



# URBAN COUNTY OF ORANGE

## Consolidated Plan

**FY 2025-2029**

**May 20, 2025**

OC HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
1501 E. ST. ANDREW PLACE, 1ST FLOOR  
SANTA ANA, CA 92705

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## Executive Summary

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

#### 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) 2025-2029 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, 2025 through June 30, 2029.

The "Urban County" of Orange is comprised of 12 cities with populations under 50,000 (participating cities), two "Metro" cities – Placentia and Yorba Linda – with populations over 50,000, and the unincorporated areas of Orange County. The 12 participating cities include Brea, Cypress, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, La Palma, Los Alamitos, San Juan Capistrano, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Villa Park. With populations over 50,000, Placentia and Yorba Linda are eligible to participate in the CPD programs as entitlement jurisdictions and receive funding directly from HUD. However, these two cities have elected to join the Urban County for the overall implementation of these programs.

#### 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 that have been determined to be a High Priority will receive funding during the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The priorities for the FY 2025-2029 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

In addition, the County may consider Economic Development activities if funding becomes available (Low-Priority).

### **Evaluation of past performance**

During the last Five-Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020-2024, the Urban County met most of its five-year goals and objectives. Based on the FY 2023-2024 CAPER, several public facilities and infrastructure improvements were made under the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, serving 64,846 people. The Urban County also provided façade treatment/business building rehabilitation to 1 business and homeowner housing rehabilitation services to 47 households. The County utilized HOME funds to assist in the construction of 48 affordable rental units and 20 units for persons experiencing homelessness. An estimated 11,943 persons were also served through public services for low and moderate income households and 1,186 were assisted by shelters using CDBG and ESG funds. As of FY 2023, the Urban County has already completed over 100 percent of its COVID-19 response, non-housing community development, and public service goals.

HOME funds are currently set-aside for Permanent Supportive Housing activities under the County's Supportive Housing Notice of Funding Availability (PSH NOFA).

## 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 seven community meetings with residents and local housing and service providers. The Urban County also administered a Housing & Community Development Needs Survey.

**Community Meetings:** The Urban County held five Community Meetings to solicit input on needs during the development of the Consolidated Plan. The meetings were held on the following days:

- Wednesday November 13, 2024, Laguna Woods Council Chambers
- Wednesday November 13, 2024, Stanton City Hall
- Monday November 18, 2024, El Modena Community Center (Unincorporated Area of Orange County)
- Wednesday November 20, 2024, Midway City Community Center
- Thursday January 16, 2025, Anaheim Independencia Community Center

**Focus Group Meetings:** The County also conducted two focus group meetings, one in-person and one virtual, for nonprofits and government agencies that serve low- and moderate-income persons and those with special needs:

- Thursday November 14, 2024, Virtual Workshop
- Monday December 2, 2024, (HCD Office, Conference Meeting Room) In-Person Workshop

**Housing & Community Development Needs Survey:** The survey was made available both online and in hard copy form for residents attending community meetings that may require a hard copy. Outreach for the community meetings and the survey included:

- Notices posted on County's website (English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese) and Google translate could also be used for other languages.
- Hard copies of notices (English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese) were made available in the County Government Offices.
- Emails sent to agencies informing them of the meetings and the availability of the survey.
- Survey QR code/link 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 April 11 through May 12, 2025. Copies of the draft Consolidated Plan and Action Plan were made available for the public at the following locations:

<https://www.ochcd.org/community-development>

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 Supervisors will be held on May 20, 2025 for the final adoption of the Consolidated Plan. The public notice can be found in Appendix A.

## Summary of public comments

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

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

All comments received were accepted and summarized in Appendix B.

**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)

**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 Resources
HOME Administrator	ORANGE COUNTY	OC Community Resources
ESG Administrator	ORANGE COUNTY	OC Community Resources

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

#### Narrative

OC Housing & Community Development 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 Housing & Community Development, 1501 E St. Andrew Place, Santa Ana, CA, 92705, (714) 480-2996, [Craig.Fee@occr.ocgov.com](mailto:Craig.Fee@occr.ocgov.com).

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

### 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 B 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 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;
- Agencies serving the homeless and at-risk homeless, including those that are coordinating re-entry after being discharged from institutions;
- 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 C. These agencies were -E-mailed notices of the Urban County's Consolidated Plan process and public meetings. In addition, the County coordinated a virtual meeting on November 14, 2024 with entitlement jurisdictions in the County and the Continuum of Care to develop homeless statistics for the Consolidated Plan.

**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 Continuum of Care (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 Workshop.

**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 requires all public service projects and activities providing services to homeless individuals and/or families to actively participate in the Homeless Management Information System while prioritizing the strengthening of data collection and participation across the system of care for homeless individuals and families.

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

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Families Forward	Services – Housing Services – Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Pathways of Hope	Services – Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Tustin Temporary Emergency Shelter	Services – Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Fentanyl Solution	Services – Substance Use	Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Healthcare In Action	Services – Health Services – Substance Use	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
CalOptima Health	Services – Health	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
City of Santa Ana	Public Agency	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
City of Westminster	Public Agency	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Orangewood Foundation	Services – Youth Services - Education	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Diversified Services	Services – Education Services - Employment	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Human Options	Services – Victims of Domestic Violence	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.

Project Hope Alliance	Services – Youth Services – Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
CAP OC	Services – Youth Services – Families	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Orange County Community Housing Corporation	Services – Housing	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
John Henry Foundation	Services – Persons with Disabilities	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Family Solutions Collaborative	Services – Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Family Assistance Ministries	Services – Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
City of Newport Beach	Public Agency	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Resilience OC	Services – Youth	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Housing is a Human Right Orange County	Services – Housing	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Providence St. Joseph Health	Services – Health	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Board of Supervisors, Fourth District	Public Agency	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
WISEPlace	Services – Homeless Services – Youth	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.

Covenant House California	Services – Homeless Services – Youth	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
The Kennedy Commission	Services – Housing	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Buena Park Collaborative	Services – Health Services - Education	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
County of Orange Housing & Community Development	Public Agency	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Leading Purpose	Services – Housing Services - Education	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Continuum of Care	Services - Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
HomeAid Orange County	Services – Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment Homelessness Strategy	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on November 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
The Purpose of Recovery	Services – Substance Use	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
City of La Palma	Public Agency	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Upwards	Services – Youth	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Mortgage Link Inc.	Private Lender	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.

Veterans Affairs	Public Agency	Housing Needs Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Families Forward	Services – Housing Services – Homeless	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Saahas for Cause	Services – Youth Services - Health	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Seneca FOA	Services – Families Services - Youth	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.
Habitat for Humanity	Services - Housing	Housing Needs Assessment	Agency attended the Stakeholder Workshop on December 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2024 and provided input on service needs in the community.

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

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

The Urban County contacted over 1,000 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**

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
Continuum of Care	Orange County	Potential funding allocations to address homeless needs will complement the CoC Strategy.
2021-2029 Housing Element	Orange County	Potential funding allocations to address homeless needs will complement the Housing Element strategy.
Special Housing Programs	Orange County Housing Authority	Potential funding allocations to address homeless needs.

**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 Housing & Community Development 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):**

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

### Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

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 six Community Workshops for residents and local housing and services providers. The Urban County also administered a Housing & Community Development Needs Survey.

### Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

**Community Meetings:** The Urban County held five Community Meetings to solicit input on needs during the development of the Consolidated Plan. The meetings were held on the following days:

- Wednesday November 13, 2024, Laguna Woods Council Chambers
- Wednesday November 13, 2024, Stanton City Hall
- Monday November 18, 2024, El Modena Community Center (City of Orange)
- Wednesday November 20, 2024, Midway City Community Center
- Thursday January 16, 2025, Anaheim Independencia Community Center

**Focus Group Meetings:** The County also conducted two focus group meetings, one in-person and one virtual, for nonprofits and government agencies that serve low- and moderate-income persons and those with special needs:

- Thursday November 14, 2024, Virtual Workshop
- Monday December 2, 2024, Orange County Housing Authority In-Person Workshop

**Housing & Community Development Needs Survey:** The survey was made available both online and in hard copy form for residents attending community meetings that may require a hard copy. Outreach for the community meetings and the survey included:

- Notices posted on County's website (English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese) and Google translate could also be used for other languages.
- Hard copies of notices (English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese) were made available in the County Government Offices.
- Emails sent to agencies informing them of the meetings and the availability of the survey.
- Survey QR code/link distributed to a number of local agencies for distribution to their clients.

**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 Meetings	Non-targeted/broad community	Five community meetings were hosted across different cities in Orange County. Participants were asked to discuss and vote on priorities for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix B.	All comments were received and accepted.	
2	Stakeholder Workshops	Housing Professionals and Service Providers	Two stakeholder workshops were conducted, one in-person and one virtual. A total of 41 agencies RSVPed for the virtual meeting and 10 agencies were represented in the in-person workshop.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix B.	All comments were received and accepted.	
3	Housing Community Development Needs Survey &	Non-targeted/broad community	A total of 299 responses were recorded including 277 English responses, 20 Spanish responses, one Korean response, and one Vietnamese response.	A detailed summary of comments received can be found in Appendix B.	All comments were received and 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 & Community Development needs in a survey. Residents responded to the survey and identified the following topics as top-ranking needs in the Urban County of Orange:

- Community Facilities:
  - Parks and Recreation Facilities
  - Senior Centers
- Business and Jobs:
  - Start-Up Business Assistance
  - Job Creation/Retention
- Residential Infrastructure:
  - Water/Sewer
  - Street Lighting
- Neighborhood Services:
  - Trash and Debris Removal
- Affordable Housing:
  - Affordable Rental Housing
  - Homebuyer Assistance
  - Housing for Seniors
- Community and Special Needs Services:
  - Mental Health Services
  - Youth Activities
  - Childcare Services
  - Health Services

### 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.

To dissect the housing problems, the following tables provide the following:

- 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.

However, due to the geographic boundary changes for the Urban County between 2009 (base year provided by HUD in eConPlanning) and 2020, the demographic shifts presented in Table 5 may be due more to boundary changes than actual decreases in population and households.

<b>Demographics</b>	<b>Base Year: 2009</b>	<b>Most Recent Year: 2020</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Population	572,045	577,595	1%
Households	201,210	205,400	2%
Median Income	\$76,509.00	\$94,441.00	23%

**Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics**

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

### Number of Households Table

	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households	29,515	23,419	35,619	21,365	95,510
Small Family Households	7,484	7,093	13,234	9,420	50,145
Large Family Households	2,190	2,138	4,065	2,820	10,089
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	8,107	7,007	10,040	5,920	25,298
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	8,788	6,378	7,002	2,871	10,229
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,965	2,683	5,000	3,104	7,600

**Table 6 - Total Households Table**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: HAMFI = HUD Area Median Family Income

## 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	949	520	439	140	2,048	69	37	108	15	229
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	468	464	739	185	1,856	70	118	285	110	583
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,229	929	818	385	3,361	145	248	509	353	1,255
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	7,689	4,080	1,645	203	13,617	8,019	4,438	3,863	1,103	17,423
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,250	2,859	5,905	1,879	11,893	2,170	2,638	5,668	4,414	14,890
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,485	0	0	0	1,485	1,183	0	0	0	1,183

**Table 7 – Housing Problems Table**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	10,343	5,995	3,640	904	20,882	8,304	4,853	4,778	1,598	19,533
Having none of four housing problems	4,165	3,574	10,510	6,030	24,279	6,689	8,994	16,669	12,829	45,181
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 8 – Housing Problems 2**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

**3. Cost Burden > 30%**

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	3,604	3,599	3,429	10,632	2,395	2,081	4,444	8,920
Large Related	1,550	1,008	852	3,410	387	660	923	1,970
Elderly	4,145	2,192	1,788	8,125	6,611	4,036	3,549	14,196
Other	1,849	1,659	2,239	5,747	997	523	871	2,391
Total need by income	11,148	8,458	8,308	27,914	10,390	7,300	9,787	27,477

**Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

**4. Cost Burden > 50%**

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	1,899	1,899	1,955	1,595	0	3,550
Large Related	0	0	305	305	344	397	395	1,136
Elderly	3,327	1,224	365	4,916	5,037	2,193	1,397	8,627
Other	0	1,654	1,125	2,779	847	0	0	847
Total need by income	3,327	2,878	3,694	9,899	8,183	4,185	1,792	14,160

**Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

### 5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,702	1,124	1,313	430	4,569	170	226	539	294	1,229
Multiple, unrelated family households	89	288	244	140	761	65	149	244	168	626
Other, non-family households	0	25	89	4	118	0	4	20	10	34
Total need by income	1,791	1,437	1,646	574	5,448	235	379	803	472	1,889

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

According to 2019-2023 ACS data, 22 percent of households in the County were single person households. About half of the single person households in the County are homeowners (49.6 percent) and half are renters (50.4 percent). Of the single person households, 41 percent were seniors aged 65 and older. Most of the elderly single person households are homeowners (66.7 percent).

#### 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 2019-2023 ACS, nine percent of the County's population was affected by one or more disabilities. Among persons living with disabilities in the County, ambulatory and independent living disabilities were the most prevalent (5 percent each), followed by cognitive difficulties (4 percent).

As reported by the State Department of Developmental Services, as of August 2023, 27,676 Orange County residents with developmental disabilities were being assisted by the Orange County Regional Center. Most of these individuals were residing in a private home with their parent or guardian.

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 2023, Human Options provided legal advocacy services to 326 individuals and training and education prevention services to 7,753 individuals. During this period, Human Options received 5,349 calls to the Human Options hotline.

### **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 36 percent of all housing problems were related to housing cost burden exceeding 30 percent. Furthermore, approximately 43 percent of housing problems documented among the Urban County's owner-households were related to cost burden exceeding 30 percent. 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 make up 49.6 percent of cost burdened households and renter households make up 50.4 percent of cost burdened households. According to 2016-2020 HUD CHAS data, 61.8 percent of renter-occupied households are cost burdened compared to 42.5 percent of owner-occupied households, comprising 27,914 and 27,477 cost burdened households, respectively. Of the total cost burdened rental households, 38 percent were small households, 12 percent were large households, and 29 percent were elderly households. Small and elderly households were also the most likely to be cost burdened amongst owner-occupied households. Amongst cost burdened homeowners, 52 percent were elderly households, and 33 percent were small households.

### **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**

A 2024 report by the California Housing Partnership found that the median rent in the state has increased 37% since 2000, while incomes have failed to keep pace, increasing only 7% over the same time frame. This has had far-reaching consequences for increasing housing vulnerability for Californians, including Orange County residents. Communities of color are disproportionately at risk of homelessness. The report also found that Black renter households are 33% more severely cost-burdened than white renter households. In Orange County, 82% of extremely low-income households paid greater than half of their income on housing costs in 2023. A 2023 study of Orange County households by United Way found that 52 of Latinx households' incomes are insufficient to meet their basic needs. Additionally, female-headed households and households with less education disproportionately experience financial struggles. These realities lead households to make difficult choices in prioritizing basic needs, exacerbating their vulnerability to losing housing.

Households that are at imminent risk of homelessness need timely prevention assistance and stabilizing resources. This can take the form of eviction prevention through payment of arrears, short-term rental assistance, and housing-focused case management. Households that are at risk of homelessness are vulnerable and often face difficult choices between which basic needs to prioritize. One unexpected emergency expense is enough to hinder their ability to pay their rent or mortgage. Beyond on prevention assistance, many households need access to affordable or subsidized permanent housing resources. Additional resources that support the mitigation of housing vulnerability include free or low-cost childcare, access to low-cost medical services, benefits advocacy, employment services, and affordable transportation.

Rapid rehousing (RRH) services are provided to families and individuals experiencing homelessness who have the financial resources that will enable them to take on the full burden of rent at the conclusion of assistance. This intervention can reduce the amount of time that a household experiences homelessness and can provide the needed support for them to stabilize. The reality is that many families and individuals in RRH programs continue to experience varying degrees of housing vulnerability and their needs continue to mirror other households who are at risk of homelessness as described above. Additionally, these households may need continued rental assistance or linkage to a permanent subsidy, utility assistance, or support finding a more affordable unit.

According to the 2019-2023 ACS, 6.6 percent of families in Orange County live below the poverty level. Comparatively, nine percent of families with children under the age of 18 are below the poverty level. Single-parent female-headed households are significantly more likely to live below the poverty level. Approximately 23 percent of single-parent female-headed families are below the poverty line. Populations with higher poverty levels are more likely to experience hardships such as food insecurity and homelessness.

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

A 2024 report by the California Housing Partnership found that 129,693 low-income households lack access to affordable housing. To afford the average rent in Orange County, renters need to earn at least \$53.83 per hour, which is 3.4 times the state minimum wage, 21% higher than the statewide average. Within Orange County, 82% of extremely low-income individuals pay greater than half of their income on the cost of housing, exceeding the statewide average. A 2023 real cost measure study from United Way found that 33% of Orange County households fall below the poverty line, despite 98% of these households having at least one working adult. To make these determinations, United Way uses a real cost methodology that factors in the costs of basic needs for a more accurate financial picture specific to the county. 40% of all households in Orange County pay 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Taken in the aggregate, these factors demonstrate that a significant proportion of Orange County households are rent-burdened and likely to be defined as at risk of homelessness.

The County of Orange (County) utilizes the criteria for defining “at risk of homelessness” provided by HUD in determining risk of homelessness in three categories:

1. Individuals and families
2. Unaccompanied children and youth, and
3. Families with children and youth. Detailed criteria for these categories can be found at: [https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AtRiskofHomelessnessDefinition\\_Criteria.pdf](https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AtRiskofHomelessnessDefinition_Criteria.pdf).

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

The high and unaffordable cost of housing is the primary driver increasing the risk of homelessness. This economic reality causes households to double up or move in with friends or family, characteristics which further exacerbate housing vulnerability. Informal housing arrangements often lack enforceable housing protections that further increase risk. Households in precarious situations may seek weekly/monthly stays in hotels/motels, which respond to the immediate crisis, but deepen their financial constraints, impacting their ability to save a security deposit and first-month's rent. In Orange County, from 2023-2024, state and federal funding for housing production and preservation decreased by 60%, which increases pressures on demand and further constrains the options available to at-risk households.

### **Discussion**

See 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**

The Orange County 2024 Point in Time Count (2024 PIT Count) revealed that on any given night in Orange County, approximately 7,322 people experience homelessness, representing a 28% increase from 2022. Factors contributing to this increase are primarily the lack of affordable housing, insufficient housing subsidies to support eligible households in need, and increasing rents that have far outpaced increases in income. The current housing market combined with precarious economic conditions have resulted in families facing homelessness due to unemployment, foreclosure, and eviction. A 2024 California Housing Partnership report showed that renters must earn 2.8 times the state minimum wage to afford the average rent in California, so even a full-time job is no guarantee of housing stability, and many struggle to maintain employment even as they lose their apartment. People experiencing homelessness are ethnically, culturally, and socially diverse. Simultaneously, homelessness disproportionately impacts people and communities of color. The 2024 PIT Count found that 7.54% of sheltered and unsheltered persons identified as Black, African American, or African compared with 2.3% of the total Orange County population in 2023. The number of seniors, transitional-aged youth, and veterans experiencing homelessness all increased from 2022 to 2024. The 2024 PIT Count found that 36.84% of people experiencing homelessness were chronically homeless and a significant percentage identified as having a substance use disorder, mental health condition, and/or physical disability, requiring a comprehensive range of resources, intervention, and services to meet their needs. The most critical and essential needs common to all people experiencing homelessness is access to safe and affordable permanent housing. The County recognizes that fully engaging in efforts to address homelessness requires a deeply involved community and accurate data and information. The 2024 PIT Count is a result of the commitment of County officials, the Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) Board and CoC Members, service providers, volunteers, and Orange County United Way staff and leadership.

