AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Council Chamber
11300 Stanford Avenue

JUNE 1, 2020
6:30 P.M.

ROLL CALL: CHAIR BLACKMUN
               COMMISSIONERS PHAM, CRAWFORD, FLANDERS, HANSSEN,
               NEWBOLD, SWAIM

Members of the public desiring to speak on any item of public interest, including any item on the agenda except Public Hearings, must do so during Oral Communications at the beginning of the meeting. Each speaker shall fill out a card stating name and address, to be presented to the Recording Secretary, and shall be limited to five (5) minutes. Members of the public wishing to address public hearing items shall do so at the time of the public hearing.

Any person requiring auxiliary aids and services due to a disability should contact the City Clerk's Office to arrange for special accommodations. (Government Code §5494.3.2)

All revised or additional documents and writings related to any items on the agenda, which are distributed to all or a majority of the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commissioners within 72 hours of a meeting, shall be available for public inspection (1) at the Neighborhood Improvement Office during normal business hours; and (2) at the Council Chamber at the time of the meeting.

Agenda item descriptions are intended to give a brief, general description of the item to advise the public of the item's general nature. The Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission may take legislative action it deems appropriate with respect to the item and is not limited to the recommended action indicated in staff reports or the agenda.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A.   ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC

B.   APPROVAL OF MINUTES: MARCH 2, 2020

C.   SELECTION OF VICE CHAIR

D.   MATTERS FROM STAFF

        a. PUBLIC HEARING – FY 2020-24 Regional Analysis of Impediments*

        b. PUBLIC HEARING – FY 2020-24 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020-21

            Annual Action Plan*

    *Document available online at: https://ggcity.org/neighborhood-improvement

E.   MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS

F.   ADJOURNMENT

The next Meeting of the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission will be held **Monday, September 14, 2020**, at 6:30 p.m., in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, CA.

MINUTES - REGULAR MEETING

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION (NICC)

Community Meeting Center, Council Chamber
11300 Stanford Avenue

Monday, March 2, 2020

CALL TO ORDER: 6:30 P.M.

ROLL CALL:
       CHAIR PHAM
       VICE CHAIR BLACKMUN
       COMMISSIONER CRAWFORD
       COMMISSIONER FLANDERS
       COMMISSIONER HANSSEN
       COMMISSIONER NEWBOLD
       COMMISSIONER SWAIM

Absent: Pham

ALSO PRESENT: Greg Blodgett, Economic Development Manager; Monica Covarrubias, Sr. Project Manager; Omar Sandoval, City Attorney; Nate Robbins, Senior Program Specialist; Judy Moore, Recording Secretary.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Commissioner Flanders.

ORAL COMMUNICATIONS – PUBLIC: None.

MINUTES: It was moved by Commissioner Flanders and seconded by Commissioner Crawford, to receive and file the Minutes from the October 7, 2019 Meeting. The motion carried by a 6-0 vote as follows:

       Ayes: (6)   Blackmun, Crawford, Flanders, Hanssen, Newbold, Swaim
       Noes: (0)   None
       Absent: (1)   Pham

SELECTION OF CHAIR: Commissioner Swaim nominated Commissioner Blackmun as Chair, seconded by Commissioner Hanssen. The motion carried with a 6-0 vote as follows:

       Ayes: (6)   Blackmun, Crawford, Flanders, Hanssen, Newbold, Swaim
       Noes: (0)   None
       Absent: (1)   Pham

Commissioner Blackmun assumed the duties of Chair.

SELECTION OF VICE CHAIR:

Motion 1: Commissioner Crawford nominated herself as Vice Chair.

Motion 2: Commissioner Hanssen motioned to postpone the selection of Vice Chair to the April 13th meeting in order for Commissioner Pham to be present, seconded by Commissioner Flanders. The motion carried with a 5-1 vote as follows:

Ayes: (5) Blackmun, Crawford, Flanders, Hanssen, Newbold
Noes: (1) Swaim
Absent: (1) Pham

By consensus, the Substitute Motion became the Main Motion, therefore Motion 1 was not applicable.

REVIEW OF THE CODE OF ETHICS: The Commission reviewed and acknowledged the Code of Ethics governing the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission.

BROWN ACT: City Attorney, Omar Sandoval, presented an outline of the Brown Act to the Commission.

MATTERS FROM STAFF: 2019 HOUSING ELEMENT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR):   The staff report dated March 2, 2020 was introduced. Staff provided the Commission the opportunity for engagement, discussion, and input on the City's progress in implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element.

Staff stated that the Housing Element was one (1) of the seven (7) mandatory elements of the General Plan. The Housing Element specified ways in which the housing needs of existing and future residents could be achieved. Consistent with the State Housing Element law, Housing Element progress must be analyzed annually and the Element itself updated every eight (8) years.

To that end, the City was required to produce an Annual Progress Report (APR) on the status of the Housing Element in order to monitor progress in addressing housing needs and goals. The APR includes information on the City's progress in addressing its Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA), which includes the number of new units constructed; the number of existing units rehabilitated; the number of units permitted by the City; and the status of programs listed in the Housing Element.

As determined by the Southern California Association of Government (SCAG), Garden Grove's fair share allocation of housing units during the 5th RHNA Cycle was 747 units. The report outlined the progress as of planning year six (6) of the 8-year cycle.

Staff recommended that the NICC:

- Review and issue comments regarding the Housing Element Annual Progress Report, and

- Recommend its transmittal to the City Council.

It was moved by Commissioner Hanssen and seconded by Commissioner Swaim, to accept staff's recommendation to transmit the Housing Element Update to the City Council. The motion carried by a 6-0 vote as follows:

> Ayes: (6) Blackmun, Crawford, Flanders, Hanssen, Newbold, Swaim
> Noes: (0) None
> Absent: (1) Pham

STAFF INTRODUCTIONS: Division Manager, Greg Blodgett, and Sr. Project Manager, Monica Covarrubias, both from the City's Office of Economic Development/Neighborhood Improvement Divisions, introduced themselves to the Commission and were available for contact if Commissioners had questions.

MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS: Commissioner Hanssen acknowledged the good work done in her district by Council Member John O'Neill, the police department, and code enforcement, for ensuring 'pop-up tent' vendors who sell, for example, phones or insurance, were legally permitted.

Commissioner Swaim mentioned that he sat in for Commissioner Flanders on the ESG Collaborative volunteer position, working with Tim Throne, and noted that the event was a great learning experience and encouraged other Commissioners to take part. He then asked if the NICC packet could be sent digitally as well as the paper version and asked to be sent the link for the online agenda. Lastly, he recognized Chair Blackmun being chosen as Woman of the Year by the Chamber of Commerce.

Commissioner Newbold then brought attention to the City's adopt-a-tree program, which for $55, a tree would be planted in a residential parkway, and noted he would canvas his neighborhood residents to encourage them to adopt and once again have tree-lined streets. He also encouraged the City to provide an online payment feature to accept the fees. He then mentioned that an isolated area, behind the water pump station, in the far-east side of West Grove Park, needed better lighting as people use the spot to camp overnight pushing the dark area to be a future hazard. Lastly, he pointed out that West Grove residential tract street signs were faded and needed to be replaced as a whole.

Staff responded that for street signs needing replacement, a form could be filled out online with a response from Public Works in one to two days, however, Public Works would be contacted as general replacement was needed.

Chair Blackmun asked what process was used to report and clean-up private properties with junk all around. Staff replied that Code Enforcement would be the point of contact for problem properties and, if necessary, follow-up would include notices and fines for violations.

Commissioner Flanders noted that all types of complaints could be input on the City's website as well as the app.

Commissioner Flanders asked if mosquito issues could be reported to the City. Staff responded that the lead contact would be County Vector Control, however, Code Enforcement could also be contacted.

ADJOURNMENT: The meeting was adjourned at 7:21 p.m.

The next Meeting of the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission will be a Special Meeting held Monday, April 13, 2020, at 6:30 p.m., in the Council Chamber of the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, CA.

_____
Judy Moore
Recording Secretary

City of Garden Grove
INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To:	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission	From:	Nate Robbins
Dept:		Dept:	Community and Economic Development
Subject:	PUBLIC HEARING FOR ADOPTION OF THE 2020-24 ORANGE COUNTY ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE	Date:	June 1, 2020

OBJECTIVE

To conduct a Public Hearing regarding the 2020-24 Orange County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2020-24 AI) and transmit said document to the City Council for adoption.

BACKGROUND

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires all recipients of federal funding to conduct an Analysis of Impediments to Fair housing Choice (AI), and to review and update the document every five years. This document outlines fair housing concerns, such as, discrimination in lending practices or governmental barriers to housing that disproportionately impact persons who belong to state and federally identified protected classes. These conditions may include laws, government policies, real estate practices, and local conditions that can result in impediments to fair housing choice. The AI process includes examining these impediments and determining what actions may be taken to lessen or eliminate their impacts. As defined by the HUD Fair Housing Planning Guide (1996), impediments to fair housing choice are:

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, or any other arbitrary factor which restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choices; or

- Any actions, omissions, or decisions which have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices on the basis of race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, or any other arbitrary factor.

In order to protect individuals from housing discrimination, communities must make efforts to affirmatively further fair housing by identifying factors in a community that contribute to housing discrimination, and take actions to mitigate these impacts. As a recipient of both Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funding, the City of Garden Grove is required to undergo this process.

To help meet this requirement, the City of Garden Grove partnered with the following jurisdictions to conduct the regional AI: Aliso Viejo, Anaheim, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, Irvine, Laguna Niguel, La Habra, Lake Forest, La Palma, Mission Viejo, Orange, Rancho San Margarita, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and the County of Orange.

ANALYSIS

The 2020-24 AI identifies goals and strategies to overcome impediments to fair housing choice at both the regional and local level. The **Regional Goals and Strategies** identified in the 2020-24 AI are:

Goal 1: Increase the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas.[1]

Strategies:

1. Explore the creation of a new countywide source of affordable housing.

2. Using best practices from other jurisdictions, explore policies and programs that increase the supply affordable housing, such as linkage fees, housing bonds, inclusionary housing, public land set-aside, community land trusts, transit-oriented development, and expedited permitting and review.

3. Explore providing low-interest loans to single-family homeowners and grants to homeowners with household incomes of up to 80% of the Area Median Income to develop accessory dwelling units with affordability restriction on their property.

4. Review existing zoning policies and explore zoning changes to facilitate the development of affordable housing.

5. Align zoning codes to conform to recent California affordable housing legislation.

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[1] The term "high opportunity areas" generally means locations where there are economic and social factors and amenities that provide a positive impact on a person's life outcome. This is described in more detail in Section iii, Disparities in Access to Opportunity.

*Goal 2: Prevent displacement of low- and moderate-income residents with
protected characteristics, including Hispanic residents, Vietnamese residents, other
seniors, and people with disabilities.*

Strategies:

1. Explore piloting a Right to Counsel Program to ensure legal representation
for tenants in landlord-tenant proceedings, including those involving the
application of new laws like A.B. 1482.

Goal 3: Increase community integration for persons with disabilities.

Strategies:

1. Conduct targeted outreach and provide tenant application assistance and
support to persons with disabilities, including individuals transitioning from
institutional settings and individuals who are at risk of institutionalization.
As part of that assistance, maintain a database of housing that is accessible
to persons with disabilities.

2. Consider adopting the accessibility standards adopted by the City of Los
Angeles, which require at least 15 percent of all new units in city-supported
Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects to be ADA-accessible with
at least 4 percent of total units to be accessible for persons with hearing
and/or vision disabilities.

*Goal 4: Ensure equal access to housing for persons with protected characteristics,
who are disproportionately likely to be lower-income and to experience
homelessness.*

Strategies:

1. Reduce barriers to accessing rental housing by exploring eliminating
application fees for voucher holders and encouraging landlords to follow
HUD's guidance on the use of criminal backgrounds in screening tenants.

2. Consider incorporating a fair housing equity analysis into the review of
significant rezoning proposals and specific plans.

Goal 5: Expand access to opportunity for protected classes.

Strategies:

1. Explore the voluntary adoption of Small Area Fair Market Rents or exception payment standards in order to increase access to higher opportunity areas for Housing Choice Voucher holders.

2. Continue implementing a mobility counseling program that informs Housing Choice Voucher holders about their residential options in higher opportunity areas and provides holistic supports to voucher holders seeking to move to higher opportunity areas.

3. Study and make recommendations to improve and expand Orange County's public transportation to ensure that members of protected classes can access jobs in employment centers in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Irvine.

4. Increase support for fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach.

The **Local Strategies** identified in the 2020-24 AI are:

1. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Garden Grove will update the 2011 Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law. The update will streamline the approval process, increase feasibility, and facilitate future housing development at all affordability levels.*

2. *Create Objective Residential Development Standards to allow for streamlined housing development in all residential zones.*

3. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

4. *Evaluate the creation of Objective Development Standards for Hotel/Motel/Office Conversion to Supportive Housing.*

5. *Review and amend Garden Grove's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

6. *Continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, homebuyer education and outreach, and local eviction prevention strategies.*

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

All citizen participation requirements have been met via the following:

- October 2019 - Meetings were held with individual stakeholders throughout the County.

- January and February 2020 - Evening community meetings were held in Mission Viejo, Westminster/Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Fullerton.

- February 2020 - A focus group with a wide array of nonprofit organizations and government officials.

- Public notices regarding the 2020-24 AI, including an invitation to share comments at this public hearing, were published on Friday, May 22, 2020 in local English, Spanish, and Vietnamese language newspapers.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The City's total contribution for the production of the 2020-24 AI was $8,153.07.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission open the public hearing to accept comments, and then following discussion:

- Transmit the 2020-24 Orange County Analysis of Impediments and citizen comments to City Council for adoption.

Nate Robbins
Senior Program Specialist

Attachment: 2020-24 Orange County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

ORANGE COUNTY ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE

Prepared by the Orange County Jurisdictions and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
May 19, 2020

Orange County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice Table of Contents

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Orange County's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) is a thorough examination of structural barriers to fair housing choice and access to opportunity for members of historically marginalized groups protected from discrimination by the federal Fair Housing Act (FHA). The AI also outlines fair housing priorities and goals to overcome fair housing issues. In addition, the AI lays out meaningful strategies that can be implemented to achieve progress towards the County's obligation to affirmatively furthering fair housing. The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Lawyers' Committee), in consultation with Orange County jurisdictions and with input from a wide range of stakeholders through a community participation process, prepared this AI. To provide a foundation for the conclusions and recommendations presented in this AI, the following information was reviewed and analyzed:

- Data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013-2017 and other sources about the demographic, housing, economic, and educational landscape of the County, nearby communities, and the broader Region;
- Various County and city planning documents and ordinances;
- Data reflecting housing discrimination complaints;
- The input of a broad range of stakeholders that deal with the realities of the housing market and the lives of members of protected classes in Orange County.

As required by federal regulations, the AI draws from the sources listed above to conduct an analysis of fair housing issues such as patterns of integration and segregation of members of protected classes, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty regionally, disparities in access to opportunity for protected classes, and disproportionate housing needs. The analysis also examines publicly supported housing in the County as well as fair housing issues for persons with disabilities. Private and public fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources are evaluated as well. The AI identifies contributing factors to fair housing issues and steps that should be taken to overcome these barriers.

The Orange County AI is a collaborative effort between the following jurisdictions: Aliso Viejo, Anaheim, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, Laguna Niguel, La Habra, Lake Forest, La Palma, Mission Viejo, Orange, Rancho San Margarita, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and the County of Orange. Although this is a county-wide AI, there are jurisdiction-specific versions that include goals specific to each jurisdiction.

Overview of Orange County

According to U.S. Census data, the population of Orange County has changed considerably from 1990 to present day. The population has grown from just over 2.4 million in 1990 to nearly 3.2 million people today. The demographics of the County have undergone even more dramatic shifts over this time period: the white population has gone from 76.2% in 1990 to 57.8% in the 2010 Census, with corresponding increases in Hispanic (from 13.5% to 21.2%) and Asian (from 8.6% to 18.3%) populations in that same time period. These trends represent accelerations of the broader Los-Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area (the Region). In the Region,

white population percentage has declined from 45.9% percent to under 31.6%, with substantial increases in the percentages of Hispanic (from 34.7% to 44.4%) and Asian (from 10.2% to 16%) from the 1990 to 2010 Censuses.

There are numerous ethnic enclaves of Hispanic, Vietnamese, Chinese and other groups throughout Orange County. These enclaves provide a sense of community and a social network that may help newcomers preserve their cultural identities. However, these active choices should not obscure the significant impact of structural barriers to fair housing choice and discrimination.

Within both Orange County and the broader Region, most racial or ethnic minority groups experience higher rates of housing problems, including but not limited to severe housing cost burden, with monthly housing costs exceeding 50 percent of monthly income, than do non-Hispanic White households. In Orange County, Hispanic households are most likely to experience severe housing cost burden; in the Region, it is Black households.

There are 194,569 households in Orange County experiencing housing cost burden, with monthly housing costs exceeding 30 percent of monthly income. 104,196 of these households are families. However, Orange County has only 429 Project-Based Section 8 units and 33 Other Multifamily units with more than one bedroom capable of housing these families. Housing Choice Vouchers are the most utilized form of publicly supported housing for families, with 2,286 multi-bedroom units accessed. Large family households are also disproportionately affected by housing problems as compared with non-family households. Some focus groups have communicated that regulations and cost issues can make Orange County too expensive for families. The high percentage of 0-1-bedroom units in publicly supported housing and the low percentage of households with children in publicly supported housing support this observation.

The federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act provide Orange County residents with some protections from displacement and work to increase the supply of affordable housing. In addition, jurisdictions throughout Orange County have worked diligently to provide access to fair housing through anti-housing discrimination work, creating housing opportunities designed to enhance resident mobility, providing zoning flexibility where necessary, and working to reduce hate crimes. Even so, these protections and incentives are not enough to stem the loss of affordable housing and meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income residents.

Contributing Factors to Fair Housing Issues

The AI includes a discussion and analysis of the following contributing factors to fair housing issues:
1. Access to financial services
2. Access for persons with disabilities to proficient schools
3. Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities
4. Access to transportation for persons with disabilities
5. Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing
6. Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes

7. Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
8. Community opposition
9. Deteriorated and abandoned properties
10. Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
11. Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
12. Impediments to mobility
13. Inaccessible public or private infrastructure
14. Inaccessible government facilities or services
15. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
16. Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes
17. Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services
18. Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services
19. Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications
20. Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing
21. Lack of community revitalization strategies
22. Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement
23. Lack of local public fair housing enforcement
24. Lack of local or regional cooperation
25. Lack of meaningful language access for individuals with limited English proficiency
26. Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
27. Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
28. Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
29. Lack of state or local fair housing laws
30. Land use and zoning laws
31. Lending discrimination
32. Location of accessible housing
33. Location of employers
34. Location of environmental health hazards
35. Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies
36. Location and type of affordable housing
37. Loss of affordable housing
38. Occupancy codes and restrictions
39. Private discrimination
40. Quality of affordable housing information programs
41. Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities
42. Siting selection policies, practices, and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs
43. Source of income discrimination
44. State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing and other integrated settings
45. Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law.

Proposed Goals and Strategies

To address the contributing factors described above, the AI plan proposes the following goals and actions:

<u>Regional Goals and Strategies</u>
Goal 1: Increase the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas.[1]

Strategies:
1. Explore the creation of a new countywide source of affordable housing.
2. Using best practices from other jurisdictions, explore policies and programs that increase the supply affordable housing, such as linkage fees, housing bonds, inclusionary housing, public land set-aside, community land trusts, transit-oriented development, and expedited permitting and review.
3. Explore providing low-interest loans to single-family homeowners and grants to homeowners with household incomes of up to 80% of the Area Median Income to develop accessory dwelling units with affordability restriction on their property.
4. Review existing zoning policies and explore zoning changes to facilitate the development of affordable housing.
5. Align zoning codes to conform to recent California affordable housing legislation.

Goal 2: Prevent displacement of low- and moderate-income residents with protected characteristics, including Hispanic residents, Vietnamese residents, other seniors, and people with disabilities.

Strategies:
1. Explore piloting a Right to Counsel Program to ensure legal representation for tenants in landlord-tenant proceedings, including those involving the application of new laws like A.B. 1482.

Goal 3: Increase community integration for persons with disabilities.

Strategies:
1. Conduct targeted outreach and provide tenant application assistance and support to persons with disabilities, including individuals transitioning from institutional settings and individuals who are at risk of institutionalization. As part of that assistance, maintain a database of housing that is accessible to persons with disabilities.
2. Consider adopting the accessibility standards adopted by the City of Los Angeles, which require at least 15 percent of all new units in city-supported Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects to be ADA-accessible with at least 4 percent of total units to be accessible for persons with hearing and/or vision disabilities.

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[1] The term "high opportunity areas" generally means locations where there are economic and social factors and amenities that provide a positive impact on a person's life outcome. This is described in more detail in Section iii, Disparities in Access to Opportunity.

Goal 4: Ensure equal access to housing for persons with protected characteristics, who are disproportionately likely to be lower-income and to experience homelessness.

Strategies:
1. Reduce barriers to accessing rental housing by exploring eliminating application fees for voucher holders and encouraging landlords to follow HUD's guidance on the use of criminal backgrounds in screening tenants.
2. Consider incorporating a fair housing equity analysis into the review of significant rezoning proposals and specific plans.

Goal 5: Expand access to opportunity for protected classes.

Strategies:
1. Explore the voluntary adoption of Small Area Fair Market Rents or exception payment standards in order to increase access to higher opportunity areas for Housing Choice Voucher holders.
2. Continue implementing a mobility counseling program that informs Housing Choice Voucher holders about their residential options in higher opportunity areas and provides holistic supports to voucher holders seeking to move to higher opportunity areas.
3. Study and make recommendations to improve and expand Orange County's public transportation to ensure that members of protected classes can access jobs in employment centers in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Irvine.
4. Increase support for fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach.

Individual Jurisdictions' Proposed Goals and Strategies

City of Aliso Viejo

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

City of Anaheim

1. *Increase the supply of affordable housing through the following strategies:*
   a. *Explore creative land use and zoning policies that facilitate the development of affordable housing, examples include a housing overlay zone or religious institutions amendment.*
   b. *Review Anaheim's current Density Bonus and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinances to ensure compliance with state requirements.*
   c. *Support legislation that removes CEQA requirements for affordable housing.*
   d. *Identify and explore allocating city-owned sites that may be well suited for housing for which there are no other development plans.*
   e. *Continue to support tenant based rental assistance programs that facilitates additional affordable housing for homeless and low-income individuals.*

2. *Preserve the existing stock of affordable rental housing and rent stabilized housing through the following strategies:*
   a. *Strengthen and expand education and outreach of tenants and owner of affordable rental housing at risk of conversion to market rents.*
   b. *Extend affordability restrictions through loan extensions, workouts and buy-downs of affordability.*
   c. *Preserve at-risk housing through the issuance of Tax-Exempt Bond financing.*
   d. *Explore the development of a rental rehabilitation loan program.*

3. *Expand the access to fair housing services and other housing services through the following strategies:*
   a. *Dedicate eligible entitlement dollars (CDBG, HOME, etc.) and explore local, state and federal resources to expand fair housing services.*
   b. *Continue to support fair housing testing and investigation to look for evidence of differential treatment and disparate impact, including providing services to low income tenants reporting fair housing violations.*
   c. *Continue to support fair housing presentations, mass media communications, and multi-lingual literature distribution; conduct fair housing presentations at accessible locations and conduct fair housing presentations for housing providers.*
   d. *Explore alternative formats for fair housing education workshops such as pre-taped videos and/ or recordings. Such formats could serve persons with one or more than one job, families with you children and other who find it difficult to attend meetings in person.*

4. *Continue efforts to build complete communities through the following strategies:*
   a. *Maximize and secure funding from State of California's Cap and Trade Program (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund), to improve housing opportunities, increase economic investments and address environmental factors in disadvantaged communities.*
   b. *The City will continue to work with local transit agencies and other appropriate agencies to facilitate safe and efficient routes of transportation, including public transit, walking and biking.*

c. *Explore development of a policy to encourage developers to provide residents with incentives to use non-auto means of transportation, including locating new developments near public transportation and providing benefits such as bus passes.*

d. *Prioritize workforce development resources in racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty to improve economic mobility.*

City of Buena Park

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

City of Costa Mesa

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

City of Fountain Valley

1. *Explore an inclusionary zoning requirement for all new housing developments that requires at least 10-15 percent of for-sale units be affordable to households with incomes 80 percent or below and rental units be affordable to households with incomes 60 percent or below.*

2. *Consider adopting an expedited permitting and review process for new developments with an affordable housing set-aside.*

City of Fullerton

1. *Create a Housing Incentive Overlay Zone (HOIZ).*

2. *Draft and Approve an Affordable Housing and Religious Institutions Amendment to the Municipal Code.*

3. *Work with the State to streamline or remove CEQA Requirements for Affordable Housing.*

4. *Require Affordable Housing in Surplus Property Sales.*

City of Garden Grove

1. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Garden Grove will update the 2011 Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law. The update will streamline the approval process, increase feasibility, and facilitate future housing development at all affordability levels.*

2. *Create Objective Residential Development Standards to allow for streamlined housing development in all residential zones.*

3. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

4. *Evaluate the creation of Objective Development Standards for Hotel/Motel/Office Conversion to Supportive Housing.*

5. *Review and amend Garden Grove's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

6. *Continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, homebuyer education and outreach, and local eviction prevention strategies.*

City of Huntington Beach

1. *Modify the existing Inclusionary Housing Ordinance to increase the supply of affordable housing opportunities available to lower income persons and households.*

a. *Study the current methodology of setting the maximum sales price and down payment requirements of an affordable home for ownership.*
   b. *Study requirements for the provision of inclusionary units through on-site units, dedication of land, in-lieu fees, and off-site development.*
   c. *Study the in-lieu fee structure.*
   d. *Explore the provision of incentives for developments that exceed inclusionary requirements and/or provide extremely low-income units on site. Incentives can be through the provision of fee waivers and deferrals, financial assistance, regulatory relief, and flexible development standards.*

2. *Update the density bonus ordinance to be consistent with state law,*

3. *Expand the TBRA program to help tenants impacted by Covid-19. Currently, an eviction moratorium is in place to prevent evictions due to lack of non-payment of rent due to Covid-19. This moratorium ends on May 31, 2020. The moratorium does not end the obligation to pay the rent eventually. On June 1, 2020, there most likely will be an increased need from persons to receive rental assistance for the rents due prior to May 31 and going forward. The City would work with its current service providers to help tenants impacted by Covid-19.*

City of Irvine

1. *Ensure compliance with their HCD-certified Housing Element.*

2. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Irvine will update the Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law.*

