand and upgrade the skills of the existing workforce.

2. Provide World-Class Education and Workforce Opportunities

- Support a quality education system at all levels.
- Support and create collaborative educational programs that address specific underemployed populations and workforce needs in targeted Red-Zone areas.
- Support linked programs that align high schools with community colleges and four-year institutions.
- Support programs for building English language fluency and literacy.
- Support continued advances in minority college prep.
- Support career and technical education, with emphasis on STEM (Science, Technology, Education, Math) disciplines.

3. Plan For and Develop State-of-the-Art Infrastructure

- Develop an expanded and improved infrastructure system, including workforce housing, to support economic growth and development.
- Support the expansion of communication networks.
- Secure an adequate water supply for OC businesses.
- Focus potential CEDS investments on infrastructure sectors receiving a "C" grade or less on the Orange County Infrastructure Report Card.
- Coordinate infrastructure investments with economic development opportunities.

4. Promote Competitive and Growing Clusters

- Promote Orange County's key industry clusters.
- Encourage expansion and retention of targeted key industry clusters.
- Form Red Teams to retain "at risk" companies in key industry clusters.

- Develop and promote targeted education and training programs in Orange County's key clusters.
- Promote continued recovery in the high-multiplier manufacturing, construction, and financial services sectors.
- Expand customized, cluster-based education and training programs.

5. Improve Orange County's Economic Competitiveness in a Global Economy

- Establish and promote a positive, business-friendly environment to sustain Orange County's economic competitiveness.
- Retain and expand the existing job base while pro-actively attracting new businesses, industries, jobs and investments.
- Promote the County as a national and international center for business, global trade, and development.
- Establish and/or expand Enterprise Zones.
- Provide quality municipal services to attract and retain businesses and employees.
- Ensure sufficient supply of workforce housing to meet housing demand arising from new job creation.
- Streamline the permit review process and other entitlement processes for businesses and industries.

Discussion

See discussions above.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

At the countywide level, Orange County is generally perceived as a highly affluent County. However, this perception has masked the underlying economic distress occurring within the County's borders, especially since the onset of the Great Recession which hit Orange County particularly hard due to massive layoffs in the construction and financial services industries. Particularly north of the SR-22 and in some areas to the south of SR-22, there are clear pockets of economic distress at the census tract level.

The 2013 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) has identified a number of Red Zones within the County. Red Zones are geographic locations within the County experiencing high unemployment and substantially lower levels of income relative to the rest of the County. In order for a census tract to qualify as a Red-Zone, the Census tract must have an unemployment rate two percent over the national average and have a per capita income of no more than 80 percent of the national average. The following Urban County cities are identified as "Red-Zone" cities: Placentia and Stanton. Red-Zones represent areas of great need and opportunities for attention and investment.

Red-Zone census tracts have a significantly larger language gap compared to the County overall, which coincides with a large foreign born population. Minorities, most notably Hispanics and Blacks, account for a disproportionate percent of the population in Red-Zone census tracts. Red-Zones are also significantly behind in terms of educational

attainment. In addition, single parent households make up approximately one-quarter of all Red-Zone households, compared to only about 17 percent of total Orange County households. As expected, these single parent households (and likely single income households) suffer from higher levels of economic distress. Overcrowding was also a major issue for occupied Red-Zones units. Within Red-Zone areas, resident units were more than twice as likely to be overcrowded.

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

According to the 2010 Census, the racial/ethnic composition of the population in the Orange Urban County was: 58% White (non-Hispanic); 21% Hispanic; 16 percent Asian and Pacific Islander; 2% African American; and 3% indicating other race/ethnic group.

A minority concentration area is defined as a Census block group whose proportion of a specific racial/ethnic group is greater than the County's proportion of that same racial/ethnic group. The specific percentage varies according to the race/ethnicity being analyzed. A mapping of concentrations prepared for this Consolidated Plan is included in Appendix B.

Overall, the geographic concentrations of the Urban Orange County's minority populations generally overlap with the concentrations of low- and moderate-income residents. Concentrations of Hispanics can be found in the cities of Stanton and Placentia, as well as the unincorporated area of the County just east of Irvine. Small portions of Brea, Laguna Hills and Laguna Woods also have concentrations of Hispanic residents. Black residents appear to be concentrated in the cities of Seal Beach, Los Alamitos, Stanton, Cypress, and La Palma, as well as the unincorporated area of the County just east of Irvine. The cities of Aliso Viejo, Laguna Hills, Brea, Yorba Linda, and Placentia also have small concentrations of Black residents. The Urban County's Asian residents primarily reside in the cities of La Palma, Brea, Cypress, and Yorba Linda, as well as the unincorporated area of the County just east of Irvine and north of Laguna Beach.

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

Only two cities within the Urban County have been classified as Red Zones by the 2013 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS): Placentia and Stanton.

Placentia's Red-Zone community suffers from an unemployment rate that is five percentage points higher than non-Red-Zone tracts and a per capita income that is 60 percent lower. In terms of education, Red-Zone adult residents are five times more likely to not have a high school degree. In addition, there is a significant gap in language skills in Placentia's Red Zones—with over 41 percent of Red-Zone residents unable to speak English fluently. Hispanics also make up the vast majority of Placentia's Red Zone residents (82 percent); by comparison, only 25 percent of the City's non-Red Zone population is Hispanic.

Stanton's Red-Zone community suffers from an unemployment rate that is three percentage points higher than non-Red Zone tracts and a per capita income that is 23 percent lower. Adults in the City's Red-Zones are six percent more likely to not have a high school diploma.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The 2013 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDs) has identified advancing the lives of Red Zone residents as a top goal. As part of the citizen participation process for this CEDs, an internet survey was distributed to interested parties including city managers, economic development directors, and workforce training professionals. The survey asked respondents if they knew of any vacant or underutilized land parcels that could be used for economic development opportunities. Respondents identified a total of six sites, including one on Alta Vista and Rose in the City of Placentia.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The 2013 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDs) has identified advancing the lives of Red Zone residents as a top goal. The CEDs has committed the County to undertaking at least two economic development investments around Red-Zones, with particular emphasis on infrastructure and transit-transportation centers. If economic development investments are successful around transit-transportation centers, it is anticipated that private investment will be at least \$50 million Countywide (with substantial effect for the benefit of the residents of Red-Zones) after implementation of the CEDs

The 2013-2018 CEDs provides local, regional and statewide stakeholders with the necessary tools to ensure that Orange County grows and eventually sustains itself as a competitive regional and national economic leader. These reports maintain the eligibility of organizations in Orange County to apply for EDA assistance funds. When needed, the OCWIB reviews Orange County projects that wish to compete for the U.S. Department of Commerce's EDA grant funds and acts as a facilitator and technical resource for project proponents. The strategies listed in the reports provide analyses of the county's challenges, and presents County assets to respond properly to distressed communities in Orange County with hopes to diminish chronic economic issues while stimulating long-term community economic health. The CEDs can be downloaded at www.ocwib.org.

Short-term goals must be paired with a vision and an understanding of the County's long-term prospects to ensure continual growth and competitiveness. During years 2013-2015, Orange County will emphasize three (3) industry clusters that are primarily based on employment growth trends identified in the CEDs report: information technology, manufacturing, and healthcare. These clusters have been determined to hold significant promise for the development of career pathway programs and impacting the overall economy of Orange County. The OCWIB continues to help promising economic development projects become more competitive.

Economic Indicators customized to Orange County is now available on www.oceconomy.org where visitors can look up indicators in demographics, employment, housing, transportation, and social services. Indicators are updated monthly.