Since 1998, the County has coordinated a comprehensive regional CoC to develop and implement a strategy to address homelessness in Orange County. The CoC covers the Orange County jurisdiction, including 34 cities and Unincorporated Areas. Participation from County departments and agencies, local governments, homeless, housing and supportive service providers, community groups (including non-profits, faith-based organizations, interested business leaders, schools, individuals with lived experience, and many other stakeholders) is welcomed and encouraged.

The CoC includes a Board of 17-21 members and is the governing body for the Orange County CoC whose purpose and scope are to implement the CoC program. The CoC Program is designed to promote a community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness through Regional Coordination and collaboration, advocate for funding and resources to end homelessness and provide funding for proven efforts by nonprofit providers, States, and local governments to quickly rehouse people experiencing homelessness while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness. Also, to promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families and the implementation of best practices and evidence-based approaches to homeless programming and services.

The Orange County CoC has several committees aimed at coordinating and collaborating on specific functions and programs associated with the CoC Program. The committees contribute to the ongoing planning, coordination, and collaboration of homeless services and programs to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness and preventing homelessness.

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	19,415	3,794	1,940
White	10,509	2,289	1,114
Black / African American	354	34	0
Asian	3,119	723	409
American Indian, Alaska Native	94	0	29
Pacific Islander	70	0	0
Hispanic	5,035	591	299

**Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: \*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	17,190	6,089	0
White	9,165	4,053	0
Black / African American	238	23	0
Asian	2,719	1,048	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	4,815	860	0

**Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: \*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	18,974	12,704	0
White	10,914	7,990	0
Black / African American	479	194	0
Asian	2,810	1,833	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	59	40	0
Pacific Islander	30	25	0
Hispanic	4,259	2,442	0

**Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: \*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**

<b>Housing Problems</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,075	10,793	0
White	5,540	6,818	0
Black / African American	125	305	0
Asian	1,504	1,723	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	14	0
Pacific Islander	15	15	0
Hispanic	1,607	1,774	0

**Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: \*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, Pacific Islander (100 percent), Black/African American (91.2 percent), and Hispanic (85 percent) were the racial/ethnic groups to be disproportionately impacted by one or more housing problems. These racial/ethnic groups all have rates of housing problems exceeding the urban county average of 77.2 percent.

For households earning between 31 percent and 50 percent of AMI, American Indian/Alaska Native (100 percent), Pacific Islander (100 percent), Black/African American (91.2 percent), and Hispanic (84.8 percent) households all have rates of housing problems exceeding the urban county average of 73.8 for households earning between 31 and 50 percent of the AMI.

Amongst households earning 51 to 80 percent of AMI, Black/African American, Hispanic, and Asian households had rates of housing problems exceeding the Urban County average. Similarly, amongst households earning 81 to 100 percent of AMI, Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households had rates of housing problems exceeding the Urban County average of 45.7 percent.

It is relevant to note that because the Urban County is home to relatively few Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native households, the data for this group may not be as reliable, even though all the households identified have a housing problem.

## 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	17,075	6,149	1,940
White	9,184	3,634	1,114
Black / African American	319	63	0
Asian	2,629	1,217	409
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	34	29
Pacific Islander	70	0	0
Hispanic	4,615	1,014	299

**Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: \*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	11,778	11,470	0
White	6,108	7,105	0
Black / African American	98	163	0

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Asian	1,790	1,979	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	3,559	2,099	0

**Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: \*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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,310	23,374	0
White	4,509	14,420	0
Black / African American	169	498	0
Asian	1,264	3,409	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	34	65	0
Pacific Islander	0	55	0
Hispanic	2,119	4,607	0

**Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: \*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**

<b>Severe Housing Problems*</b>	<b>Has one or more of four housing problems</b>	<b>Has none of the four housing problems</b>	<b>Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems</b>
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,666	17,184	0
White	1,413	10,974	0
Black / African American	10	420	0
Asian	539	2,682	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	24	0
Pacific Islander	0	30	0
Hispanic	632	2,747	0

**Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Notes: \*The four severe housing problems are:

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

**Discussion**

The following proportions of the Urban County populations experience severe housing problems:

- 0 to 30 percent of AMI – 67.9 percent
- 31 to 50 percent of AMI – 50.7 percent
- 51 to 80 percent of AMI – 26.2 percent
- 81 to 100 percent of AMI – 13.4 percent

Of households earning less than 30 percent of AMI, Pacific Islander (100 percent), Black/African American (83.5 percent), and Hispanic (77.9 percent) households have rates of severe housing problems exceeding the Urban County average. Amongst households earning 31 to 50 percent of AMI, 100 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native households and 62.9 percent of Hispanic households experience one or more severe housing problems. The variance in rates of severe housing problems lessens in households earning more than 50 percent of the AMI. Still, 34.3 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native households and 31.5 percent of Hispanic households earning between 50 and 80 percent of the AMI experience severe housing problems.

## 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	124,594	40,390	35,837	2,245
White	83,575	24,370	21,608	1,194
Black / African American	1,708	739	568	0
Asian	18,914	6,374	5,260	518
American Indian, Alaska Native	218	73	94	29
Pacific Islander	165	80	75	0
Hispanic	17,519	7,973	7,530	384

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

### Discussion:

Overall, 38 percent of the households in the Urban County had a housing cost burden (spent more than 30 percent of gross household income on housing) and 18 percent had a severe cost burden (spent more than 50 percent of gross household income on housing). Pacific Islander households were the most likely to experience a housing cost burden (48.4 percent), followed by Hispanic households (46.4 percent), and Black/African American households (43.3 percent). Pacific Islander (23.4 percent), American Indian/Alaska Native (22.7 percent), and Hispanic (22.5 percent) households were most likely to experience severe cost burden. Based on the definition of disproportionate housing need described above, 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?**

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 non-White populations 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 minority populations.

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) is a division within Orange County Housing & Community Development 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	12,060	864	11,196	810	296	227

**Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

## Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	23,646	14,058	24,352	26,483	29,291
Average length of stay	0	0	0	13	3	13	5	8
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	2,330	658	1,672	795	68
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	7,082	479	6,603	451	17
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	5,107	544	4,563	274	28
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	823	2	821	6	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	25	4	21	1	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White	0	0	0	6,157	624	5,533	544	242	188
Black/African American	0	0	0	1,285	87	1,198	176	24	21
Asian	0	0	0	4,354	103	4,251	39	22	13
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	184	38	146	29	7	2
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	80	12	68	22	1	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

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

## Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	0	0	2,246	195	2,051	169	172	59
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	9,814	669	9,145	641	124	168

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Notes:

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

**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 the Community meetings. According to the 2019-2023 ACS, 10 percent of the County's seniors and 18 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 discussion 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 mental illness. The recent housing market and economic conditions have also resulted in some families facing homelessness due to increased rents, unemployment, and/or underemployment.

During the 2024 Point in Time (PIT) Count, approximately 7,322 people were counted as experiencing homelessness in Orange County. 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 2024 PIT Count is a result of the commitment of County officials, service providers, volunteers, 211OC staff and leadership, and homeless people themselves.

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)	948	180	1,128	46	1036	180
Persons in Households with Only Children	6	0	0	0	9	60
Persons in Households with Only Adults	2,195	3,993	6,188	1,126	3,538	437
Chronically Homeless Individuals	877	1,566	2,443		1184	815
Chronically Homeless Families	3	18	70		48	500
Veterans	80	248	124	56	329	120
Unaccompanied Youth	62	29	308	56	9	60
Persons with HIV	89	86	267	96	84	180

Data Source: Orange County 2024 Point in Time Count  
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):**

The estimates are based on the HUD PIT Count methodology and implemented by the County as the designated CoC administrative entity from the 2024 PIT Count results.

**Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous	36	75
Asian or Asian American	103	164
Black, African American, or African	329	233
Middle Eastern of North African	1	40
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	53	45
White	1,120	1,772
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	37	1,509
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,275	205
Multi-Racial & Hispanic/Latina/e/o	20	14
Multi-Racial and not Hispanic/Latina/e/o	51	77

<b>Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.</b>
--

Families with Children

According to the 2024 PIT Count, there are 1,128 persons comprising 347 families experiencing homelessness in the County. Of the 1,128 people, 443 are adults and 685 are children.

Veterans

In 2024, there were 328 homeless veterans in Orange County. Over 24 percent of homeless veterans are sheltered (including in transitional housing).

<b>Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.</b>
---

The largest share of the homeless population identified themselves as White, totaling 1,772 unsheltered individuals (42.5 percent) and 1,120 sheltered individuals (35.6 percent). Another 1,509 unsheltered individuals and 37 sheltered individuals identified themselves as Hispanic or Latina/e/o. This does not include the population of multi-racial/ethnic individuals such as those who identified themselves as White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o. The 2024 PIT Count identified 223 unsheltered persons (5.3 percent) and 329 sheltered persons (10.5 percent) that are Black, African American, or African. There were 7 unsheltered persons and 13 sheltered persons that were Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o.

The White, Hispanic/Latino, and Black/African American populations are all slightly overrepresented in the homeless population compared to the countywide share. According to the 2019-2023 ACS, the non-Hispanic White population represents 37.7 percent of the countywide population. Similarly, 1.5 percent of the County population was Black or African American and 34.1 percent was Hispanic or Latino.

### **Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

According to the 2024 PIT Count, of the 7,322 homeless persons counted in Orange County, approximately 43 percent are sheltered, and 57 percent are unsheltered. Orange County has seen less growth in the homeless population over the past five years compared to surrounding counties and the State. The 5-year rate of growth in the County was seven percent compared to 29 percent in surrounding counties and 20 percent statewide. As is the case across the Country, the majority of homeless people live in adult-only households. Based on the 2024 PIT count, there are 99 unsheltered persons and 592 sheltered persons under the age of 18 in the County.

Information about sheltered homeless persons is gathered on a designated night where the CoC must count all individuals or families who are actively enrolled in a shelter program, while subpopulation information about unsheltered persons is derived from the PIT Count survey. The largest share of the unsheltered homeless population is aged 35 to 44 (26.8 percent) and the largest share of the sheltered population is under the age of 18 (18.8 percent). 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. In 2024, 308 unhoused individuals aged 18 to 24 were identified in Orange County.

### **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 2019-2023 ACS, nearly 16 percent of the population in the County are 65 years and over. More than 30 percent of households countywide have one more people aged 65 or older. Additionally, nine percent of households countywide are seniors aged 65 and older living alone.

#### Persons with Disabilities

According to the 2019-2023 ACS, 9.3 percent of the County's population is affected by one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulties and independent living difficulties were the most prevalent in the County (4.7 percent each), followed by cognitive difficulties (3.8 percent).

### Large Households

Large households are those with five or more members. Based on 2019-2023 ACS estimates, 13.6 percent of households countywide are large households. Renter-occupied households are more likely to be large households compared to owner-occupied households. Approximately 14.4 percent of renter-occupied households countywide are large households compared to 12.9 percent of owner-occupied households.

### Single-Parent Households

The 2019-2023 ACS estimates that five percent of households in the County were single-parent households with a child under the age of 18. Of the 52,210 single-parent households identified, 78.4 percent were single-parent female-headed households.

### Persons with Alcohol/Substance Abuse Addictions

The 2022 Drugs and Alcohol Deaths, Emergency Department Visits, and Hospitalizations Report indicated that between 2009 and 2020, the rate of Emergency Department visits due to drug and alcohol-related diagnoses had increased overall but has begun decreasing since reaching its peak in 2017.

According to the Orange County Health Care Agency 2023 Drug and Alcohol Misuse and Mortality Report, deaths due to drugs and alcohol in Orange County are on the rise. Opioid substances are largely responsible for the increase in drug and alcohol mortality, specifically fentanyl. Drug and alcohol deaths have been increasing sharply since 2020, reaching over 1,400 deaths, or a rate of more than 40 per 100,000 residents by 2021. Drug-related deaths consistently occurred in greater numbers compared to alcohol-related deaths. This difference is even more apparent when deaths due to drugs sharply increased beginning in 2020, contrasting with the shallower climb in mortality by alcohol-related deaths.

### Veterans

According to the 2019-2023 ACS, there are 89,830 veterans in Orange County, representing 3.6 percent of the countywide population. The employment rate amongst veterans aged 18 to 64 is 4.7 percent, slightly lower than 5.3 percent for nonveterans. Additionally, the population of veterans below the poverty level is 6.8 percent, lower than 9.2 percent for nonveterans. Veterans are significantly more likely to experience one or more disabilities. Based on 2019-2023 ACS estimates, 28.3 percent of veterans experience a disability compared to 10.3 percent of nonveterans.

**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.

The Community Needs Survey, facilitated in preparation of this ConPlan, found that housing for seniors was the third most important housing need to respondents, after affordable rental housing and homebuyer assistance.

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 underfunded providers are hard pressed to accommodate their current client base.

### Persons with Disabilities

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

Youth services and childcare services ranked second and third, respectively, in importance amongst Community Needs Survey respondents. Affordable childcare was also emphasized by community stakeholders during Stakeholder Workshops held in preparation of this ConPlan. 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. The Community Needs Survey found that health and mental health services ranked first and fourth more important amongst community and special needs services.

### Veterans

According to the 2023-2024 Orange County Community Indicators Report, the number of sheltered homeless veterans has decreased in recent years. While the unemployment rate for veterans is less than the unemployment rate countywide, certain age groups of veterans are more vulnerable to unemployment. The population of unemployed

veterans of those in the labor force between the ages of 35 to 54 is 3.2 percent compared to 4.1 percent in the nonveteran population. However, the unemployment rate for veterans aged 18 to 34 is 7.4 percent compared to 7.1 percent for nonveterans. Further, the unemployment rate of veterans aged 55 to 64 is 5.1 percent compared to 4.7 percent for nonveterans in this age range.

**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, Orange County has received 14,637 reports of newly diagnosed HIV infections. According to the Orange County Health Care Agency, at the end of 2023, there were 7,044 persons living with HIV or AIDS in the County. An additional estimated 1,137 persons who are unaware of their HIV status may also reside in the County. While case rates have decreased, males continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV compared to females (meaning an unequal rate compared to the total population). The African American/Black population continues to have the highest case rate, followed by the Hispanic, White, and Asian population.

**If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))**

Not applicable.

**Discussion:**

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 priorities under this Consolidated Plan: (1) Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities; (2) Enhance Quality of Life; and (3) Public Services. Non-housing community development needs identified in this section fall under the (2) Enhance Quality of Life priority or (3) Public Services priority. For the use of CDBG funds during Fiscal Years 2025-2029, the County has identified the following public facilities activities to enhance quality of life :

- Park and Recreation Facilities
- Senior Centers
- Homeless Facilities
- Neighborhood Facilities

**How were these needs determined?**

The County conducted a Housing & Community Development Needs Survey and held a series of five Community meetings, as well as two Focus Group 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 public improvement activities for the use of CDBG funds during Fiscal Years 2025-2029. Public improvement activities align with the high priority to enhance quality of life in the County:

- Water/Sewer Improvements
- Street and Lighting Improvements
- Sidewalk Improvements

#### **How were these needs determined?**

The County conducted a Housing & Community Development Needs Survey and held a series of five Community meetings, as well as two Focus Group 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 public service activities for the use of CDBG funds during Fiscal Years 2025-2029. Public service activities fall under the public services high priority identified in this Consolidated Plan.

- Youth and family services (childcare services)
- Health services, including mental health services
- Senior services
- Services for persons experiencing homelessness

#### **How were these needs determined?**

The County conducted a Housing & Community Development Needs Survey and held a series of five Community meetings, as well as two Focus Group 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:

According to the California Employment Development Department, the unemployment rate in Orange County was 3.8 percent in December 2024, down from a revised four percent in November 2024, and unchanged from the year-ago estimate of 3.8 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 5.2 percent for California and 3.8 percent for the nation during the same period.

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

#### Introduction

The Urban Orange County had approximately 219,924 housing units in 2020. Overall, the housing stock was comprised of about 71 percent single-family units (detached and attached), 25 percent multi-family units, and three percent mobile homes, boats, RVs, vans, etc. Approximately 70 percent of the housing units were owner-occupied, and 30 percent were renter-occupied as of 2020. A significantly larger proportion of owner-occupied housing units have three or more bedrooms (79 percent) compared to renter-occupied units (32 percent). Based on 2019-2023 ACS estimates, 72 percent of housing units countywide were built prior to 1989. Given their age, some units may require substantial rehabilitation and improvements.

#### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	128,225	58%
1-unit, attached structure	29,500	13%
2-4 units	15,344	7%
5-19 units	22,109	10%
20 or more units	18,594	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	6,152	3%
Total	219,924	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

#### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	443	0%	2,944	5%
1 bedroom	3,499	2%	12,679	21%
2 bedrooms	26,355	18%	26,443	43%
3 or more bedrooms	113,483	79%	19,571	32%

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	143,780	99%	61,637	101%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The following inventory of affordable housing is obtained from the Housing Elements for these individual jurisdictions:

Brea: The City has 587 rent-restricted units across 15 housing developments. In addition, the City's inclusionary housing ordinance has resulted in over 115 affordable homeownership units.

Cypress: The City has 208 affordable units over seven housing development projects. Of the seven projects, three are for seniors and four are for families. Cypress Park Senior Community, Cypress Sunrise, and Tara Village Family utilize RDA set-side or bond programs while Summer Place, Cypress Point Senior Community, 4552 Lincoln Avenue, and 4620 Lincoln Avenue received density bonuses.

Dana Point: The City has four projects providing 98 units of affordable housing including Domingo/Doheny Park Road (24 affordable units for large families) developed by the Orange County Community Housing Corporation, South Cove (17 affordable units), Monarch Coast Apartments (40 affordable units), and Silver Lantern Apartments (17 affordable units) owned by the Caritas Corporation and operated by the Friendship Shelter as permanent supportive housing.

La Palma: The City has 310 affordable units over three housing projects. Camden Place Senior Apartments (35 units) is assisted through Section 8 Assistance, project covenants, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), HUD, and CalHFA, Casa La Palma (269 units) is assisted through LIHTC, and Tapestry Walk is assisted through project covenants and set-aside funds.

Laguna Beach: There are 159 affordable housing units over seven projects in Laguna Beach. Alice Court (26 units) includes very low income rental studio units, Hagan Place (24 units) includes very low income rental units for persons with HIV/AIDS, Hidden Valley (four units) is made up of low to moderate income ownership units, Mermaid Terrace (25 units) includes senior median income ownership condo units, Vista Aliso (70 units) includes very low income rental units for seniors funded by Section 8 and HUD Section 202 mortgage, 20000 Laguna Canyon Drive (one unit) is a low income work/live rental unit, and 20412 Laguna Canyon Drive(nine units) includes low and moderate income work/live rental units.

Laguna Hills: The City has 101 affordable housing units. Rancho Moulton (51 units) and Rancho Niguel (50 units) are family projects built in the early 1980s with Section 8 construction funds. Rancho Niguel also utilizes LIHTC.

Laguna Woods: There is one assisted multifamily rental housing development in Laguna Woods with a total of 17 affordable housing units. The Sab Sebastian senior condominium utilized a density bonus.

Los Alamitos: Laurel Park Manor, an affordable senior community in the City, offers 71 apartment units including studios and one-bedroom units, as well as a few accessible units for the sensory/mobility impaired. Klein Manor is operated by the Retirement Housing Foundation and charges approximately 30 percent of the resident income for rent.

Placentia: There are four low income rental unit projects in Placentia: Imperial Villas (58 assisted units), Veterans Village (49 assisted units), and Villa La Jolla (54 assisted units), Santa Angelina Senior Community (4 assisted units).

San Juan Capistrano: There are nine affordable housing projects in San Juan Capistrano including Villa Paloma Senior Apartments (84 units), Casa de Amma Assisted Living (11 units), Little Hollywood Rentals (24 units), Seasons Senior Apartments Phase I (92 units), Seasons Senior Apartments Phase II (38 units), Habitat for Humanity (27 units), Capistrano Valley Mobile Estates (one unit), The Groves (75 units), and City Hall/Paseo Adelanto (50 units).