3. *Review and amend Irvine's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance, as necessary, to increase its effectiveness.*

4. *Review and amend Irvine's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

5. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

6. *Working with the City's fair housing services provider, continue to invest in local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families in Irvine.*

7. *Working with the City's fair housing services provider, continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, and homebuyer education and outreach.*

City of La Habra

1. *Explore the creation of an inclusionary housing ordinance to increase the number of affordable housing units.*

2. *Advocate for increasing the minimum percentage of affordable units at Park La Habra Mobile Home and View Park Mobile Home Estates from 20 percent to 50 percent.*

City of Laguna Niguel

1. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*

2. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing *five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   b. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

3. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

4. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

6. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority, provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*

7. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

City of Lake Forest

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*

a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*
   f. *Regularly consult with the City's fair housing contractor on potential strategies for affirmatively furthering fair housing on an on-going basis.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*

   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

5. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

6. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

City of Mission Viejo

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*

b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*
b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Monitor FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City's fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.*

5. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

6. *Seek funding through State programs (SB2/PLHA) to expand affordable housing and or homelessness prevention services.*

7. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

8. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

City of Orange

1. *Continue to follow current State Density Bonus law and further its implementation through a Density Bonus ordinance update.*

2. *Prepare a Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance to provide opportunities for development rights transfers to accommodate higher density housing in transit and employment-rich areas of the city.*

3. *Prepare and adopt a North Tustin Street Specific Plan with an objective of providing opportunities for affordable housing.*

4. *Amend the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance to be consistent with State Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU) and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) laws.*

5. *Facilitate the development of housing along the North Tustin corridor by the way of a specific plan or rezoning measures.*

6. *Continue providing CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation to provide fair housing activities to the community.*

City of Rancho Santa Margarita

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*
   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Monitor FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City's fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.*

5. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

6. *Seek funding through State programs (SB2/PLHA) to expand affordable housing and or homelessness prevention services.*

7. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

8. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

City of San Clemente

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

4. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

6. *Offer a variety of housing opportunities to enhance mobility among residents of all races and ethnicities by facilitating affordable housing throughout the community through 1) flexible development standards; 2) density bonuses; and 3) other zoning tools.*

7. *Review the type and effectiveness of current affordable housing development incentives, and amend/augment as may be necessary to increase the production of affordable housing units.*

City of San Juan Capistrano

1. *Develop Strategies to Address Lack of Affordability and Insufficient Income*
   a. *Work with developers, and non-profit organizations to expand the affordable housing stock within San Juan Capistrano.*
   b. *Increase production of new affordable units and assistance towards the purchase and renovation of housing in existing neighborhoods.*
   c. *Seek housing program resources through the County of Orange Urban County CDBG Program, and others which may become available.*

2. *Increase Public Awareness of Fair Housing*
   a. *Increase fair housing education and outreach efforts.*
   b. *Investigate options for enforcement including local enforcement conducted by neighboring jurisdictions.*

3. *Develop Strategies to Address Poverty and Low-Incomes Among Minority Populations*
   a. *Expand job opportunities through encouragement of corporations relocating to the city, local corporations seeking to expand, assistance with small business loans, and other activities.*
   b. *Support agencies that provide workforce development programs and continuing education courses to increase educational levels and job skills of residents.*

4. *Develop Strategies to Address Limited Resources to Assist Lower-Income, Elderly, and Indigent Homeowners Maintain their Homes and Stability in Neighborhoods*
   a. *Consider implementing a volunteer program for providing housing assistance to elderly and indigent property owners, including assistance in complying with municipal housing codes.*
   b. *Encourage involvement from volunteers, community organizations, religious organizations, and businesses as a means of supplementing available financial resources for housing repair and neighborhood cleanup.*

City of Santa Ana

1. *Review and amend Santa Ana's inclusionary housing ordinance to increase its effectiveness.*

2. *Evaluate the creation of a motel conversion ordinance to increase the supply of permanent supportive housing similar to the City of Anaheim and Los Angeles.*

3. *Review Santa Ana's density bonus ordinance and explore adding a density bonus for transit-oriented development (TOD) similar to the City of Los Angeles.*

4. *Explore establishing a dedicated source of local funding for a Right to Counsel program for residents of Santa Ana to ensure that they have access to legal representation during eviction proceedings similar to the City of New York.*

5. *Continue to invest in local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families in Santa Ana.*

City of Tustin

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

4. *Utilize funding through State programs (SB2) to support affordable housing and/or homeless prevention services.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

The AI lays out a series of achievable action steps that will help jurisdictions in Orange County to not only meet its obligation to affirmatively fair housing but to continue to be a model for equity and inclusion in Orange County.

III. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS

> *1. Describe outreach activities undertaken to encourage and broaden meaningful community participation in the AI process, including the types of outreach activities and dates of public hearings or meetings. Identify media outlets used and include a description of efforts made to reach the public, including those representing populations that are typically underrepresented in the planning process such as persons who reside in areas identified as R/ECAPs, persons who are limited English proficient (LEP), and persons with disabilities. Briefly explain how these communications were designed to reach the broadest audience possible. For PHAs, identify your meetings with the Resident Advisory Board.*

In order to ensure that the analysis contained in an AI truly reflects conditions in a community and that the goals and strategies are targeted and feasible, the participation of a wide range of stakeholders is of critical importance. A broad array of outreach was conducted through community meetings, focus groups, and public hearings.

In preparing this AI, the Lawyers' Committee reached out to tenants, landlords, homeowners, fair housing organizations, civil rights and advocacy organizations, legal services provers, social services providers, housing developers, and industry groups to hear directly about fair housing issues affecting residents of Orange County.

Beginning in October, 2019, the Lawyers' Committee held meetings with individual stakeholders throughout the County. In January and February 2020, evening community meetings were held in Mission Viejo, Westminster/Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Fullerton. Also in February, the Lawyers' Committee held a focus group with a wide array of nonprofit organizations and government officials.

Geographically specific community meetings were held across Orange County, including the South, West, Central, and North parts of the County. Additional outreach was conducted for members of protected classes, including the Latino and Vietnamese communities. All community meetings had translation services available if requested in Spanish and Vietnamese. In addition, all meetings were held in locations accessible to people with mobility issues. The Executive Summary of the AI will be translated into Spanish and Vietnamese.

Public hearings and City Council meetings were held throughout the County during the Spring. Due to the prohibition of gatherings due to COVID, hearings and meetings were held remotely. There have been no written comments to date but any comments received will be either incorporated into the document or addressed as to why they were not incorporated in the Appendix.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF PAST GOALS, ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES

    a. Indicate what fair housing goals were selected by program participant(s) in recent Analyses of Impediments, Assessments of Fair Housing, or other relevant planning documents.

City of Aliso Viejo (the City became an entitlement community in 2018)

Housing Discrimination
- The City of Aliso Viejo contracted with the Fair Housing Foundation and jointly participated in fair housing outreach and education to renters, homebuyers, lenders, and property managers.

Unfair Lending
- The City contracted with the Fair Housing Foundation to identify lenders and transmit findings to HUD and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Discriminatory Advertising
- The City contracted with the Fair Housing Foundation to support efforts to identify online discriminatory advertising and request that Craigslist and the OC register publish fair housing and reasonable accommodation notices.

City of Anaheim

Housing Discrimination
- The City allocated CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) to provide fair housing services to the Anaheim residents and operators of rental properties. These services include holding tenant and landlord workshops, counseling, and resolving any housing issues and allegations of discrimination

Reasonable Accommodations
- In June of 2018, the City's Planning and Building Department amended its fee schedule and removed the reasonable accommodations application fee.

Zoning
- Community Development and Planning staff will continue its review of AB 222 and AB 744 and plan to incorporate the necessary standards and provisions into the next zoning code update.

City of Buena Park

Housing Discrimination
- The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) conducted 4 tenant, 4 landlord and 4 property manager training.
- FHF participated in the Buena Park Collaborative, North Orange County Chamber of Conference, Annual Super Senior Saturday, Buena Park School District Annual Kinder Faire, and the inaugural Open House and Resource Fair.

- FHF addressed 602 "Housing" issues during the report period. The most common issues were notices, habitability, rent increases, security deposits, lease terms, and rights and responsibilities.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- FHF provided fair housing literature in both English and Spanish.
- PSAs were aired on the City's cable station.
- Participated in quarterly OCHA (PHA) Housing Advisory Committee meetings.
- The City does not offer homebuyer assistance programs.

Reasonable Accommodations
- FHF provided fair housing related serves to 490 unduplicated households from tenants, landlords and managers, and property owners.
- 33 fair housing allegations were received by FHF. Protected classes included race (8), familial status (1), and mental and physical disability (22). 22 allegations were resolved – 11 cases were opened and 2 are pending. No evidence was found in 4 cases to sustain allegations; however, 4 cases were opened and ultimately resolved via conciliation.
- FHF conducted 3 landlord and 3 certified property managers trainings.
- FHF developed an "Accommodation & Modification 101 Workshop" for housing providers that covers the legal parameters that housing providers need to know in order to make an informed decision when addressing accommodation & modification requests.

Unfair Lending
- The City no longer offers homebuyer assistance. FHF utilizes the City's quarterly magazine to promote housing rehabilitation programs. The magazine is distributed to each housing unit city-wide.

Density Bonus Incentives
- The City's Zoning code was amended to comply with current state density bonus law during prior report period.

City of Costa Mesa

During the report period the City took the following actions in an effort to overcome the impediments to fair housing choice identified in the AI:

Housing Discrimination
- Fair housing services was provided to 902 Costa Mesa households dealing with general housing issues and allegations of discrimination. Over 669 issues, disputes, and/or inquiries were addressed. The majority of general housing issues addressed by the FHF included notices, habitability issues, security deposits, and rent increases.
- 65 housing discrimination inquiries were received by the FHF: 9 based on physical or mental disability, 8 related to race, 2 related to national origin, 2 related to gender, 1 related to sexual orientation, and 5 related to familial status. 45 were counseled/resolved, and 15 cases were opened. Investigations found no evidence of discrimination in 9 cases; 2 were inconclusive;

and in 4 cases the allegations were sustained and the investigation is pending for 2 cases and resolved for 2 cases.
- The City worked closely with the FHF to provide certified fair housing training for housing industry realtors and property managers – 7 workshops were conducted during the report period. Additionally, 7 tenant and 7 landlord workshops were conducted in Costa Mesa.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- Literature related to fair housing were distributed at these events, at City Hall, community centers, and community events. Literature was provided to the community in English, Spanish and Vietnamese. City staff distributed large numbers of this literature in target neighborhoods in conjunction with other neighborhood improvement efforts.

Reasonable Accommodations
- FHF developed an "Accommodation & Modification 101 Workshop" for housing providers that covers the legal parameters that housing providers need to know in order to make an informed decision when addressing accommodation and modification requests.

Unfair Lending
- The City does not offer homebuyer assistance. Housing Rehab programs are marketed citywide in English and Spanish.

Density Bonus Incentive
- The City's Zone Codes are compliant with current State density bonus laws.

City of Fountain Valley

Housing Discrimination
- Fair housing outreach and training, general counseling and referrals, and testing/audits provided by Fair Housing Council of Orange County (FHCOC).

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- Fair housing services, education/outreach, and testing in areas of racial/ethnic concentrations provided by FHCOC.
- Grants, rebates and loans are available to low-income, owner-occupied households for repair and rehabilitation through the City's Home Improvement Program.
- The zoning code was updated in 2018 to remain consistent with the California density bonus law.
- The city and FHCOC provide fair housing and neighborhood improvement program information in multiple languages.
- Housing rehabilitation programs are marketed to low income households which include areas of racial/ethnic concentration

Reasonable Accommodations
- Fair housing education and information on reasonable modifications/accommodations are provided to apartment managers and homeowners association by FHCOC.

<u>Discriminatory Advertising</u>
- FHCOC periodically monitors local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.

<u>Unfair Lending</u>
- Housing rehabilitation programs are marketed to low income households which include high minority concentrations and limited English-speaking proficiency areas.

<u>Zoning</u>
- Fountain Valley's Zoning Code was updated in 2016 to treat transitional and supportive housing as a residential use, subject to the same standards as other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

<u>Density Bonus Incentives</u>
- Fountain Valley's Zoning Code was updated in 2018 to continually remain consistent with State density bonus law.

City of Fullerton

<u>Addressing cost burden</u>**:** To relieve the cost of rent, the City operates a rental assistance program for seniors over 55. Programs have assisted seniors living in mobile homes (53 residents) and seniors renting residential units (58 residents). The program was expanded to assist senior veterans renting citywide.

New construction: Compass Ross Apartments provides 46 affordable units ranging from one to 3 bedrooms in the Richman Park area.

New construction: Ventana Apartments offers one and two-bedrooms units for low-income seniors. The facility is central to dining, retail and local entertainment. Several amenities are offered including a fitness center and social activities.

<u>Addressing affordable homeownership</u>**:** The City in collaboration with Habitat for Humanity will provide 12 new housing units with affordability restrictions on the property.

<u>Addressing accessibility</u>**:** Fullerton Heights Apartments were developed with 24 affordable/accessible unit for special needs residence with mental disabilities. Units range from one to three bedrooms. The units sit on top of 2,000 square feet of commercial use which is proposed to provide services such as food/coffee that will be easily accessible to the residents. In addition, the facility offers amenities such as laundry facilities, computer lab, and community areas including a garden and large kitchen area that encourages socialization amongst the tenants and their extended families. Accessibility to transit is within 1.2 miles offering bus and train service.

<u>Addressing fair housing/discrimination</u>: All developers and landlords of affordable housing projects in the City are invited to workshops related to fair housing and must provide a Housing Plan to the City. The Plan states that all applications will be reviewed without bias and all

applicants will be treated equally. In addition, Fair Housing flyers are provided in multiple languages to the apartment sites.

General fair housing related literature and workshop advertisement was available at City Hall, the Library, community centers, and community events. The lists below summarize accomplishments from July 1, 2015 – January 31, 2020. The accomplishments are summarized as follows: 1) the workshops provide by the Fair Housing Foundation and the number of participants at each workshop, 2) the types of clients and the number of clients in each category (totaling 1,128 unduplicated individuals), and 3) the types of cases and the number of cases in each category.

WORKSHOPS

Fullerton Agency Meetings:
- Fullerton Agencies: 3,737

Fullerton Mobile Home Tenant Meetings:
- Rancho La Paz Community Meeting: 100 Fullerton residents

Workshops: Held at Fullerton Public Library
- Tenant's Rights Workshop: 44
- Certificate Management Training: 70
- Landlord Rights Workshop: 32
- Tester Training: 6
- City Staff Tenant Landlord Training: 20
- Accommodations and Modifications 101 Workshop: 2
- Walk-In Clinic: 13
- Rental Counseling: 12
- Fair Housing Workshop: 10

CLIENTS
- In-Place Tenant: 904
- Landlord/Management: 81
- Other: 58
- Property Owner: 61
- Rental Home Seeker: 14
- Community Organization: 5
- Realtor: 5

CASES
- Familial Status: 3
- Mental Disability: 6
- Physical Disability: 2
- Race: 6
- Age: 1
- National Origin: 1

LAND USE – City amended SB 2 Zone and Density Bonus Incentives

City of Garden Grove

Housing Discrimination
- In partnership with the Fair Housing Foundation, the City conducted multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach included workshops, informational booths at community events, presentations to community groups, staff trainings, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.
- Conducted focused outreach and education to small property owners/landlords on fair housing, and race, reasonable accommodation and familial status issues in particular. Conducted property manager trainings on a regular basis, targeting managers of smaller properties, and promoted fair housing certificate training.
- Provided general counseling and referrals to address tenant-landlord issues and provided periodic tenant-landlord walk-in clinics at City Hall and other community locations.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- Coordinated with the Fair Housing Foundation to focus fair housing services, education/outreach, and/or additional testing in identified areas of racial/ethnic concentrations.
- Offered a variety of housing opportunities to enhance mobility among residents of all races and ethnicities. Facilitate the provision of affordable housing throughout the community through: 1) available financial assistance; 2) flexible development standards; 3) density bonuses; and 4) other zoning tools.
- Promoted equal access to information on the availability of affordable housing by providing information in multiple languages, and through methods that have proven successful in outreaching to the community, particularly those hard-to-reach groups.
- Affirmatively marketed first-time homebuyer and/or housing rehabilitation programs to low- and moderate-income areas, and areas of racial/ethnic concentration.
- Worked collaboratively with local housing authorities to ensure affirmative fair marketing plans and de-concentration policies were implemented.

Reasonable Accommodations
- In partnership with the Fair Housing Foundation, continued to provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.

Discriminatory Advertising
- In partnership with the Fair Housing Foundation, periodically monitored local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.
- Took steps to encourage the Orange County Register to publish a Fair Housing Notice and a "no pets" disclaimer that indicates rental housing owners must provide reasonable accommodations, including "service animals" and "companion animals" for disabled persons.

Hate Crimes
- Continued to coordinate with various City and County housing, building and safety, health and sanitation, law enforcement and legal aid offices to offer support services for victims of hate crimes or other violent crimes – inclusive of housing resources.

Unfair Lending
- In partnership with the Fair Housing Foundation, identified potential issues regarding redlining, predatory lending and other illegal lending activities. In addition, the City reviewed agreements annually to make sure that increased and comprehensive services are being provided, and that education and outreach efforts are expanded and affirmatively marketed in low and moderate income and racial concentrated areas.
- Collaborated with local lenders and supported lenders' efforts to work with community groups to help minority households purchase their homes. Ensured that minority groups have access and knowledge of City programs, supportive services, and provide for networking opportunities with these groups.
- Coordinated with local lenders to expand outreach efforts to first time homebuyers in minority neighborhoods.
- Affirmatively marketed first-time homebuyer and/or housing rehabilitation programs in neighborhoods with high denial rates, high minority population concentrations and limited English-speaking proficiency to help increase loan approval rates.

Housing for Persons with Disabilities
- The City has adopted formal policies and procedures in the Municipal Code to reasonably accommodate the housing needs of disabled residents.

Zoning Regulations
- The City has an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) ordinance that allows for the production in all residential zones.
- Single-Room Occupancy Housing: the City has specific provisions for SROs in our Zoning Ordinances and has clarified in our Housing Elements how SROs are provided for under other zoning classifications.
- Transitional/Supportive Housing: the City has ordinances and development standards that allow transitional and supportive housing in the manner prescribed by State law, regulated as a residential use and subject to the same permitting and standards as similar residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Density Bonus Incentives
- The City is amending the Zoning Code to reflect current State density bonus law.

City of Huntington Beach

Housing Discrimination
- The City's Code Enforcement staff provides fair housing information and referrals to tenants in the field.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- The City's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance allows for developers to be eligible for reduced City fees if projects exceed the minimum (10%) inclusionary requirements on-site.
- In early 2020, the City established an Affordable Housing Overlay within the Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan that allows for ministerial (by-right) project approval and other development incentives for projects providing a minimum of 20% of the total units affordable to lower income households on-site.
- Since 2016, the City has approved four density bonus projects.
- In fiscal year 2015/16, the City established a tenant based rental assistance program (TBRA); program assistance includes security deposit and rental assistance paid directly to the landlord as well as housing relocation and stabilization services, case managements, outreach, housing search and placement, legal services, and financial management/credit repair.

Density Bonus Incentives
- The City of Huntington Beach has not updated its zoning code to reflect current state regarding density bonus. However, practically speaking, the City has implemented the state law regarding density bonus.
- Since 2016, the City has received four density bonus requests; all four projects were approved. All four projects were reviewed for compliance with state density bonus law (including the two that have not been incorporated into the City's zoning code).

City of Irvine

Housing Discrimination
- The City provided general housing services to address tenant-landlord issues.
- The City provided fair housing education services in Irvine, including informational booths at community events, overview presentations to community-based organizations, resident associations and government agencies and more detailed workshops tailored to specific audiences such as housing consumers or housing providers.
- The City and its fair housing provider, Fair Housing Foundation, investigated all allegations of housing discrimination to determine if discrimination has occurred and continue advising complainants of their rights and options under the law.

Discriminatory Advertising
- The City monitored local newspapers and online media outlets periodically to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements. When identified, contact the individual or firm and provide fair housing education with the goal of eliminating this practice.
- The City, through its fair housing provider, provided fair housing education services in Irvine, including the Certificate Management Training Certificate Management training classes for property owners, managers, management companies and real estate professionals.

Reasonable Accommodations
- The City provided fair housing education workshops such as the "Accommodation and Modification 101 Workshop" to Irvine housing providers on an annual basis.
- The City provided access to Certificate Management classes for rental property owners and managers from Irvine on an annual basis.

Hate Crimes
- Continue to monitor FBI data to determine if there are actions that may be taken by the City or its fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.
- Continue to coordinate with various City and County housing, building and safety, health and sanitation, law enforcement and legal aid offices to maintain a comprehensive referral list of support services for victims of hate crimes or other violent crimes – inclusive of housing resources.

Unfair Lending
- The City monitors Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data to determine if there are significant shifts in the approval rates for applicants of different race or ethnicities from year to year.
- The City provided/participated in homebuyer workshops in Irvine or the Orange County region to educate potential homebuyers on their rights under the Fair Housing Act with respect to lenders and fair lending practices.

City of Laguna Niguel

Fair Housing Education
- FHCOC regionally conducted/participated in 10 education and outreach activities in Laguna Niguel, reaching a culturally and ethnically diverse audience.
- 85 residents were made aware of fair housing laws and counseling services.
- 2 landlord and 3 tenant workshops on fair housing were held in Laguna Niguel.
- 4 workshops were conducted for consumers and providers in Laguna Nigel.
- The FHCOC produced and provided written fair housing related materials in English, Spanish and Vietnamese to the City of Laguna Niguel.

Fair Housing Enforcement
- FHOC staff received 10 allegations of housing discrimination and opened 3 cases involving Laguna Niguel. FHCOC also conducted 18 paired, on-site, systemic tests for discriminatory rental housing practices in Laguna Niguel.
- Housing Dispute Evaluation & Resolution –FHOC assisted 367 unduplicated households involving 1,151 issues from Laguna Niguel.

    Reasonable Accommodations
- 3 inquiries regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications were received by FHCOC that resulted in casework beyond basic counseling.

Web-based Outreach
- FHCOC's multi-language website currently has an on-line housing discrimination complaint-reporting tool that generates an email to FHCOC. It is also used for other, non-discrimination, housing-related issues. The City of Laguna Niguel has a link to the FHCOC website where residents can access this information.

<u>Discriminatory Advertising</u>
- Orange County rentals listed on Craigslist were monitored by FHCOC for discriminatory content (as permitted by staffing limitations). Discriminatory advertisements were flagged and FHCOC responded to these ads in order to inform the poster of possible discriminatory content. FHCOC also brought these ads to the attention of Craigslist via abuse@craigslist.org, or in some cases, the ad was referred to FHCOC's investigators for possible enforcement action. Other on-line rental sites (e.g., OC Register, LA Times) were sporadically monitored; however, the lack of a text search function made monitoring of other sites less efficient. Without exception, identified problematic postings indicated restrictions with regard to children under the age of 18 or improper preference for seniors or 'older adults' for housing opportunities that did not appear qualify as housing for older persons (age 55 and over).

City of La Habra

<u>Housing Discrimination</u>
- La Habra worked with the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) and previously worked with Fair Housing Council of Orange County to provide education and outreach activities, trainings to owners and managers, general counseling and referrals, and tenant-landlord walk-in clinics.

<u>Racial and Ethnic Segregation</u>
- La Habra has a grant/loan program available for low-income residents to receive assistance in the rehabilitation of owner-occupied properties.
- La Habra's Zone Codes allow for use of density bonus in order to encourage developers to include units with restricted rents or reduced sales prices for low and moderate-income households.
- La Habra along with the Fair Housing Council of Orange County (2015) and the Fair Housing Foundation (2016-current) provides information in both English and Spanish. La Habra also provides bilingual pay to employees that speak other non-English languages. Finally, La Habra has a contract with Links Sign Language & Interpreting Service to provide translation service for languages in which bilingual staff cannot provide in house including American Sign Language.
- La Habra participates in the Cities Advisory Committee hosted by Orange County Housing Authority to discuss housing issues and housing choice vouchers within the County.
- Although La Habra does not have a down payment assistance program, residents are referred to NeighborWorks of Orange County for down payment assistance.
- La Habra also hosted a homebuyer education workshop with NeighborWorks of Orange County to provide education and training to first-time homebuyers, lenders and realtors. These workshops are marketed to areas of racial/ethnic concentrations within La Habra.

<u>Reasonable Accommodations</u>

- La Habra worked with Fair Housing Council of Orange County and now the Fair Housing Foundation to conduct seminars on reasonable accommodation. n=during Fiscal Year 2015 to provide these services. During Fiscal Year 2016 until current, Fair Housing Foundation provides these services for La Habra.

Discriminatory Advertising
- La Habra worked with both Fair Housing Council of Orange County and the Fair Housing Foundation to monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.

Unfair Lending
- La Habra worked with NeighborWorks of Orange County to market first-time homebuyers counseling and other programs. NeighborWorks also provides lender trainings so that lenders make loans available to minorities and limited English-speaking persons.

Density Bonus Incentives
- La Habra's Density Bonus Ordinance was updated in 2010, and per City Attorney, the City's Ordinance remains consistent with State density bonus law.

City of Lake Forest

Fair Housing Education
- FHCOC conducted/participated in 78 education and outreach activities. Individuals were made aware of fair housing laws and services
- 3 landlord and 5 tenant workshops on fair housing were held in Lake Forest.

Fair Housing Enforcement
- FHCOC received 11 allegations of housing discrimination and opened 4 cases involved Lake Forest. FHCOC also conducted 18 paired, on-site, systemic tests for discriminatory rental housing practices in Lake Forest.
- Housing Dispute Evaluation & Resolution –FHCOC assisted 314 unduplicated households addressed 983 issues from Lake Forest.

Reasonable Accommodations
- 1 inquiry regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications was received by FHCOC.
- 4 landlord & 6 tenant fair housing workshops were held in Lake Forest. Topics covered included information regarding reasonable modifications/accommodations.

Web-based Outreach
- FHCOC's multi-language website has an online housing discrimination complaint-reporting tool. The City has a link to the FHCOC website where residents can access this information.

Monitoring Advertising
- A limited number of Orange County rentals listed on Craigslist were monitored by FHCOC. Discriminatory ads were flagged and FHCOC informed the poster of possible discriminatory content. FHCOC also brought ads to the attention of Craigslist or referred the ad to FHCOC's investigators for possible action. Other on-line sites (OC Register, LA Times) were sporadically monitored. Problematic postings indicated restrictions regarding children under the age of 18 or improper preference for seniors for housing that did not appear qualified as housing for persons age 55 and over.

<u>Unfair Lending</u>
- Monitor Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data – analysis of 2008 HMDA data was included in the 2010-2015 Regional AI. Although subsequent data was available, lack of resources prevented FHCOC from updating the analysis. Analyses of HMDA data from 2008 to 2013, and other mortgage lending practices, were included in the 2016 Multi-Jurisdictional AI, in which Lake Forest was a participant.

<u>Racial and Ethnic Segregation</u>
- FHCOC produced and disseminated written fair housing related materials in English, Spanish and Vietnamese to the City of Lake Forest. Materials were placed in public areas of City Hall. FHCOC also took specific outreach efforts to immigrant populations in low-income neighborhoods.
- Under its Fair Housing Initiatives Program grant, FHCOC targeted fair housing services to the disabled, minority groups, and limited English proficiency immigrants.
- Through its foreclosure prevention activities FHCOC assisted individuals with limited English proficiency.

City of Mission Viejo

During the report period the City took the following actions in an effort to overcome the impediments to fair housing choice identified in the AI:
- The City's website provides links to the City's fair housing provider.
- The City continued to collaborate with the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) to ensure comprehensive fair housing outreach is carried out in the community and to affirmatively market services:
    o Fair housing services was provided to 292 Mission Viejo households dealing with general housing issues and allegations of discrimination.
    o 10 housing discrimination inquiries were received by the FHF. 4 inquires alleged discrimination based on a physical disability, 1 based on a mental disability, 1 based on race, 3 based on national origin, and 1 based on gender discrimination. 8 cases were counseled and resolved, but 2 cases were opened. Upon further investigation, 2 case were closed due to a lack of evidence. With respect to general housing issues addressed by the FHF, the majority of housing issues related rights and responsibilities, notices, and habitability issues.
    o The City worked closely with the FHF to provide certified fair housing training for housing industry realtors and property managers – 6 workshops were conducted during the report period. Additionally, 10 tenant and 10 landlord workshops were conducted in Mission Viejo. Additionally, four Fair Housing Walk-in Clinics were held in the City during the report period. Literature related to fair housing were distributed at these events, at City Hall, community centers, and community events. Literature was provided to the community in English and Spanish.
    o Due to the loss of significant revenue (e.g., redevelopment) and continued reductions in HUD funding, the City did not have the opportunity to collaborate with local lenders to target marketing efforts and services in Low- and Moderate-Income areas of the City.

- The consultant preparing the updated multi-jurisdictional AI provided technical assistance to cities that had identified public sector impediments such as:
  - Family definition inconsistent with fair housing laws;
  - Lack of a definition of disability;
  - Lack of a reasonable accommodation procedure;
  - Lack of zoning regulations for special needs housing;
  - Lack of a fair housing discussion in zoning and planning documents.

City of Orange

Housing Discrimination
- During FY 2015-19, the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) conducted multi-faceted fair housing outreach activities within the City of Orange to provide fair housing education to tenants, landlords, rental property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Each activity was promoted utilizing multiple marketing channels including social media, event flyer distribution, and press releases with the local cable channel. Activities included:
  - Conducted 8 Tenant Workshops (2-Hours each) to 20 attendees total.
  - Conducted 8 Landlord Workshops (2-Hours each) to 43 attendees total.
  - Staffed 10 Community Event Informational Booths (8-Hours total) making fair housing information available to 2,820 attendees at the 2015 Friendly Center Health and Resource Fair, 2016 Friendly Center Resource Fair, 2016 25th Anniversary Health Fair, 2016 Orange Senior Wellness Fair, 2017 Rideshare & Health Fair, 2017 Health and Wellness Fair, 2017 Friendly Center Community Resource Fair, 2018 CalOptima's Community Resource Fair, 2018 City of Orange Rideshare & Health Fair, and 2019 CalOptima Community Resource Fair.
  - Conducted 29 FHF 101 presentations to civic leaders and community organizations including the Heart to Heart Collaborative, West Orange Elementary English Learner Advisory Committee Meeting, Office of Assembly member Tom Daly, Friendly Center, CDBG Program Committee, Women's Transitional Living Center OC Senior Roundtable Networking Group, Fristers, OC Adult Protective Services, Vietnamese American Human Services Network, Heart to Heart, Patriots and Paws, Realtors Group, Orange Children & Parents Together (OCPT), Planned Parenthood, El Modena Family Resource Center, Santiago Canyon College - Student Services, Youth Centers of Orange, Orange Code Enforcement, Rehabilitation Institute of So Cal, Mariposa Center, and OCPT Head Start. There was a total of 457 attendees.
  - Distributed 26,094 pieces of Fair Housing Literature in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese during outreach activities and mass mailings.
- To promote education opportunities to rental housing providers, FHF conducted focused outreach efforts such as mailings, presentations, and trainings to 608 small property owners/landlords, and 203 Property Management Companies in the City of Orange promoting our fair housing certificate training. Thus, FHF conducted 9 Certificate Management Trainings (4 Hours each) to 65 attendees, all successfully passing the post Fair Housing Exam.
- FHF provided ongoing Landlord/Tenant Counseling, Mediation, and Assistance to 894 Households resulting in 1334 Landlord/Tenant Issues.

- FHF counseled and screened 79 households for potential fair housing violations,. These included allegations of housing discrimination based on Disability-48, Race-19, Familial Status -5, Age – 2, Arbitrary – 1, National Origin – 2, and Gender -2. FHF opened 26 Bonafide Fair Housing Cases based on: Arbitrary – 1, Disability -8, Gender -1, Familial Status-3, National Origin -1, and Race-12. FHF conducted 17 Onsite Tests, 207 Property Surveys, collected 52 Witness Statements, 315 documents, and 71 photos. Of these cases, 8 Sustained Allegations were successfully conciliated, 4 Inconclusive cases were provide educational information and provided additional options to the client, such as filing with DFEH or small claims, 14 No Evidence cases were provided educational information and provided additional options to the client, such as filing with DFEH or small claims.

County of Orange

During the 2015-19 reporting period the County of Orange Urban County Jurisdiction took the following actions (on its own or in cooperation with regional partners and the Fair Housing Council of Orange County (FHCOC)) to overcome impediments to fair housing choice identified in the regional AI:

Fair Housing Community Education – During 2015-19, the FHCOC regionally conducted or participated in 467 education and/or outreach activities. Regionally, over 9,550 people were served by these activities. Through its various regional outreach efforts FHCOC distributed over 82,130 pieces of literature on fair housing, its services and other housing-related topics. Additionally, throughout Orange County FHCOC held 32 training sessions for rental property owners/managers. FHCOC presented 16 fair housing seminars, 70 general fair housing workshops.

Fair Housing Enforcement – On a regional basis, FHCOC staff received 363 allegations of housing discrimination and opened 179 cases where the allegations seemed sufficiently meritorious to warrant further investigation and/or action. FHCOC also conducted 362 systemic onsite tests, either paired or 'sandwich', 51 tests occurring in the jurisdiction and 215 other testing activities.

Housing Dispute Evaluation & Resolution – On a regional basis, activities provided by FHCOC included assisting 7,664 unduplicated households addressing 24,766 issues, disputes and/or inquires.

City of Rancho Santa Margarita

Fair Housing Outreach and Education
- FHCOC held one education and outreach activity in Rancho Santa Margarita (RSM), reaching a culturally and ethnically diverse audience.

Fair Housing Enforcement
- FHCOC staff received 6 allegations of housing discrimination and opened 4 cases involved housing in RSM. FHCOC also conducted 6 paired, on-site, systemic tests for discriminatory rental housing practices in RSM.

Housing Dispute Evaluation & Resolution
- Services provided by FHCOC included assisting approximately 188 unduplicated Rancho Santa Margarita households.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- Literature regarding fair housing was distributed in English, Spanish & Vietnamese.
- FHCOC's website has an online housing discrimination complaint reporting tool that generates an email to FHCOC. It is also used for other, non-discrimination, housing-related issues. RSM has a link to the FHCOC website where residents can access this information.
- The City does not offer homebuyer assistance programs. Housing rehabilitation programs are advertised citywide.
- City attended quarterly meetings the OCHA to discuss a variety of housing issues and assisted housing policies – FHCOC staff also attends quarterly meetings.

Reasonable Accommodations
- On a regional basis, 53 inquiries regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications were received by FHCOC that resulted in casework beyond basic counseling, including 1 from RSM. 8 households received accommodations. FHCOC assisted those denied an accommodation by filing an administrative housing discrimination complaint with the HUD Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. None of these cases involved RSM residents or properties.
- 1 fair housing workshop was held in RSM. Topics covered included information regarding reasonable modifications/accommodations.

Web-based Outreach
- FHCOC's multi-language website currently has an on-line housing discrimination complaint-reporting tool that generates an email to FHCOC. The City of Rancho Santa Margarita has a link to the FHCOC website where residents can access this information.

Monitoring On-line Advertising
- As permitted by staffing limitations, Orange County rentals listed on Craigslist were monitored by FHCOC for discriminatory content. Discriminatory advertisements were flagged and brought to the attention of Craigslist. Some ads were referred to FHCOC's investigators for possible enforcement action. Other on-line rental sites (e.g., OC Register, LA Times) were intermittently monitored. Without exception, problematic postings indicated restrictions regarding children under the age of 18 or improper preference for 'older adults' for housing opportunities that did not appear qualify as housing for individuals age 55 plus.

Unfair Lending
- FHCOC reports that ongoing monitoring of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data continues to be infeasible due to limited resources. Analysis of updated HMDA data from 2008 to 2013, as well as other mortgage lending practices, was included part of the 16 Orange County Cities Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2015), in which the City of RSM was a participant.

- Presently, the City of RSM does not offer homebuyer assistance programs; however, program staff provides referrals to the Orange County Affordable Housing Clearinghouse and NeighborWorks Orange County.
- FHCOC continued efforts to promote housing affordability within Orange County. It provided services and outreach to organizations involved in the creation and preservation of affordable housing. These groups included the Kennedy Commission, Mental Health Association of Orange County, AIDS Services Foundation, Affordable Housing Clearinghouse, Jamboree Housing Corporation, Orange County Congregations Community Organizations, and Orange County Community Housing Corporation.

Density Bonus Incentives
- City Planning staff has confirmed that current zoning code is consistent with current State density bonus law.

City of San Clemente

Housing Discrimination
- The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) provided fair housing services to 261 San Clemente households, most of whom were Hispanic. Issues included housing discrimination, notices received, habitability issues, security deposit disputes, and lease terms.
- 5 housing discrimination inquiries were received and investigated, 4 related to physical or mental disability discrimination and 1 related to marital status. 2 were resolved, 2 cases were opened and then resolved.
- FHF provided 4 property management trainings, 4 landlord trainings, 3 tenant workshops, and 4 walk-in clinics.
- FHF participated in 11 community events.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- FHF provided fair housing literature in both English and Spanish.
- PSAs were aired on the City's cable station.
- Participated in quarterly OCHA (PHA) Housing Advisory Committee meetings.

Reasonable Accommodations
- FHF conducted 3 landlord and 3 certified property managers trainings.

City of Santa Ana

Housing Discrimination
- In partnership with the Orange County Fair Housing Council, Inc., the City conducted multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies on an annual basis. Methods of outreach included workshops, informational booths, presentations to civic leaders and community groups, staff trainings, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.
  o The City contracted with the Orange County Fair Housing Council for up to $60,000 per year from 2015-2019 to conduct this outreach. The funds came from the City's administrative funds for the implementation of the CDBG Program.

- The City conducted focused outreach to small property owners/ landlords; conducted property manager trainings on an annual basis and promoted fair housing certificate training.
  - The City held an annual property manager training in February or March of each year.
  - The City sent information on fair housing to property owners and managers who participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.
  - In August of each year, the City provided an annual mandatory training on fair housing for all employees in the City's Housing Division in partnership with the Orange County Fair Housing Council.
- The City provided tenant counseling and referrals to address specific tenant-landlord issues.
  - Fair Housing programs and resources were included in all voucher issuance briefings and reasonable accommodation tracking logs updated. Communication was maintained with the Orange County Fair Housing Council, Public Law Center, and Legal Aid, to ensure proper referrals for anyone alleging discrimination.
  - A new DVD on Fair Housing was implemented for all voucher issuance meetings.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- The City coordinated with the Orange County Fair Housing Council to focus fair housing services, education/outreach, and additional testing in areas of racial/ethnic concentrations.
  - In addition to its fair housing services funded by the City, the Orange County Fair Housing Council, engaged in additional work to affirmatively further fair housing through its HUD Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) enforcement and education and outreach grants.
  - The City provided an annual mandatory training on fair housing for all employees in the City's Housing Division in partnership with the Orange County Fair Housing Council.
- The City offered a variety of housing opportunities to enhance mobility among residents of all races and ethnicities. The City facilitated the provision of affordable housing throughout the community through: 1) the provision of financial assistance; 2) approving flexible development standards; 3) approving density bonuses; and 4) other zoning tools.
  - In regards to the provision of financial assistance, the City provided rental assistance through the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Specifically:
    - The City administered over $30 million per year in funding from HUD for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The City also administered additional funding and vouchers as discussed below.
    - In FY 2018, SAHA received an award of 75 HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Project-Based Vouchers (HUD-VASH PBVs) under PIH Notice 2016-11. Following the award, SAHA issued an RFP and awarded the 75 HUD-VASH PBVs to Jamboree Housing for the development of Santa Ana Veterans Village. The Santa Ana Veterans Village is the development of 75 permanent supportive housing units in the City of Santa Ana for homeless veterans. The project includes an investment of 75 HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Project-Based Vouchers from the Santa Ana Housing Authority and $477,345 in HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds. The 62,248 square foot development will provide 70 one-bedroom units and 6 two-bedroom units (of which one will be a manager's unit) serving HUD-VASH eligible residents earning at or below 30% of the Area Median Income. All residents will receive wrap-around supportive services from the Department of Veterans Affairs and Step Up on Second as the service provider. Following the

execution of the PBV HAP Contract with Jamboree for this project, the Annual Contributions Contract for SAHA was increased from 2,699 to 2,774.

- On October 9, 2017, SAHA submitted a Registration of Interest for one hundred (100) HUD-VASH vouchers in response to PIH Notice 2017-17. In FY 2019, SAHA, received an award of 100 HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Project-Based Vouchers (HUD-VASH PBVs) under PIH Notice 2017-17 and an additional award of 105 HUD-VASH tenant-based vouchers under PIH Notice 2018-07. Following the award of HUD-VASH PBVs under PIH Notice 2017-17, SAHA issued an RFP and committed the 100 HUD-VASH PBVs to three affordable housing projects including: 8 HUD-VASH PBVs committed to National CORE for the development of the Legacy Square project which will include 93 total units of which 33 will be permanent supportive housing; 3 HUD-VASH PBVs committed to HomeAid Orange County for the development of the FX Residences project which will include 11 units of permanent supportive housing; and 89 HUD-VASH PBVs committed to Jamboree Housing for the rehabilitation of the North Harbor Village project to create 89 permanent supportive housing units for qualified and eligible homeless veterans. In September 2018, SAHA also received an award of 50 Mainstream Vouchers following a competitive application process under 2017 Mainstream Voucher Program NOFA FR-6100-N-43.
- In November 2019, SAHA received an additional award of seventy (70) Mainstream Vouchers following a competitive application process under the Mainstream Voucher Program NOFA FR-6300-N-43. In November 2019, SAHA also received an award of twenty-five (25) Foster Youth to Independence Tenant-Protection Vouchers following a competitive application process under Notice PIH 2019 -20.

  o In regards to financial assistance, flexible development standards, density bonuses; and other zoning tools, the City approved various forms of financial assistance (Housing Successor Agency, CDBG, HOME, Project-Based Vouchers, Inclusionary Housing Funds) and variances to development standards and density bonus agreements for affordable housing projects.

- In addition, the City also approved a Density Bonus Agreement for each of the following affordable housing projects:
  o Villa Court Senior Apartments – a 418-unit affordable rental project at 2222 East First Street.
  o First Point I and II - a 552-unit affordable rental project at 2110, 2114, and 2020 East First Street
  o First American – a 220-unit residential project which will include 11 affordable units at 114 and 117 East Fifth Street.
  o A Density Bonus Agreement was also approved for the Legacy Square project mentioned above – a 92-unit affordable rental project at 609 North Spurgeon Street.
- The City promoted equal access to information on the availability of affordable housing by providing information in multiple languages, and through methods that have proven successful in outreaching to the community, particularly those hard-to-reach groups.
  o The City provided this information in the office, on it's website and in informational materials provided to residents.
- The City affirmatively marketed first-time homebuyer and/or housing rehabilitation programs to low- and moderate-income areas, and areas of racial/ethnic concentration.

- o The City held a first-time homebuyer workshop on a quarterly basis and promoted the information widely to all residents in the City.
- The City worked collaboratively with local housing authorities to ensure affirmative fair marketing plans and de-concentration policies are implemented.
  - o The City convened a quarterly meeting of local housing authorities to discuss efforts and initiatives to reduce homelessness.

Reasonable Accommodations
- Through the Orange County Fair Housing Council, Inc., the City continued to provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of necessary reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.
  - o The City held an annual property manager training in February or March of each year.
  - o The City sent information on fair housing to property owners and managers who participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.
  - o The City provided an annual mandatory training on fair housing for all employees in the City's Housing Division in partnership with the Orange County Fair Housing Council.
  - o Through its HUD Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) grant Orange County Fair Housing Council actively assists disabled persons in requesting and obtaining reasonable accommodations or modifications.

Discriminatory Advertising
- Through a contract with the Orange County Fair Housing Council, the City periodically monitored local print publications and online platforms to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements. When identified, the Orange County Fair Housing Council contacted the individual or firm and provided fair housing education or took appropriate enforcement action.

Hate Crimes
- The City monitored FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing-related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City. The Orange County Fair Housing Council was available to address any possible issues of housing discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.
- The City coordinated with various City and County housing, building and safety, health and sanitation, law enforcement and legal aid offices to maintain a comprehensive referral list of support services for victims of hate crimes or other violent crimes –inclusive of housing resources.
  - o For FY 2016, the Santa Ana Housing Authority (SAHA):
    - Updated the definition of the Violence Against Women Act to include sexual assault.
    - Coordinated with the County of Orange Domestic Violence office for referrals and to ensure applicants and participants are informed on all available services.
    - Provided information on VAWA in regards to owner/tenant responsibilities and evictions to all program applicants and participants and also mailed to all owners.
    - SAHA's HCV Administrative Plan details restrictions on terminating assistance for victims of domestic violence, as well as guidelines on terminating assistance for perpetrators of domestic violence.
    - SAHA discussed VAWA with staff at least once annually.

- o For FY 2017, FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020, SAHA:
  - In accordance with the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013), SAHA implemented an Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking.
  - Implemented HUD-5380, Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act, HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation, and HUD-5383, Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking.
  - Coordinated with the County of Orange Domestic Violence office for referrals and to ensure applicants and participants are informed on all available services.
  - Provided information on VAWA in regards to owner/tenant responsibilities and evictions to all program applicants and participants; e-mailed the information to all owners.
  - SAHA trained staff on VAWA at least once annually. Staff also proactively provided information on VAWA to any program participant or applicant who may show any evidence that information on VAWA is needed.

Unfair Lending
- As resources permitted, the City monitored HMDA data annually using the 2013 HMDA analysis as a benchmark.
- The City, through its contract with the Orange County Fair Housing Council, had access to resources to identify and/or address any potential issues regarding redlining, predatory lending and other illegal lending activities. Through HUD-funded enforcement activities, Orange County Fair Housing Council has engaged in regional paired pre-application testing to uncover possibly discriminatory mortgage lending practices. In addition, the city reviewed their agreements annually to make sure that increased and comprehensive services are being provided, and that education and outreach efforts are expanded and affirmatively marketed in low and moderate income and racial concentrated areas.
- The City ensured that minority groups have access and knowledge of City programs, supportive services by providing information as widely as possible to the community in multiple languages.
- The City coordinate with local lenders to expand outreach efforts to first time homebuyers in minority neighborhoods by providing quarterly workshops to first time homebuyers in partnership with NeighborWorks Orange County.
- The City affirmatively marketed first-time homebuyer and/or housing rehabilitation programs in neighborhoods with high denial rates, high minority population concentrations and limited English-speaking proficiency to help increase loan approval rates by providing quarterly workshops to first time homebuyers in partnership with NeighborWorks Orange County and providing information as widely as possible to the community in multiple languages.

Zoning Codes
- The City complied with current State density bonus law even though the municipal code was not updated to reflect current State law for the following projects:
  - o Villa Court Senior Apartments, 418-unit affordable rental project.
  - o First Point I and II, a 552-unit affordable rental project.

- First American , a 220-unit residential project with 11 affordable units.
- Legacy Square, a 92-unit affordable rental project.

City of Tustin

Housing Discrimination
- Although the 2015-2020 AI documentation refers to the Fair Housing Council of OC to provide fair housing assistance, the City of Tustin contracts with the Fair Housing Foundation to provide such services. During the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year, the Fair Housing Foundation assisted the City of Tustin with combatting housing discrimination through managing twelve (12) allegation cases and one (1) discrimination case for Tustin residents, providing services to those individuals throughout the case management process. They also provided ample fair housing education and outreach to further prevent discrimination, assisting 127 Tustin landlords/tenants who were provided with either landlord/tenant counseling, mediation, UD assistance, and/or referral services during the last fiscal year. Overall, the Fair Housing Foundation's outreach efforts assisted 672 individuals within City of Tustin limits during the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year.

Discriminatory Advertising
- The City of Tustin partners with the Fair Housing Foundation to address issues such as discriminatory advertising. As allowed by resources, FHF reviews advertising for Orange County rentals and Los Angeles County rentals listed in media such as The Orange County Register, La Opinion, Los Angeles Sentinel, local weekly newspapers, Craigslist and The Penny Saver for discriminatory content. Potential discriminatory advertisements were referred for further investigation and possible enforcement action.

Reasonable Accommodations
- Similarly, the City of Tustin has actively contracted and engaged with the Fair Housing Foundation to provide educational services to owners and managers of apartment complexes on why this practice is unlawful. The Fair Housing Foundation partners with a wide variety of agencies, notably the Tustin Effective Apartment Managers (TEAM) group to provide resources and services directed to affirmatively furthering fair housing. The Fair Housing Foundation has also implemented the "Accommodation & Modification 101 Workshop" to continue strengthening the bonds between the Fair Housing Foundation and housing providers, and to continue to provide education on their fair housing rights. The housing providers who attended this workshop stated that they had a better understanding and a greater sense of knowledge and confidence in knowing the difference in identifying a reasonable an unreasonable accommodation or modification request. As a result of this workshop, housing providers have a better understanding of their responsibilities and disabled residents or rental home seekers will most likely benefit from having requests reviewed and evaluated in a fair manner.

Hate Crimes
- The Fair Housing Foundation has not received notification of any hate crimes within the City of Tustin during the recent reporting period. When the Fair Housing Foundation is contacted by a victim of a hate crime occurring at their place of residence, the Fair Housing Foundation

refs them to the O.C. Human Relations Commission, and assists with their fair housing complaint. The Fair Housing Foundation assists by counseling, completing an intake, opening a case, and investigating the allegation(s).

Unfair Lending

- As part of its outreach efforts the Fair Housing Foundation informs individuals and organizations of its services, which include housing counseling for individuals seeking to become ready for a home purchase. The Fair Housing Foundation participates in numerous education and/or outreach activities, reaching a culturally and ethnically diverse audience, in Cities of Costa Mesa, Mission Viejo, San Clemente, and Tustin) which they inform participants of fair housing laws and of their counseling services

City of Westminster

Education and Outreach Activities

- Progress: The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) provided a comprehensive, extensive and viable education and outreach program. The purpose of this program was to educate managers, tenants, landlords, owners, realtors and property management companies on fair housing laws, to promote media and consumer interest, and to secure grass roots involvement within the communities. FHF specifically aimed its outreach to persons and protected classes that are most likely to encounter housing discrimination.
- The FHF developed new, dynamic, and more effective approaches to bringing fair housing information to residents; including brochures that focused on specific fair housing issues, including discrimination against people with disabilities, discrimination based on national origin, sexual orientation, discrimination against families with children, and sexual harassment. All of FHF's announcements and literature was available in various languages.

Reasonable Accommodations – On a regional basis, 52 inquiries regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications were received by FHCOC that resulted in casework beyond basic counseling.

Web-based Outreach - FHCOC's website currently has an on-line housing discrimination complaint-reporting tool that generates an email to FHCOC.

Monitoring On-line Advertising – Orange County rentals listed on Craigslist were monitored by FHCOC for discriminatory content (as permitted by staffing limitations). Discriminatory advertisements were flagged and FHCOC responded to these ads in order to inform the poster of possible discriminatory content.

Monitor Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data - Ongoing monitoring of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data continues to be infeasible due to limited resources at FHCOC. During 2015-19, FHCOC continued efforts to promote housing affordability within Orange County. These groups included the Kennedy Commission, Mental Health Association of Orange County, Aids Services Foundation, Affordable Housing Clearinghouse, Jamboree Housing Corporation, Orange County Community Housing Corporation, Innovative Housing Opportunities, and Orange County Congregations Community Organizations, among others.

V. FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

A.   Demographic Summary

This Demographic Summary provides an overview of data concerning race and ethnicity, sex, familial status, disability status, limited English proficiency, national origin, and age. The data included reflects the composition of the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim Region, Orange County itself, and thirty-four jurisdictions within it.

> 1. Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990).

Orange County is located in Southern California, just south of Los Angeles, with some of the county touching the Pacific Ocean. The county has a plurality white population, with sizable Hispanic and Asian populations.

Table 1.1: Demographics, Orange County

	(Orange County, CA CDBG, ESG) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	1,306,398	41.40%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	49,560	1.57%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	1,079,172	34.20%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic	624,373	19.78%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	6,584	0.21%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	15,367	2.71%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	1,174	0.21%	30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	345,637	11.21%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Vietnam	146,672	4.75%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Korea	65,579	2.13%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Philippines	53,707	1.74%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	33,226	1.01%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	India	31,063	1.01%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Iran	27,718	1.01%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Taiwan	22,918	0.90%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	El Salvador	17,785	0.58%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Canada	14,179	0.46%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	30,862	5.69%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Korean	9,810	1.81%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Vietnamese	9,411	1.73%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	5,868	1.08%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Persian	2,230	0.41%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Tagalog	2,146	0.40%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%

#7 LEP Language	Japanese	1,167	0.22%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Arabic	1,054	0.19%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Urdu	644	0.12%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Russian	587	0.11%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		81,297	2.59%		81,297	2.59%
Vision difficulty		51,196	1.63%		51,196	1.63%
Cognitive difficulty		99,317	3.16%		99,317	3.16%
Ambulatory difficulty		133,232	4.24%		133,232	4.24%
Self-care difficulty		61,615	1.96%		61,615	1.96%
Independent living difficulty		104,705	3.34%		104,705	3.34%
Male		274,258	48.38%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		292,676	51.62%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		132,454	23.36%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		349,144	61.58%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		85,336	15.05%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		65,179	44.98%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Orange County has a plurality non-Hispanic White population (41.40%), with large populations of Hispanics (34.20%) and non-Hispanic Asians (19.78%). Black residents comprise only 1.57% of the population, and the non-Hispanic Native American population is 0.21%. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.71%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.21%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin within the County is Mexico, with 11.21% of the county population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most countries of origin are, in order, Vietnam, Korea, Philippines, China excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan, India, Iran, Taiwan, El Salvador, and Canada.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in the County with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Vietnamese, Chinese, Persian, Tagalog, Japanese, Arabic, Urdu, and Russian.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by county residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

County residents are 49.33% male and 50.67% female.