Stanton: There are 893 affordable housing units in the City throughout four projects. Park Stanton Senior Apartments includes 335 affordable units for seniors, Plaza Court includes 102 affordable units for families, Continental Gardens Apartments includes 297 affordable units for families, Stanton Accessible Apartments includes nine affordable units for people with disabilities. Park Stanton Senior Apartments, Plaza Court, and Continental Gardens Apartments utilize LIHTC subsidies while Stanton Accessible Apartments is assisted by HUD, Lluma Homekey project #1 with 71 project based vouchers and 10 units assisted with MHSA funds to complete the project, Clara Vista Homekey project #2 with 59 project based vouchers and Aurora Vista Homekey project #3 with 20 units 9 with MHSA funds.

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

Yorba Linda: The City has 656 affordable rental units throughout eight projects. Of the eight housing developments, five are designated for families and three are for seniors. Applicable programs for Yorba Linda affordable housing developments in Land Write Down, tax credits, RDA set-aside, and density bonus.

County of Orange: There are 2,771 housing units with affordability covenants that received financial assistance from the County of Orange for their development. Housing units that received assistance from the County are located countywide including in the cities of Aliso Viejo, Anaheim, Brea, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Irvine, Laguna Beach, Midway, Mission Viejo, Orange, Placentia, San Clemente, Stanton, Tustin, Westminster, and Yorba Linda as well as the unincorporated County areas including Ladera Ranch and Midway City.

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

The following inventory of at-risk housing units is based on the Housing Elements for these individual jurisdictions:

Brea: According to the City's 2021-2029 Housing Element, there are five affordable housing projects considered at risk during this Housing Element cycle, including 25 units for lower income households at Birch Street Loft Apartments (expires 2029/2030), nine units for lower income households at Orange Villa Senior Apartments (expires 2026), three units for lower income households at Tamarack Pointe Apartments (expires 2026), six units for lower income households at Town and Country Apartments (expires 2024), and 21 units for lower income households at Vintage Canyon Apartments (expires 2029).

Cypress: There are three projects in Cypress at risk of converting to market-rate by 2029 or earlier. Cypress Park Senior Community includes 31 affordable units and has a potential conversion date of March 2029, Summer Place

includes five affordable units and has a potential conversion date of March 2029, and Cypress Sunrise includes 74 affordable units and has a potential conversion date July 2023 for a total of 110 affordable units.

Dana Point: No rent-restricted units are at risk of converting to market-rate rents before 2029.

La Palma: No rent-restricted units are at risk of converting to market-rate rents before 2029.

Laguna Beach: No rent-restricted units are at risk of converting to market-rate rents before 2029.

Laguna Hills: No rent-restricted units are at risk of converting to market-rate rents before 2029.

Laguna Woods: No units within the City are at risk of conversion to market rate before 2029.

Los Alamitos: No units within the City are at risk of conversion to market rate before 2029.

Placentia: the Imperial Villas project (58 assisted units) could convert to market rate within the next 10 years and is therefore considered to be “at-risk.”

San Juan Capistrano. There is only one unit at risk of conversion to market-rate before 2029 (Capistrano Valley Mobile Estates) in San Juan Capistrano.

Stanton: Of the four subsidized multifamily rental housing projects in Stanton, Continental Gardens Apartments is the only project at risk of conversion to market-rate. This project, which includes 297 affordable units, has a potential conversion date of 2028.

Villa Park: No units within the City are at risk of conversion to market-rate before 2029.

Yorba Linda: No units within the City are at risk of conversion to market-rate before 2029.

County of Orange: No rent-restricted units are at risk of converting to market-rate rents before 2029 in the unincorporated County. There are two affordable rental projects, Canada & Marquita Apartments in San Clemente (12 assisted units) and Village Heights Apartments in Newport Beach (25 assisted units) supported by the County that are at risk of conversion to market-rate rents in 2026 and 2028, respectively.

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

The “Great Recession” during 2007 through 2012 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 reach 21 percent by 2050. 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.

According to the 2023-2024 Orange County Community Indicators Report, Orange County added a net 45,600 nonfarm jobs between May 2022 and May 2023, a 2.7 percent increase which brings total nonfarm employment to 1,716,100. Over the same period, the total number of unemployed persons in the region increased from 42,400 to 51,200, an increase of 8,800 or 20.8 percent, due to an increasing labor force participation rate. Looking forward, a potential economic slowdown later in 2023 could slow job growth and increase unemployment. 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.

In Orange County, the number of housing structures with 5+ units per structure increased by more than 6,000 units between 2022 and 2023, a 2.1 percent increase that brought the total to 309,290 structures. As of 2023, 5+ unit structures make up 26.9 percent of all housing units in the county. While more than 4,000 single-family units were built between 2022 and 2023, single family units actually declined as a proportion of the total county housing supply (from 49.9 percent to 49.6 percent). Overall, 14,469 new housing structures were built in Orange County over the past year, with the largest increase occurring in single attached structures (6,863 or 5.0 percent) and the largest decrease in mobile homes (a decline of 1,551 or 4.6 percent). According to the 2023-2024 Orange County Community Indicators Report, housing supply continues to lag demand in Orange County, leading to high home prices and the need for significant investment in all forms of housing, particularly multi-unit housing.

One significant housing supply indicator is the number of building permits, which shrank from 7,867 in 2021 to 5,938 in 2022, a decline of 24.5 percent to the lowest number since 2012, reflecting the significant rise in interest rates that started in the first half of 2022. Despite continued interest rate hikes in 2023, which many predicted would curb housing demand, housing in Orange County remains expensive and in short supply.

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 of Santa Ana, Garden Grove, and Anaheim. As of 2024, the OCHA provides 9,925 vouchers for low income households. However, available resources are very limited and OCHA cannot meet the demand for assistance. OCHA maintains a long waitlist of 12,000 residents as of 2023 for rental assistance and is not currently accepting any new applications to be put on the waitlist. Further, over 50,000 residents applied for the waitlist but only 12,000 were selected to be 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.

## 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 exhibited an upward trend similar to most communities in California. The median sales price for a home in the County was \$1,149,480 in 2024, up 8.3 percent from 2023. High interest rates combined limited supply and high demand have resulted in the upward trend of home prices.

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 rates have declined slightly to 56 percent according to the 2019-2023 ACS.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	\$553,600	\$703,800	27%
Median Contract Rent	\$1,455	\$1,827	26%

**Table 28 – Cost of Housing**

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	4,195	6.8%
\$500-999	2,783	4.5%
\$1,000-1,499	10,134	16.4%
\$1,500-1,999	19,619	31.8%
\$2,000 or more	24,847	40.3%
Total	61,578	99.9%

**Table 29 - Rent Paid**

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

**Housing Affordability**

<b>Number of Units affordable to Households earning</b>	<b>Renter</b>	<b>Owner</b>
30% HAMFI	3,154	No Data
50% HAMFI	7,465	4,538
80% HAMFI	30,457	13,317
100% HAMFI	No Data	20,390
Total	41,076	38,245

**Table 30 – Housing Affordability**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

**Monthly Rent**

<b>Monthly Rent (\$)</b>	<b>Efficiency (no bedroom)</b>	<b>1 Bedroom</b>	<b>2 Bedroom</b>	<b>3 Bedroom</b>	<b>4 Bedroom</b>
Fair Market Rent	\$1,939	\$2,113	\$2,539	\$3,448	\$4,032
High HOME Rent	\$1,331	\$1,428	\$1,714	\$1,972	\$2,180
Low HOME Rent	\$1,038	\$1,113	\$1,336	\$1,543	\$1,721

**Table 31 – Monthly Rent**

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

**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 25,164 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI reside in the Urban County; however, there are only 3,154 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, there are 23,248 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 12,003 housing units affordable to those at this income level. With approximately 43,774 housing units in the Urban County that are affordable to households earning between 51 and 80 percent AMI, there are enough to accommodate the 31,684 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?**

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. According to Housing Element Progress Reports submitted to the California Department of Housing & Community

Development, the County has issued 946 building permits under the implementation of the 6<sup>th</sup> cycle Housing Element as of February 2025. The lack of new housing units as compared to 2007 will make it more difficult to match long-term workforce housing demand trends 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.

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. As shown in Table 31 above, the 2023 HUD FMR for a two-bedroom unit in Orange County is \$2,539 compared to \$2,222 in Los Angeles County, \$1,751 in Riverside and San Bernardino County.

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

According to the 2019-2023 ACS, the median gross rent in Orange County was \$2,352. The ACS indicates that the median gross rent in Orange County was \$2,025 for an efficiency unit (no bedroom), \$2,037 for a one-bedroom unit, \$2,372 for a two-bedroom unit, \$3,032 for a three-bedroom unit, and over \$3,500 for units with four or more bedrooms.

Median market rents are comparable to the Fair Market Rents (FMR) for all units ranging in size from no bedrooms to four bedrooms (Table 31). However, average rental prices are likely to be higher compared to median rental prices. Even with a Housing Choice Voucher or other rental assistance, the payment standards are not adequate to allow many households to rent, especially 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.

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

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	45,240	31%	29,929	49%
With two selected Conditions	928	1%	4,675	8%
With three selected Conditions	50	0%	125	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	97,545	68%	26,930	44%
Total	143,763	100%	61,659	101%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	19,402	14%	7,248	12%
1980-1999	35,197	24%	15,530	25%
1950-1979	83,613	58%	35,402	57%
Before 1950	5,514	4%	3,468	6%
Total	143,726	100%	61,648	100%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

### 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	89,127	62%	38,870	63%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	11,053	8%	7,351	12%

**Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint**

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

### Vacant Units

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

**Table 35 - Vacant Units**

### 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 2016-2020 CHAS data presented in Table 33 above, 62 percent of the housing stock in the Urban County was constructed prior to 1980. Approximately 62 percent of owner-occupied housing and 63 percent of renter-occupied housing in the County was built before 1980. Only 4.4 percent of housing units were 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 2016-2020 ACS, approximately 62 percent of owner-occupied housing and 63 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 95,998 units (66,845 owner-occupied and 29,153 renter-occupied units) may contain LBP. Furthermore, approximately 54 percent of households in the Urban Orange County are low- and moderate-income (earn less than 100 percent of AMI). This translates to approximately 51,359 housing units with potential LBP that may be occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

**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. There are currently 9,925 total housing vouchers available, including 879 veterans affairs supportive housing vouchers and 1,669 family unification program vouchers.

**Totals Number of Units**

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers available				16,5521	1,272	10,389	1,089	3,501	301
# of accessible units									

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

**Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

**Describe the supply of public housing developments:**

The 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 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**

<b>Public Housing Development</b>	<b>Average Inspection Score</b>
N/A	N/A

**Table 37 - 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.

OCHA has 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 and 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

The following estimates of homeless facilities are developed with methodology provided by the Continuum of Care.

### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	811	51	827	1,705	NA
Households with Only Adults	2,365		217	1,677	NA
Chronically Homeless Households	N/A		N/A	795	NA
Veterans	2		81	1,186	NA
Unaccompanied Youth	45		63	14	NA

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

HCA directly provides and subcontracts a wide range of physical health, behavioral health, and substance abuse services. These programs are offered free of cost to persons who are in need and do not have means to cover services. Persons experiencing homelessness are able to access services at clinics throughout the county as well as a number of programs that provide mobile based services. Additionally, the County has administered Whole Person Care funding which provides additional services and resources to persons experiencing homelessness through a Medicaid waiver.

The Office of Care Coordination staffs and facilitates the Commission to End Homelessness established in 2018. The Commission works in collaboration with the County government, 34 city governments, business sector, philanthropic organizations, community organizations, faith-based organizations, health care, public safety, and other interested stakeholders to promote an effective response to homelessness within Orange County. The Director of Care Coordination works with commission members to focus on regional policy and implementation strategies, affordable housing development, data and gaps analysis, best practice research, social policy, and systemic change.

The Orange County Social Services Agency (OCSSA) provides general assistance benefits as well as disability benefits advocacy assistance. There is a mobile clinic that goes throughout the county that works to engage persons experiencing homelessness to ensure that they are able to access general assistance and are also being enrolled in Medi-Cal through CalOptima. They have a number of additional assistance programs that are accessible to persons experiencing homelessness including employment programs.

There are a number of employment service programs throughout the county that persons experiencing homelessness are able to access for support with resume development, job training and job search. There is a county contract with Chrysalis which provides job development services specifically tailored towards people experiencing homelessness.

Several 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 childcare 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.

Food banks are located throughout Orange County including some that provide cooked meals to persons experiencing homelessness. The largest food bank located in Orange County is the 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. They collaborate 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.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services administered by OC Health Care Agency, is 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 County has also contracted with community-based organizations 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.**

According to the 2024 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for Orange County, a total of 3,030 emergency shelter beds were available in Orange County. These beds were located in 57 different facilities. An additional 841 transitional housing beds are also available in 34 facilities. In addition to addressing the immediate needs for temporary housing, these facilities often offer onsite case management resources to support households to address barriers to housing and provide linkage to critically needed resources.

The Orange County Housing Finance Trust, County, and participating cities share a common goal of creating 2,396 permanent supportive housing units by 2029. As of February 2025, there are 1,544 permanent supportive housing units in the County's pipeline.

There are a number of permanent housing resources that service persons experiencing homelessness. These services provide both financial assistance and case management in order to support people with obtaining and stabilizing in permanent housing. Many of these programs are specifically tailored to provide specialized services to groups such as families and veterans.

The Commission to Address 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 (OCTA) 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.

Since 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

Without action by the County, 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. However, 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 Use Disorders

Substance Use 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

As discussed previously, veterans of certain age groups are more likely to experience unemployment compared to the general public. The population of unemployed veterans of those in the labor force between the ages of 35 to 54 is 3.2 percent compared to 4.1 percent in the nonveteran population. However, the unemployment rate for veterans aged 18 to 34 is 7.4 percent compared to 7.1 percent for nonveterans and the unemployment rate of veterans aged 55 to 64 is 5.1 percent compared to 4.7 percent for nonveterans in this age range. According to the 2019-2023 ACS, there are 89,830 veterans in Orange County representing 3.6 percent of the population.

<p><b>Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing</b></p>
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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.

HCA determines when and to where clients diagnosed with serious and persistent mental illnesses (SPMI) are discharged from either inpatient stays or outpatient services. HCA works with a number of inpatient providers and coordinates with them to follow the mandates of state laws in regard to "anti-dumping" policies. Patients leaving inpatient settings are assessed for level and type of residential setting.

The Illumination Foundation, which provides services under contract to National Health Foundation, 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. A number of other agencies also work together in various roles to ensure housing for individuals diagnosed with SPMI in Orange County, including OC Community Services, Mercy House, Friendship Shelter, Community Care Licensing, and the California Hispanic Commission on Drugs and Alcohol.

Residential care facilities 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.
- Residential Care Facilities for Children: Facilities of any capacity and provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children in a structured environment. These facilities 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 37 adult day care facilities with a capacity to serve 2,782 persons, 375 adult residential facilities with a capacity to serve 2,503 persons, and 1,055 residential care facilities for the elderly with a capacity to serve 25,244 persons located in the County. Orange County is also served by eight residential small family homes with a capacity for 32 children with special health care needs and 32 children's residential group homes with a capacity for 396 children.

**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. In addition, 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 Development Board (OCWDB) oversees the County's workforce development system and delivers programs that address the employment and supportive service needs of Orange County. At the core of this system is the Orange County Workforce Solutions network, which includes comprehensive One-Stop Centers (America's Job Center of California, or AJCC), affiliate sites, and youth programs located throughout the County.

Orange County Housing & Community Development is a long-standing partner in the Workforce Solutions network, collaborating with OCWDB and a wide range of community-based organizations to deliver coordinated services across the County. Together, these partners form an integrated system of access points and outreach strategies designed to meet individuals where they are. To expand accessibility, the network includes in-center and virtual services, as well

as a mobile unit that regularly visits public libraries and other trusted community locations—bringing services directly to residents who may not live near a physical site.

Orange County Workforce Solutions One-Stop Centers:

- Deliver individualized services and employment pathways tailored to each participant's needs and goals.
- Coordinate supportive services, including housing referrals, childcare and transportation assistance, behavioral health connections, disability accommodations, and work-related expenses like tools or uniforms.
- Partner across systems to streamline access to resources through collaboration with housing, health, and human services.
- Promote equity and inclusion by expanding access for underserved and underrepresented populations.

Orange County Workforce Solutions offers clients expanded workforce services for individuals at all levels of skill and experience. Provide clients access to multiple employment and training resources offered throughout the system. Supportive services with housing, transportation, childcare, linkage to community services, reasonable accommodations for individuals with disabilities assistance with uniforms, tools, etc. The goal is to continue to create program and services that address the housing and supportive services needs for Orange County residence and expand our workforce system by partnering with community organizations who share our vision.

In 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 high construction and land costs in Orange County render the need for substantial subsidies for affordable housing. However, 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. Recent State legislation has aimed to streamline affordable housing development, including exempting certain projects from CEQA processing.

#### Land Use Policies

Local land use policies could be a constraint to housing development when the requirements for parking, height limit, density, and setbacks result in limiting the number of housing units that can be feasibly constructed on site. Recent changes in State law now require local jurisdictions develop objective standards to facilitate housing development.

#### 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. Many jurisdictions waive, reduce, or defer fees for affordable housing.

#### 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. Recent changes to State law require jurisdictions allow certain types of housing by right without discretionary review as a way to streamline housing development.

#### 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. The Urban County includes the unincorporated areas, 12 small cities with population under 50,000, and two Metro Cities that have elected to join the County's HUD CPD programs. Within the Urban County, many attractive qualities of Orange County continuously contribute to its gradual economic 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	1,711	1,313	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	34,071	35,850	13	16	2
Construction	15,068	18,495	6	8	2
Education and Health Care Services	41,124	37,496	16	16	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	19,729	19,530	8	9	1
Information	7,093	2,266	3	1	-2
Manufacturing	24,598	23,152	10	10	0
Other Services	8,687	7,742	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	29,996	20,479	12	9	-3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	26,123	23,328	10	10	0
Transportation and Warehousing	8,414	4,959	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	16,870	15,002	7	7	0
Total	233,484	209,612	--	--	--

**Table 39 - Business Activity**

Data 2016-2020 ACS (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)  
Source:

**Labor Force**

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	290,076
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	276,600
Unemployment Rate	4.63
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	10.11
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.31

**Table 40 - Labor Force**

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

<b>Occupations by Sector</b>	<b>Number of People</b>
Management, business and financial	98,559
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	8,712
Service	22,658
Sales and office	66,860
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	14,108
Production, transportation and material moving	10,100

**Table 41 – Occupations by Sector**

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

**Travel Time**

<b>Travel Time</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
< 30 Minutes	130,448	54%
30-59 Minutes	83,427	35%
60 or More Minutes	27,055	11%
Total	240,930	100%

**Table 42 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

**Education:****Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)**

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>In Labor Force</b>		<b>Not in Labor Force</b>
	<b>Civilian Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	
Less than high school graduate	14,535	837	8,664
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,004	1,762	10,725
Some college or Associate's degree	62,540	2,522	16,299
Bachelor's degree or higher	118,965	4,742	24,115

**Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status**

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

### Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	272	1,343	3,410	7,341	5,478
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,541	2,334	2,897	6,707	5,289
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	10,961	10,649	9,161	23,780	19,603
Some college, no degree	17,836	13,770	11,616	32,868	23,274
Associate's degree	2,444	5,076	4,277	13,967	10,218
Bachelor's degree	6,370	22,158	23,546	49,911	27,963
Graduate or professional degree	100	7,780	13,728	30,885	21,088

**Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age**

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

### Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$700,609
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,086,035
Some college or Associate's degree	1,583,024
Bachelor's degree	2,219,525
Graduate or professional degree	2,404,007

**Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months**

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

As shown in Table 39, the following sectors employ the most residents in the Urban Orange County: Education/Health Care Services, Arts/Entertainment/Accommodations, and Professional/Scientific/Management Services. Approximately 16 percent of workers are employed in the Education and Health Care Services sector, 13 percent in the Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations sector, and 12 percent in the Professional, Scientific, and Management Services sector.