Age

The majority of county residents are between 18-64, with 61.58% of residents falling in this group. 23.36% of county residents are under 18, and 15.05% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 44.98% of the total county population.

Table 1.2: Demographic Trends, Orange County

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	333,978	76.15%	343,270	65.91%	327,498	57.77%
Black, Non-Hispanic	5,751	1.31%	9,452	1.81%	11,226	1.98%
Hispanic	59,040	13.46%	92,933	17.84%	119,893	21.15%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	37,583	8.57%	68,197	13.09%	103,614	18.28%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1,445	0.33%	3,462	0.66%	3,137	0.55%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	69,203	15.77%	106,966	20.54%	127,864	22.55%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	36,786	8.38%	59,765	11.48%	68,436	12.07%
Sex						
Male	213,945	48.75%	251,328	48.27%	274,258	48.38%
Female	224,946	51.25%	269,332	51.73%	292,676	51.62%
Age						
Under 18	98,846	22.52%	132,717	25.49%	132,454	23.36%
18-64	281,911	64.23%	317,214	60.93%	349,144	61.58%
65+	58,135	13.25%	70,729	13.58%	85,336	15.05%
Family Type						
Families with children	51,109	44.18%	51,615	48.55%	65,179	44.98%

Table 2.1: Demographics, Aliso Viejo

	(Aliso Viejo, Orange County) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	30,503	60.17%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	856	1.69%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	8,932	17.62%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	7831	15.45%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	218	0.43%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,274	4.49%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	77	0.15%	30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	1,530 / 13.90%	Mexico	1,735,902 / 14.34%
#2 country of origin	Iran	1,308 / 11.89%	Philippines	288,529 / 2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	894 / 8.12%	El Salvador	279,381 / 2.31%
#4 country of origin	Korea	870 / 7.91%	Vietnam	234,251 / 1.93%
#5 country of origin	Vietnam	749 / 6.81%	Korea	224,370 / 1.85%
#6 country of origin	India	738 / 6.71%	Guatemala	188,854 / 1.56%
#7 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	562 / 5.11%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424 / 1.44%
#8 country of origin	Canada	290 / 2.64%	Iran	133,596 / 1.10%
#9 country of origin	Taiwan	252 / 2.29%	Taiwan	87,643 / 0.72%
#10 country of origin	Peru	233 / 2.12%	India	79,608 / 0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	943 / 2.04%	Spanish	2,033,088 / 16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Korean	545 / 1.18%	Chinese	239,576 / 1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Persian	524 / 1.14%	Korean	156,343 / 1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	339 / 0.74%	Vietnamese	147,472 / 1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	133 / 0.29%	Armenian	87,201 / 0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Japanese	127 / 0.28%	Tagalog	86,691 / 0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Other Asian languages	83 / 0.18%	Persian	41,051 / 0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Russian	77 / 0.17%	Japanese	32,457 / 0.27%
#9 LEP Language	French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	69 / 0.15%	Russian	28,358 / 0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island languages	61 / 0.13%	Arabic	23,275 / 0.19%
Hearing difficulty	914	1.8%	303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty	503	1.0%	227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty	1,140	2.4%	445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty	1,148	2.4%	641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty	669	1.4%	312,961	2.60%

Independent living difficulty	913	2.4%		496,105	4.13%
Male	23,780	46.94%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female	26,881	53.06%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18	12,868	25.40%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64	33,682	66.49%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+	4,111	8.11%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children	13,010	69.7%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Aliso Viejo has a majority White population (53.85%), with significant populations of Hispanic (17.62%) and Asian or Pacific Islander (15.45%) residents as well. Black and Native American populations are extremely low in the city, at 1.69% and 0.43% respectively.

National Origin

The most common countries of origin for foreign-born residents in the city are Mexico, at 13.90% and Iran, at 11.89%. The remaining most common countries for foreign-born residents, in order, are the Philippines, Korea, Vietnam, India, China excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan, Canada, Taiwan, and Peru.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Aliso Viejo with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish or Spanish Creole. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Persian, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Japanese, other Asian Languages, Russian, French, and Other Pacific Island Languages.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Aliso Viejo residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Aliso Viejo residents are 46.94% male and 53.06% female.

Age

The majority of Aliso Viejo residents are between 18-64, with 66.49% of residents falling in this group. 25.40% of city residents are under 18, and 8.11% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 69.7% of Aliso Viejo's population.

Table 3.1: Demographics, Anaheim

Race/Ethnicity	(Anaheim, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
		#	%		#	%
White, Non-Hispanic		87,991	25.21%		4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic		7,843	2.25%		859,086	6.70%
Hispanic		187,931	53.85%		5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic		57,829	16.57%		1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.		401	0.11%		25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		6,137	1.82%		267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic		623	0.18%		30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	68,225	19.55%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Vietnam	13,233	3.79%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	8,968	2.57%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Korea	5,674	1.63%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	India	2,725	0.78%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Guatemala	2,674	0.77%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	El Salvador	2,646	0.76%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	1,788	0.51%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Iran	1,313	0.38%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Taiwan	1,001	0.29%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	63,760	20.31%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	7,273	2.32%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Korean	4,117	1.31%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Tagalog	2,591	0.83%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Chinese	2,390	0.76%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Arabic	1,276	0.41%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Persian	644	0.21%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	533	0.17%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Gujarati	481	0.15%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Other Indo-European Language	479	0.15%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		7,308	2.11%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		4,967	1.43%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		11,360	3.27%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		15,684	4.52%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		7,324	2.11%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		12,332	3.55%		496,105	4.13%
Male		168,317	49.85%		6,328,434	49.33%

Female	169,326	50.15%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18	92,481	27.39%		92,481	27.39%
18-64	213,574	63.25%		213,574	63.25%
65+	31,589	9.36%		31,589	9.36%
Families with children	38,282	51.43%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Anaheim has a majority Hispanic population (53.85%), with large populations of non-Hispanic Whites (25.21%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (16.57%). This represents a much larger Hispanic population than the county as a whole (34.20%). Black residents comprise 2.25% of the population, and the non-Hispanic Native American population is 0.11%. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 1.82%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.18%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for those in Anaheim is Mexico, with 19.55% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, Vietnam, Philippines, Korea, India, Guatemala, El Salvador, China excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan, Iran, and Taiwan.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Anaheim with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, other Indic Languages, Gujarati, and Other Indo-European Languages.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Anaheim residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care difficulty, hearing difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Anaheim residents are 49.85% male and 50.15% female.

Age

The majority of Anaheim residents are between 18-64, with 63.25% of residents falling in this group. 27.39% of city residents are under 18, and 9.36% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 51.43% of Anaheim's population.

Table 3.2: Demographic Trends, Anaheim

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend #	1990 Trend %	2000 Trend #	2000 Trend %	2010 Trend #	2010 Trend %
White, Non-Hispanic	151,166	56.06%	117,551	35.85%	93,266	27.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	6,098	2.26%	8,791	2.68%	9,222	2.73%
Hispanic	86,359	32.03%	153,420	46.78%	177,540	52.58%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	24,457	9.07%	43,642	13.31%	55,306	16.38%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	975	0.36%	2,007	0.61%	1,532	0.45%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	76,795	28.49%	123,353	37.62%	127,512	37.77%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	56,117	20.82%	93,273	28.45%	92,680	27.45%
Sex						
Male	136,823	50.75%	164,072	50.04%	168,317	49.85%
Female	132,766	49.25%	163,809	49.96%	169,326	50.15%
Age						
Under 18	70,689	26.22%	101,574	30.98%	92,481	27.39%
18-64	176,977	65.65%	199,651	60.89%	213,574	63.25%
65+	21,923	8.13%	26,656	8.13%	31,589	9.36%
Family Type						
Families with children	32,321	50.08%	37,351	57.02%	38,282	51.43%

Table 4.1: Demographics, Buena Park

Race/Ethnicity	(Buena Park, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction #	(Buena Park, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction %	(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region #	(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region %
White, Non-Hispanic	20,670	24.90%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,685	3.23%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	33,180	39.97%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	24,447	29.45%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	201	0.24%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	1,794	2.24%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	135	0.17%	30,960	0.24%

#1 country of origin	Mexico	9,682	11.66%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Korea	6,168	7.43%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	4,998	6.02%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	India	1,585	1.91%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Vietnam	1,163	1.40%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Peru	623	0.75%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Thailand	499	0.60%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	El Salvador	436	0.53%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Taiwan	369	0.44%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Afghanistan	368	0.44%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	11,829	15.49%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Korean	6,120	8.01%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Tagalog	1,848	2.42%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	749	0.98%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	499	0.65%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	410	0.54%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Thai	409	0.54%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Gujarati	380	0.50%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	276	0.36%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Urdu	213	0.28%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		2,403	2.90%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		1,387	1.68%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		2,290	2.77%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		4,242	5.13%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		1,843	2.23%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		2,793	3.38%		496,105	4.13%
Male		39,425	49.25%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		40,622	50.75%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		20,320	25.39%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		51,322	64.11%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		8,404	10.50%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		8,916	46.83%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Buena Park has a plurality Hispanic population (39.97%), with large populations of non-Hispanic Asian residents (29.45%) and non-Hispanic Whites (24.90%). Black residents comprise 3.23% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native American population is 0.24%. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.24%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.17%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Buena Park residents is Mexico, with 11.66% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, Korea, Philippines, India, Vietnam, Peru, Thailand, El Salvador, Taiwan, and Afghanistan.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Buena Park with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Tagalog, Chinese, Vietnamese, Other Indic Languages, Thai, Gujarati, Other Pacific Island Languages, and Urdu.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Buena Park residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Buena Park residents are 49.25% male and 50.75% female.

Age

The majority of Buena Park residents are between 18-64, with 64.11% of residents falling in this group. 25.39% of city residents are under 18, and 10.50% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 46.83% of Buena Park's population.

Table 4.2: Demographic Trends, Buena Park

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	39,286	58.15%	29,077	37.27%	21,298	26.61%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,774	2.63%	3,290	4.22%	3,272	4.09%
Hispanic	16,909	25.03%	26,955	34.55%	32,288	40.34%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	9,116	13.49%	17,392	22.29%	22,574	28.20%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	327	0.48%	642	0.82%	431	0.54%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	15,358	22.79%	26,072	33.42%	29,903	37.36%

LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	9,978	14.80%	17,635	22.61%	20,822	26.01%
Sex						
Male	33,549	49.78%	38,549	49.42%	39,425	49.25%
Female	33,852	50.22%	39,460	50.58%	40,622	50.75%
Age						
Under 18	17,690	26.25%	23,458	30.07%	20,320	25.39%
18-64	44,385	65.85%	47,533	60.93%	51,322	64.11%
65+	5,325	7.90%	7,018	9.00%	8,404	10.50%
Family Type						
Families with children	8,496	49.42%	8,540	53.86%	8,916	46.83%

Table 5.1: Demographics, Costa Mesa

	(Costa Mesa, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**		**#**	**%**	
White, Non-Hispanic	55,764	49.38%		4,056,820	31.62%	
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,790	1.59%		859,086	6.70%	
Hispanic	41,201	36.48%		5,700,860	44.44%	
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	10,613	9.40%		1,888,969	14.72%	
Native American, Non-Hisp.	208	0.18%		25,102	0.20%	
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,725	2.48%		267,038	2.08%	
Other, Non-Hispanic	246	0.22%		30,960	0.24%	
#1 country of origin	Mexico	14,995	13.28%	Mexico	14,995	13.28%
#2 country of origin	El Salvador	1,418	1.26%	El Salvador	1,418	1.26%
#3 country of origin	Vietnam	1,351	1.20%	Vietnam	1,351	1.20%
#4 country of origin	Philippines	1,219	1.08%	Philippines	1,219	1.08%
#5 country of origin	Japan	954	0.84%	Japan	954	0.84%
#6 country of origin	Guatemala	684	0.61%	Guatemala	684	0.61%
#7 country of origin	Iran	620	0.55%	Iran	620	0.55%
#8 country of origin	Canada	566	0.50%	Canada	566	0.50%
#9 country of origin	India	501	0.44%	India	501	0.44%
#10 country of origin	Korea	477	0.42%	Korea	477	0.42%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	12,486	12.05%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	835	0.81%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Japanese	444	0.43%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	292	0.28%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	205	0.20%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Korean	184	0.18%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%

	Other Pacific Island Language	122	0.12%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#7 LEP Language						
#8 LEP Language	Cambodian	107	0.10%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Arabic	97	0.09%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	German	82	0.08%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		2,462	2.19%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		1,967	1.75%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		3,899	3.47%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		4,401	3.91%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		1,737	1.54%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		3,278	2.91%		496,105	4.13%
Male		55,886	50.87%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		53,971	49.13%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		23,729	21.60%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		75,989	69.17%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		10,139	9.23%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		11,152	48.03%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Costa Mesa has a near-majority White population (49.38%), with a large population of Hispanic residents (36.48%) and a sizable population of non-Hispanic Asian residents (9.40%). Black residents comprise 1.59% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native American population is 0.18%. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.48%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.22%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Costa Mesa residents is Mexico, with 13.28% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, El Salvador, Vietnam, Philippines, Japan, Guatemala, Iran, Canada, India, and Korea.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Costa Mesa with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Japanese, Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, Other Pacific Island Languages, Cambodian, Arabic, and German.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Costa Mesa residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, and self-care difficulty.

Sex

Costa Mesa residents are 50.87% male and 49.13% female.

Age

The majority of Costa Mesa residents are between 18-64, with 69.17% of residents falling in this group. 21.60% of city residents are under 18, and 9.23% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 48.03% of Costa Mesa's population.

Table 5.2: Demographic Trends, Costa Mesa

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	70,120	72.26%	62,285	56.96%	56,901	51.80%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,142	1.18%	1,653	1.51%	1,879	1.71%
Hispanic	19,300	19.89%	34,569	31.61%	39,405	35.87%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	6,024	6.21%	9,204	8.42%	10,680	9.72%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	331	0.34%	771	0.71%	673	0.61%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	20,844	21.50%	31,702	28.98%	29,598	26.94%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	12,652	13.05%	21,813	19.94%	17,533	15.96%
Sex						
Male	49,424	50.97%	55,859	51.07%	55,886	50.87%
Female	47,542	49.03%	53,518	48.93%	53,971	49.13%
Age						
Under 18	18,841	19.43%	25,930	23.71%	23,729	21.60%
18-64	70,221	72.42%	74,185	67.83%	75,989	69.17%
65+	7,905	8.15%	9,261	8.47%	10,139	9.23%
Family Type						
Families with children	9,631	43.63%	10,809	50.61%	11,152	48.03%

Table 6.1: Demographics, Fountain Valley

Race/Ethnicity	(Fountain Valley, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	26,433	46.67%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	256	0.45%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	9418	16.63%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	18,565	32.78%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	69	0.12%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	1,601	2.88%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	113	0.20%	30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Vietnam	7,556	13.34%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	1,490	2.63%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Taiwan	696	1.23%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Korea	566	1.00%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Philippines	521	0.92%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Japan	485	0.86%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Egypt	454	0.80%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	China, excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan	408	0.72%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	India	402	0.71%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Canada	341	0.60%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Vietnamese	4,989	9.32%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Chinese	1,337	2.50%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Spanish	1,251	2.34%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Korean	361	0.67%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Japanese	225	0.42%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Arabic	203	0.38%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Tagalog	182	0.34%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Persian	111	0.21%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Armenian	78	0.15%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	German	71	0.13%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		1,842	3.26%	303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		685	1.21%	227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		2,394	4.24%	445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		3,093	5.48%	641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		1,266	2.24%	312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		2,261	4.01%	496,105	4.13%
Male		27,076	48.76%	6,328,434	49.33%
Female		28,451	51.24%	6,500,403	50.67%

Under 18		11,794	21.24%	3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		34,068	61.35%	8,274,594	64.50%
65+		9,664	17.40%	1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		5,656	39.90%	1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Fountain Valley has a near-majority White population (46.67%), with a large population of non-Hispanic Asian residents (32.78%) and a sizable population of Hispanic residents (16.63%). This represents a large increase in the percentage of non-Hispanic Asian residents as compared to Orange County overall (19.78%) and a large decrease in the percentage of Hispanic residents as compared to the County (34.20%). Black residents comprise 1.57% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.21% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.71%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.21%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Fountain Valley residents is Mexico, with 11.21% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, Vietnam, Korea, Philippines, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), India, Iran, Taiwan, El Salvador, and Canada.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Fountain Valley with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Vietnamese – different than the County's most prominent LEP language (Spanish). The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Chinese, Spanish, Korean, Japanese, Arabic, Tagalog, Persian, Armenian, and German.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Fountain Valley residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Fountain Valley residents are 48.76% male and 51.24% female.

Age

The majority of Fountain Valley residents are between 18-64, with 61.35% of residents falling in this group. 21.24% of city residents are under 18, and 17.40% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 39.90% of Fountain Valley's population.

Table 6.2: Demographic Trends, Fountain Valley

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend #	1990 Trend %	2000 Trend #	2000 Trend %	2010 Trend #	2010 Trend %
White, Non-Hispanic	38,801	71.93%	31,386	57.39%	26,642	47.98%
Black, Non-Hispanic	508	0.94%	731	1.34%	692	1.25%
Hispanic	4,884	9.05%	6,490	11.87%	8,071	14.54%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	9,405	17.43%	15,167	27.73%	19,632	35.36%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	257	0.48%	434	0.79%	350	0.63%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	10,915	20.20%	15,516	28.37%	16,514	29.74%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	5,757	10.65%	9,813	17.94%	9,881	17.80%
Sex						
Male	26,814	49.63%	26,709	48.84%	27,076	48.76%
Female	27,215	50.37%	27,980	51.16%	28,451	51.24%
Age						
Under 18	12,767	23.63%	13,344	24.40%	11,794	21.24%
aaaaa18-64	37,304	69.04%	34,958	63.92%	34,068	61.35%
65+	3,958	7.33%	6,387	11.68%	9,664	17.40%
Family Type						
Families with children	6,674	47.04%	6,185	43.95%	5,656	39.90%

Table 7.1: Demographics, Fullerton

Race/Ethnicity	(Fullerton, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction #	(Fullerton, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction %	(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region #	(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region %
White, Non-Hispanic	46145	32.97%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3800	2.71%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	50957	36.40%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	34692	24.78%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	203	0.15%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,959	2.18%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	232	0.17%	30,960	0.24%

#1 country of origin	Mexico	14,379	10.27%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Korea	11,208	8.01%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	2,344	1.67%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	India	1,993	1.42%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	1,836	1.31%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Vietnam	1,475	1.05%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Taiwan	1,105	0.79%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	El Salvador	629	0.45%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Canada	494	0.35%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Japan	473	0.34%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	13,340	10.42%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Korean	7,394	5.78%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	2,134	1.67%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	828	0.65%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Japanese	375	0.29%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Tagalog	372	0.29%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Gujarati	351	0.27%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Arabic	228	0.18%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Other Asian Language	227	0.18%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Other Indo-European Language	204	0.16%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		3,344	2.40%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		2,406	1.73%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		4,478	3.22%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		6,425	4.62%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		2,683	1.93%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		4,992	3.59%		496,105	4.13%
Male		66,653	49.10%		66,653	49.10%
Female		69,094	50.90%		69,094	50.90%
Under 18		31,953	23.54%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		87,901	64.75%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		15,893	11.71%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		14,582	46.37%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Fullerton has a plurality Hispanic population (36.40%), with a large population of Whites (32.97%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (24.78%). Black residents comprise 2.71% of the population, and non-

Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.15% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.18%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.17%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Fullerton residents is Mexico, with 10.27% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, Korea, Philippines, India, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Vietnam, Taiwan, El Salvador, Canada, and Japan.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Fullerton with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, Tagalog, Gujarati, Arabic, Other Asian Languages, and Other Indo-European Languages.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Fullerton residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Fullerton residents are 49.10% male and 50.90% female.

Age

The majority of Fullerton residents are between 18-64, with 64.75% of residents falling in this group. 23.54% of city residents are under 18, and 11.71% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 46.37% of Fullerton's population.

Table 7.2: Demographic Trends, Fullerton

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	73,647	65.17%	62,021	49.24%	52,356	38.57%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,273	2.01%	3,060	2.43%	3,330	2.45%
Hispanic	23,894	21.14%	38,323	30.43%	47,235	34.80%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	12,608	11.16%	20,690	16.43%	31,810	23.43%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	364	0.32%	927	0.74%	707	0.52%

National Origin						
Foreign-born	25,948	22.98%	35,894	28.49%	39,906	29.40%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	16,188	14.33%	24,576	19.50%	25,536	18.81%
Sex						
Male	56,379	49.92%	62,453	49.57%	66,653	49.10%
Female	56,554	50.08%	63,542	50.43%	69,094	50.90%
Age						
Under 18	25,569	22.64%	32,955	26.16%	31,953	23.54%
18-64	75,660	67.00%	78,816	62.55%	87,901	64.75%
65+	11,703	10.36%	14,224	11.29%	15,893	11.71%
Family Type						
Families with children	12,505	44.91%	11,097	48.22%	14,582	46.37%

Table 8.1: Demographics, Garden Grove

	(Garden Grove, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	**#**		**%**	**#**		**%**
White, Non-Hispanic		36,168	20.69%		4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic		1,607	0.92%		859,086	6.70%
Hispanic		63,059	36.07%		5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic		69,872	39.97%		1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.		514	0.29%		25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		2,881	1.66%		267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic		235	0.14%		30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Vietnam	39,624	22.67%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	21,168	12.11%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Korea	3,408	1.95%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Philippines	2,743	1.57%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	El Salvador	1,169	0.67%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Guatemala	780	0.45%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Peru	650	0.37%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	594	0.34%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Cambodia	466	0.27%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Egypt	406	0.23%	India	79,608	0.66%

#1 LEP Language	Vietnamese	28,226	17.39%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Spanish	19,752	12.17%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Korean	2,897	1.78%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	1,795	1.11%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	380	0.23%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Cambodian	294	0.18%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	288	0.18%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Arabic	256	0.16%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Japanese	237	0.15%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Hmong	162	0.10%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		5,132	2.95%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		3,044	1.75%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		6,805	3.91%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		8,226	4.73%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		3,996	2.30%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		7,328	4.21%		496,105	4.13%
Male		86,373	49.85%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		86,888	50.15%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		44,233	25.53%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		110,100	63.55%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		18,928	10.92%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		18,046	47.97%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Garden Grove has a plurality non-Hispanic Asian population (39.97%), with a large population of Hispanics (36.07%) and Whites (20.69%). This represents a large increase in the percentage of non-Hispanic Asian residents as compared to Orange County overall (19.78%). Black residents comprise 0.92% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.29% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 1.66%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.14%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Garden Grove residents is Vietnam, with 22.67% of the city population comprised of residents from Vietnam. This is distinct from the most common country of origin for Orange County overall (Mexico). The remaining most common countries of origin in Garden Grove are, in order, Mexico, Korea, Philippines, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Cambodia, and Egypt.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Garden Grove with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Vietnamese. This is distinct from the most common LEP language in the broader county (Spanish). The

remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, Cambodian, Other Pacific Island Languages, Arabic, Japanese, and Hmong.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Garden Grove residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Garden Grove residents are 49.85% male and 50.15% female.

Age

The majority of Garden Grove residents are between 18-64, with 63.55% of residents falling in this group. 25.53% of city residents are under 18, and 10.92% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 47.97% of Garden Grove's population.

Table 8.2: Demographic Trends, Garden Grove

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	79,750	54.42%	54,141	32.25%	38,900	22.45%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,145	1.46%	2,474	1.47%	2,376	1.37%
Hispanic	34,492	23.54%	55,487	33.06%	64,694	37.34%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	29,209	19.93%	53,793	32.05%	66,272	38.25%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	631	0.43%	1,107	0.66%	725	0.42%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	44,669	30.48%	72,339	43.10%	74,749	43.14%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	32,715	22.32%	57,735	34.40%	56,658	32.70%
Sex						
Male	74,265	50.67%	84,033	50.06%	86,373	49.85%
Female	72,300	49.33%	83,818	49.94%	86,888	50.15%

Age						
Under 18	38,170	26.04%	48,566	28.93%	44,233	25.53%
18-64	95,383	65.08%	103,249	61.51%	110,100	63.55%
65+	13,013	8.88%	16,038	9.55%	18,928	10.92%
Family Type						
Families with children	17,177	48.90%	19,501	53.21%	18,046	47.97%

Table 9.1: Demographics, Huntington Beach

	(Huntington Beach, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	126,453	63.10%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,510	1.25%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	38,773	19.35%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	24,069	12.01%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	721	0.36%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	6,008	3.15%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	392	0.21%	30,960	0.24%

#1 country of origin	Mexico	7,734	3.86%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Vietnam	5,826	2.91%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	2,006	1.00%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Canada	1,248	0.62%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Egypt	1,159	0.58%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan	1,140	0.57%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Japan	1,135	0.57%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Korea	1,061	0.53%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	India	664	0.33%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Taiwan	638	0.32%	India	79,608	0.66%

#1 LEP Language	Spanish	7,526	4.10%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	2,822	1.54%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	1,518	0.83%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Korean	741	0.40%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Arabic	730	0.40%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Japanese	533	0.29%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Tagalog	270	0.15%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Portuguese	206	0.11%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Other Indo-European Language	200	0.11%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Thai	150	0.08%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%

Hearing difficulty		5,818	2.91%	303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		3,392	1.70%	227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		7,239	3.62%	445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		9,226	4.61%	641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		3,952	1.98%	312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		6,816	3.41%	496,105	4.13%
Male		94,733	49.60%	6,328,434	49.33%
Female		96,243	50.40%	6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		39,353	20.61%	3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		124,400	65.14%	8,274,594	64.50%
65+		27,224	14.26%	1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		20,083	41.45%	1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Huntington Beach has a majority White population (63.10%) and sizable populations of Hispanics (19.35%) and non-Hispanic Asians (12.01%). This represents a large increase in the percentage of White residents as compared to Orange County overall (41.40%). Black residents comprise 1.25% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.36% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.15%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.21%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Huntington Beach residents is Mexico, with 3.86% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Huntington Beach are, in order, Vietnam, Philippines, Canada, Egypt, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Japan, Korea, India, and Taiwan.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Huntington Beach with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Japanese, Tagalog, Portuguese, Other Indo-European Languages, and Thai.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Huntington Beach residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Huntington Beach residents are 49.60% male and 50.40% female.

Age

The majority of Huntington Beach residents are between 18-64, with 65.14% of residents falling in this group. 20.61% of city residents are under 18, and 14.26% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 41.45% of Huntington Beach's population.

Table 9.2: Demographic Trends, Huntington Beach

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	144,453	79.16%	137,054	71.80%	127,955	67.00%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,602	0.88%	1,905	1.00%	2,377	1.24%
Hispanic	20,522	11.25%	27,945	14.64%	32,552	17.05%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	14,732	8.07%	20,786	10.89%	25,886	13.55%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	898	0.49%	1,925	1.01%	1,669	0.87%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	27,066	14.84%	32,414	16.99%	30,902	16.18%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	13,562	7.43%	18,168	9.52%	15,869	8.31%
Sex						
Male	91,952	50.40%	95,767	50.18%	94,733	49.60%
Female	90,486	49.60%	95,063	49.82%	96,243	50.40%
Age						
Under 18	37,779	20.71%	43,525	22.81%	39,353	20.61%
18-64	129,499	70.98%	127,288	66.70%	124,400	65.14%
65+	15,160	8.31%	20,017	10.49%	27,224	14.26%
Family Type						
Families with children	20,283	43.80%	19,930	44.46%	20,083	41.45%

Table 10.1: Demographics, Irvine

Race/Ethnicity	(Irvine, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	107,202	41.73%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4,714	1.84%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	25,025	9.74%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	107,337	41.79%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	221	0.09%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	9,526	4.50%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	544	0.26%	30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Korea	14,066	5.48%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	13,021	5.07%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	India	9,749	3.80%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Iran	9,518	3.71%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Taiwan	8,648	3.37%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Vietnam	4,945	1.93%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Philippines	4,792	1.87%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Japan	4,752	1.85%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Mexico	2,956	1.15%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Hong Kong	1,977	0.77%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Chinese	8,033	3.83%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Korean	6,701	3.19%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Persian	3,404	1.62%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Spanish	2,522	1.20%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	2,033	0.97%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Japanese	1,947	0.93%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Arabic	875	0.42%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	715	0.34%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Other Asian Language	578	0.28%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Russian	545	0.26%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		4,154	1.62%	303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		2,032	0.79%	227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		5,481	2.14%	445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		6,719	2.62%	641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		3,527	1.37%	312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		5,713	2.23%	496,105	4.13%
Male		103,034	48.71%	6,328,434	49.33%
Female		108,498	51.29%	6,500,403	50.67%

Under 18	45,857	21.68%	45,857	21.68%
18-64	146,753	69.38%	146,753	69.38%
65+	18,922	8.95%	18,922	8.95%
Families with children	25,573	49.80%	1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Irvine has a plurality non-Hispanic Asian population (41.79%) with a large population of White residents (41.73%) and a relatively small population of Hispanic residents (9.74%) as compared to the county (over 34%). Black residents comprise 1.84% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.09% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 4.50%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.26%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Irvine residents is Korea, with 5.48% of the city population comprised of residents from Korea. This is distinct from the County, for which the most common country of origin is Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Irvine are, in order, China (excluding Hong Kong & Tibet), India, Iran, Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Japan, Mexico, and Hong Kong.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Irvine with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Chinese – distinct from the most common language spoken by those with LEP in the County (Spanish). The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Persian, Spanish, Vietnamese, Japanese, Arabic, Other Indic Languages, Other Asian Languages, and Russian.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Irvine residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Irvine residents are 48.71% male and 51.29% female.

Age

The majority of Irvine residents are between 18-64, with 69.38% of residents falling in this group. 21.68% of city residents are under 18, and 8.95% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 49.80% of Irvine's population.

Table 10.2: Demographic Trends, Irvine

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	92,181	73.19%	85,972	57.41%	96,467	45.60%
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,263	2.59%	2,573	1.72%	4,514	2.13%
Hispanic	9,685	7.69%	12,271	8.19%	20,401	9.64%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	20,256	16.08%	46,268	30.90%	88,674	41.92%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	316	0.25%	618	0.41%	755	0.36%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	26,301	20.88%	47,114	31.46%	67,886	32.09%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	11,047	8.77%	21,335	14.25%	28,611	13.53%
Sex						
Male	62,975	50.00%	73,019	48.77%	103,034	48.71%
Female	62,976	50.00%	76,715	51.23%	108,498	51.29%
Age						
Under 18	30,335	24.08%	36,552	24.41%	45,857	21.68%
18-64	88,663	70.40%	102,353	68.36%	146,753	69.38%
65+	6,952	5.52%	10,830	7.23%	18,922	8.95%
Family Type						
Families with children	17,137	55.14%	16,168	52.72%	25,573	49.80%

Table 11.1: Demographics, La Habra

	(La Habra, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	15,817	25.53%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	676	1.09%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	36,975	59.67%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	7,514	12.13%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	96	0.15%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	969	1.61%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	90	0.15%	30,960	0.24%

#1 country of origin	Mexico	10,133	16.35%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Korea	2,248	3.63%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	1,379	2.23%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Guatemala	365	0.59%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan	334	0.54%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Indonesia	263	0.42%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	India	233	0.38%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	El Salvador	228	0.37%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Taiwan	220	0.36%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Nicaragua	199	0.32%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	11,038	19.59%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Korean	1,241	2.20%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	245	0.43%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Tagalog	156	0.28%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese	105	0.19%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Persian	102	0.18%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Hindi	98	0.17%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	41	0.07%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Russian	41	0.07%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Arabic	38	0.07%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		1,803	2.92%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		1,044	1.69%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		2,272	3.68%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		3,659	5.93%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		1,530	2.48%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		2,354	3.81%		496,105	4.13%
Male		29,680	49.24%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		30,594	50.76%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		16,021	26.58%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		37,554	62.31%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		6,700	11.12%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		6,885	47.85%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

La Habra is majority Hispanic (59.67%) with a large population of Whites (25.53%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (12.13%). This is a significantly larger Hispanic population percentage than the County as

a whole (34.20%). Black residents comprise 1.09% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.15% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 1.61%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.15%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for La Habra residents is Mexico, with 16.35% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in La Habra are, in order, Korea, Philippines, Guatemala, China (excluding Hong Kong & Tibet), Indonesia, India, El Salvador, Taiwan, and Nicaragua.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in La Habra with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Persian, Hindi, Other Pacific Island Languages, Russian, and Arabic.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by La Habra residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

La Habra residents are 49.24% male and 50.76% female.

Age

The majority of La Habra residents are between 18-64, with 62.31% of residents falling in this group. 26.58% of city residents are under 18, and 11.12% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 47.85% of La Habra's population.

Table 11.2: Demographic Trends, La Habra

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	31,691	60.04%	24,513	41.17%	18,331	30.41%
Black, Non-Hispanic	422	0.80%	941	1.58%	995	1.65%
Hispanic	17,408	32.98%	28,525	47.91%	33,528	55.63%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,959	5.61%	4,782	8.03%	6,943	11.52%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	201	0.38%	374	0.63%	325	0.54%

National Origin						
Foreign-born	10,852	20.55%	16,382	27.53%	17,238	28.60%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	7,693	14.57%	12,530	21.06%	13,172	21.85%
Sex						
Male	26,272	49.75%	29,148	48.99%	29,680	49.24%
Female	26,539	50.25%	30,349	51.01%	30,594	50.76%
Age						
Under 18	13,363	25.30%	17,662	29.69%	16,021	26.58%
18-64	33,885	64.16%	35,363	59.44%	37,554	62.31%
65+	5,563	10.53%	6,472	10.88%	6,700	11.12%
Family Type						
Families with children	6,424	47.32%	6,353	54.73%	6,885	47.85%

Table 12.1: Demographics, La Palma

	(La Palma, Orange County) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	**#**		**%**	**#**		**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	4,179		26.43%	4,056,820		31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	833		5.27%	859,086		6.70%
Hispanic	2,781		17.59%	5,700,860		44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	7398		46.78%	1,888,969		14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	83		0.52%	25,102		0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	529		3.35%	267,038		2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	11		0.07%	30,960		0.24%
#1 country of origin	Korea	1,292	24.53%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	India	803	15.25%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	592	11.24%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Mexico	532	10.10%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Vietnam	499	9.47%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Taiwan	430	8.16%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	191	3.63%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Pakistan	152	2.89%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Cambodia	67	1.27%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Romania	63	1.20%	India	79,608	0.66%

#1 LEP Language	Korean	1,115	7.42%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole	675	4.49%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	490	3.26%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	African languages	191	1.27%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	161	1.07%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Vietnamese	109	0.73%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Gujarati	90	0.60%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Japanese	78	0.52%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Arabic	74	0.49%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Other Indic languages	69	0.46%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		421	2.7%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		262	1.7%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		476	3.1%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		825	5.4%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		496	3.3%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		547	4.2%		496,105	4.13%
Male		7,673	48.54%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		8,135	51.46%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		2,866	18.13%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		10,101	63.90%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		2,841	17.97%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		3,999	81.5%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

La Palma has a high Asian or Pacific Islander population at 46.78% of the population. White residents make up 26.43% of the population, Hispanic residents are 17.59%, Black residents are 5.27%, and Native Americans are 0.52%.

National Origin

The most common countries of origin for foreign-born residents in the city are Korea, at 24.53%, and India, at 15.25%. The remaining most common countries for foreign-born residents, in order, are the Philippines, Mexico, Vietnam, Taiwan, China excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan, Pakistan, Cambodia, and Romania.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in La Palma with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Korean. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Chinese, African languages, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Guajarati, Japanese, Arabic, and Other Indic Languages.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by La Palma residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, self-care difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

La Palma residents are 48.54% male and 51.46% female.

Age

The majority of La Palma residents are between 18-64, with 63.90% of residents falling in this group. 18.13% of city residents are under 18, and 17.97% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 81.5% of La Palma's population.

Table 13.1: Demographics, Laguna Niguel

	(Laguna Niguel, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**		**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic		43,496	66.48%		4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic		1,238	1.89%		859,086	6.70%
Hispanic		11,021	16.84%		5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic		6,613	10.11%		1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.		74	0.11%		25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		2,176	3.42%		267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic		119	0.19%		30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Iran	2,065	3.16%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	1,785	2.73%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	865	1.32%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Philippines	786	1.20%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	El Salvador	693	1.06%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Taiwan	629	0.96%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Canada	583	0.89%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Korea	438	0.67%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Egypt	407	0.62%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Germany	320	0.49%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	2,022	3.36%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Persian	994	1.65%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	503	0.84%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	194	0.32%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%

#5 LEP Language	Korean	185	0.31%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	French	145	0.24%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Japanese	79	0.13%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Other Slavic Language	70	0.12%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Tagalog	59	0.10%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Russian	57	0.09%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		1,815	2.78%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		807	1.23%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		1,965	3.00%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		1,943	2.97%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		938	1.43%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		1,910	2.92%		496,105	4.13%
Male		30,893	48.50%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		32,803	51.50%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		14,428	22.65%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		41,100	64.53%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		8,168	12.82%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		7,796	44.73%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Laguna Niguel is majority White (66.48%) with sizable minority populations of Hispanics (16.84%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (10.11%) This is a significantly larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 1.89% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.11% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.42%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.19%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Laguna Niguel residents is Iran, with 3.16% of the city population comprised of residents from Iran. This is distinct from the most common country of origin for county residents overall (Mexico). The remaining most common countries of origin in Laguna Niguel are, in order, Mexico, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Philippines, El Salvador, Taiwan, Canada, Korea, Egypt, and Germany.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Laguna Niguel with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Persian, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, French, Japanese, Other Slavic Languages, Tagalog, and Russian.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Laguna Niguel residents is cognitive difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, ambulatory difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Laguna Niguel residents are 48.50% male and 51.50% female.

Age

The majority of Laguna Niguel residents are between 18-64, with 64.53% of residents falling in this group. 22.65% of city residents are under 18, and 12.82% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 44.73% of Laguna Niguel's population.

Table 13.2: Demographic Trends, Laguna Niguel

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	37,998	83.58%	49,243	77.33%	46,192	72.52%
Black, Non-Hispanic	517	1.14%	936	1.47%	966	1.52%
Hispanic	3,422	7.53%	6,591	10.35%	8,842	13.88%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3,364	7.40%	5,875	9.23%	7,203	11.31%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	93	0.20%	310	0.49%	331	0.52%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	6,198	13.60%	11,286	17.67%	13,355	20.97%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	2,169	4.76%	4,238	6.64%	4,317	6.78%
Sex						
Male	22,303	48.94%	31,200	48.85%	30,893	48.50%
Female	23,269	51.06%	32,665	51.15%	32,803	51.50%
Age						
Under 18	10,922	23.97%	17,408	27.26%	14,428	22.65%
18-64	31,371	68.84%	41,029	64.24%	41,100	64.53%

65+	3,280	7.20%	5,429	8.50%	8,168	12.82%
Family Type					
Families with children	6,218	48.60%	7,957	53.94%	7,796	44.73%

Table 14.1: Demographics, Lake Forest

	(Lake Forest, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	44,160	53.98%	44160	53.98%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,476	1.80%	1476	1.80%
Hispanic	20,057	24.52%	20057	24.52%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	12,740	15.57%	12740	15.57%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	361	0.44%	361	0.44%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,393	3.09%	2,393	3.09%
Other, Non-Hispanic	184	0.24%	184	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	4,765	5.82%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Philippines	2,714	3.32%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Vietnam	1,117	1.37%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	India	1,055	1.29%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Iran	753	0.92%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Korea	739	0.90%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	El Salvador	704	0.86%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan	576	0.70%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Canada	509	0.62%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Guatemala	485	0.59%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	5,074	6.89%	Spanish	5,074	6.89%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	684	0.93%	Vietnamese	684	0.93%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	483	0.66%	Chinese	483	0.66%
#4 LEP Language	Tagalog	428	0.58%	Tagalog	428	0.58%
#5 LEP Language	Korean	396	0.54%	Korean	396	0.54%
#6 LEP Language	Persian	385	0.52%	Persian	385	0.52%
#7 LEP Language	Japanese	236	0.32%	Japanese	236	0.32%
#8 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	205	0.28%	Other Pacific Island Language	205	0.28%
#9 LEP Language	Arabic	145	0.20%	Arabic	145	0.20%
#10 LEP Language	Scandinavian Language	96	0.13%	Scandinavian Language	96	0.13%
Hearing difficulty		2,141	2.62%	303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		715	0.88%	227,927	1.90%

Cognitive difficulty	2,001	2.45%	445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty	2,705	3.31%	641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty	1,371	1.68%	312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty	2,451	3.00%	496,105	4.13%
Male	38,359	49.58%	6,328,434	49.33%
Female	39,011	50.42%	6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18	19,017	24.58%	19,017	24.58%
18-64	51,306	66.31%	51,306	66.31%
65+	7,047	9.11%	7,047	9.11%
Families with children	9,581	48.85%	1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Lake Forest is majority White (53.98%) with sizable minority populations of Hispanics (24.52%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (15.57%) This is a moderately larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 1.80% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.44% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.09%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.24%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Lake Forest residents is Mexico, with 5.82% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Lake Forest are, in order, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Iran, Korea, El Salvador, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Canada, and Guatemala.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Lake Forest with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, Persian, Japanese, Other Pacific Island Languages, Arabic, and Scandinavian Languages.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Lake Forest residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Lake Forest residents are 49.58% male and 50.42% female.

Age

The majority of Lake Forest residents are between 18-64, with 66.31% of residents falling in this group. 24.58% of city residents are under 18, and 9.11% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 48.85% of Lake Forest's population.

Table 14.2: Demographic Trends, Lake Forest

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	42,174	78.97%	50,433	67.52%	43,702	56.48%
Black, Non-Hispanic	908	1.70%	1,596	2.14%	1,566	2.02%
Hispanic	5,491	10.28%	12,968	17.36%	19,165	24.77%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4,560	8.54%	8,665	11.60%	12,232	15.81%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	178	0.33%	451	0.60%	481	0.62%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	7,305	13.69%	14,986	20.06%	17,450	22.55%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	3,511	6.58%	7,915	10.59%	8,219	10.62%
Sex						
Male	26,304	49.29%	36,511	48.87%	38,359	49.58%
Female	27,061	50.71%	38,202	51.13%	39,011	50.42%
Age						
Under 18	13,865	25.98%	21,344	28.57%	19,017	24.58%
18-64	35,856	67.19%	47,998	64.24%	51,306	66.31%
65+	3,643	6.83%	5,372	7.19%	7,047	9.11%
Family Type						
Families with children	7,705	53.68%	10,230	56.68%	9,581	48.85%

Table 15.1: Demographics, Mission Viejo

	(Mission Viejo, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	64,552	66.87%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,312	1.36%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	16,350	16.94%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	10,253	10.62%	1,888,969	14.72%

Native American, Non-Hisp.		201	0.21%		25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		3,108	3.36%		267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic		185	0.20%		30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	3,664	3.80%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Iran	2,599	2.69%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	1,653	1.71%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Vietnam	972	1.01%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	690	0.71%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Korea	640	0.66%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Taiwan	581	0.60%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Canada	562	0.58%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	India	374	0.39%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	El Salvador	341	0.35%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	2,626	2.93%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Persian	1,187	1.33%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	635	0.71%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Vietnamese	408	0.46%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Arabic	264	0.30%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Korean	196	0.22%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Japanese	184	0.21%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Tagalog	112	0.13%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	95	0.11%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Russian	78	0.09%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		3,325	3.46%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		1,719	1.79%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		3,474	3.61%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		5,015	5.22%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		2,574	2.68%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		3,937	4.10%		496,105	4.13%
Male		45,368	49.01%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		47,192	50.99%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		21,375	23.09%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		58,357	63.05%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		12,828	13.86%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		10,884	44.01%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Mission Viejo is majority White (66.87%) with sizable minority populations of Hispanics (16.94%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (10.62%) This is a significantly larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 1.36% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.21% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.36%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.20%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Mission Viejo residents is Mexico, with 3.80% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Mission Viejo are, in order, Iran, Philippines, Vietnam, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Korea, Taiwan, Canada, India, and El Salvador.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Mission Viejo with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Persian, Chinese, Vietnamese, Arabic, Korean, Japanese, Tagalog, Other Pacific Island Languages, and Russian.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Mission Viejo residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Mission Viejo residents are 49.01% male and 50.99% female.

Age

The majority of Mission Viejo residents are between 18-64, with 63.05% of residents falling in this group. 23.09% of city residents are under 18, and 13.86% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 44.01% of Mission Viejo's population.

Table 15.2: Demographic Trends, Mission Viejo

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	67,490	83.86%	69,945	75.84%	63,297	68.38%
Black, Non-Hispanic	759	0.94%	1,331	1.44%	1,638	1.77%
Hispanic	6,583	8.18%	11,246	12.19%	16,286	17.60%

	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5,327	6.62%	8,512	9.23%	10,597	11.45%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	198	0.25%	507	0.55%	475	0.51%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	10,815	13.44%	15,120	16.39%	16,427	17.75%

	#	%	#	%	#	%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	4,189	5.21%	6,072	6.58%	6,250	6.75%
Sex						
Male	39,987	49.69%	44,952	48.73%	45,368	49.01%
Female	40,480	50.31%	47,294	51.27%	47,192	50.99%
Age						
Under 18	22,602	28.09%	26,099	28.29%	21,375	23.09%
18-64	51,800	64.37%	56,701	61.47%	58,357	63.05%
65+	6,065	7.54%	9,446	10.24%	12,828	13.86%
Family Type						
Families with children	11,971	53.71%	11,488	51.77%	10,884	44.01%

Table 17.1: Demographics, Orange (City)

	(Orange, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity	**#**		**%**	**#**		**%**
White, Non-Hispanic	63,146		45.01%	4,056,820		31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,025		1.44%	859,086		6.70%
Hispanic	55,293		39.41%	5,700,860		44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	16,243		11.58%	1,888,969		14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	292		0.21%	25,102		0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,692		1.92%	267,038		2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	258		0.18%	30,960		0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	16,969	12.10%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Vietnam	2,596	1.85%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	2,298	1.64%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Korea	1,039	0.74%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	India	986	0.70%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Guatemala	758	0.54%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%

				China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan		
#7 country of origin	Taiwan	682	0.49%	Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Iran	640	0.46%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan	558	0.40%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	El Salvador	526	0.37%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	18,642	14.45%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	2,048	1.59%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Korean	1,149	0.89%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Chinese	779	0.60%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	313	0.24%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Arabic	264	0.20%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Japanese	205	0.16%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Gujarati	193	0.15%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Cambodian	192	0.15%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Persian	185	0.14%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		2,921	2.14%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		1,841	1.35%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		4,106	3.01%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		5,357	3.93%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		2,762	2.02%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		4,334	3.18%		496,105	4.13%
Male		68,542	50.29%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		67,753	49.71%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		31,745	23.29%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		89,676	65.80%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		14,874	10.91%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		14,250	45.66%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Orange has a plurality of White residents (45.01%) with significant minority populations of Hispanics (39.41%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (11.58%). Black residents comprise 1.44% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.21% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 1.92%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.18%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Orange residents is Mexico, with 12.10% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Orange are, in order, Vietnam, Philippines, Korea, India, Guatemala, Taiwan, Iran, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), and El Salvador.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Orange with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, Arabic, Japanese, Gujarati, Cambodian, and Persian.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Orange residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Orange residents are 50.29% male and 49.71% female.

Age

The majority of Orange residents are between 18-64, with 65.80% of residents falling in this group. 23.29% of city residents are under 18, and 10.91% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 45.66% of Orange's population.

Table 17.2: Demographic Trends, Orange (City)

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	76,480	67.86%	71,105	54.48%	63,698	46.74%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,411	1.25%	2,258	1.73%	2,478	1.82%
Hispanic	26,031	23.10%	42,446	32.52%	52,480	38.50%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	8,193	7.27%	13,081	10.02%	16,512	12.11%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	421	0.37%	840	0.64%	793	0.58%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	22,772	20.22%	33,137	25.40%	35,300	25.90%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	15,638	13.88%	22,812	17.49%	24,965	18.32%
Sex						
Male	56,489	50.15%	64,927	49.77%	68,542	50.29%

Female	56,148	49.85%	65,535	50.23%	67,753	49.71%
Age						
Under 18	27,188	24.14%	35,677	27.35%	31,745	23.29%
18-64	75,361	66.91%	81,767	62.67%	89,676	65.80%
65+	10,089	8.96%	13,018	9.98%	14,874	10.91%
Family Type	76,480	67.86%	71,105	54.48%	63,698	46.74%
Families with children	1,411	1.25%	2,258	1.73%	2,478	1.82%

Table 18.1: Demographics, Rancho Santa Margarita

	(Rancho Santa Margarita, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic		31,096	63.36%		4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic		1,210	2.47%		859,086	6.70%
Hispanic		9,604	19.57%		5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic		5,137	10.47%		1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.		0	0.00%		25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		1,604	3.31%		267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic		97	0.20%		30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	1,379	2.81%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Philippines	901	1.84%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	El Salvador	475	0.97%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Iran	446	0.91%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan	439	0.89%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	India	356	0.73%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Vietnam	345	0.70%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Germany	263	0.54%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Korea	232	0.47%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Argentina	208	0.42%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	2,183	4.80%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	224	0.49%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Korean	223	0.49%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Arabic	192	0.42%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	190	0.42%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Persian	187	0.41%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Chinese	155	0.34%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Japanese	87	0.19%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Other Slavic Language	54	0.12%	Russian	28,358	0.23%

#10 LEP Language	German	42	0.09%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		677	1.38%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		442	0.90%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		838	1.71%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		1,108	2.26%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		477	0.97%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		715	1.46%		496,105	4.13%
Male		23,681	48.81%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		24,839	51.19%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		13,719	28.27%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		31,402	64.72%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		3,399	7.01%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		7,256	56.76%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Rancho Santa Margarita is majority White (63.36%) with significant minority populations of Hispanics (19.57%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (10.47%). This is a significantly larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 2.47% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.31%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.20%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Rancho Santa Margarita residents is Mexico, with 2.81% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Rancho Santa Margarita are, in order, Philippines, El Salvador, Iran, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), India, Vietnam, Germany, Korea, and Argentina.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Rancho Santa Margarita with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Korean, Arabic, Tagalog, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Other Slavic Languages, and German.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Rancho Santa Margarita residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Rancho Santa Margarita residents are 48.81% male and 51.19% female.

Age

The majority of Rancho Santa Margarita residents are between 18-64, with 64.72% of residents falling in this group. 28.27% of city residents are under 18, and 7.01% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 56.76% of Rancho Santa Margarita's population.

Table 18.2: Demographic Trends, Rancho Santa Margarita

	1990 Trend[2]		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	9,721	80.59%	35,728	74.82%	32,644	67.28%
Black, Non-Hispanic	147	1.22%	1,014	2.12%	1,111	2.29%
Hispanic	1,183	9.81%	6,019	12.60%	8,850	18.24%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	932	7.73%	4,350	9.11%	5,521	11.38%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	43	0.36%	325	0.68%	270	0.56%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	1,753	14.49%	6,404	13.40%	7,746	15.97%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	653	5.40%	2,595	5.43%	2,723	5.61%
Sex						
Male	6,055	50.06%	23,527	49.21%	23,681	48.81%
Female	6,041	49.94%	24,281	50.79%	24,839	51.19%
Age						
Under 18	3,118	25.78%	15,827	33.10%	13,719	28.27%
18-64	8,519	70.43%	29,814	62.36%	31,402	64.72%
65+	459	3.79%	2,168	4.53%	3,399	7.01%
Family Type						
Families with children	1,819	54.54%	7,149	64.49%	7,256	56.76%

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[2] Rancho Santa Margarita was incorporated in 2000 so boundaries prior to incorporation may be different.