**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. The County's demographics are currently shifting toward population groups with historically lower levels of educational attainment. In particular, Hispanic residents (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. As shown in Table 43, the proportion of unemployed residents in

the labor force decreases as educational attainment increases. Approximately 5.4 percent of those with less than a high school diploma in the labor force are unemployed compared to 3.8 percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

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 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.**

With the ever-increasing importance of the internet, establishing infrastructure to enhance internet access is essential for future economic growth.

The Leading Educational Attainment Initiative, sponsored by education and business entities throughout Orange County, is part of the effort to ensure that Latino, Korean, and Vietnamese immigrant parents 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 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?**

Orange County's diverse and evolving population presents both opportunities and challenges in aligning the skills and education of its workforce with current and future labor market demands. In partnership with the Orange County Board of Supervisors and regional stakeholders, the Orange County Workforce Development Board (OCWDB), operating through the County's Workforce and Economic Development Division (WEDD), continues to lead strategic efforts

aimed at addressing persistent gaps in English proficiency, educational attainment, and workforce readiness—particularly within communities that face systemic barriers to opportunity.

Approximately 20.3% of public school students in Orange County are classified as English Learners (ELs)—a rate higher than the California state average of 17.7%—with Spanish, Vietnamese, Mandarin, and Arabic among the most common primary languages spoken at home (KidsData.org). As highlighted in both the [Orange County Workforce Development Regional Plan 2025–2028](#) and [CEDS 2024–2029](#), targeted English as a Second Language (ESL) and vocational ESL programs remain critical for helping multilingual residents gain equitable access to education, training, and employment. These services are especially vital in disinvested communities, where language barriers intersect with broader educational and economic disparities.

In terms of educational attainment, 86.9% of Orange County adults hold at least a high school diploma, and 43.4% possess a bachelor’s degree or higher, according to the latest [U.S. Census QuickFacts, 2023](#). However, a mismatch persists between the educational credentials of job seekers and the technical or occupational skills demanded by employers. Industries such as healthcare, advanced manufacturing, information technology, logistics, and construction are projected to see strong growth, yet many of these roles require vocational training or certifications that are not necessarily tied to four-year degrees (EDD Orange County Industry Highlights).

At the same time, Orange County’s workforce is aging. Adults aged 65 and over now comprise more than 14.3% of the county’s population, and that share is expected to rise to 17.3% by 2045, raising the urgency of succession planning in sectors like healthcare, government, and skilled trades (OC Office on Aging, 2023). Employers are increasingly concerned about retirements reducing institutional knowledge and available talent.

Employer input gathered for the [Orange County Workforce Development Regional Plan 2025–2028](#) also highlighted persistent gaps in both hard and soft skills. While there has been notable expansion in areas like digital marketing and coding, many job postings still reflect unmet demand for communication, customer service, critical thinking, and digital literacy—skills that are essential across occupations. Regional labor market analyses comparing job postings with local candidate profiles confirm these mismatches, particularly in fields such as accounting, nursing, and warehousing.

In response, OCWDB, through WEDD, is working collaboratively with community colleges, adult education providers, and employers to modernize curriculum, support employer-informed training, and expand access to sector-based career pathways and work-based learning models. These investments are designed to prepare residents for sustainable careers while strengthening Orange County’s economic resilience amid demographic shifts and evolving industry demands.

**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 and regional stakeholders, the Orange County Workforce Development Board (OCWDB), operating through the County’s Workforce and Economic Development Division (WEDD), oversees the County’s workforce development strategy, investments, and workforce training initiatives. OCWDB’s system of Workforce Solutions Centers, youth and adult employment programs, and collaborative partnerships provide critical access to career services, skills training, and employment support—advancing the

jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan goals of reducing economic inequities and increasing access to meaningful employment.

With support and partnerships from County departments, education partners, and community-based organizations, targeted initiatives deliver a range of training and employment opportunities and access to industry-informed education and upskilling resources that align with regional labor market needs and help residents—particularly those facing barriers—achieve economic self-sufficiency. These opportunities include:

- Targeted employment and training services for CALWORKs participants through TANF funding, offering classroom-based vocational training, on-the-job training, and subsidized work experience to improve readiness for first-time or entry-level employment.
- Work-based learning opportunities such as on-the-job training (OJT), customized training, and paid work experience, tailored to individual learning styles and occupational goals. These models help individuals earn while they learn, strengthening both immediate and long-term employability.
- The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), which provides part-time paid work experience for adults aged 55 and older at nonprofit and public agencies, supporting older job seekers in gaining marketable skills and reentering the workforce.
- Veterans-focused programs, such as OC4Vets, that offer job coaching, career navigation, behavioral health services, and housing support to veterans and their families—regardless of discharge status—through integrated partnerships with the County Health Care Agency, Veterans Service Office, and other stakeholders.
- Work Experience (WEX) and Transitional Job placements for individuals with limited or interrupted work histories. These structured, short-term opportunities help participants build essential workplace skills and reconnect with the labor market.
- Pre-apprenticeship and registered apprenticeship programs developed in partnership with labor organizations, community colleges, and employers across sectors such as construction, healthcare, advanced manufacturing, and IT. These programs provide earn-and-learn pathways to long-term, high-quality careers with advancement potential.
- Training and credential programs delivered through partnerships with community colleges and Regional Occupational Programs (ROPs), which provide access to industry-recognized certificates, stackable credentials, and job-focused coursework in sectors such as healthcare, business, logistics, and technology.

Together, these workforce training initiatives are guided by WIOA principles and directly support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan by increasing employment access, fostering economic mobility, and building a resilient, future-ready workforce.

<p><b>Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?</b></p>
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Yes.

Orange County develops its own Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) in collaboration with regional stakeholders, following the guidelines established by the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA). In partnership with the County Board of Supervisors, the Orange County Workforce Development Board (OCWDB) serves as the County's CEDS committee, overseeing the development and submission of the strategy to ensure alignment with EDA requirements. The CEDS provides a locally based, regionally driven framework for economic development and is a prerequisite for EDA funding eligibility. It informs strategic planning to support inclusive economic

growth, workforce development, infrastructure investment, and regional resilience. More information on the CEDS process is available at [eda.gov/resources/comprehensive-economic-development-strategy](https://eda.gov/resources/comprehensive-economic-development-strategy).

**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 2024–2029 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) and the 2025–2029 Consolidated Plan are distinct, yet complementary frameworks developed to guide the County's economic and community development efforts.

The CEDS focuses on enhancing the County's economic competitiveness, supporting workforce development, and promoting key industry clusters. The Consolidated Plan addresses housing and community development needs, prioritizing the requirements of the County's low- and moderate-income residents.

While each plan serves a different primary purpose, they intersect significantly in areas such as workforce development and infrastructure improvement, ensuring a holistic approach to enhancing the quality of life and economic opportunities for all residents.

The CEDS outlines six overarching goals that align with and support the objectives of the Consolidated Plan:

1. Provide World-Class Education, Career, and Workforce Opportunities to Address the Skills Gap
  - Support and promote community college and certification programs aimed at closing the skills gap.
  - Ensure academic institutions at all levels have adequate support to promote college and career readiness.
  - Increase access to and participation in Career Technical Education (CTE) programs.
  - Develop and promote targeted education and training programs in key industry clusters, including Advanced Manufacturing, Biotechnology, and Information Technology.
  - Improve attraction and retention of young families and professionals into the region to help expand the labor market.
  - Continue to anticipate new and emerging technologies that require additional training or education to better anticipate the labor needs of businesses and industries.
2. Focus on Residents Living in Disinvested Communities
  - Develop specific project proposals focused on Red Zones/Disinvested Communities to help spur economic and employment growth.
  - Create and promote collaborative training and education programs that cater specifically to the needs of residents in Red Zones/Disinvested Communities.
  - Improve access to high-quality, high-paying employment opportunities.
  - Increase support and improve access to English Language Learner (ELL) services and courses for both K-12 students and adults.
3. Promote Key Industry Clusters
  - Encourage the support, expansion, and retention of key industry clusters in the region through improved collaboration between regional stakeholders and industry leaders.
  - Form industry groups to better promote opportunities in existing and emerging clusters such as Advanced Manufacturing or Green Energy.

- Promote collaboration between industry leaders and academic and training organizations to ensure a steady pool of qualified workers from which organizations can hire.
4. Improve Orange County's Economic Competitiveness in a Global Economy
    - Increase promotion of the County as a national and international hub for business development and trade.
    - Foster a positive, welcoming environment for existing foreign businesses and entrepreneurs to expand into.
    - Increase investment and support of small businesses and start-ups while promoting innovation and entrepreneurship.
    - Attract and retain international students at local colleges and universities.
  5. Plan and Develop State-of-the-Art Infrastructure
    - Expand and improve existing transportation infrastructure to help reduce congestion and travel times for commuters.
    - Focus on expanding affordable housing options to help better attract and retain young families and professionals into the region.
    - Support the expansion of communication networks such as broadband internet access and wireless technologies—especially in Red Zones and Disinvested Communities.
  6. Foster Greater Regional Collaboration by Increasing Economic and Workforce Development Partnerships
    - Convene meetings and/or conferences that encourage cross-pollination between Orange County economic and workforce development organizations and professionals.
    - Ensure that economic and workforce development conversations are informed by the latest research into the Orange County labor market.
    - Ensure that these discussions take all Orange County residents into account, including the County's Disinvested Communities.

These CEDS goals and strategies are designed to work in tandem with the objectives of the Consolidated Plan, as well as the County's Regional and Local Workforce Development Plans—creating a coordinated approach to economic and community development that enhances opportunity, supports economic mobility, and improves quality of life for all Orange County residents.

#### **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 2024-2029 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) has identified a number of Red Zones within the County. Red Zones are census tracts in the region with unemployment rates two percentage points above the national average and average per capita incomes which are less than 80 percent of the national average. Despite significant recent economic disruptions, the number of Orange County Red Zones have declined from 71 in the 2013-2018 CEDS to 55 in the 2019-2023 CEDS to 48 in the 2024-2029 CEDS.

One tract in Placentia and one tract in Seal Beach are the only Red Zones identified in Urban County cities. 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. Minority populations, most notably Hispanic, Asian, and Black residents, account for a disproportionate percent of the population in Red Zone census tracts. According to the 2024-2029 CEDS Report, Orange County has a per capita income of \$51,343 and an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent compared to \$26,951 and 9.4 percent in Red Zones.

**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 2019-2023 ACS, the racial/ethnic composition of the population in Orange County was: 38 percent White (non-Hispanic); 34 percent Hispanic/Latino; 22 percent Asian; four percent two or more races; and two percent Black/African American.

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. Concentrations of low- and moderate-income households and non-White population are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** and Figure 2. Overall, the geographic concentrations of the Urban Orange County's minority populations generally overlap with the concentrations of low- and moderate-income residents.

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

Tracts in two cities in the Urban County have been identified as a Red Zone by the 2024-2029 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS): Placentia and Seal Beach. Approximately 14 percent and 21 percent of the populations in Placentia and Seal Beach, respectively, reside in Red Zones. Placentia is one of only a few cities in the County that saw population growth in recent years. Red Zone communities have unemployment rates of 7.3 percent and per capita incomes of \$33,009 or lower. In 2022, Orange County had an average per capita income of \$51,343 and an unemployment rate of 4.2 percent. Conversely, Red Zones had an average per capita income of \$26,951 and an unemployment rate of 9.4 percent.

**Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

The 2024-2029 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) has identified a top goal to focus on residents living in disinvested communities. Key strategies under this goal include developing specific project proposals focused on Red Zones/Disinvested Communities to help spur economic and employment growth, creating and promoting collaborative training and education programs with cater specifically to the needs of residents in Red

Zones/Disinvested communities, improving access to high-quality, high-paying employment opportunities, and increasing support and improving access to English Language Learner (ELL) services and courses for both K-12 students and adults.

**Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

The 2024-2029 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) has identified several goals and key strategies to support Red Zones/Disinvested areas. The following strategies have been identified to support Red Zone/Disinvested communities specifically:

- Develop specific project proposals focused on Red Zones/Disinvested Communities to help spur economic and employment growth.
- Create and promote collaborative training and education programs which cater specifically to the needs of residents in Red Zones/Disinvested communities.
- Improve access to high-quality, high-paying employment opportunities.
- Increase support and improve access to English Language Learner (ELL) services and courses for both K-12 students and adults.
- Support the expansion of communication networks such as broadband internet access and wireless technologies – especially in Red Zones and Disinvested Communities.
- Ensure that these discussions take all Orange County residents into account, including the county's Disinvested Communities.

**MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)**

**Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.**

The Urban County is moving forward with broadening the community's ease of access to broadband services, including the low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The Urban County is served by major providers such as AT&T U-Verse, Spectrum, and Cox Communications. Most affordable housing developments in California require multiple layers of funding sources, such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and HUD funds. These programs either mandate or encourage broadband services. All newly constructed affordable housing developments in the County have access to broadband services.

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

The Urban County is served by over 20 broadband internet service providers. There is no need to increase competition.

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

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

Pursuant to California Planning and Zoning laws, jurisdictions in California are required to periodically update their General Plans. Specifically, the General Plan is required to include a Safety Element. The Safety Element evaluates all risks of natural and man-made hazards throughout the community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, and establishes goals, policies, and implementing actions to mitigate the risks of natural and man-made hazards. Jurisdictions within Orange County are required to update the Safety Element along with the update to the Housing Element, which was due October 2021. The County adopted its Housing Element and submitted for review by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on February 11, 2025.

In addition to the Safety Element, the County also implements a Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Orange County and Orange County Fire Authority Local Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies Orange County's natural hazards and presents a variety of actions and projects, proposed or in progress, that can help mitigate the risks these hazards pose. The federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires all local governments to create such a disaster plan in order to qualify for hazard mitigation funding. Since 2010, the County of Orange has partnered with the Orange County Fire Authority to produce a Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan, focusing on natural hazards in the County unincorporated area, as well as fire hazards in the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) service area and County and OCFA facilities. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was updated in December 2021, and analyzes climate change impacts related to water supply and demand, sea level rise, water quality, flooding, property, infrastructure, services, and ecosystem and habitat vulnerability. The Hazard Mitigation Plan states that Climate change has the possibility of producing impacts that span many sectors of the economy and reaches well beyond the areas experiencing physical sea level rise or long-term temperature rise. The impacts would be complex and can be direct or indirect. A few examples of direct impacts are productivity from agriculture could decrease; wildfire hazard could increase; drinking water levels could decrease; wildlife mortality rates and damage to wildlife and fish habitat could increase. The consequences of these impacts may result in reduced income for businesses, increased prices for food and resources, unemployment, reduced tax revenues due to reduced expenditures, increased crime, foreclosures on bank loans to businesses, and migration. The web of impacts would be complex making it challenging to come up with financial estimates of damages. The impacts of climate change can be categorized as economic, environmental, or social.

Multiple cities in the Urban County are working to establish plans to address natural hazard risks associated with climate change. Brea, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, and La Palma have completed Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories. Dana Point has subsequently adopted a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan and an Energy Action Plan to mitigate the risks that have been associated with climate change and their greenhouse gas emissions.

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

Currently, natural absorbers of carbon dioxide are not able to take in all of the carbon dioxide being emitted into the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect. As the population in the Urban County grows and electricity sources are stretched to meet the increased electricity demands, greenhouse gas emissions will increase, and energy prices will rise. Becoming more energy efficient will allow Urban County households, including low- and moderate-income households, to save money in the long-term on living necessities.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is the centerpiece of the Consolidated Plan. The Plan describes:

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

The Strategic Plan also addresses the following areas:

- Anti-poverty strategy;
- Lead-based paint hazard reduction;
- Reduction of barriers to affordable housing; and
- Institutional Structure/Coordination among agencies.

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

### Geographic Area

The County does not target Low- and Moderate-Income areas. The County promotes Sub-recipients to provide services to low-to-moderate income residents individually or they may choose to do PF&I projects in selected LMI block groups per the section on General Priorities.

## General Allocation Priorities

Currently, the County uses a competitive funding application process to distribute CDBG, and HOME funds. The County establishes a Funding Allocation Policy and Process (FAPP) that is a planning document that outlines the priorities listed in the Consolidated Plan to address local Housing & Community Development needs with Federal and local resources in preparing the Annual Action Plan (AAP). The FAPP also includes estimated funding goals for eligible housing, community development, and/or economic development activities; the process for distributing funding; funding priorities; funding exceptions; and overall requirements to be met when using Federal and local funds. Individual participating cities, County departments, are required to submit applications for funding. OC Housing & Community Development works with the independent Application Review Panel to rank each application according to the Consolidated Plan priorities, urgency of needs, readiness of projects, experience of program/project administrators, and cost-effectiveness. The panel is an evaluation team comprised of professionals knowledgeable about Housing & Community Development, and housing activities. The panel reviews and scores the applications for funding based exclusively on the written submission by the applicants. Many factors, such as the administrative burden of the program, the number of eligible census block groups, annexations, and population growth in the participating cities, weigh into the analysis of the most efficient and effective way to distribute CPD funds to meet the high-priority activities outlined in this Consolidated Plan.

The competitive basis for funding distribution has the advantage of flexibly dealing with the changing needs and geographic disparities in terms of needs and resources. Using this method, the County is able to devote resources to communities where the needs are most urgent and extensive. In addition to priority and non-priority ranked projects, the Urban County Program also undertakes certain activities that are exempt from the competitive process.

Exemptions from the Funding Allocation Process:

- Administration – The Urban County Program utilizes a percentage of Housing & Community Development allocations to administer the CDBG, ESG and HOME programs.
- Orange County's obligations to a specific community center within the unincorporated area.
- Public Service Activities such as Orange County's Emergency Shelter Program, and other low-threshold emergency shelters located in participating cities to receive remaining CDBG Public Services funds (capped at 15 percent of total CDBG allocation, plus receipted Program Income) and ESG funds.
- Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity related activities as mandated by HUD.

CDBG program funds will be distributed and expended based on program criteria. Housing rehabilitation programs will be provided on a citywide basis in each participating city and in the unincorporated County areas based on low- and moderate-income qualified residents. Supportive services will be available throughout the Urban County to low- and moderate-income residents and persons with special needs. Public and infrastructure improvements will be located primarily in the Urban County's low- and moderate-income areas. HOME funds will be distributed to those projects that meet priority needs, are timely and meet other evaluation factors that indicate a strong probability the project will come to fruition. ESG funds and CDBG funds for Public Services will be awarded to projects using a non-competitive process that will best serve the priority needs of homeless individuals, families, those at risk of becoming homeless and Public Services that serve the community operating County owned facilities.

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

The County utilizes CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds for projects and programs operated throughout the Urban County. HUD requires use of the following website to determine whether Block Groups Qualify: [LMISD Map Application 2016-2020 - Overview](#).

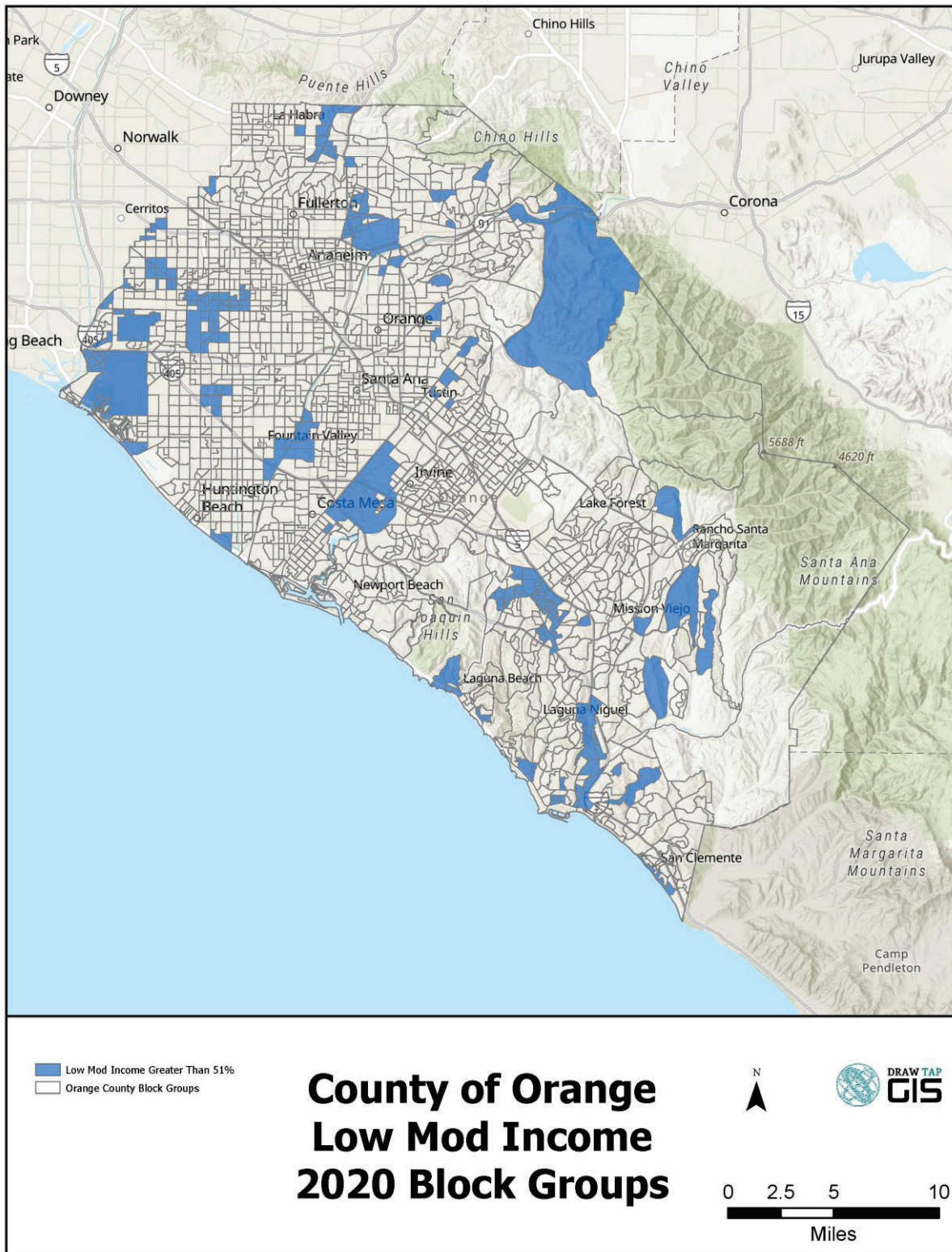


Figure 1: Low and Moderate Income Block Groups (2020)

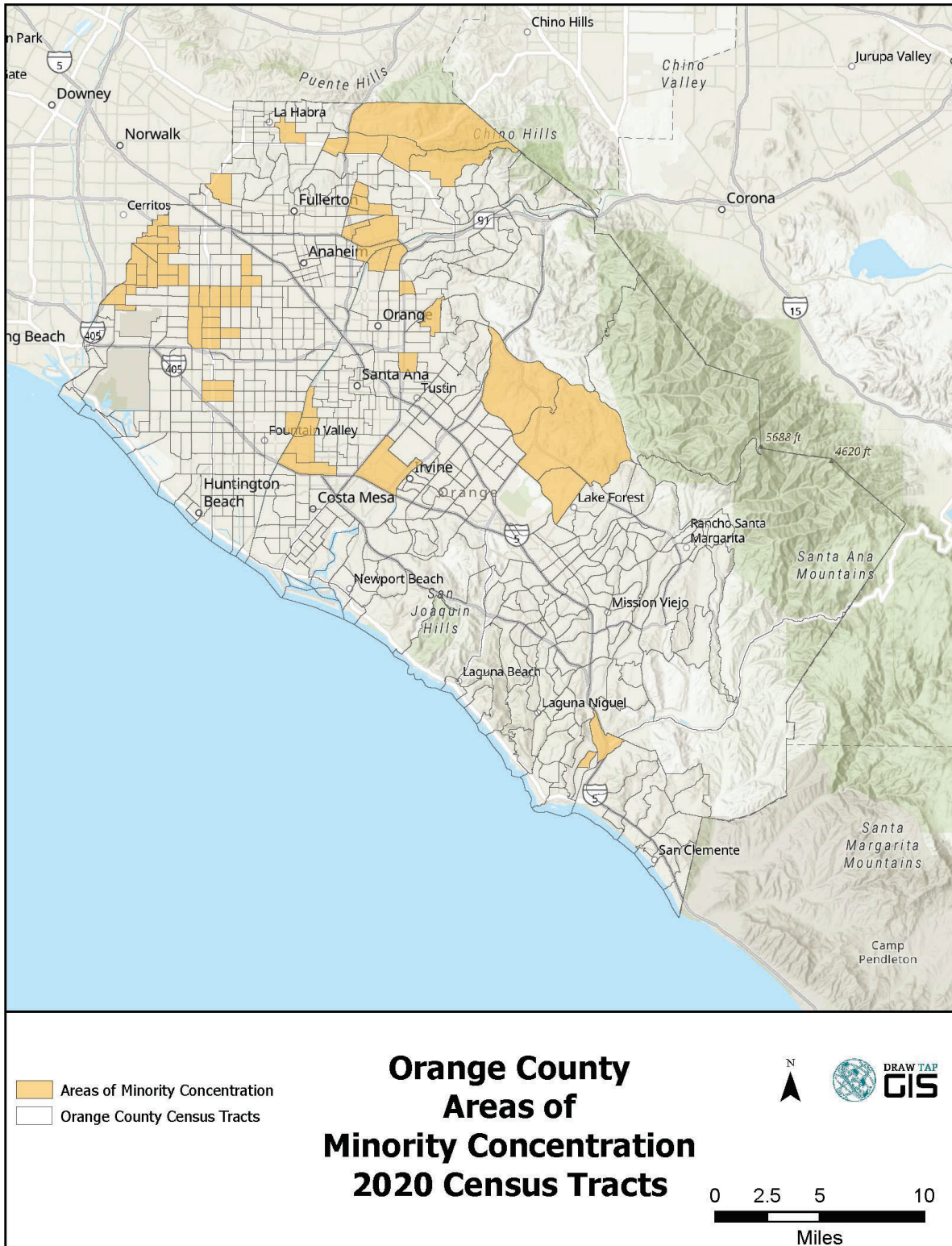


Figure 2: Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentration Tracts (2020)

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

Priority Needs
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1	Priority Need Name	Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Urban County
	Associated Goals	Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Description	Expand and preserve the supply of affordable housing to create housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households and homeless individuals and families.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There is a need for affordable housing in the Urban County. Housing problems in the Urban County impact renter-households more significantly, with 46 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 30 percent of owner-households. In Community Meetings, residents commented on the lack of affordable housing in the Urban County.
	2	Priority Need Name
2	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Urban County CDBG Areas
	Associated Goals	Enhance Quality of Life
	Description	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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	These needs were identified based on the results of the Housing & Community Development Needs Survey and comments received during a series of five Community Meetings and one Focus Group Meeting to solicit input on needs. These meetings were held during the development of the Consolidated Plan, as described in the Citizen Participation Section.
	3	Priority Need Name
3	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Urban County
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Comments received during the community outreach process, along with prior studies of senior service needs in the County, indicate that transportation is one of the most common needs identified by older people. 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. Low-cost childcare was a need specifically identified by Orange County residents attending the Community Meetings.
4	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Small Business
	Geographic Areas Affected	Urban County
	Associated Goals	Provide services and projects that support economic opportunity.
	Description	This program will provide assistance to private and for-profit business. Assistance may include grants, loans, loan guarantees, and technical assistance; and providing economic development services in connection with economic development activities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Although this is a low-priority need due to funding availability, the high number of low-income households combined with economic development needs identified in Community Meetings and Stakeholder Workshops made this a priority, if funding becomes available.
5	Priority Need Name	Planning and Administration
	Priority Level	High

Population	Other
Geographic Areas Affected	Urban County
Associated Goals	Planning and Administration
Description	The Urban County will implement the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan by delivering a variety of Housing & Community Development programs and activities. The Urban County will also continue to comply with the planning and reporting requirements of the Consolidated Plan regulations and CDBG, HOME, and ESG regulations. Annually, the Urban County will monitor its use of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds to ensure effective and appropriate use of funds.
Basis for Relative Priority	Compliance with all HUD Consolidated Plan and CDBG, HOME, and ESG program regulations is a requirement for participation in this program.

**Table 46 – Priority Needs Summary**

### Narrative (Optional)

In establishing five-year priorities for assistance, the Urban County has considered input from various sources including: the Housing & Community Development Needs Survey, demographic and empirical data analysis, interviews with staff and service providers, and direct input by residents and stakeholders during public workshops. CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds would be used to primarily support activities identified as High Priority Needs:

- 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.

Economic development has been included in this Consolidated Plan as a Low Priority Need for the purpose of CDBG funds. The County will implement actions related to economic development if funding and resources are allowed.

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

Influence of Market Conditions	
Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	The Urban County may use HOME Program funds, Housing Successor Agency, and Mental Health Services Act Housing Program funds, among other sources for affordable housing production. The focus of the HOME program is to improve and /or expand the County's affordable housing stock. The Urban County will continue to commit its HOME funds towards promoting the development of additional affordable housing units and maintaining existing affordable housing in participating cities, County unincorporated islands, and partnerships with several entitlement cities in Orange County. The 2025-2029 CP identifies the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of affordable housing as a high priority.
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 2019-2023 ACS, 62 percent of the housing stock in the Orange County was constructed prior to 1980. Approximately 62 percent of owner-occupied housing and 63 percent of renter-occupied housing in the County was built before 1980. Approximately four percent of housing units are built before 1950, indicating that a small portion of the housing stock may need significant improvements and rehabilitation.
Acquisition, including preservation	The Urban County will continue to dedicate Federal funding for the acquisition, construction, and/or rehabilitation of affordable permanent housing. In addition to Federal funding, Housing Successor Agency funds may also be used to support affordable housing activities.

**Table 47 – Influence of Market Conditions**

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

### **Introduction**

A number of Housing & Community Development resources are currently available in the Urban County area. They include: . These resources are anticipated to serve the general community, including, but not limited to, Urban County Housing and Community Development activities.

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds
- HUD Housing Choice Voucher Program (through the Orange County Housing Authority)
- California Housing Finance Agency funds (CalHFA)
- State Housing & Community Development housing funds
- Low-Income Housing Tax Credits
- Cal Optima Health
- State transportation funds

### **Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public – federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$3,443,121				\$13,772,484	The estimated amount of CDBG funds available over the planning period is based on allocations from FY 2024, excluding funds carried over from prior years.
HOME	Public – federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership	\$1,245,674.61				\$4,982,696	The estimated amount of HOME funds available over the planning period is based on allocations from FY 2024, excluding funds carried over from prior years.
ESG	Public – federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$299,058				\$1,196,232	The estimated amount of ESG funds available over the planning period is based on allocations from FY 2024, excluding funds carried over from prior years.

Table 48 - Anticipated Resources

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

Local and state budget deficits and rising construction and land costs are factors that will continue to limit the County's ability to leverage projects. However, the County continues to aggressively leverage its funding partnerships with public, private and non-profit groups.

In addition, a well-planned CoC for the homeless has already been created which leverages Continuum of Care Grants and Emergency Solutions Grants funds. The County can also leverage HUD Section 202 and 811 funds in conjunction with non-profit sponsors to expand the supply of housing for the senior and special needs populations. In general, OC Housing & Community Development funded projects are highly successful at leveraging other financing sources, as OC Housing & Community Development loan commitments are usually the first source of funding committed to a development.

The Urban County's non-profit and public sector partners contribute non-federal funds to meet the HOME match requirement. To ensure compliance with ESG match requirements, the County requires verification of matching funds by service providers who submit documentation for reimbursement of expenditures.

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

**Discussion**

See discussions above.

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
ORANGE COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Orange County Housing Authority	PHA	Rental	Region

**Table 49 - Institutional Delivery Structure**

### Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

A primary strength in the institutional structure through which the Consolidated Plan will be implemented, is the coordination and collaboration between the various agencies of County government, participating cities, a robust network of nonprofit organizations, and private industry. Orange County's Housing and Community Development (HCD), a component of Orange County Community Resources (OCCR), is responsible for oversight of the Consolidated Plan/Annual Plan processes. HCD administers Orange County's affordable housing development and the distribution of key funding sources including Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions grant (ESG). A variety of county agencies play key roles in the delivery of critical services and resources to people at risk of and experiencing homelessness. The Health Care Agency (OCHCA) provides key medical, behavioral health, and street outreach services. The Social Services Agency (OCSSA) administers essential benefits including CalFresh and cash aid that serve as a safety net, while supporting access to Medi-Cal so that residents may access care. The Office of Care Coordination serves as the administrative entity for the CoC, and administers a variety of federal, state, and local funds to address homelessness countywide.

Orange County has developed a comprehensive, coordinated, and regional CoC strategy that includes the participation of all thirty-four cities in the County, county agencies, the County's homeless housing and service providers, and other community groups (including non-profits, local governmental agencies, faith-based organizations, people with past and current lived experience of homelessness, interested business leaders, schools, and many other stakeholders) to identify the gaps and unmet needs of the County's Homelessness Response System. The CoC planning process is continually sustained with regular community wide efforts. Throughout the year the Commission to End Homelessness

(Commission), and other interested parties, continue the process of identifying gaps and priority needs, and examining new strategies to strengthen the current system of care. This planning process includes identification of the greatest needs of people experiencing homelessness in Orange County and assessing the funding priorities to address these needs.

The Commission works in collaboration with the County government, 34 city governments, business sector, philanthropic organizations, community organizations, faith-based organizations, health care, public safety and other interested stakeholders to promote an effective response to homelessness within Orange County. The Director of Care Coordination works with commission members to focus on regional policy and implementation strategies, affordable housing development, data and gaps analysis, best practice research, social policy, and systemic change.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X		X
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X

<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	

<b>Supportive Services</b>			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Childcare	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	

<b>Other</b>			
Other			

**Table 50 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary**

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

To meet the needs of the people experiencing homelessness in the region, Orange County utilizes ESG, CDBG, CoC and HHAP funds to support the County's Homeless System of Care by providing street outreach, emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent housing, PSH, rapid re-housing, homelessness prevention, and supportive services. In collaboration with the CoC, the OCHCA has also implemented Proposition 63 Full-Service Partnership Programs. These programs have created outreach options for people experiencing homelessness to access services starting at the street outreach level and continuing until the individual and/or family is well established in PSH.

The CoC continues to identify priorities in addressing homelessness and allocates funding to agencies in the county to implement a broad range of housing, supportive services and activities.

The Commission developed the Homeless Service System Pillars Report (Pillars), which includes four pillars - Prevention, Outreach and Supportive services, Shelter, and Housing – that provide key interventions to assist individuals and families at risk of or experiencing homelessness. The Pillars are utilized as a framework in the design and development of programs that address the needs of individuals and families at risk of or experiencing homelessness across Orange County.

HUD prioritizes serving the most vulnerable in its annual CoC Program Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). The Orange County CoC has prioritized PSH programs in the annual CoC Program NOFO Project Priority Listing to ensure those who are most vulnerable in the region are receiving permanent housing and support services to ensure housing stability. The Commission, in turn, has since followed the Federal government's lead and recommended policies for the CoC to meet the permanent housing priority and include the populations, which HUD has identified as a priority. PSH is intended for people experiencing chronic homelessness, which includes someone who has experienced homeless for a year or more and has a permanent disability. Further, the County, in partnership with its CoC partners, works to ensure that resources are allocated towards the development of emergency and transitional shelter. The County will continue to create and prioritize new permanent housing opportunities for people experiencing chronic homelessness.

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

Based on the findings from the 2024 Orange County PIT Count and Survey, a total of 7,322 individuals are homeless on any given night in shelters and on the streets in Orange County on the night of April 4, 2024. However, availability of beds is limited to those needing emergency shelters, transitional housing, or permanent housing, with an estimated 3,030 Emergency Shelter and 841 Transitional Housing beds throughout the County according to the 2024 Homeless Inventory Count (HIC). Orange County continues to increase its available shelter beds working towards providing shelter for a larger percentage of persons experiencing homelessness.

Orange County continues to make significant progress in reducing the number of veterans experiencing homelessness. With the available resources and progress this is a strength and area that Orange County has seen strong reductions and impact.

The biggest gaps in Orange County are the availability of permanent housing resources such as permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing. With a high rent market there is a need for more resources that have ongoing rental subsidies attached. Orange County has a high rental market with the challenge around availability of affordable housing options. This impacts the length of time that it is taking permanent housing programs to locate housing. With high rental costs this makes rapid re-housing challenging for many households experiencing homelessness. Orange County has looked for ways in which to reduce the amount of time that it takes for programs to locate permanent housing and resources to encourage property owners to work with homeless service programs.

The annual setting of priority needs and gaps for Orange County's system of care is facilitated through the Continuum of Care, Commission to Address Homelessness and Implementation Groups, the Homeless Providers Forum, and the results of annual homeless needs assessment.

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

Orange County is committed to efficiently and effectively addressing the needs of people experiencing homelessness. The Commission has identified the four pillars that constitute the system of care. These pillars include prevention, outreach and supportive services, shelter, and housing. The pillars serve as a framework to inform policy, and act as guide for the structure and delivery of services that address homelessness. The four pillars are devised to operate in an integrated and mutually reinforcing capacity, thus strengthening the system of care.

**Pillar #1: Prevention**

Orange County will place continued emphasis on homelessness prevention. This short-term intervention is provided to individuals and families at risk of homelessness or experiencing a housing crisis to achieve housing stability, with the goal of keeping individuals and families in their homes and avoid an eviction with short-term interventions to stabilize housing. Orange County is committed to supporting programs that keep individuals in families in their housing through prevention including rental assistance, eviction prevention, and stabilization services. This approach mitigates the trauma of becoming homeless for households, while easing the burden on the remaining three pillars.

**Pillar #2: Outreach and Supportive Services**

Orange County is committed to connecting with the most vulnerable and unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness and connecting them to the support and services they need. Orange County's approach to outreach includes actively seeking, reaching out to, and engaging individuals experiencing homelessness, most often as the first step towards ending their homelessness. Supportive services are community-based services that support individuals and families to develop self-sufficiency and independence while on their journey to permanent and sustainable housing. The goal of this pillar is persistent and frequent interactions to facilitate engagement, ensuring effective transitions from street to shelter, and ultimately permanent housing. Supportive services provide client-centered wraparound services to support sustainment of housing placements in the community. Collaborative efforts including efforts by county departments and contracted nonprofit providers are actively underway countywide to accomplish this goal.

### Pillar #3: Shelter

Shelter is a temporary residence providing safety and protection from exposure and functioning as a safety net at times of crisis for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Through the provision of shelter, Orange County's goal is to support steps towards achieving housing and financial stability. Emergency shelters and navigation centers serve as the entry points to a broader array of supportive services, with linkages to longer term programs and/or permanent housing opportunities.

### Pillar # 4: Housing

Housing is the solution to end a person's homelessness and provides a sustainable place to live long-term. Housing programs and capacity that end a person's homelessness by providing a permanent home with supportive services to ensure sustainability and stability.

**SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)**

**Goals Summary Information**

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Urban County	Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	CDBG: \$3,866,800 HOME: \$6,213,033 ESG: \$0	240 Rental units constructed: 280 Household Housing Unit  Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 430 Household Housing Unit
2	Enhance Quality of Life	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Non-Housing & Community Development	Urban County CDBG Target Areas	Enhance Quality of Life	CDBG: \$9,383,890 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 129,828 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2025	2029	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Urban County	Public Services	CDBG: \$2,595,470 HOME: \$0 ESG: \$1,383,146	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 18,585 Persons Assisted
4	Economic Development	2025	2029	Economic Development	Urban County	Economic Development	CDBG- if funding available	If funding available
5	Planning and Administration	2025	2029	Administration	Urban County	Planning and Administration	CDBG: \$3,463,110 HOME: \$690,340 ESG: \$112,145	N/A

**Table 51 – Goals Summary**

**Goal Descriptions**

Goal Name	Goal Description
Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	Expand and preserve the supply of affordable housing to create housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households and homeless individuals and families.
Enhance Quality of Life	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.
Public Services	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.
Economic Development	Provide assistance to private and for-profit businesses to support economic development in the Urban County.
Planning and Administration	The Urban County will implement the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan by delivering a variety of Housing & Community Development programs and activities. The Urban County will also continue to comply with the planning and reporting requirements of the Consolidated Plan regulations and CDBG, HOME, and ESG regulations. Annually, the Urban County will monitor its use of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds to ensure effective and appropriate use of funds.

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

The County anticipates utilizing HOME funds to expand the affordable rental housing inventory by a minimum of 80 units during this Consolidated Plan period.

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

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

The public housing needs of Urban Orange County residents are met by the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA), a division within Orange County Housing & Community Development. Most recently, OCHA has collaborated with the OC Housing & Community Development and the Orange County Health Care Agency for the following housing projects that are designed to accommodate residents with special needs:

- Doria II (Irvine): 10 units set aside to assist MHSA eligible households from OCHA's waiting list. The initial term of the HAP contract is 15 years, effective Jan 1, 2014. All 10 units are currently leased up.
- San Clemente Senior Apts. (San Clemente): 27 units set aside to assist 15 MHSA Chronically Disabled, and 12 seniors with a Chronic Health condition.
- Cerritos Senior Apts. (Unincorporated Anaheim): 19 units to assist MHSA households.
- Avenida Villas: 28 units to assist MHSA households. The initial term of the HAP contract is 10 years, effective January 2013. All 28 units are currently leased up.
- Heroes Landing (Santa Ana): 76 units for veterans and includes mental health counseling and wellness services, pro bono legal assistance, and educational and employment opportunities through the Heroes Landing Community Collaborative.
- Casa Querencia (Santa Ana): 57 units serving individuals experiencing chronic homelessness, including those with mental and physical disabilities.
- Placentia Veterans Village: 50 units serving homeless and/or disabled veterans.
- Altrudy Senior Apartments (Yorba Linda): 48 units serving lower income seniors.
- The Groves (Irvine): 75 units serving lower income seniors.
- Villa St. Joseph (Orange): 50 units serving lower income seniors.
- Ascent (Buena Park): 57 units serving extremely low-income individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Mountain View (Lake Forest): 71 units serving lower income individuals and families.
- Cartwright (Irvine): 60 units serving lower income individuals and families.
- Santa Angelina Senior Community (Placentia): 65 units serving low income seniors.
- Orchard View Gardens (Buena Park): 66 units serving seniors, currently under development.
- Huntington Beach Senior Housing (Huntington Beach): 43 units serving seniors, currently under development.
- Iluma (Stanton): 72 units serving individuals experiencing homelessness and chronic homelessness.
- Aurora Vista (Stanton): 21 units serving individuals experiencing homelessness and chronic homelessness.
- Mesa Vista – Phase I (Costa Mesa): 40 units serving individuals experiencing homelessness and chronic homelessness.

OCHA takes efforts to ensure that their units are maintained to the highest standard of decent, safe, and sanitary housing. OCHA also maintains (and updates weekly) a list of all available units, including accessible units, in the lobby of its main office.

### Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

OCHA has established a Resident Advisory Board, the membership of which represents the residents assisted by OCHA. The Board was consulted in the development of OCHA's Five-Year and Annual Public Housing Agency Plan.

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

No.

### Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

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

### Barriers to Affordable Housing

**Lack of Affordable Housing Funds:** The high construction and land costs in Orange County render the need for substantial subsidies for affordable housing. However, the availability of funding for affordable housing has been severely affected by the dissolution of redevelopment agencies in the State of California. In Orange County, state and federal funding for construction and preservation of housing decreased by 60% from 2023 to 2024.

**Land Costs and Supply:** The decreasing supply of available land combined with high land acquisition costs can disincentivize developers from pursuing affordable projects and contribute to rising housing costs throughout the market. This is particularly challenging in coastal communities.

**Land Use Policies:** Local land use policies could be a constraint to housing development when the requirements for parking, height limit, density, and setbacks result in limiting the number of housing units that can be feasibly constructed on site. Zoning that restricts residential density can adversely limit the efficiency of land utilization and hinder construction of projects that meet community needs. Recent changes in State law now require local jurisdictions develop objective standards to facilitate housing development. In California, policies have led jurisdictions to favor commercial developments that pay sales tax and require fewer public services over housing projects.

**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. Development fees are levied on builders as a condition for construction. These fees have increasingly been utilized to fund infrastructure and tend to be higher in California than other parts of the county, which can directly influence development activities.

**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. Recent changes to state law require jurisdictions allow certain types of housing by right without discretionary review as a way to streamline housing development.

**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.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

The County and participating cities have also worked to address the issues surrounding barriers to affordable housing development through the Housing Element process required by the State of California. The California Department of Housing & Community Development (HCD) must review the Housing Element for compliance with State law. Among other things, each jurisdiction's Housing Element is required to identify opportunity sites with land use controls that facilitate affordable housing development. Another key component of HCD review is the extent of government policies that act as barriers to housing development, especially affordable housing development, and the jurisdiction's commitment to eliminating or mitigating the barriers. The current Housing Element planning period covers through October 2029. For the next update cycle, jurisdictions in Orange County are collectively responsible for the planning to accommodate over 183,000 new housing units.

Furthermore, the State legislative had passed numerous housing bills with the goal of facilitating housing production by streamlining development process, establishing objective development standards, providing funding and incentives, and making local governments accountable for compliance with State law.

To address neighborhood resistance to affordable housing, OC Housing & Community Development encourages all developers to work closely with local residents and community groups. In efforts to educate the public about Housing & Community Development and affordable housing efforts, the County also consults with the Kennedy Commission, a nonprofit organization that provides advocacy and education related to affordable housing in the County. The 2021-2029 Housing Element establishes actions to remove barriers to affordable housing, including through Zoning Code amendments, affordable housing development incentives, and fair housing initiatives.

### **SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)**

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

People experiencing chronic homelessness are the primary targets of most outreach activities presently conducted in Orange County. The two organizations most frequently involved in these efforts are the OCHCA and City Net. These two agencies dispatch outreach teams to cities and unincorporated areas throughout the Orange County region. These

teams are dispatched on a referral basis, as well as through the agency's outreach schedule. Frequently, the OCHCA and the Mental Health Association collaborate and coordinate activities and services for individual clients. The Orange County Outreach & Engagement (OC O&E) program serves individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness in Orange County. The program's services focus on linking individuals to needed housing, physical health, behavioral health, and other supportive services by addressing their barriers to care. This is accomplished through developing and building trusting relationships with the homeless community and collaborating with other service providers.

The OCHCA manages several state and locally-funded programs that conduct outreach to homeless individuals, through workers offering mental health services, substance abuse prevention, and AIDS/HIV prevention services. The OCHCA's Comprehensive Health Assessment Team - Homeless (CHAT-H) is a public health nursing home visitation program serving residents of Orange County who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness and have health needs. The CHAT-H team works closely with Behavioral Health Services, BHS Outreach and Engagement, CalOptima, and Social Services. This team is instrumental in dispatching Mobile Unit Teams that provide field-based direct client services through mobile medical vans. The Mobile Unit Team has demonstrated success in serving people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

There are also some local law enforcement agencies that have dedicated patrol officers to outreach to the homeless, sometimes independently and in other cases in partnership with County mental health workers. Independent and informal outreach efforts are also conducted through private organizations, including homeless service providers, faith-based organizations, service clubs, and private individuals. These services frequently include meals and/or food at local congregations, parks, and established gathering sites for people who are homeless.

Several cities in Orange County are implementing Street Medicine pilot programs through CalOptima Health and their selected contracted providers. CalAIM funding will support the long-term sustainability and operability of these programs. These services augment existing outreach efforts by targeting the most medically vulnerable individuals experienced unsheltered homelessness and providing primary care, behavioral health services, housing navigation, and enhanced care management in a field-based capacity. Street medicine teams work in a coordinated and collaborative capacity with OC O&E teams, local law enforcement and emergency services, and other nonprofits serving the community.

To address homelessness in Orange County, it is essential that the programs and services aimed at preventing homelessness be strengthened and that potential clients be identified before their situation deteriorates and a crisis occurs. The primary goals of a community-wide homeless prevention system are to identify and assist those at-risk of homelessness as quickly as possible and to offer ongoing case management and linkage to supportive services to address the underlying causes of the housing instability. The Commission has recognized prevention as the first pillar of the homeless services system of care with the understanding that early intervention strategies can be enhanced and implemented beyond the traditional homelessness prevention. For example, childcare for low-income households can support families in increasing their income by allowing both parents to work. Targeting practices and interventions may be facilitated by using a risk assessment tool or prioritization that measures risk. This may include further targeted outreach at specific zip codes, local businesses and working with landlords.

The CoC utilizes a Coordinated Entry System (CES) to effectively connect individuals and families at-risk of homelessness or experiencing homelessness to appropriate services and housing interventions to secure permanent and stable housing in Orange County through:

- Dynamic prioritization
- Collaborative coordination
- Intentional resource utilization
- Equitable resource distribution
- Regional service planning area prioritization

The CES lead agency, the County, is empowered by the Orange County CoC to manage the process of determining and updating the prioritization for all CoC funded PSH and CoC and ESG funded RRH as well as any other housing resource that voluntarily participates in the CES.

### **Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The Homelessness Response System in Orange County is focused on providing the support and resources needed to assist people experiencing homelessness to transition to permanent housing. In Orange County, a variety of private, federal, state, and county-funded programs provide the housing-focused services to support households to navigate the complex processes to secure and maintain housing. Orange County has implemented programs such as a Regional Care Coordination (RCC), in collaboration with several nonprofit partners, that emphasize connecting the vulnerable individuals experiencing homelessness to housing as quickly as possible. RCC provides intensive, integrated, and comprehensive case management services that work collaboratively to place individuals in housing and link them to the resources that promote long-term housing retention. RCC programs follow clients as they navigate the system of care to ensure successful coordination. Many providers serving people experiencing homelessness leverage CalAIM services that include community supports, housing navigation, and deposit assistance, which can support shortening the duration that people experience homelessness and help remove barriers. Each subpopulation has unique needs for housing and support, and the robust variety of providers ensures that there are services available that specifically address those needs. Housing-focused services are available for people experiencing chronic homelessness, transitional-aged youth (TAY), families, veterans, and victims of domestic violence. Orange County promotes, prioritizes, and fosters a collaborative and coordinated system of care. In addition to effective housing navigation and case management, programs are available that offer RRH to individuals, TAY, and families. These programs can quickly facilitate access to units quickly and reduce the amount of time households experience homelessness. In addition to addressing the immediate housing needs of people experiencing homelessness, Orange County is committed to providing prevention resources to keep households from becoming homeless and has worked collaboratively to implement a Homelessness Prevention and Stabilization Pilot (HPSP) program, while seeking to expand prevention services countywide.

Those who are experiencing chronic homelessness have the highest barriers when trying to obtain permanent housing. HUD definition of chronic homelessness as someone who has a long term disabled and is experiencing homelessness for more than a year. The Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA), which was approved by voters in March 2024, updates and renames the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). Orange County will continue to implement the existing MHSA Three-Year plan through its conclusion on June 30, 2026. This continuity of implementation ensures continue access to critically needed programs such as Full Service Partnership (FSP) which provide intensive support to persons with severe and persistent mental illness. Existing MHSA funds including those for FSP, MHSA Housing Program, and No Place Like Home (NPLH) can continue to be used for housing for the County's 2023-2026 plan. Starting in 2026, 30% of Orange County's BHSA allocation will be prioritized for people with significant behavioral health needs who are at-risk of or experiencing homelessness, with half of that amount allocated to serve people experiencing chronic

homelessness. Orange County is committed to ensuring continuity of care while maximizing the opportunity to advance the support and service available to this vulnerable population.

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

The goal of the current model of homeless case management is to move clients towards self-sufficiency and a permanent home. This current system model works well when partnered with a variety of supportive services. In Orange County, a variety of private, federal, state and county-funded programs offer job training courses, childcare, work-appropriate clothing, food bags and/or meals, among other services. Many of these services follow clients through their shelter stay(s), and sometimes even after they have found permanent housing. The diversity of non-profit service providers in Orange County has meant that many different types of clients can be served simultaneously. Each provider tends to specialize in a particular type of client in order to tailor services effectively. Currently served populations include, but are not limited to: families, victims of domestic violence, veterans, chronically homeless men and women, individuals with mental health issues and their families, and individuals with physical and developmental disabilities and their families.

Historically, the most difficult clients to house are the chronically homeless. Most chronically homeless people have a disability that requires significant and costly support. The Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Housing Program is a critical program that provides permanent housing with supportive services that cater to the needs of this hard-to-serve group. In addition to the MHSA Housing Program, other housing and supportive services are provided through the MHSA Housing program and Supports component of the MHSA for clients enrolled in a Full-Service Partnership Program. Clients of these programs must be seriously mentally ill adults or older adults or seriously mentally ill/seriously emotionally disturbed children and youth. The programs are client and family-driven and provide flexible resources that are tailored to each client's specific needs.

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

One of the risk factors for losing housing and experiencing homelessness is the lack of affordable housing and low-income. The Orange County system of care includes organizations, both private and public, providing resources to those at risk of homelessness. The solutions to developing a system capable of ensuring that people have the right resources to remain housed generally involve a continued high level of supportive services once an individual or family has been placed in permanent housing. The Behavioral Health Services Act (BHSA), which was approved by voters in March 2024, updates and renames the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). OCHCA Behavioral Health will continue to implement the existing MHSA Three-Year plan through its conclusion on June 30, 2026. The program components that support prevention provided through this implementation include prevention and early intervention, workforce education and training, and community program planning. These components enable households to access care, access employment resources, and facilitate stakeholder engagement to promote stabilization in the community. Orange County is actively engaged in implementing the changes accompanying the implementation of BHSA and the redistribution of local funding to support prevention and workforce development activities.

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

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

In Orange County, the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) follows children with abnormal or high blood lead levels, making home visits to families of affected children to determine the source of lead and provide education about lead poisoning. Program staff also coordinates health care needs; follow-up visits when needed and provides outreach and educational presentations to the community. CLPPP also provides resources to cities with significant number of older housing units to help respond to complaints of deteriorated lead-based paint and other lead-related hazards in residential housing.

The CLPPP's Environmental Health Department is currently working toward:

- Using progressive notification and action to achieve elimination of lead hazards identified during environmental investigations;
- Developing and implementing programs for training of investigation and enforcement agency personnel on identifying and correcting lead hazards in high risk jurisdictions;
- Providing educational materials on renovation and remodeling activities to housing and building departments, for public distribution; and
- Encouraging building departments to incorporate informing about lead-safe work practices into their building permit process (such as attaching renovation pamphlets to building permits) for housing built before 1978.

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

According to the 2019-2023 ACS, approximately 62 percent of owner-occupied housing and 63 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 95,998 units (89,127 owner-occupied and 38,870 renter-occupied units) may contain LBP. Furthermore, approximately 54 percent of households in the Urban Orange County are low- and moderate-income (earn less than 100 percent of AMI). This translates to approximately 51,359 housing units with potential LBP that may be occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

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

The County continues to address the problem of lead-based paint through its implementation of the Lead-Safe Housing Regulation, which targets housing constructed before 1978 and where children under age six are most at risk of being affected by the hazards of lead-based paint. The County of Orange has designed its various housing programs to comply with 24 CFR Part 35. In addition, County housing rehabilitation programs allow for the abatement of lead-based paint as an eligible activity for assistance.

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

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

The challenges associated with poverty—stress, strained family relationships, substandard housing, lower educational attainment, limited employment skills, unaffordable childcare, and transportation difficulties – make it hard for low-income families to obtain and maintain employment, and therefore housing and basic needs. Economic stability can have lasting and measurable benefits for both parents and children.

The County seeks to reduce the number of people living in poverty (extremely low-income households earning less than 30 percent of the AMI) by providing a number of programs including housing assistance, supportive services, economic development assistance, and job training opportunities. The County will continue to leverage opportunities to support funding for Community Based Development Organizations, cities, and other groups to provide training and employment opportunities to extremely low-income persons. In collaboration with the County's Workforce Development (OCDB), the County will continue to offer outreach and training to poverty level families and individuals. Through the CoC system, the County will work with the OCDB job-training providers to ensure that low- and moderate-income persons are trained with employable skills with the potential to earn higher wages.

In addition, the County's funding (through CDBG and ESG funds) of human service programs for basic needs, food distribution, and case management for homeless and those at risk of homelessness support the goals and strategies of reducing poverty.

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

OCHA's Housing Choice Voucher Program provides assisted families an incentive for employment opportunities through its Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program. The FSS Program participants receive resources and are taught job skills that enable them to gain employment and become self-sufficient.

Furthermore, housing costs often consume a large portion of lower-income households' monthly income. This creates a housing cost burden, leaving less money accessible for other necessities. As such, the County's efforts to create new affordable housing, and rehabilitate existing housing contribute to curbing poverty in the County.

## SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The goal of the County's CDBG Monitoring Plan is to document and determine performance includes, but is not limited to, the approved application, technical submission, amendments, annual performance reports, financial and other record keeping documents, and correspondence related to the Projects.

For an effective CDBG and ESG program, activities must be monitored on a consistent basis. Monitoring visits in part determine if the Subrecipient is carrying out its program and activities within the timeline denoted in the Subrecipient contract. It also ensures that the required records are maintained to demonstrate compliance with applicable regulations. Housing and Community Development staff conducts monitoring site visits each year. Multiple visits can be conducted if deemed necessary by manager for Community Development after review of monitoring reports. Housing and Community Development has continued to improve its monitoring activities with an emphasis on documenting and measuring performance, program accomplishments, and program impacts (outcomes). On-site visits to Subrecipients and Project locations have increased, and standardization of the processes and reporting documents has enhanced the results.

Housing and Community Development continues to move forward in its application of technology. At present, Housing and Community Development maintains and tracks a wide variety of Project and activity related data including allocations, accomplishments, performance and overall Project/activity status.

Once funds are awarded, Project leaders contact Subrecipients to discuss monies allocated and reconfirm that the Scope of Services and accomplishment data presented in the initial application are unchanged. During the contract preparation phase, Project Leaders collaborate with Subrecipient staff to review all contract requirements such as labor standards; Lead-Based Paint; payment processes based on performance; invoicing; Grantee Performance Reports (GPR); insurance requirements; contract milestones; and expected accomplishment levels.

All Projects/programs funded through Housing and Community Development are subject to two official monitoring's per fiscal year (entrance and exit monitoring) and a third if requested or deemed necessary.

### **Technical Assistance**

In addition to the required monitoring visits staff conducts, site visits to provide technical assistance (TA) at the request of Subrecipients. Additionally, TA is provided at the discretion of the Project leaders should the determination be made that the Subrecipient will benefit from the additional training. TA is provided as often as deemed necessary to ensure successful completion of the Projects.