Table 19.1: Demographics, San Clemente

Race/Ethnicity	(San Clemente, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
		#	%		#	%
White, Non-Hispanic		47,747	73.20%		4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic		433	0.66%		859,086	6.70%
Hispanic		11,665	17.88%		5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic		2,940	4.51%		1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.		75	0.11%		25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		1,551	2.49%		267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic		89	0.14%		30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	2,877	4.41%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Canada	400	0.61%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Iran	363	0.56%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Philippines	321	0.49%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Germany	264	0.40%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	England	202	0.31%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Colombia	198	0.30%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Korea	179	0.27%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	India	175	0.27%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Poland	162	0.25%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	2,672	4.47%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	103	0.17%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Tagalog	91	0.15%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Korean	83	0.14%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Persian	74	0.12%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Japanese	60	0.10%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Chinese	53	0.09%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Greek	34	0.06%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Thai	34	0.06%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	17	0.03%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		1,950	3.01%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		783	1.21%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		1,581	2.44%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		2,060	3.18%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		929	1.43%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		1,675	2.59%		496,105	4.13%
Male		31,315	50.27%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		30,980	49.73%		6,500,403	50.67%

Under 18		14,972	24.03%	3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		39,094	62.76%	8,274,594	64.50%
65+		8,228	13.21%	1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		7,482	45.56%	1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

San Clemente is majority White (73.20%) with a significant minority population of Hispanics (17.88%). This is a significantly larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 0.66% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.11% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.49%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.14%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for San Clemente residents is Mexico, with 4.41% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in San Clemente are, in order, Canada, Iran, Philippines, Germany, England, Colombia, Korea, India, and Poland.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in San Clemente with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Korean, Persian, Japanese, Chinese, Greek, Thai, and Other Pacific Island Languages.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by San Clemente residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, hearing difficulty, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

San Clemente residents are 50.27% male and 49.73% female.

Age

The majority of San Clemente residents are between 18-64, with 62.76% of residents falling in this group. 24.03% of city residents are under 18, and 13.21% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 45.56% of San Clemente's population.

Table 19.2: Demographic Trends, San Clemente

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	35,093	83.45%	40,022	78.55%	47,349	76.01%
Black, Non-Hispanic	250	0.59%	442	0.87%	577	0.93%
Hispanic	5,435	12.92%	8,028	15.76%	10,518	16.88%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,074	2.55%	1,802	3.54%	3,236	5.19%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	140	0.33%	419	0.82%	488	0.78%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	5,069	12.11%	6,797	13.34%	7,605	12.21%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	2,552	6.09%	3,666	7.20%	2,694	4.32%
Sex						
Male	21,017	50.19%	26,076	51.18%	31,315	50.27%
Female	20,856	49.81%	24,871	48.82%	30,980	49.73%
Age						
Under 18	9,037	21.58%	12,640	24.81%	14,972	24.03%
18-64	27,570	65.84%	31,879	62.57%	39,094	62.76%
65+	5,267	12.58%	6,428	12.62%	8,228	13.21%
Family Type						
Families with children	4,973	43.73%	4,960	45.52%	7,482	45.56%

Table 20.1: Demographics, San Juan Capistrano

	(San Juan Capistrano, Orange County) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	20,600	57.30%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	32	0.09%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	13,073	36.37%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	1186	3.30%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	140	0.39%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	595	1.66%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	322	0.90%	30,960	0.24%

#1 country of origin	Mexico	5,627	68.92%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Canada	272	3.33%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	England	271	3.32%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Peru	191	2.34%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Iran	150	1.84%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Cuba	149	1.82%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Philippines	147	1.80%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	142	1.74%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	India	126	1.54%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Poland	119	1.46%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish or Spanish Creole:	5,935	17.65%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Persian:	143	0.43%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese:	102	0.30%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Other Indic languages:	54	0.16%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Vietnamese:	48	0.14%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	German:	33	0.10%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Japanese:	32	0.10%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Russian:	29	0.09%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Mon-Khmer, Cambodian:	29	0.09%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Tagalog:	28	0.08%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		1,181	3.3%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		744	2.1%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		1,134	3.4%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		2,144	6.4%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		1,251	3.7%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		1,653	6.0%		496,105	4.13%
Male		48.03%	11.0%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		51.97%	9.4%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		8,381	23.35%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		20,925	58.29%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		6,593	18.37%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		8,839	72.3%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

San Juan Capistrano is a majority White city, with 57.30% of residents being White. 0.09% of residents are Black, 36.37% Hispanic, 3.30% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.39% Native American.

National Origin

The most common countries of origin for foreign-born residents in the city is Mexico, at 68.92%. The remaining most common countries for foreign-born residents, in order, are Canada, England, Peru, Iran, Cuba, the Philippines, China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan, India, and Poland.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in San Juan Capistrano with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish or Spanish Creole. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Persian, Chinese, other Indic languages, Vietnamese, German, Japanese, Russian, Mon-Khmer Cambodian, and Tagalog.

Disability

The most common types of disability experienced by San Juan Capistrano residents in order are ambulatory, independent living, self-care, cognitive, hearing, and vision.

Sex

San Juan Capistrano residents are 48.03% male and 51.97% female.

Age

The majority of residents are between 18-64, with 58.29% of residents falling in this group. 23.35% of city residents are under 18, and 18.37% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 72.3% of the population.

Table 21.1: Demographics, Santa Ana

Race/Ethnicity	(Santa Ana, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction		(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region	
	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	31,499	9.42%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,716	0.81%	859,086	6.70%
Hispanic	258,449	77.27%	5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic	38,872	11.62%	1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.	430	0.13%	25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic	2,184	0.68%	267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic	377	0.12%	30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	108,270	32.37%	Mexico	108,270	32.37%

#2 country of origin	Vietnam	20,391	6.10%	Vietnam	20,391	6.10%
#3 country of origin	El Salvador	6,021	1.80%	El Salvador	6,021	1.80%
#4 country of origin	Guatemala	3,153	0.94%	Guatemala	3,153	0.94%
#5 country of origin	Philippines	2,234	0.67%	Philippines	2,234	0.67%
#6 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan	1,215	0.36%	China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan	1,215	0.36%
#7 country of origin	Cambodia	1,211	0.36%	Cambodia	1,211	0.36%
#8 country of origin	Korea	740	0.22%	Korea	740	0.22%
#9 country of origin	Honduras	707	0.21%	Honduras	707	0.21%
#10 country of origin	Peru	494	0.15%	Peru	494	0.15%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	123,215	41.06%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	13,682	4.56%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	984	0.33%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Tagalog	676	0.23%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Cambodian	618	0.21%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Laotian	327	0.11%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Korean	284	0.09%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Japanese	224	0.07%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	222	0.07%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Other Pacific Island Language	171	0.06%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		6,745	2.04%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		9,075	2.74%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		9,177	2.77%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		11,321	3.42%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		5,603	1.69%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		9,146	2.76%		496,105	4.13%
Male		164,857	51.05%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		158,082	48.95%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		99,297	30.75%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		201,647	62.44%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		21,995	6.81%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		34,031	57.04%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Santa Ana is majority Hispanic (77.27%) with a significant minority population of non-Hispanic Asian residents (11.62%). This is a significantly larger Hispanic population than the county as a whole (34.20%). Black residents comprise 0.81% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.13% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 0.68%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.12%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Santa Ana residents is Mexico, with 32.37% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Santa Ana are, in order, Vietnam, El Salvador, Guatemala, Philippines, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Cambodia, Korea, Honduras, and Peru.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Santa Ana with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Chinese, Tagalog, Cambodian, Laotian, Korean, Japanese, Other Indic Languages, and Other Pacific Island Languages.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Santa Ana residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, vision difficulty, hearing difficulty, and self-care difficulty.

Sex

Santa Ana residents are 51.05% male and 48.95% female.

Age

The majority of Santa Ana residents are between 18-64, with 62.44% of residents falling in this group. 30.75% of city residents are under 18, and 6.81% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 57.04% of Santa Ana's population.

Table 21.2: Demographic Trends, Santa Ana

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	68,937	23.58%	42,837	12.74%	30,994	9.60%
Black, Non-Hispanic	6,272	2.15%	4,817	1.43%	3,662	1.13%
Hispanic	189,758	64.92%	254,995	75.81%	251,792	77.97%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	26,112	8.93%	31,510	9.37%	35,171	10.89%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	671	0.23%	1,333	0.40%	891	0.28%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	148,116	50.69%	178,689	53.13%	159,506	49.39%

LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	125,596	42.98%	155,759	46.31%	147,471	45.67%
Sex						
Male	155,301	53.15%	174,039	51.75%	164,857	51.05%
Female	136,895	46.85%	162,299	48.25%	158,082	48.95%
Age						
Under 18	89,063	30.48%	118,041	35.10%	99,297	30.75%
18-64	186,981	63.99%	200,328	59.56%	201,647	62.44%
65+	16,151	5.53%	17,969	5.34%	21,995	6.81%
Family Type						
Families with children	32,142	58.43%	35,540	64.63%	34,031	57.04%

Table 22: Demographics, Tustin

	(Tustin, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**		**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic		24,289	30.36%		4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic		1,926	2.41%		859,086	6.70%
Hispanic		32,982	41.22%		5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic		17,542	21.93%		1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.		418	0.52%		25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		1,949	2.62%		267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic		169	0.23%		30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Mexico	11,270	14.09%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Vietnam	2,115	2.64%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	India	2,048	2.56%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	Philippines	1,677	2.10%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Korea	1,446	1.81%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	1,250	1.56%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Taiwan	1,040	1.30%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Iran	507	0.63%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Guatemala	405	0.51%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Canada	339	0.42%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Spanish	10,333	14.60%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Vietnamese	1,665	2.35%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Korean	844	1.19%	Korean	156,343	1.29%

#4 LEP Language	Chinese	816	1.15%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Tagalog	400	0.57%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Other Indic Language	285	0.40%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Hindi	218	0.31%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Persian	216	0.31%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Other Asian Language	183	0.26%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Arabic	165	0.23%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		1,749	2.19%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		1,216	1.52%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		2,308	2.89%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		2,894	3.63%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		1,162	1.46%		312,961	2.60%
Independent living difficulty		2,353	2.95%		496,105	4.13%
Male		36,263	48.83%		6,328,434	49.33%
Female		37,995	51.17%		6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18		19,341	26.05%		3,138,867	24.47%
18-64		48,704	65.59%		8,274,594	64.50%
65+		6,213	8.37%		1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children		9,226	52.64%		1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Tustin is majority Hispanic (41.22%) with a significant minority population of White residents (30.36%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (21.93%). Black residents comprise 2.41% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.52% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.62%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.23%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Tustin residents is Mexico, with 14.09% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Tustin are, in order, Vietnam, India, Philippines, Korea, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Taiwan, Iran, Guatemala, and Canada.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Tustin with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, Other Indic Language, Hindi, Persian, Other Asian Language, and Arabic.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Tustin residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, and self-care difficulty.

Sex

Tustin residents are 48.83% male and 51.17% female.

Age

The majority of Tustin residents are between 18-64, with 65.59% of residents falling in this group. 26.05% of city residents are under 18, and 8.37% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 47.84% of Tustin's population.

Table 22.2: Demographic Trends, Tustin

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	33,203	64.04%	29,936	45.70%	26,741	36.01%
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,546	4.91%	2,001	3.05%	1,879	2.53%
Hispanic	10,687	20.61%	22,177	33.85%	28,873	38.88%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5,105	9.85%	10,452	15.95%	16,240	21.87%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	197	0.38%	401	0.61%	314	0.42%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	11,250	21.67%	21,580	32.92%	24,470	32.95%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	6,814	13.13%	13,970	21.31%	14,937	20.12%
Sex						
Male	26,403	50.87%	32,163	49.07%	36,263	48.83%
Female	25,502	49.13%	33,386	50.93%	37,995	51.17%
Age						
Under 18	12,604	24.28%	17,885	27.28%	19,341	26.05%
18-64	35,509	68.41%	42,998	65.60%	48,704	65.59%

65+	3,792	7.31%	4,665	7.12%	6,213	8.37%

Family Type					
Families with children	6,634	51.65%	8,043	53.99%	9,226	52.64%

Table 23.1: Demographics, Westminster

	(Westminster, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction			(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region		
Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**		**#**	**%**
White, Non-Hispanic		22,450	24.46%		4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic		797	0.87%		859,086	6.70%
Hispanic		21,783	23.73%		5,700,860	44.44%
Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic		43,957	47.89%		1,888,969	14.72%
Native American, Non-Hisp.		384	0.42%		25,102	0.20%
Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic		1,858	2.07%		267,038	2.08%
Other, Non-Hispanic		121	0.13%		30,960	0.24%
#1 country of origin	Vietnam	26,801	29.20%	Mexico	1,735,902	14.34%
#2 country of origin	Mexico	7,184	7.83%	Philippines	288,529	2.38%
#3 country of origin	Philippines	906	0.99%	El Salvador	279,381	2.31%
#4 country of origin	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	467	0.51%	Vietnam	234,251	1.93%
#5 country of origin	Egypt	428	0.47%	Korea	224,370	1.85%
#6 country of origin	Cambodia	379	0.41%	Guatemala	188,854	1.56%
#7 country of origin	Peru	294	0.32%	China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan	174,424	1.44%
#8 country of origin	Laos	277	0.30%	Iran	133,596	1.10%
#9 country of origin	Taiwan	273	0.30%	Taiwan	87,643	0.72%
#10 country of origin	Korea	254	0.28%	India	79,608	0.66%
#1 LEP Language	Vietnamese	22,514	26.32%	Spanish	2,033,088	16.79%
#2 LEP Language	Spanish	6,446	7.53%	Chinese	239,576	1.98%
#3 LEP Language	Chinese	1,026	1.20%	Korean	156,343	1.29%
#4 LEP Language	Korean	234	0.27%	Vietnamese	147,472	1.22%
#5 LEP Language	Cambodian	223	0.26%	Armenian	87,201	0.72%
#6 LEP Language	Tagalog	213	0.25%	Tagalog	86,691	0.72%
#7 LEP Language	Laotian	202	0.24%	Persian	41,051	0.34%
#8 LEP Language	Japanese	154	0.18%	Japanese	32,457	0.27%
#9 LEP Language	Arabic	147	0.17%	Russian	28,358	0.23%
#10 LEP Language	Armenian	77	0.09%	Arabic	23,275	0.19%
Hearing difficulty		3,399	3.71%		303,390	2.52%
Vision difficulty		1,959	2.14%		227,927	1.90%
Cognitive difficulty		5,517	6.02%		445,175	3.70%
Ambulatory difficulty		6,308	6.89%		641,347	5.34%
Self-care difficulty		2,964	3.24%		312,961	2.60%

Independent living difficulty	5,665	6.19%	496,105	4.13%
Male	44,523	49.57%	6,328,434	49.33%
Female	45,295	50.43%	6,500,403	50.67%
Under 18	21,014	23.40%	3,138,867	24.47%
18-64	56,236	62.61%	8,274,594	64.50%
65+	12,568	13.99%	1,415,376	11.03%
Families with children	9,079	44.54%	1,388,564	47.84%

Race and Ethnicity

Westminster is majority non-Hispanic Asian residents (47.89%) with a significant minority population of White residents (24.46%) and Hispanic residents (23.73%). This is a significantly higher percentage of non-Hispanic Asian residents than Orange County overall (19.78%). Black residents comprise 0.87% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.42% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.07%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.13%.

National Origin

The most common country of origin for Westminster residents is Vietnam, with 29.20% of the city population comprised of residents from Vietnam. This is distinct from the most common country of origin for all Orange County residents (Mexico). The remaining most common countries of origin in Westminster are, in order, Mexico, Philippines, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Egypt, Cambodia, Peru, Laos, Taiwan, and Korea.

Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in Westminster with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Vietnamese. This is distinct from the most common LEP language overall in Orange County (Spanish). The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Cambodian, Tagalog, Laotian, Japanese, Arabic, and Armenian.

Disability

The most common type of disability experienced by Westminster residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

Sex

Westminster residents are 49.57% male and 50.43% female.

Age

The majority of Westminster residents are between 18-64, with 62.61% of residents falling in this group. 23.40% of city residents are under 18, and 13.99% are 65 or older.

Familial Status

Families with children constitute 44.54% of Westminster's population.

Table 23.2: Demographic Trends, Westminster

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	45,552	57.77%	32,550	36.89%	23,627	26.31%
Black, Non-Hispanic	775	0.98%	985	1.12%	1,047	1.17%
Hispanic	15,131	19.19%	19,678	22.30%	21,709	24.17%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	16,918	21.45%	33,809	38.32%	42,829	47.68%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	357	0.45%	756	0.86%	454	0.51%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	22,718	28.86%	37,094	42.04%	39,808	44.32%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	16,594	21.08%	28,427	32.22%	30,447	33.90%
Sex						
Male	40,162	51.03%	44,216	50.11%	44,523	49.57%
Female	38,546	48.97%	44,019	49.89%	45,295	50.43%
Age						
Under 18	19,745	25.09%	23,821	27.00%	21,014	23.40%
18-64	51,871	65.90%	54,970	62.30%	56,236	62.61%
65+	7,093	9.01%	9,443	10.70%	12,568	13.99%
Family Type						
Families with children	9,049	46.90%	9,753	49.37%	9,079	44.54%

Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA Region

Religion

The most common religious group is Roman Catholic. Approximately 797,473 County residents identify as Roman Catholic, which is 26.49% of the total population. The second most common is nondenominational, which accounts for 122,205 residents, or 4.06% of the total population. Southern Baptist Convention and Mormon account for 2.30% and 2.22% of the population respectively. The

remaining religions, which account for less than 1% of the total county population, are Assemblies of God, Buddhism, Muslim, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Church of Christ.

Table 24: Demographic Trends, Region

	1990 Trend		2000 Trend		2010 Trend	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%
White, Non-Hispanic	5,166,768	45.86%	4,417,595	35.72%	4,056,820	31.62%
Black, Non-Hispanic	971,105	8.62%	1,001,103	8.10%	932,431	7.27%
Hispanic	3,914,001	34.74%	5,117,049	41.38%	5,700,862	44.44%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,146,691	10.18%	1,651,006	13.35%	2,046,118	15.95%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	36,210	0.32%	66,029	0.53%	54,362	0.42%
National Origin						
Foreign-born	3,469,567	30.80%	4,299,323	34.77%	4,380,850	34.15%
LEP						
Limited English Proficiency	2,430,630	21.57%	3,132,663	25.33%	3,053,077	23.80%
Sex						
Male	5,626,077	49.94%	6,107,286	49.39%	6,328,434	49.33%
Female	5,640,051	50.06%	6,258,058	50.61%	6,500,403	50.67%
Age						
Under 18	2,911,031	25.84%	3,518,245	28.45%	3,138,867	24.47%
18-64	7,280,517	64.62%	7,641,369	61.80%	8,274,594	64.50%
65+	1,074,580	9.54%	1,205,730	9.75%	1,415,376	11.03%
Family Type						
Families with children	1,318,473	50.20%	1,143,222	53.64%	1,388,564	47.84%

Over time, the non-Hispanic white population has dropped over time since 1990 both measured both by percentage change and overall population decline. The white population has dropped by 21.48% since 1990, and has decreased by 1,109,948 people over that span. The white population has gone from representing 45.86% of the region's population to representing 31.62% of the region's population. By contrast, the Hispanic population in Orange County has grown significantly: 1,786,859 more people identify as Hispanic currently as compared to 1990, and Hispanic residents now represent 44.44% of the region's population, up from 34.74% in 1990. The Asian, non-Hispanic population has also increased over this time period,

albeit at a slower pace than the Hispanic population: 237,963 more residents are non-Hispanic Asians, and their proportion of the region's population has increased from 10.18% to 14.72% today. The Black population has decreased slightly (from 8.62% to 6.70%), while the Native American population has remained relatively flat (0.32% to 0.20%).

The percentage of population with LEP has seen an increase of approximately 2%. The percentage of the population that are families with children has decreased slightly, by approximately 2.5% since 1990. The population of residents under 18 has remained essentially constant. The population of residents from 18-64 has also remained basically constant, while the percentage of those over 65 years of age has increased slightly (by approximately 1.5%).

A. General Issues

i. Segregation/Integration

1. Analysis

 a. *Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.*

Dissimilarity Index

	Value	Level of Segregation
Dissimilarity Index Value (0-100)	0-40	Low Segregation
	41-54	Moderate Segregation
	55-100	High Segregation

The tables below reflect the Dissimilarity Indices for each jurisdiction. The Dissimilarity Index measures the percentage of a certain group's population that would have to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed within a city or metropolitan area in relation to another group. The higher the Dissimilarity Index, the higher the extent of the segregation.

Overall, Orange County experiences moderate levels of segregation, with significant variances in some individual jurisdictions. The Non-White/White value is 44.71, Black/White 46.98, Hispanic/White 52.82, and Asian or Pacific Islander/White 43.19. These values have all increased sharply since 2010, though values had remained consistent from 2000 and 2010. Jurisdictional values tend to indicate low levels of segregation in comparison to the county as a whole, but this is due to the spatial distribution of populations *across* different jurisdictions rather than *within* different jurisdictions.

Areas in central Orange County have the highest Dissimilarity Index values for their populations. The Cities of Orange, Santa Ana and Tustin are particularly affected. The Black/White index value for the City of Orange is 42.35, as opposed to a 22.63 Non-White/White index value. Neighboring Santa Ana has a 50.58 Non-White/White index value, and Tustin 48.19. Hispanic residents are affected in Santa Ana, with Dissimilarity Index value of 52.62, and Black and Hispanic residents are especially segregated with values of 66.02 and 57.43, respectively. These measures are relevant because Hispanic residents are more concentrated in Anaheim and Santa Ana, compared to the rest of the county.

Black residents face consistently high Dissimilarity Index values, especially compared to Non-White/White or other populations' index values. They experience higher levels of segregation in La Habra, Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, Orange and Santa Ana, and especially high levels in Newport Beach and Tustin, at 67.68 and 66.02, respectively. This is not represented in county-wide Dissimilarity Index values likely due to Black residents being comparatively more evenly distributed throughout the county than in individual jurisdictions.

Hispanic residents also face somewhat high Dissimilarity Index values, though values in individual jurisdictions are typically below the 40.00 threshold. Noticeable differences are evident in Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Santa Ana, and Tustin, which have relatively high levels of segregation. In Santa Ana and Tustin, Dissimilarity Index values for Hispanic residents in relation to White residents are 52.62 and 57.43 respectively.

Dissimilarity Index values for Asian or Pacific Islander residents vary. Some jurisdictions have lower values, and others higher. In Garden Grove, values for Asian or Pacific Islanders are higher than for other groups.

Table 1 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Orange County

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	30.38	34.71	33.58	44.71
Black/White	32.60	33.63	32.27	46.98
Hispanic/White	36.13	41.08	38.18	52.82
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	32.58	34.31	34.82	43.19

Table 2: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Aliso Viejo

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.3
Black/White	N/A	12.6	12.3	50.89
Hispanic/White	N/A	11.6	20.4	22.57
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	N/A	6.1	8.1	14.98

Table 3: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Anaheim

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	29.37	31.67	31.72	31.70
Black/White	22.24	26.01	27.90	39.71
Hispanic/White	38.81	40.34	38.84	38.40
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	13.26	17.36	21.59	25.16

Table 4: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Buena Park

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	18.17	22.07	21.40	23.51
Black/White	21.76	23.51	25.25	42.66
Hispanic/White	26.64	33.21	30.85	36.71

| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 11.56 | 13.87 | 16.44 | 15.49 |

Table 5: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Costa Mesa

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	29.76	36.82	34.36	35.80
Black/White	30.21	27.11	27.72	44.23
Hispanic/White	34.42	45.28	41.93	42.06
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	30.34	31.93	30.60	42.65

Table 6: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Fountain Valley

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	14.25	22.27	23.54	34.00
Black/White	27.24	27.57	26.28	39.71
Hispanic/White	21.64	28.33	29.59	42.15
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	13.85	22.12	23.58	33.68

Table 7: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Fullerton

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	25.53	31.15	30.52	29.76
Black/White	30.59	31.83	26.53	28.59
Hispanic/White	33.72	39.98	38.28	35.96
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	30.41	33.48	35.24	33.56

Table 8: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Garden Grove

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	25.06	31.79	32.16	34.93
Black/White	22.18	23.11	23.45	35.03
Hispanic/White	27.67	32.64	33.20	36.26
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	27.45	34.98	33.98	38.21

Table 9: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Huntington Beach

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	21.11	23.44	21.58	25.52
Black/White	21.45	19.99	24.21	37.58
Hispanic/White	28.10	33.37	30.09	28.86
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	22.86	20.11	18.25	26.26

Table 10: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Irvine

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	16.50	21.56	18.01	19.24
Black/White	43.00	27.84	19.37	39.54
Hispanic/White	21.99	22.81	17.89	26.58
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	18.18	22.57	18.73	73.67

Table 11: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for La Habra

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	28.16	26.70	24.12	25.08
Black/White	12.56	13.23	19.35	40.12
Hispanic/White	33.91	30.92	28.56	30.22
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	40.47	38.68	36.53	27.99

Table 12: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for La Palma

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	Current
Non-White/White	9.67
Black/White	17.98
Hispanic/White	1.93
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	13.62

Table 13: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Laguna Niguel

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	9.17	12.98	16.34	20.29
Black/White	13.82	22.75	16.24	45.64
Hispanic/White	13.34	20.76	22.79	27.18
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	13.37	12.68	13.82	18.94

Table 14: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Lake Forest

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	9.39	15.38	17.28	19.97
Black/White	12.43	12.16	9.52	26.59
Hispanic/White	15.72	26.10	27.63	30.04
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	8.84	11.06	13.46	17.18

Table 15: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Mission Viejo

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	13.67	15.18	15.75	29.15
Black/White	18.03	20.63	16.83	43.54
Hispanic/White	12.26	18.75	20.96	20.00
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	20.00	16.83	13.98	16.84

able 16: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Orange (City)

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	23.79	24.21	22.68	22.63
Black/White	24.12	24.45	24.72	42.35
Hispanic/White	30.24	29.79	26.90	27.94
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	19.54	22.34	22.70	27.55

Table 17: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Rancho Santa Margarita

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend[3]	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	5.43	12.26	14.07	18.27
Black/White	7.18	12.64	13.35	23.56
Hispanic/White	5.73	19.52	23.13	24.53
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	6.70	8.56	9.55	17.95

Table 18: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for San Clemente

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	21.89	25.93	16.76	17.23
Black/White	13.86	19.08	14.93	37.45
Hispanic/White	27.16	32.90	23.71	21.95
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	14.66	14.76	16.56	27.33

Table 20: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Santa Ana

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	47.73	49.25	46.51	50.58
Black/White	36.60	28.03	25.25	42.30
Hispanic/White	53.07	53.60	50.02	52.62
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	43.05	46.79	46.94	43.95

Table 21: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Tustin

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	26.33	36.73	32.93	48.19
Black/White	42.49	35.11	29.03	66.02
Hispanic/White	31.14	48.19	42.55	57.43
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	19.20	17.74	19.76	28.73

Table 22: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Westminster

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990 Trend	2000 Trend	2010 Trend	Current
Non-White/White	24.58	28.05	31.59	11.95
Black/White	11.56	14.18	17.62	35.61
Hispanic/White	30.31	29.74	31.83	9.64
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	23.15	29.73	34.65	16.31

   b. *Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).*

In addition to the Dissimilarity Index, social scientists also use the Isolation and Exposure Indices to measure segregation. These indices, when taken together, capture the neighborhood demographics experienced, on average, by members of a particular racial or ethnic group within a city or metropolitan area. The Isolation Index measures what percentage of the census tract in which a person of a certain racial identity lives is comprised of other persons of that same racial/ethnic group. Values for the Isolation Index range from 0 to 100. The Exposure Index is a group's exposure to all racial groups. Values for the Exposure Index also range from 0 to 100. A

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[3] Rancho Santa Margarita was incorporated in 2000 so boundaries prior to incorporation may be different.

larger value means that the average group member lives in a census tract with a higher percentage of people from another group.

Table 23 Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Orange County

Isolation Index	Current
White/White	55.16
Black/Black	3.32
Hispanic/Hispanic	52.81
Asian/Asian	31.84

Table 24: Aliso Viejo

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	N/A	N/A	71.3	62.6	62.94
Black/Black	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.7	3.97
Hispanic/Hispanic	N/A	N/A	12.5	21.7	19.52
Asian/Asian	N/A	N/A	13.5	18.5	16.32

Table 25: Anaheim

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	78.8	62.1	44.9	37.1	35.8
Black/Black	1.8	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.61
Hispanic/Hispanic	28.6	44.8	58.2	61.7	59.25
Asian/Asian	4.4	10.8	16.5	20	22.66

Table 26: Buena Park

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	76.3	60.3	42.2	31.8	27.37
Black/Black	1.6	3.1	4.7	4.6	5.08
Hispanic/Hispanic	20	29	40.1	45.2	49.04
Asian/Asian	5.2	15.1	24.5	31.6	34.19

Table 27: Costa Mesa

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	84.1	74.8	64.6	59.7	57.38
Black/Black	1.6	1.8	2	2.1	3.18
Hispanic/Hispanic	14.9	29.3	47.7	49.2	45.35
Asian/Asian	6.4	9.7	12.7	14.3	22.27

Table 28: Fountain Valley

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	83.9	73.4	60.6	52.4	45.93
Black/Black	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.75
Hispanic/Hispanic	7.1	9.2	12.4	15.1	29.93

Asian/Asian	7.6	18.6	30.7	38.8	42.97

Table 29: Fullerton

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	81	68.4	55.9	45.6	40.27
Black/Black	2.8	3	3.1	3	3.19
Hispanic/Hispanic	24.8	33.3	43.7	47.8	47.56
Asian/Asian	7	21	31.4	41	38.19

Table 30: Garden Grove

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	80.4	59	42	34.3	32.11
Black/Black	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.54
Hispanic/Hispanic	25.4	30.4	39.4	43.4	44.37
Asian/Asian	7.5	24.6	39.8	45.4	45.88

Table 31: Huntington Beach

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	85.4	80.5	74.4	69.8	63.99
Black/Black	1	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.68
Hispanic/Hispanic	9.5	18.3	26.7	26.9	27.39
Asian/Asian	5.9	9.7	12.6	14.8	21.32

Table 32: Irvine

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	84.3	74.5	59.2	47	46.09
Black/Black	3.6	4.4	2.2	2.5	3.19
Hispanic/Hispanic	7.1	7	8	10.4	15.57
Asian/Asian	8.4	19.4	35.1	44.6	41.54

Table 33: La Habra

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	76.6	64.7	46.5	34.7	35.40
Black/Black	0.4	1	1.8	2	1.79
Hispanic/Hispanic	31.2	41.9	55.4	62.7	62.64
Asian/Asian	2.8	5.8	15.4	22.5	18.18

Table 34: Laguna Niguel

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	92.7	83.2	77.9	73.4	68.74
Black/Black	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	3.98
Hispanic/Hispanic	4.4	8.4	12.2	16.7	20.88

Asian/Asian	2.2	8.2	9.8	12.3	11.02

Table 35: Lake Forest

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	n/a	n/a	67.9	59.3	54.69
Black/Black	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.2	2.95
Hispanic/Hispanic	n/a	n/a	23.1	30.7	32.32
Asian/Asian	n/a	n/a	11.6	16.2	17.49

Table 36: Mission Viejo

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	89.8	85.2	76.8	70.1	67.55
Black/Black	0.8	1	1.8	2	3.11
Hispanic/Hispanic	5.9	8.2	15.6	20.8	21.55
Asian/Asian	3.4	7	10.2	12.5	12.48

Table 37: Orange (City)

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	82.9	70.3	58.5	50.4	52.18
Black/Black	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.71
Hispanic/Hispanic	17	30.6	39.7	43.9	44.99
Asian/Asian	3.7	10.2	13.6	15.9	14.10

Table 38: Rancho Santa Margarita

White/White	n/a	78.3	74.9	68	67.91
Black/Black	n/a	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.28
Hispanic/Hispanic	n/a	11.6	15.1	21.9	21.90
Asian/Asian	n/a	8.2	9.6	11.9	10.65

Table 39: San Clemente

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	88.4	84.5	80.4	77.1	75.50
Black/Black	1.2	0.7	1	1	1.62
Hispanic/Hispanic	10	19.3	25.8	22.4	23.44
Asian/Asian	1.7	2.9	4.1	6.1	6.16

Table 40: Santa Ana

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	58.9	41.7	28.4	20.6	25.46
Black/Black	7.7	3.5	2.4	1.8	2.16
Hispanic/Hispanic	58.5	74.6	81.4	82.4	82.04
Asian/Asian	7	17.7	22.1	25.9	16.90

Table 41: Tustin

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	83.7	66.3	54.3	43.2	52.44
Black/Black	6.1	9.9	3.6	2.7	4.84
Hispanic/Hispanic	10.2	27	51.3	51.9	56.10
Asian/Asian	4.4	12.1	19.6	26.7	19.86

Table 42: Westminster

Isolation Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
White/White	78.2	60.7	43.2	34.3	16.61
Black/Black	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.78
Hispanic/Hispanic	14.5	24.8	26	28.6	28.35
Asian/Asian	9.5	25.9	45.8	55.4	57.40

Isolation values for different populations vary widely across the county and individual jurisdictions. Values for White residents are generally higher than for other residents, likely due to the larger number of White residents overall. In Orange County, White residents have an Isolation Index value of 55.16, Black residents 3.32, Hispanic residents 52.81, and Asian residents 31.84. Values for the county are sometimes higher than values in individual jurisdictions for White, Hispanic, and Asian residents, again likely due to higher segregation across jurisdictions rather than within them. Isolation values have generally decreased for White residents over time, increased for Hispanic and Asian residents, and remained low for Black residents.

There are notable exceptions, however. White residents have especially high Isolation values in Aliso Viejo, Costa Mesa, Huntington Beach, Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and San Clemente. While some of those cities have lower non-White populations, Lake Forest's significant Hispanic population suggests that White residents are disproportionately isolated. San Clemente has the highest White Isolation index value at 75.5. Buena Park has the lowest at 27.37.

Isolation index values for Black residents are uniformly low. Values are in the single digits, due to the low Black population across the county. These values have remained low and fairly consistent since the 1980s, with no noticeable exceptions.

Hispanic residents have experienced the highest Isolation Index value change over the last few decades. This is partly due to the increasing size of the population in the county. Certain areas have exceptionally high Hispanic Isolation Index values, however including La Habra at 62.64 and Santa Ana with 82.04.

Table 43 Exposure Index Values for Orange County

Exposure Index	Current
Black/White	38.76
Hispanic/White	27.47
Asian/White	35.78
White/Black	1.47

Hispanic/Black	1.56
Asian/Black	1.64
White/Hispanic	22.69
Black/Hispanic	34.09
Asian/Hispanic	27.54
White/Asian	17.10
Black/Asian	20.66
Hispanic/Asian	15.93

Table 44: Aliso Viejo

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	70.7	55.1	35.3	25.5	20.09
Hispanic/White	72.8	54.7	33	24.4	20.39
Asian/White	73.7	58.7	39.4	28.6	25.83
White/Black	1	2.2	3.8	3.7	3.01
Hispanic/Black	1.2	2.6	4.4	4.3	4.15
Asian/Black	1.2	2.4	4	3.8	3.12
White/Hispanic	17.1	22.9	29	34.6	34.98
Black/Hispanic	20.5	27.1	36.4	42.2	47.49
Asian/Hispanic	17.7	23.1	30.5	35.3	34.03
White/Asian	4.1	13.8	23.4	29.2	31.53
Black/Asian	5	14	22	27	25.39
Hispanic/Asian	4.2	13	20.6	25.4	24.21

Table 45: Anaheim

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	76.7	57.2	36.7	27.8	25.38
Hispanic/White	65.9	45.4	27.3	21.2	20.8
Asian/White	78.7	61.6	41	31.4	28.44
White/Black	1.1	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.03
Hispanic/Black	1	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.09
Asian/Black	1.2	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.12
White/Hispanic	14.8	25.2	35.6	40.7	40.09
Black/Hispanic	15.8	29.7	43.1	49.9	50.48
Asian/Hispanic	14.2	24.6	37.8	44.8	44.5
White/Asian	3.9	9.8	15.2	18.6	19.66
Black/Asian	4.1	9.4	15.1	18.1	18.31
Hispanic/Asian	3.1	7.1	10.7	13.8	15.96

Table 46: Buena Park

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	70.7	55.1	35.3	25.5	20.09
Hispanic/White	72.8	54.7	33	24.4	20.39
Asian/White	73.7	58.7	39.4	28.6	25.83
White/Black	1	2.2	3.8	3.7	3.01
Hispanic/Black	1.2	2.6	4.4	4.3	4.15
Asian/Black	1.2	2.4	4	3.8	3.12
White/Hispanic	17.1	22.9	29	34.6	34.98
Black/Hispanic	20.5	27.1	36.4	42.2	47.49
Asian/Hispanic	17.7	23.1	30.5	35.3	34.03
White/Asian	4.1	13.8	23.4	29.2	31.53
Black/Asian	5	14	22	27	25.39
Hispanic/Asian	4.2	13	20.6	25.4	24.21

Table 47: Costa Mesa

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	83.3	71.4	57.2	51.6	48.14
Hispanic/White	78.6	63.2	42.6	40.2	39.24
Asian/White	81.4	69.5	57.2	52.7	43.84
White/Black	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.49
Hispanic/Black	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.23
Asian/Black	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.21
White/Hispanic	9.7	17.6	23.8	27.8	25.99
Black/Hispanic	9.8	19.4	28.9	33.3	26.41
Asian/Hispanic	10.2	19.1	26.7	30	28.27
White/Asian	4.2	6	8.5	9.9	11.69
Black/Asian	4	7	10.5	12.1	19.1
Hispanic/Asian	4.3	5.9	7.1	8.2	11.38

Table 48: Fountain Valley

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	83.5	70.8	54.9	47	40.9
Hispanic/White	83.4	71.6	55.4	46.4	29.3
Asian/White	83.3	71.8	55.2	45.9	32.95
White/Black	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.47
Hispanic/Black	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.47
Asian/Black	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.35
White/Hispanic	6.8	8	10.1	12.4	16.67
Black/Hispanic	7	9.6	12.7	15.1	23.22
Asian/Hispanic	6.8	8.1	11	13.3	21.16
White/Asian	7	17.2	26.3	33.2	33.5

Black/Asian	7	17.8	29.1	35.5	31.29
Hispanic/Asian	7	17.4	28.8	36.2	37.8

Table 49: Fullerton

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	73.3	59.5	44.7	37.3	32.48
Hispanic/White	67.9	54.6	40	33	29.88
Asian/White	78.6	60.7	44.3	33.9	30.48
White/Black	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.39
Hispanic/Black	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.76
Asian/Black	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.17
White/Hispanic	11.6	18.1	24.8	29.7	31.92
Black/Hispanic	18.1	26.4	35.6	37.8	40.13
Asian/Hispanic	11.3	16.1	21	22.4	25.69
White/Asian	4.4	11.2	15.7	21.5	21.94
Black/Asian	4.1	11.2	15.2	21.1	21.26
Hispanic/Asian	3.7	9	12	15.8	17.3

Table 50: Garden Grove

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	77	53	32.7	23.4	28.9
Hispanic/White	66.7	48.2	27.9	19.2	17.18
Asian/White	77	50.5	27.6	18.9	17.02
White/Black	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.48
Hispanic/Black	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.92
Asian/Black	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.89
White/Hispanic	11.5	20.7	27.8	31.3	31.25
Black/Hispanic	13.8	23.7	33	36.9	32.61
Asian/Hispanic	12.7	22.9	30.2	33.9	34.42
White/Asian	5.6	18.4	27.6	32.4	32.34
Black/Asian	6.2	21	31.4	37.7	32.74
Hispanic/Asian	5.4	19.4	30.2	35.6	35.94

Table 51: Huntington Beach

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	83.9	77.5	69.4	64.5	59.11
Hispanic/White	82.9	71.8	60.4	57.7	52.89
Asian/White	83.4	77.2	70.9	66.3	54.76
White/Black	0.7	0.9	1	1.2	1.26
Hispanic/Black	0.8	1	1.1	1.4	1.3
Asian/Black	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.21
White/Hispanic	7.7	10.2	12.3	14.6	17.18

Exposure Index					
Black/Hispanic	8.6	12.8	16.1	18.8	19.87
Asian/Hispanic	8.2	11.7	13.8	16.5	18.84
White/Asian	4.7	7.8	10.7	13.2	13.44
Black/Asian	4.8	7.9	11.7	13.9	13.99
Hispanic/Asian	5	8.3	10.3	13	14.24

Table 52: Irvine

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	76.8	70	54.1	43.9	39.74
Hispanic/White	81.2	71.9	55.2	44	42.26
Asian/White	81.7	72.1	53.8	43.4	41.17
White/Black	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.57
Hispanic/Black	2	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.72
Asian/Black	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.83
White/Hispanic	5.8	6.1	7.1	8.6	10.98
Black/Hispanic	8.3	7.9	8.2	9.9	11.29
Asian/Hispanic	6.7	6.5	7.6	9.2	10.48
White/Asian	7.3	17.4	30.3	41.3	36.5
Black/Asian	9.6	17.2	33.6	43	41.09
Hispanic/Asian	8.4	18.7	33	42.6	35.75

Table 53: La Habra

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	75.6	63.3	42.5	30.8	30.02
Hispanic/White	65.7	53.6	36.6	27.4	25.8
Asian/White	77.6	63.8	43.5	32.1	34.55
White/Black	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.09
Hispanic/Black	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.09
Asian/Black	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	0.96
White/Hispanic	19.7	29.8	43.4	51.9	48.56
Black/Hispanic	20.2	30.9	47.1	53.6	56.34
Asian/Hispanic	17.9	29	38.1	42.5	44.47
White/Asian	2.2	4	7	10.8	12.95
Black/Asian	2.6	4.3	7.4	12.8	9.89
Hispanic/Asian	1.7	3.3	5.2	7.6	8.86

Table 54: Laguna Niguel

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	92.4	82.4	75.5	70.9	59.48
Hispanic/White	92.4	82.6	75.1	69.4	62.18
Asian/White	92.1	82.7	76.6	71.2	65.29
White/Black	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.64

Hispanic/Black	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.3
Asian/Black	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.11
White/Hispanic	4.2	7.7	10.1	13.3	15.5
Black/Hispanic	4.3	8.4	11.9	15.1	20.84
Asian/Hispanic	4.4	7.6	10.6	14.2	16.95
White/Asian	2	7.5	9.1	11.1	9.62
Black/Asian	2.1	7.5	9.1	11.6	11.33
Hispanic/Asian	2.1	7.4	9.3	11.5	10.03

Table 55: Lake Forest

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	n/a	n/a	67.3	58.3	52.72
Hispanic/White	n/a	n/a	62.4	52	47.67
Asian/White	n/a	n/a	66.5	57.4	52.56
White/Black	n/a	n/a	2.1	2	2.01
Hispanic/Black	n/a	n/a	2	1.9	2.01
Asian/Black	n/a	n/a	2.2	2	1.87
White/Hispanic	n/a	n/a	17.4	22.4	23.84
Black/Hispanic	n/a	n/a	17.4	23	26.34
Asian/Hispanic	n/a	n/a	18.4	23.5	24
White/Asian	n/a	n/a	11.2	15.5	15.36
Black/Asian	n/a	n/a	11.5	15.6	14.3
Hispanic/Asian	n/a	n/a	11.2	14.7	14.02

Table 56: Mission Viejo

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	88.9	83.9	73.6	67.4	67.06
Hispanic/White	89.1	84.3	72	65	61.99
Asian/White	88.6	83.8	74.5	68	65.26
White/Black	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.62
Hispanic/Black	0.7	1	1.6	1.9	1.46
Asian/Black	0.7	1	1.6	1.8	1.47
White/Hispanic	5.6	7.6	11.5	16	15.89
Black/Hispanic	5.9	8.2	13.5	18.3	15.45
Asian/Hispanic	6	7.9	12.4	17	16.76
White/Asian	2.8	6	9	11.4	10.9
Black/Asian	3.2	6.5	9.8	11.4	10.12
Hispanic/Asian	3.1	6.2	9.4	11.5	10.92

Table 57: Orange (City)

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	79	35.2	51.7	43.3	43.93

Hispanic/White	76.8	60.6	48	42.2	42.34
Asian/White	81.1	67.4	54.7	47.5	48.65
White/Black	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.09
Hispanic/Black	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.28
Asian/Black	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.16
White/Hispanic	11.6	20.4	28.3	34.4	33.22
Black/Hispanic	14.8	25.2	34	40.5	40.53
Asian/Hispanic	12.9	20.8	28.8	34	33.15
White/Asian	3.2	7.6	10.4	12.8	10.58
Black/Asian	3.2	7.5	10.8	13.2	10.22
Hispanic/Asian	3.4	7	9.3	11.2	9.19

Table 58: Rancho Santa Margarita

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	n/a	78.3	73.2	66	66.49
Hispanic/White	n/a	78.3	72.1	63.6	62.68
Asian/White	n/a	78.3	74	66.6	65.32
White/Black	n/a	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.73
Hispanic/Black	n/a	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.63
Asian/Black	n/a	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.9
White/Hispanic	n/a	11.6	12.6	17.7	16.66
Black/Hispanic	n/a	11.6	14	19.3	16.6
Asian/Hispanic	n/a	11.6	13	18.4	17.99
White/Asian	n/a	8.2	9.2	11.3	9.43
Black/Asian	n/a	8.1	9.3	11.5	10.51
Hispanic/Asian	n/a	8.2	9.2	11.2	9.77

Table 59: San Clemente

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	85.5	82.3	75.9	75.3	76.35
Hispanic/White	86	77.1	68.6	70.8	68.96
Asian/White	87.1	83.6	79.3	76.4	74.08
White/Black	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.75
Hispanic/Black	1.1	0.6	1	0.9	0.63
Asian/Black	1	0.6	0.9	1	0.76
White/Hispanic	8.2	11.9	13.9	15.7	15.89
Black/Hispanic	10.4	13.8	18.2	17	14.78
Asian/Hispanic	9	12.4	14.5	15.5	14.98
White/Asian	1.5	2.6	3.7	5.4	4.29
Black/Asian	1.6	2.8	3.8	5.7	4.45
Hispanic/Asian	1.6	2.5	3.3	4.9	3.77

Table 60: Santa Ana

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	38.2	27.1	19.5	14.5	15.73
Hispanic/White	30.8	15.8	9.3	7.5	8.57
Asian/White	46.2	27.4	15.4	11.1	13.25
White/Black	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.29
Hispanic/Black	4	2	1.3	1	0.83
Asian/Black	4.8	2.4	1.6	1.2	0.96
White/Hispanic	30.8	44.4	56.7	63.9	60.58
Black/Hispanic	45.6	59.1	66.7	71.8	71.44
Asian/Hispanic	39.2	52.2	60.1	61.5	67.45
White/Asian	4.9	10.8	11.8	13.2	10.72
Black/Asian	5.9	9.9	10.6	11.4	9.44
Hispanic/Asian	4.2	7.3	7.5	8.7	7.72

Table 61: Tustin

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	78	57	40.3	32.5	20.01
Hispanic/White	81.4	56.6	30.8	26.3	23.47
Asian/White	83	62.7	48.9	37.2	39.02
White/Black	2.4	4.9	2.8	2.3	1.36
Hispanic/Black	3	6.3	3.5	2.7	3.49
Asian/Black	2.6	4.6	2.9	2.4	2.56
White/Hispanic	8.5	18.5	23.5	30	25.32
Black/Hispanic	10.2	24	39	42.8	55.54
Asian/Hispanic	8.6	20.1	27.2	33.1	34.8
White/Asian	4	9.8	17.9	23.8	17.08
Black/Asian	4	8.4	15.6	21.4	16.51
Hispanic/Asian	3.9	9.6	13.1	18.5	14.12

Table 62: Westminster

Exposure Index	1980	1990	2000	2010	Current
Black/White	78.8	57.8	38.6	29.6	17.19
Hispanic/White	74.1	52	33.4	24.5	16.4
Asian/White	75	53.8	31.1	21.4	15.21
White/Black	0.7	1	1.2	1.3	0.45
Hispanic/Black	0.6	1	1.1	1.2	0.51
Asian/Black	0.6	1	1	1	0.36
White/Hispanic	11.5	17.3	20	22.6	27.06
Black/Hispanic	11.4	18.7	21.8	25.7	31.71
Asian/Hispanic	12.9	18.8	20.9	21.7	24.54
White/Asian	7.7	20.5	34.1	41.1	53.04

| Black/Asian | 7.1 | 21.9 | 37 | 42.6 | 47.49 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 8.5 | 21.6 | 38.2 | 45.1 | 51.88 |

Exposure Index values are for the most part consistent with proportions of populations in individual jurisdictions. While Non-White/White exposure values are decreasing, exposure to Hispanic and Asian populations is increasing, and to the Black population is remaining the same. Exposure to White residents is exceptionally high in Mission Viejo and San Clemente. Areas with high Hispanic populations have high exposure to Hispanic residents as well, as seen in Santa Ana, but less so in Lake Forest, indicating higher levels of segregation.

   c. *Identify areas in the jurisdiction and region with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.*