# APPENDIX A

## Public Notice

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING  
COUNTY OF ORANGE/OC HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**Draft FY 2025-29 Consolidated Plan, Draft FY 2025-29 Citizen Participation Plan,  
Draft FY 2025-26 Annual Action Plan and Draft Amendment #2 FY 2020-21 Annual Action Plan**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Orange County Board of Supervisors will hold a public hearing to consider the Draft FY 2025-29 Consolidated Plan, Draft FY 2025-29 Citizen Participation Plan, Draft FY 2025-26 Annual Action Plan and Draft Amendment #2 to the FY 2020-21 Annual Action Plan

**DATE OF HEARING:** Tuesday, May 20, 2025  
**TIME OF HEARING:** 9:30 a.m. or as soon thereafter as possible  
**LOCATION OF HEARING:** County Administration North (CAN)  
 Board Hearing Room, First Floor  
 400 W. Civic Center Drive  
 Santa Ana, California 92701

To view a live internet broadcast of the meeting visit <https://board.ocgov.com/board-meeting-media-archive>. The public may send comments for upcoming Board meetings by emailing [response@ocgov.com](mailto:response@ocgov.com). Comments submitted before the start of Board meetings will be part of the public record and distributed to the Board members for their consideration, please include Board Date and topic for comment.

The Draft FY 2025-29 Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive document that provides a basis and five-year strategy for the use of all federal funds granted to the Urban County of Orange 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. The information in the draft Consolidated Plan is generated from community surveys and public meetings. Notice of public meetings and surveys were made available both online and in hard copy form. This draft plan represents responses to the public meeting and surveys, as well as the demographic information compiled by the County's Consolidated Plan consultant. City staff and direct service providers were also surveyed to obtain a comprehensive overview of the priorities in the Urban County communities for CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding.

The Draft FY 2025-29 Citizen Participation Plan provides a framework and process by which the County's consolidated planning and reporting efforts comply with the citizen participation requirements published by HUD. This Draft FY 2025-29 Citizen Participation Plan is prepared and implemented in accordance with the guidance provided in HUD Regulations 24 CFR Part 91.105.

The Draft FY 2025-26 Annual Action Plan (AAP) is an all-encompassing document that provides a basis and strategy for the annual use for all federal funds granted to the Urban County of Orange by HUD. The AAP also addresses related local funding received by OC Housing & Community Development. The AAP indicates preliminary awards based on estimated HUD funds for FY 2025-26. These appropriations support public facilities and improvements, public services, housing rehabilitation, and affordable housing development activities that benefit low-and moderate-income households.

The Draft Amendment #2 to the FY 2020-21 Annual Action Plan recommends reallocating unspent \$34,802.26 in CDBG-CV3 funding from the Laguna Beach ASL Emergency Shelter to Emergency Shelter(s) County of Orange.

**INVITATION TO BE HEARD:**

Notice is hereby given to provide the public a 30-day review period beginning April 11, 2025, and ending May 12, 2025, to submit any concerns and/or comments. All persons favoring or opposing the Draft FY

2025-29 Consolidated Plan, Draft FY 2025-29 Citizen Participation Plan, Draft FY 2025-26 Annual Action Plan, or Draft Amendment #2 to the FY 2020-21 AAP are invited to present their views in writing or before the Board of Supervisors.

**Comments:**

All interested agencies, groups, or individuals are invited to review the Draft FY 2025-29 Consolidated Plan, Draft FY 2025-29 Citizen Participation Plan, Draft FY 2025-26 Annual Action Plan and Draft Amendment #2 to the FY 2020-21 AAP and submit written comments for consideration. Upon request, copies are available at the OC H&CD office, OC H&CD website <https://ochcd.org/community-development> or by Email request to [craig.fee@occr.ocgov.com](mailto:craig.fee@occr.ocgov.com). Written comments must be postmarked by May 12, 2025, and addressed to OC Housing & Community Development, 1501 E. St Andrew Place, 1st Floor, Santa Ana, CA 92705, Attention: Mr. Craig Fee or e-mailed to [craig.fee@occr.ocgov.com](mailto:craig.fee@occr.ocgov.com). The County of Orange will consider all written comments received prior to the scheduled public hearing. For further information email or call Craig Fee at (714) 480-2996.

Publish and translated: April 11, 2025, in the: *Orange County Register, La Opinion, and Nguoi Viet*

# APPENDIX B

## Comments Received

No comments have been received to date

# APPENDIX C

## Outreach

# APPENDIX C

## Outreach

### Community Needs Survey

Received 299 total responses: 277 English, 20 Spanish, 1 Korean, 1 Vietnamese, 0 Chinese

#### Weighted Ranking

##### *Community Facilities*

1. **Parks and Recreation Facilities**
2. **Senior Centers**
3. Health Care Facilities
4. Community Centers
5. Youth Centers
6. Child Care Centers
7. Libraries

##### *Business and Jobs*

1. **Start-Up Business Assistance**
2. **Job Creation/Retention**
3. Employment Training
4. Economic Development
5. Small Business Loans
6. Business Mentoring
7. Urgent Need

##### *Residential Infrastructure*

1. **Water/Sewer**
2. Street Lighting
3. Sidewalk
4. Drainage
5. Street/Alley
6. Curb Ramps for ADA Accessibility

##### *Neighborhood Services*

1. **Trash and Debris Removal**
2. Tree Planting
3. Code Enforcement
4. Cleanup of Abandoned Lots and Buildings
5. Graffiti Removal

##### *Affordable Housing*

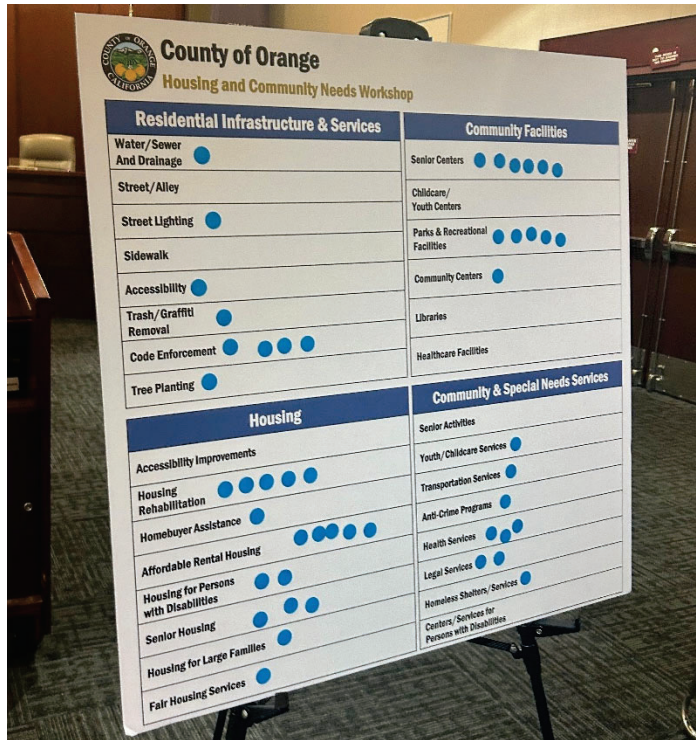
1. **Affordable Rental Housing**
2. **Homebuyer Assistance**
3. **Housing for Seniors**
4. Homeowner Housing
5. Housing for Persons with Disabilities
6. Rental Housing Rehabilitation
7. Fair Housing Services
8. Energy Efficient Improvements
9. Accessibility Improvements
10. Housing for Large Families
11. Lead-Based Paint/Test Abatement

##### *Community and Special Needs Services*

1. **Mental Health Services**
2. **Youth Activities**
3. **Child Care Services**
4. **Health Services**
5. Transportation Services
6. Anti-Crime Programs
7. Senior Activities
8. Domestic Violence Services
9. Homeless Shelters/Services
10. Substance Abuse Services
11. Legal Services
12. Centers/Services for Persons with Disabilities
13. HIV/AIDS Centers and Services



*Voting Poster Results*

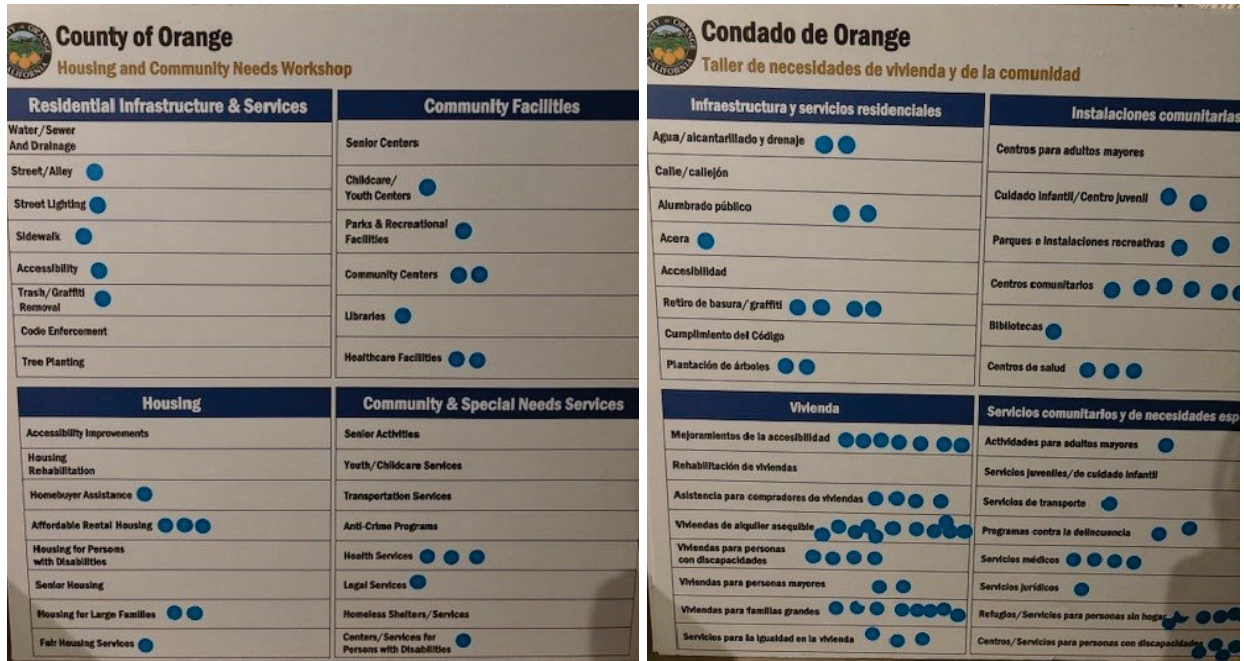


**EI Modena (November 18, 2024)**

*Discussion and Concerns*

- Affordable housing and rental payment issues
- Park accessibility including wheelchair accessible playgrounds
- Street safety concerns (unlawful parking, poor lighting)
- Therapy clinics, financial aid for funeral costs, and increased legal aid for immigration and renter problems

Voting Poster Results

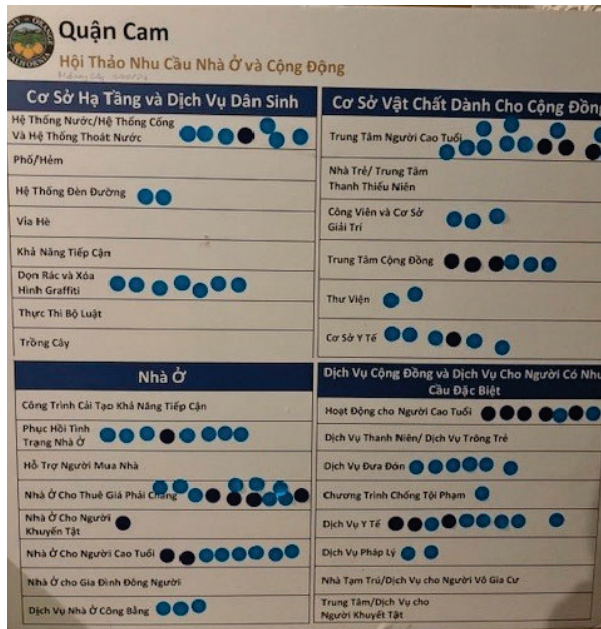
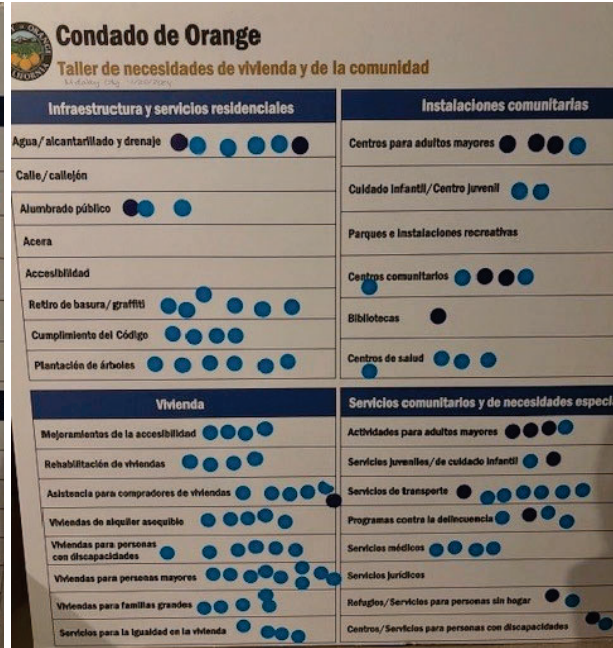
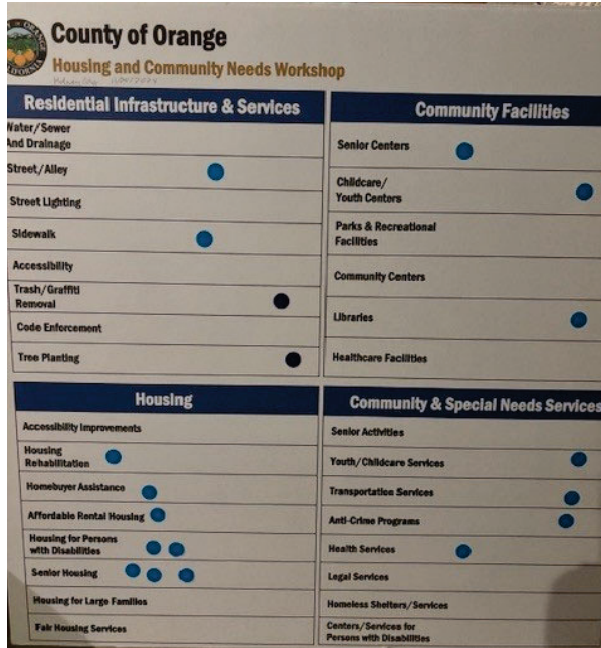


Midway City (November 20, 2024)

Discussion and Concerns

- Senior housing needs
- Water/sewer improvements
- Affordable rental housing
- Senior centers
- Transportation services

Voting Poster Results

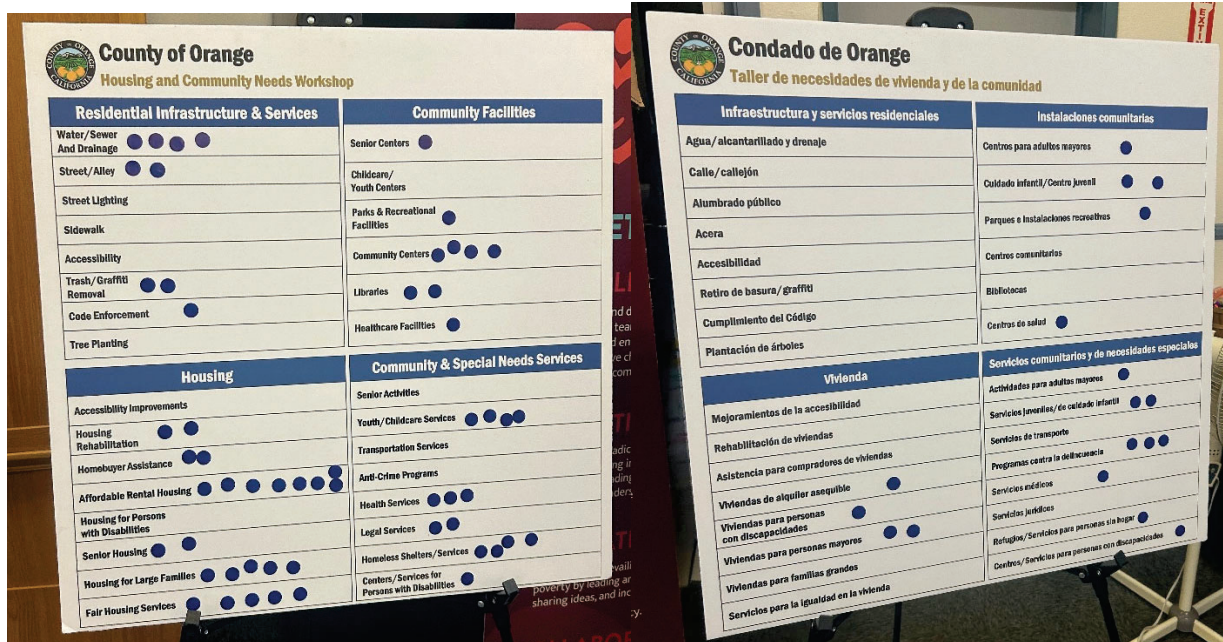


Anaheim Independencia (January 16, 2025)

*Discussion and Concerns*

- Unaffordable rental prices
- Youth services
- Crime support
- Homelessness services, especially for families with children
- Job training/skills not keeping up with living/housing costs
- Services for seniors
- Services for victims of domestic violence

*Voting Poster Results*



**Stakeholder Workshops**

**Santa Ana In-Person Workshop (December 2, 2024)**

*Attendance*

- Kelley Gallivan – The Purpose of Recovery
- Beunda Deines – City of La Palma
- Sherizan Sonner – Mortgage Link Inc.
- Katherine Fuentes – Upwards
- Holly Sumner – Veterans Affairs
- Nishtra Mohendra – Families Forward
- Shubha Nair – Saahas for Cause
- Crystal Sarco – Seneca FOA
- Marisol Johnson – Dayle McIntosh Center
- Alfonso Ceja – Habitat for Humanity

### *Discussion and Concerns*

- Concern about elderly population with limited incomes
- County to consider economic development as a priority
- Grassroots engagement efforts
- Use of social media and text to disseminate information
- Public transportation
- Homeless services, especially for youth and transitional aged youth
- Services for persons with substance abuse issues
- Childcare
- Accessible housing units

### **Virtual Workshop (November 14, 2024)**

### *Attendance*

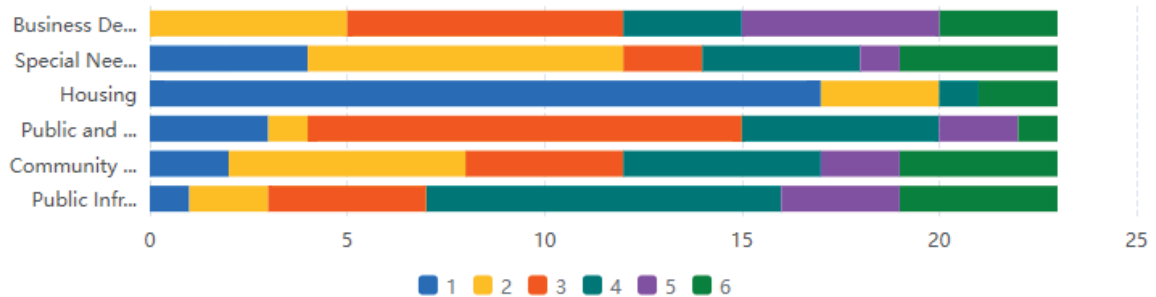
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families Forward</li> <li>• Pathways of Hope</li> <li>• Tustin Temporary Emergency Shelter</li> <li>• HHROC</li> <li>• Alan Achterberg Gemini Consulting</li> <li>• Fentanyl Solution</li> <li>• Healthcare in Action</li> <li>• CalOptima Health</li> <li>• City of Santa Ana</li> <li>• City of Westminster</li> <li>• Tustin Temporary Shelter</li> <li>• Orangewood Foundation</li> <li>• Diversified Services</li> <li>• Mgssgreen llc</li> <li>• Human Options</li> <li>• Project Hope Alliance</li> <li>• CAP OC</li> <li>• Orange County Community Housing Corp</li> <li>• Project Hope Alliance</li> <li>• John Henry Foundation</li> <li>• Family Solutions Collaborative</li> <li>• Family Assistance Ministries</li> <li>• City of Newport Beach</li> <li>• Resilience OC</li> <li>• Housing is a Human Right Orange County</li> <li>• Providence St. Joseph Health</li> <li>• Board of Supervisors, Fourth District</li> <li>• WISEPlace</li> <li>• Covenant House California</li> <li>• The Kennedy Commission</li> <li>• Buena Park Collaborative</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rep. Correa CA46</li> <li>• Leading Purpose</li> <li>• Continuum of Care</li> <li>• HomeAid Orange County</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

*Discussion and Concerns*

- Free or affordable cell phones
- Housing assistance for homeless
- Supportive housing
- Affordable housing options for seniors
- Support services for underserved populations (rental assistance, programs for foster youth, child care services for single parents)
- Need for more homeless services, especially for youth

*Survey Results*

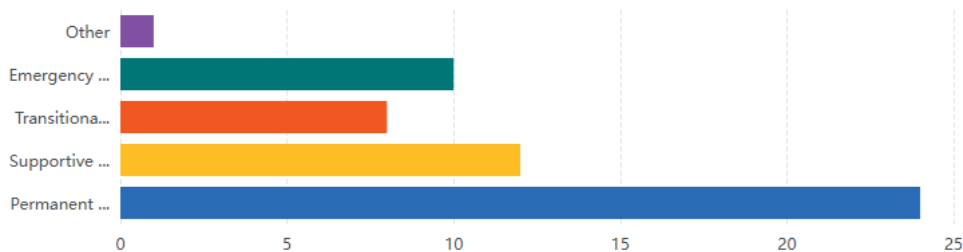
1. How would you rank the following housing and community development needs in order of importance (1= highest importance, 6 = lowest importance)?



2. How can the County best communicate with persons experiencing homelessness about programs and services?

- a. Grassroots outreach
- b. Incentives (hygiene products/services)
- c. Technological support/smart phones
- d. Partner with agencies
- e. Advertisements in public spaces, social media

3. What type of housing would you like to see the County pursue to address the needs of unhoused individuals?



4. What types of support services are needed to help special needs populations (e.g., persons experiencing homelessness, persons with disabilities)?

- a. Health
- b. Food
- c. Youth
- d. Housing navigation
- e. Rental Assistance, renter rights education
- f. Child care

- g. Transportation
  - h. Substance use and mental health
  - i. Workforce development
5. Are there any underserved areas or communities that would benefit from additional social/housing services?  
If so, what areas of the County?
- a. Elderly
  - b. Undocumented adults
  - c. LGBTQ
  - d. Family
  - e. At risk of homelessness
  - f. Homeless youth
  - g. Victims of domestic violence
  - h. Labor/sex trafficking victims
  - i. Far south Orange County
  - j. West Anaheim



# COUNTY OF ORANGE

## 2025-2029 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

# TAKE OUR COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY

The County of Orange is preparing its 2025-2029 CDBG Consolidated Plan, which will prioritize the housing and community development needs of the County's low- and moderate-income residents. The Consolidated Plan will influence the allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds to address those needs over the next five years. Your input will be used to help the County develop funding priorities and allocate funds effectively to address these needs.

Use the link or scan the QR code on your phone to take our online survey



**ENGLISH**

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2MDFX5](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2MDFX5)



**SPANISH**

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2HYSW](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2HYSW)



**CHINESE**

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**KOREAN**

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT)



**VIETNAMESE**

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK)

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES THAT REQUIRE REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION OR RESIDENTS NEEDING A PAPER COPY OF THE SURVEY MAY CONTACT ORANGE COUNTY HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT [OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT](http://OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT) OR 714-480-2996 MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY 8:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.



# COUNTY OF ORANGE

## 2025-2029 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

# TAKE OUR COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY

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# 오렌지 카운티

2025~2029 통합형 플랜

## 커뮤니티 요구 사항 설문조사 참여하기

오렌지 카운티는 카운티 내 저소득층과 중산층 주민의 주택 및 지역사회 개발 요구 사항을 우선시하는 2025~2029 CDBG 통합 플랜을 준비 중입니다. 통합 계획은 향후 5년 동안 이러한 요구 사항을 해결하기 위하여 지역사회 개발 일괄 보조금(CDBG), 긴급 솔루션 보조금(ESG), 주택 투자 협력 자금 지원제도(HOME) 기금 배분에 영향을 미칠 것입니다. 귀하의 의견은 카운티가 자금 운용의 우선순위를 정하고 이러한 요구 사항들을 해결하기 위해 자금을 효과적으로 배분하는 데 사용됩니다.

이 링크를 사용하거나 휴대전화로 QR 코드를 스캔하여 온라인 설문조사에 참여하십시오.



영어

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스페인어

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2HYSFY](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2HYSFY)



중국어

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5LPQQY9](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5LPQQY9)



한국어

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT)



베트남어

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK)

추가 정보가 필요하거나 합리적 조정이 필요한 장애인 또는 설문조사 종이 사본이 필요한 주민은 월요일부터 금요일 오전 8시부터 오후 5시까지, 오렌지 카운티 주택 및 지역사회 개발 부서(OCCHD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT) 또는 714-430-2996 번으로 문의하시기 바랍니다.



# CONDADO DE ORANGE

## PLAN CONSOLIDADO 2025-2029

# TOME LA ENCUESTA SOBRE LAS NECESIDADES DE NUESTRA COMUNIDAD

El Condado de Orange está preparando su Plan Consolidado de CDBG 2025-2029, por medio del cual se dará prioridad a las necesidades de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario de los residentes de ingresos bajos o moderados del Condado. El Plan Consolidado influirá en la asignación de fondos para el Subsidio en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG), Subsidios para Soluciones de Emergencia (ESG) y el Programa de Sociedades de Inversiones HOME (HOME) con el fin de atender esas necesidades durante los próximos cinco años. Sus comentarios se utilizarán para ayudar al Condado a establecer prioridades en el financiamiento y la distribución de los fondos de manera efectiva para atender estas necesidades.

Use el enlace o escanee el código QR en su teléfono para tomar en línea nuestra encuesta



**INGLÉS**

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**ESPAÑOL**

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**CHINO**

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**COREANO**

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT)



**VIETNAMITA**

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK)

SI DESEA INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL, O EN EL CASO DE PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDADES QUE REQUIEREN ARREGLOS RAZONABLES O DE RESIDENTES QUE NECESITAN UNA COPIA IMPRESA DE LA ENCUESTA, PUEDE PONERSE EN CONTACTO CON ORANGE COUNTY HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EN EL SITIO [OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT](http://OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT) O LLAMANDO AL 714-480-2996, DE LUNES A VIERNES, DE 8:00 A.M. A 5:00 P.M.



# 奧蘭治縣

## 2025-2029 年綜合計劃

# 參與我們的社區需求調查

奧蘭治縣正在準備其 2025-2029 年 CDBG 綜合計劃，該計劃將優先考慮該縣中低收入居民的住房和社區發展需求。綜合計劃將影響社區發展整筆撥款 (CDBG)、緊急解決方案撥款 (ESG) 和 HOME 投資合作夥伴計劃 (HOME) 資金的分配，以滿足未來五年的相關需求。您的意見將幫助該縣制定資金優先事項並有效分配資金，以滿足這些需求。

使用以下連結或使用手機掃描下方 QR 碼來參加我們的線上調查



英語

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2MDFX5](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2MDFX5)



西班牙語

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2HYSFY](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2HYSFY)



中文

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5LPQQY9](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5LPQQY9)



韓語

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT)



越南語

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK)

如需其他資訊，或殘疾人士需要合理的便利設施，或居民需要紙本版的調查表，可造訪 [OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT](http://OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT) 或在週一至週五上午 8:00 至 5:00 致電 714-480-2996 聯絡奧蘭治縣住房與社區發展部。



# QUẬN CAM

## KẾ HOẠCH TỔNG HỢP NĂM 2025-2029

# THAM GIA KHẢO SÁT NHU CẦU CỘNG ĐỒNG CỦA CHÚNG TÔI

Quận Cam đang chuẩn bị Kế Hoạch Tổng Hợp CDBG Năm 2025-2029, trong đó ưu tiên các nhu cầu phát triển nhà ở và cộng đồng dành cho cư dân có thu nhập thấp và trung bình trên địa bàn Quận. Kế Hoạch Tổng Hợp sẽ ảnh hưởng đến việc phân bổ quỹ Tài Trợ Trộn Gói Phát Triển Cộng Đồng (Community Development Block Grant, CDBG), Tài Trợ Giải Pháp Khẩn Cấp (Emergency Solutions Grants, ESG) và Chương Trình Đối Tác Đầu Tư HOME (HOME Investment Partnerships Program, HOME) để giải quyết những nhu cầu đó trong năm năm tới. Những ý kiến đóng góp của quý vị sẽ được sử dụng để giúp Quận phát triển các mục ưu tiên tài trợ và phân bổ kinh phí hiệu quả nhằm giải quyết những nhu cầu này.

Sử dụng đường liên kết hoặc quét mã QR trên điện thoại của quý vị để tham gia khảo sát trực tuyến



TIẾNG ANH

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TIẾNG VIỆT

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TIẾNG TRUNG

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TIẾNG HÀN

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TIẾNG VIỆT

[www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK](http://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK)

ĐỂ BIẾT THÊM THÔNG TIN HOẶC NẾU QUÝ VỊ LÀ NGƯỜI KHUYẾT TẬT CẦN BIỆN PHÁP ĐIỀU CHỈNH HỢP LÝ HAY CƯ DÂN CẦN BẢN KHẢO SÁT GIẤY, VUI LÒNG LIÊN HỆ VỚI BAN PHÁT TRIỂN NHÀ Ở VÀ CỘNG ĐỒNG QUẬN CAM (ORANGE COUNTY HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT) THEO ĐƯỜNG LIÊN KẾT [OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT](http://OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT) HOẶC THEO SỐ ĐIỆN THOẠI 714-480-2996, TỪ THỨ HAI ĐẾN THỨ SÁU, 8 GIỜ SÁNG ĐẾN 5 GIỜ CHIỀU.

# SAMPLE NEWSLETTER

County of Orange Housing & Community Development Seeks Input from **[Insert City]** Residents for 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan

The County of Orange receives approximately \$4 million in federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) each year for housing and community development projects in certain County jurisdictions, which includes our city of **[Insert City]**.

These annual grants can be used to provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities, for low- and moderate-income persons in our city. In creating the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan, the County needs your help to identify the priorities for improvements and public services in our community.

To have a voice in how the County invests this money in **[Insert City]**, please complete the Resident Needs Survey by December 31, 2024.

Please select the survey link or QR code in your preferred language to complete the survey.

English: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2MDFX5>  
Spanish: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2HYSFY>  
Chinese: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5LPQQY9>  
Korean: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V8HSKT>  
Vietnamese: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5V7PWJK>

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## Resident Needs Survey Available Now:



English



Spanish



Chinese



Korean



Vietnamese

The County is also hosting five community outreach meetings to facilitate community input.

Please join us:

**Laguna Woods City Hall**

November 13, 2024 at 10:00 a.m.

City of Laguna Woods Council Chambers  
24264 El Toro Rd. Laguna Woods, CA 92637

**Midway City Community Center**

November 20, 2024 at 10:00 a.m.

14900 Park Ln. Midway City, CA 92655

**Stanton Community Center**

November 13, 2024 at 5:30 p.m.

Stanton City Hall

7800 Katella Ave. Stanton, CA 90680

**El Modena Community Center**

November 18, 2024 at 6:00 p.m.

18672 E Center Ave. Orange, CA 92869

**Anaheim Independencia Community Center**

November 20, 2024 at 6:00 p.m.

10841 Garza Ave. Anaheim, CA 92804

# SOCIAL MEDIA GRAPHICS

Social media graphics are available to promote the survey and advertise community workshops. Please click the link to access the graphics and customize with your city and community workshop information.

[https://www.canva.com/design/DAGUhdxeG0/K7rkRBRVJm3XHuo03iCQA3w/edit?utm\\_content=DAGUhdxeG0&utm\\_campaign=designshare&utm\\_medium=link2&utm\\_source=sharebutton](https://www.canva.com/design/DAGUhdxeG0/K7rkRBRVJm3XHuo03iCQA3w/edit?utm_content=DAGUhdxeG0&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link2&utm_source=sharebutton)



2025-2029 CONSOLIDATED PLAN



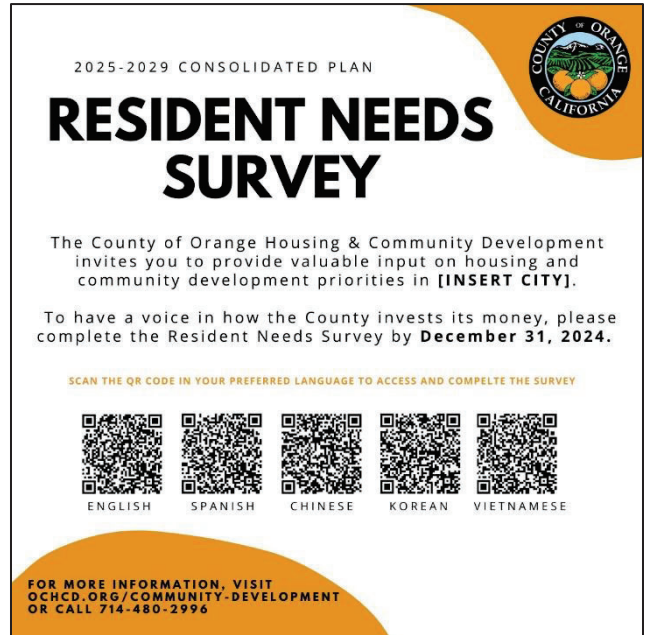
## COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

The County of Orange Housing & Community Development invites you to provide valuable input on housing and community development priorities in **[Insert City]**.


[DATE]  
[TIME]  
[LOCATION]  
[ADDRESS]



FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT  
OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT  
OR CALL 714-480-2996



2025-2029 CONSOLIDATED PLAN








## RESIDENT NEEDS SURVEY

The County of Orange Housing & Community Development invites you to provide valuable input on housing and community development priorities in **[INSERT CITY]**.

To have a voice in how the County invests its money, please complete the Resident Needs Survey by **December 31, 2024**.

SCAN THE QR CODE IN YOUR PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ACCESS AND COMPELTE THE SURVEY

				
ENGLISH	SPANISH	CHINESE	KOREAN	VIETNAMESE

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT  
OCHCD.ORG/COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT  
OR CALL 714-480-2996

MAYOR  
City of \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS  
City, California ZIP

SUBJECT: FY 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan (for use of Federal Community Development funding)

Dear Mayor \_\_\_\_\_:

I need your help in notifying your residents about an important community survey regarding the use of Federal Housing and Community development funding in your city.

As the administrator of the Urban County program, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires the County update a Five-Year Consolidated Plan based on the current housing and community development needs of low-income communities and residents within the participating cities and unincorporated areas of Orange County. Your city is a participating city, and we are in the process of compiling input for the upcoming FY 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan to be submitted to HUD by May 2025.

In order to receive feedback from your city and residents on housing and community development needs for low-income communities and residents, I am asking if you would help us publicize the scheduled meetings and surveys as widely as possible, targeting low-income communities and residents in your city. To facilitate this, I've included a media toolkit your city can use to get the word out and we are reaching out to your community development and housing staff hoping to make this survey available on your city's website.

We appreciate your help in making sure this survey reaches the residents in your community. That input will be valuable to setting accurate priorities for the investment of Federal housing and community development funding in the FY 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan.

Sincerely,

BOARD OFFICE



## County of Orange - Community Survey

### **WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!** **WHAT ARE THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?**

The County of Orange receives approximately \$4 million in federal funds each year for housing and community development projects in the following jurisdictions:

#### County Unincorporated Areas

Brea  
Cypress  
Dana Point  
Laguna Beach

Laguna Hills  
Laguna Woods  
La Palma  
Los Alamitos  
Placentia

San Juan Capistrano  
Seal Beach  
Stanton  
Villa Park  
Yorba Linda

The annual grants can be used to provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities, for low and moderate income persons. The County wants you to have a voice in how it invests this money. Please assist us by filling out this survey.

As you complete the survey, please consider the following: 1) The needs of your neighborhood; and 2) how they can be improved. Keep in mind that available funding is limited and prioritizing your responses is of great importance.

**What City/Community do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP code \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Are you a senior? (62+) \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have a disability? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Survey continued on next page**

**Survey Example**

**Need for Community Facilities:** Rank the following programs in order of importance to the community. (1 = highest, 3 = lowest)

	1	2	3
Indoor Community Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Libraries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor Parks & Recreation Facilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In the survey example above, this person selected “Park & Recreation Facilities” as the item they would prefer to see improved the most (1 = highest) and “Libraries” as the item they would least prefer to see improved (3 = lowest).

**Please rank each item once.**

Need for Community Facilities	Rank the following needs in order of importance to the community. (1 = highest, 7 = lowest)							Need for Business Development & Jobs	Rank the following needs in order of importance to the community. (1 = highest, 7 = lowest)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Senior Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Start-up Business Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Small Business Loans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child Care Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Job Creation/Retention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Park and Recreational Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Employment Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health Care Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business Mentoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Libraries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Urgent Need	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Need for Residential Infrastructure	Rank the following needs in order of importance to the community. (1 = highest, 6 = lowest)						Need for Neighborhood Services	Rank the following needs in order of importance to the community. (1 = highest, 5 = lowest)				
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5
Drainage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tree Planting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water/Sewer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash & Debris Removal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Street/Alley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Graffiti Removal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Street Lighting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Code Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sidewalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cleanup of Abandoned Lots & Buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Curb Ramps for ADA Accessibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						

**Need for Affordable Housing**

Rank the following needs in order of importance to the community.  
(1 = highest, 11 = lowest)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Accessibility Improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rental Housing Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homebuyer Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Affordable Rental Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing for Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing for Seniors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing for Large Families	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fair Housing Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lead-Based Paint/Test Abatement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy Efficient Improvements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Need for Community and Special Needs Services**

Rank the following needs in order of importance to the community.  
(1 = highest, 13 = lowest)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Senior Activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth Activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child Care Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-Crime Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mental Health Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homeless Shelters/Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Domestic Violence Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Substance Abuse Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Centers/Services for Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HIV/AIDS Centers & Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Internet Access**

As part of the CDBG program, the City is examining internet access to determine if residents use available services.

**Do you have highspeed internet access in your home?**  YES  NO

\*If you answered "YES" please answer part (a). If you answered "NO" please answer part (b).

(a) If yes, which provider do you use?	(b) If no, please select reason (check all that apply)
AT&T <input type="checkbox"/>	Not interested <input type="checkbox"/>
Cox <input type="checkbox"/>	Use Internet At Work/School <input type="checkbox"/>
EarthLink <input type="checkbox"/>	Too Expensive <input type="checkbox"/>
T-Mobile <input type="checkbox"/>	Use Internet At Public Location (e.g., library, community center) <input type="checkbox"/>
Viasat <input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Please write in any needs not listed above:**

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**THANK YOU!**



**1501 E St. Andrew Place  
Santa Ana CA 92705  
Attn: Craig Fee**

**Please return surveys to: OC Housing & Community Development by December 31, 2024**

**THIS SURVEY IS ALSO AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:**

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/K2MDFX5>