Race/Ethnicity
Map 1: Race/Ethnicity, North Orange County, CA
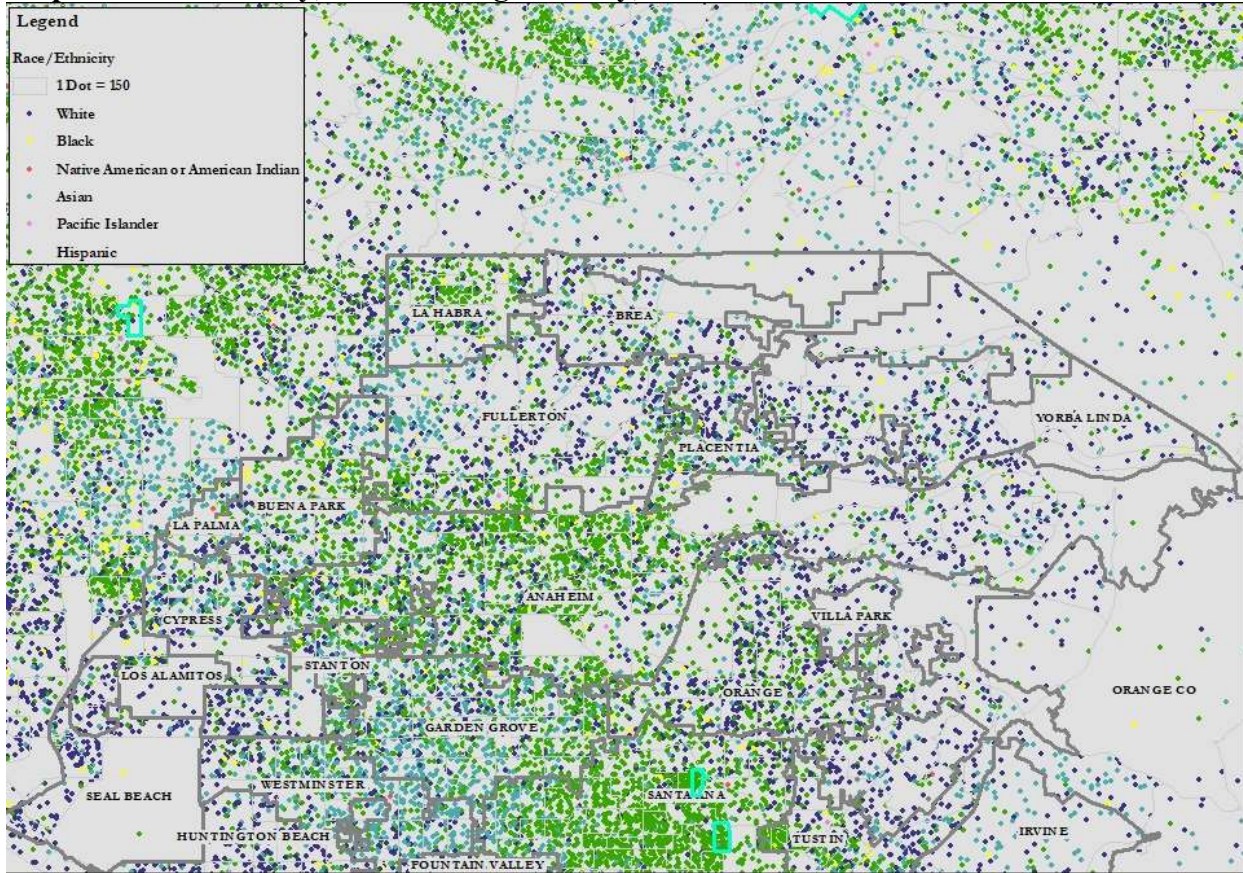
Map 2: Race/Ethnicity, Central Orange County, CA
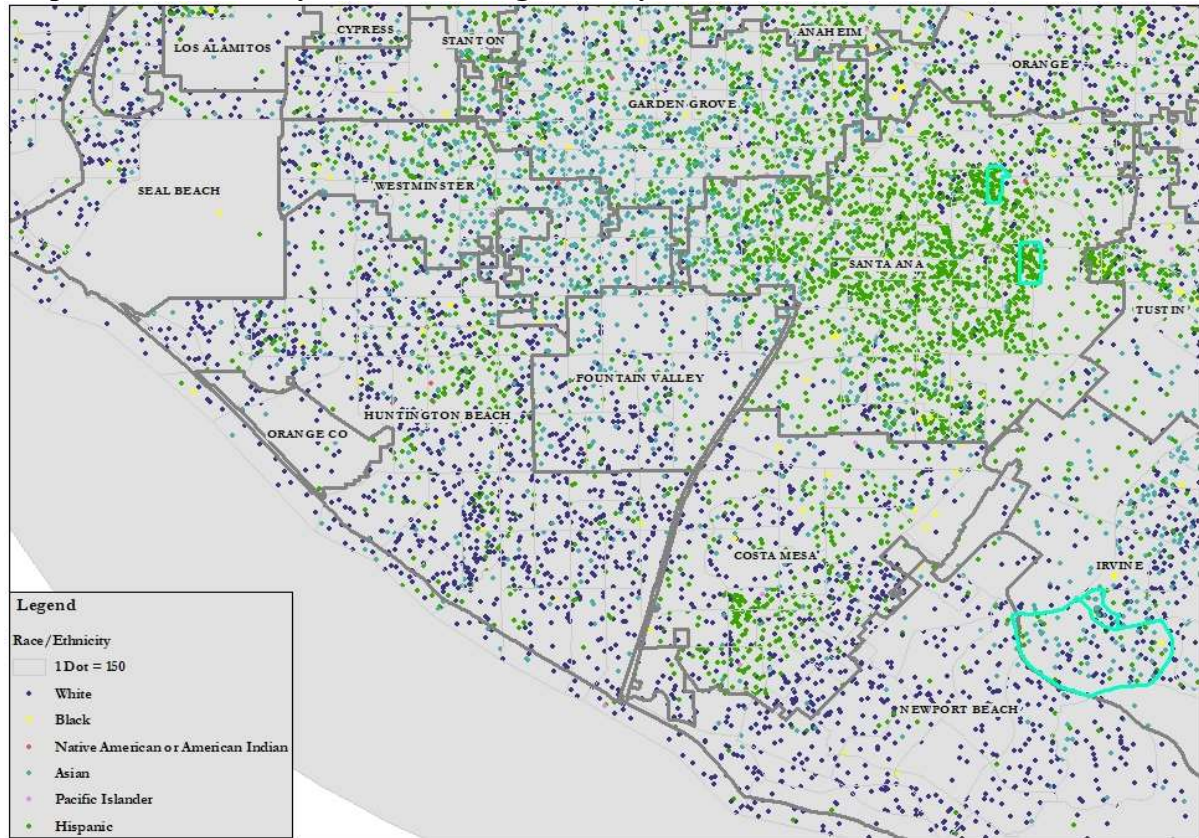
Map 2.1: Hispanic Origin, Central Orange County
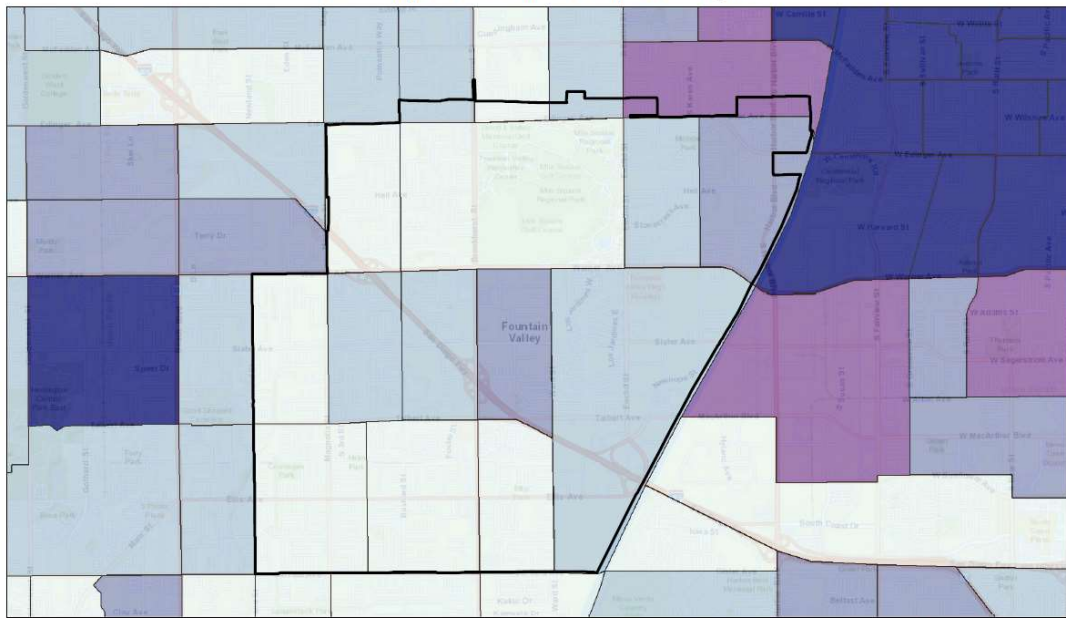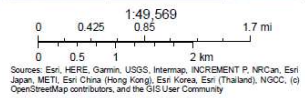
Map 3: Race/Ethnicity, South Orange County, CA
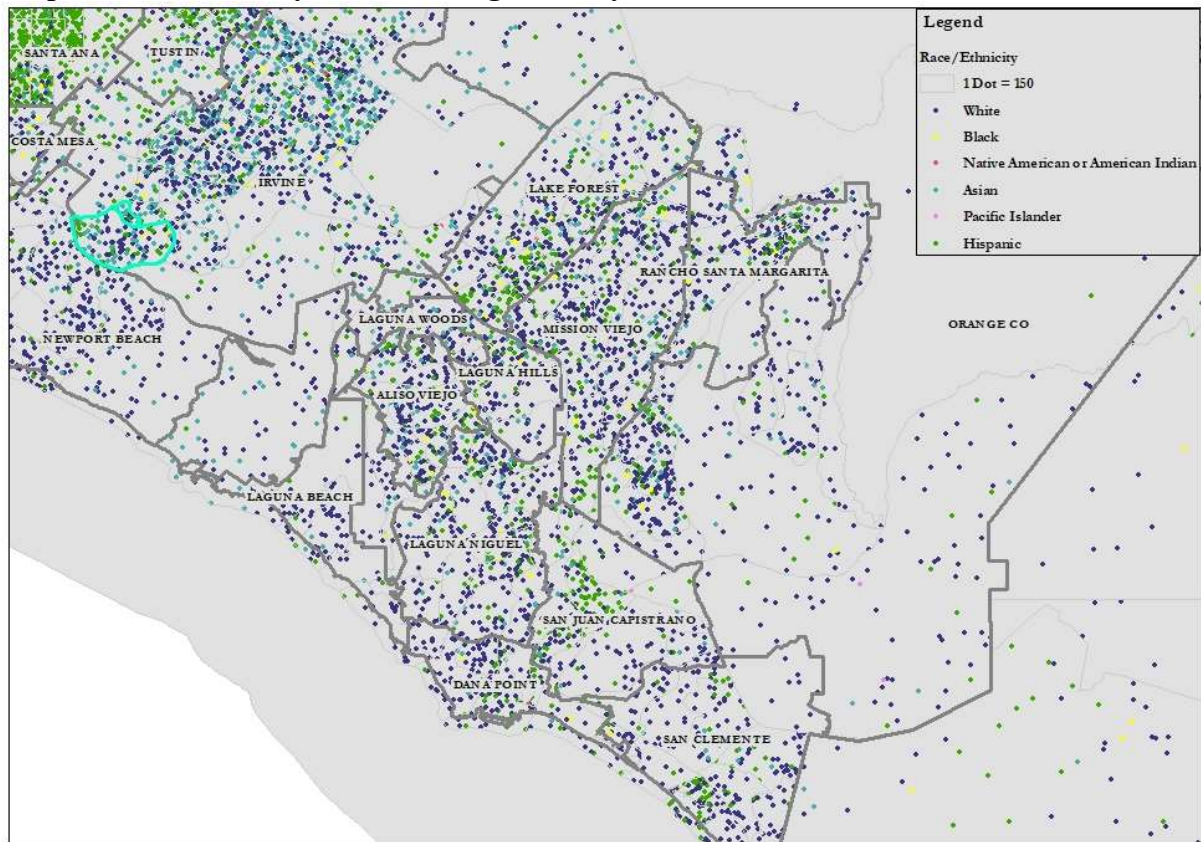
Clear patterns of segregation both across and within jurisdictions are visible in the above maps. In general, White residents tend to reside towards the outer edges of the county, while Hispanic and sometimes Asian residents are found more in the center of the county. La Habra, Anaheim, Buena Park, Santa Ana, Tustin, and parts of Costa Mesa have higher concentrations of Hispanic residents, while Fullerton, Westminster, Garden Grove, and Anaheim have higher populations of Asian residents. In areas with high Hispanic or Asian populations are present, segregation within a jurisdiction is more visible. For example, Hispanic residents are found more in northern Anaheim, western Costa Mesa, eastern Tustin, northern Huntington Beach, southeastern Lake Forest, and northwestern San Juan Capistrano. Asian residents are more heavily concentrated in Garden Grove, northern Fullerton, eastern Westminster, and northwestern Irvine.

Integration

More integrated areas of the County include the city of Orange, Fountain Valley, and Mission Viejo.

National Origin
Map 4: National Origin, North Orange County, CA
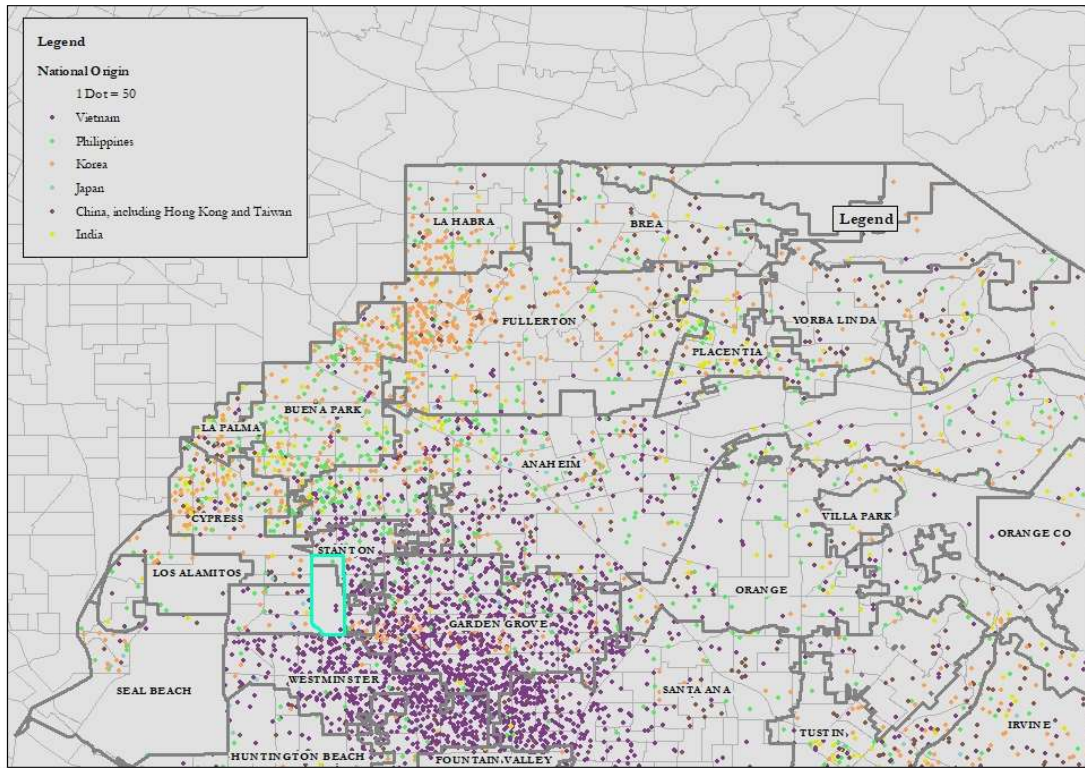
Map 5: National Origin, North Orange County, CA
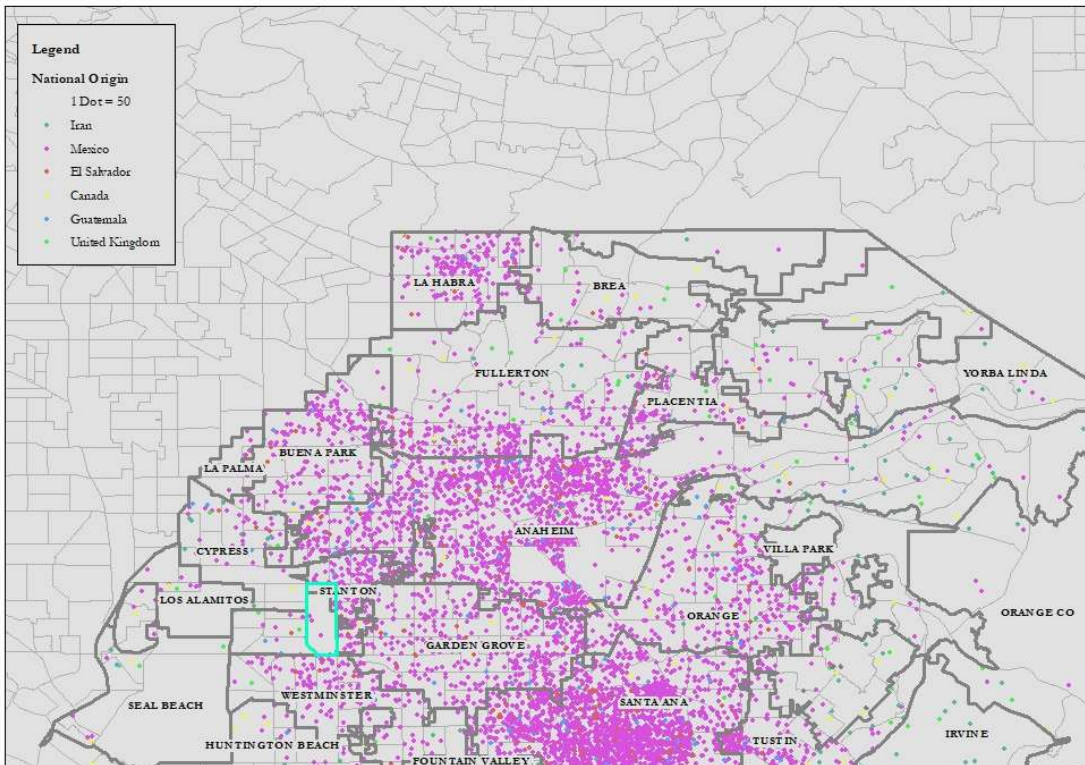
Map 6: National Origin, Central Orange County, CA
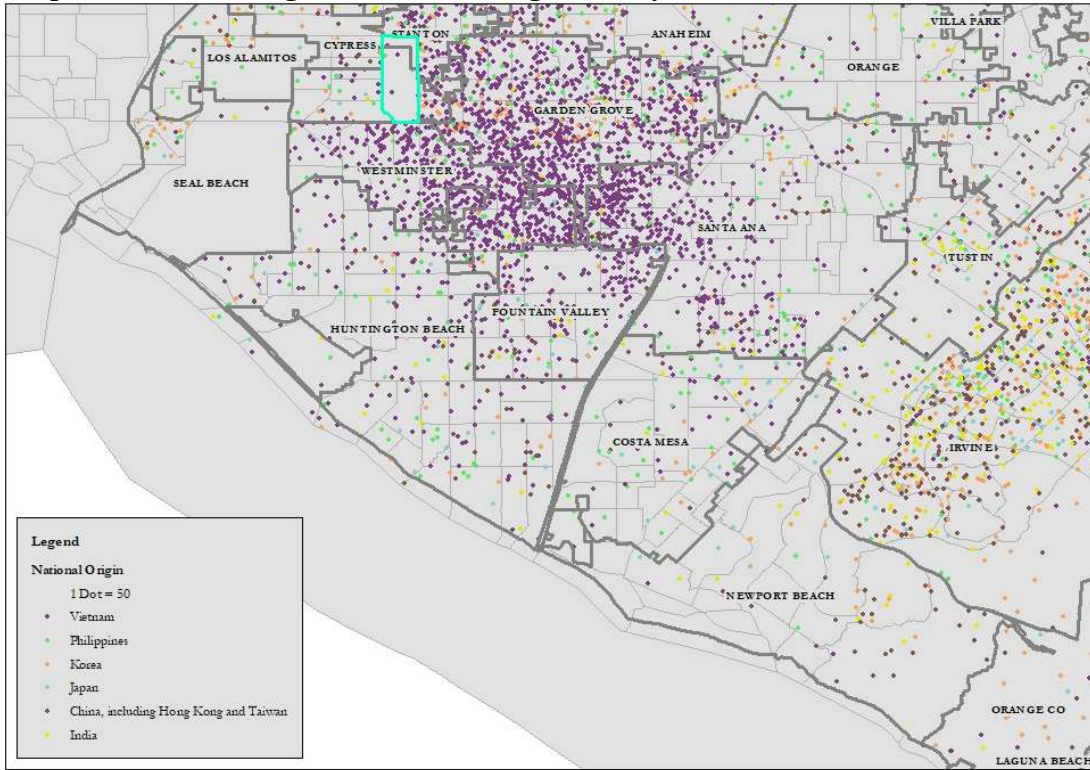
Map 7: National Origin, Central Orange County, CA
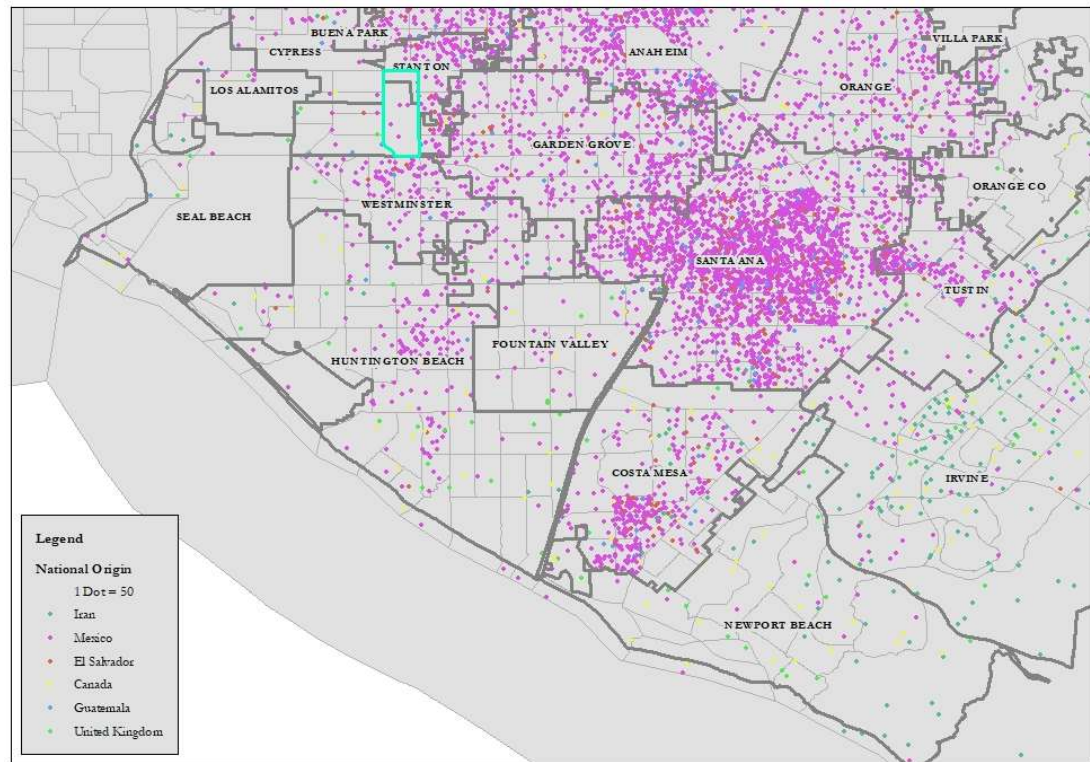
Map 8: National Origin, South Orange County, CA
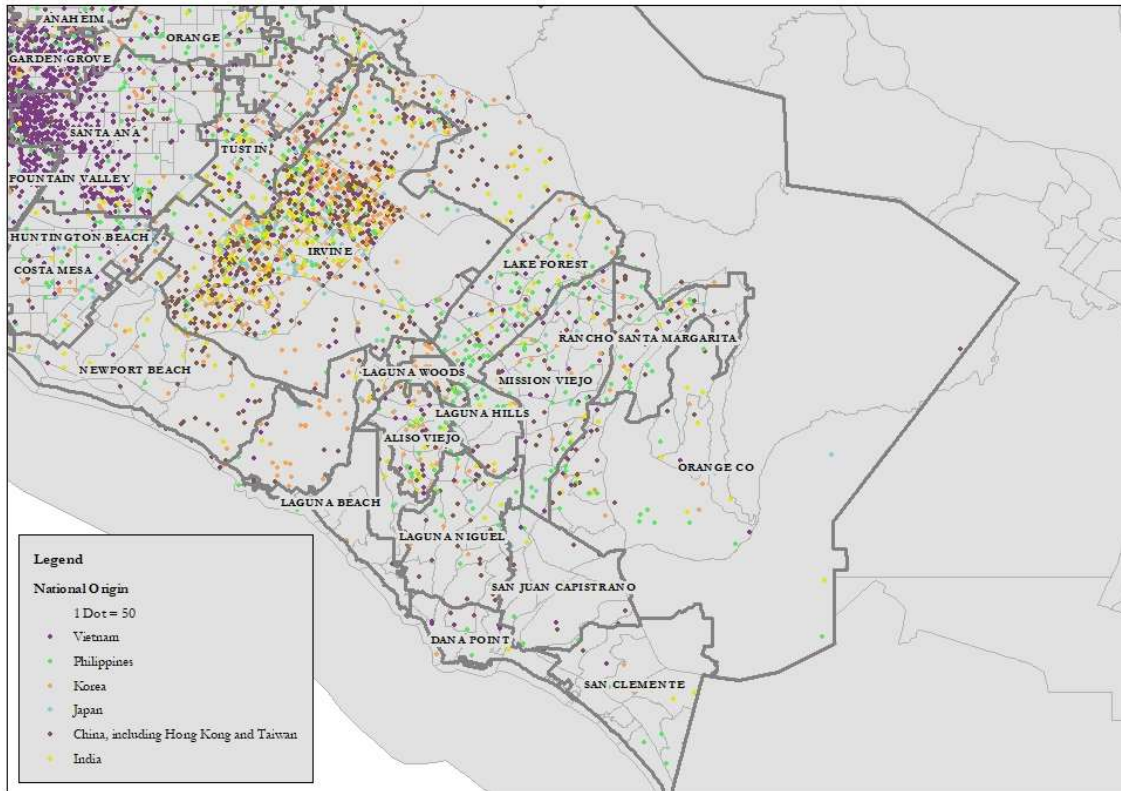
Map 9: National Origin, South Orange County, CA
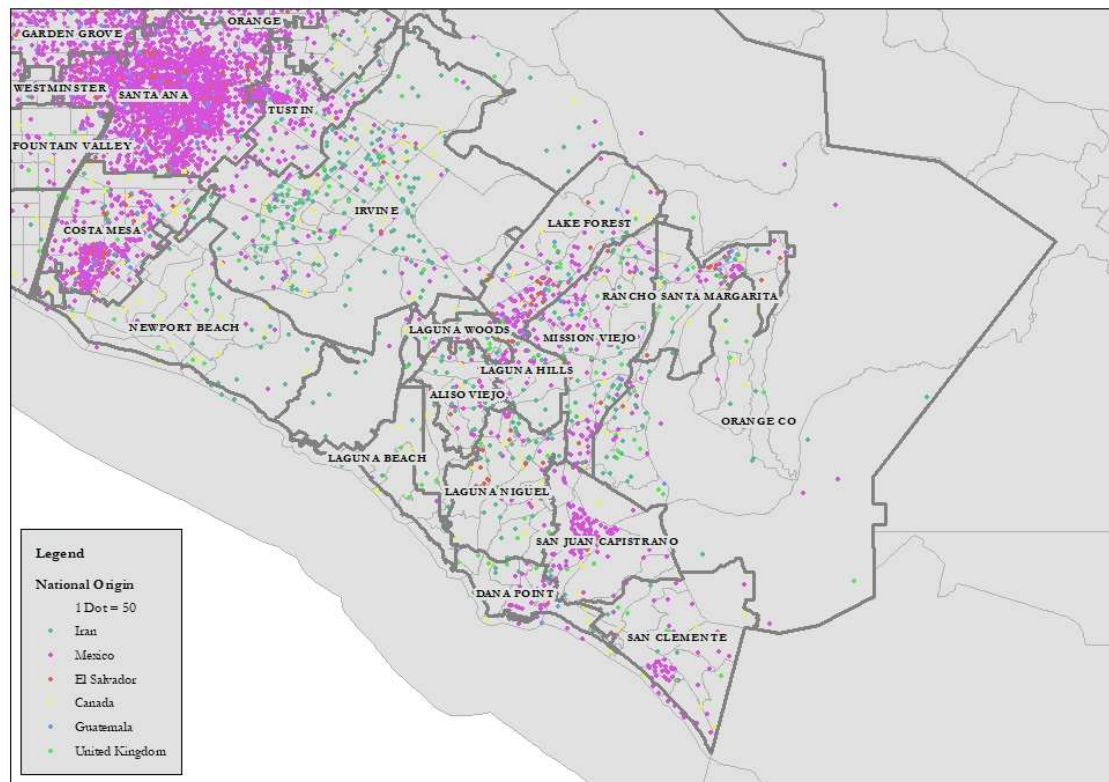
There are some clear patterns of settlement based on national origin in Orange County. The maps above show the largest populations of foreign national origins in both the county overall and in individual jurisdictions. These maps were formed using the top five largest foreign born populations in each jurisdiction, but due to the high levels of overlap across jurisdictions, 12 populations total are represented.

In northern Orange County, there is a high Korean population in La Habra and Fullerton. A very large Vietnamese population exists in the area stretching from Garden Grove into Westminster, and a Filipino population is most populous in Buena Park and Anaheim. Anaheim, along with Santa Ana, also contains a large Mexican population, stretching into south Costa Mesa. Mexican residents are similarly scattered throughout central Orange County, though less are present in Irvine. Irvine has significant populations of all represented populations, and higher numbers of residents from the United Kingdom in particular. Mexican residents are especially present in the areas of Lake Forest, Mission Viejo and Laguna Hills, and central San Juan Capistrano.

> d. *Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in the jurisdiction and region in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas, and describe trends over time.*

Map 10: North Orange County, Housing Tenure
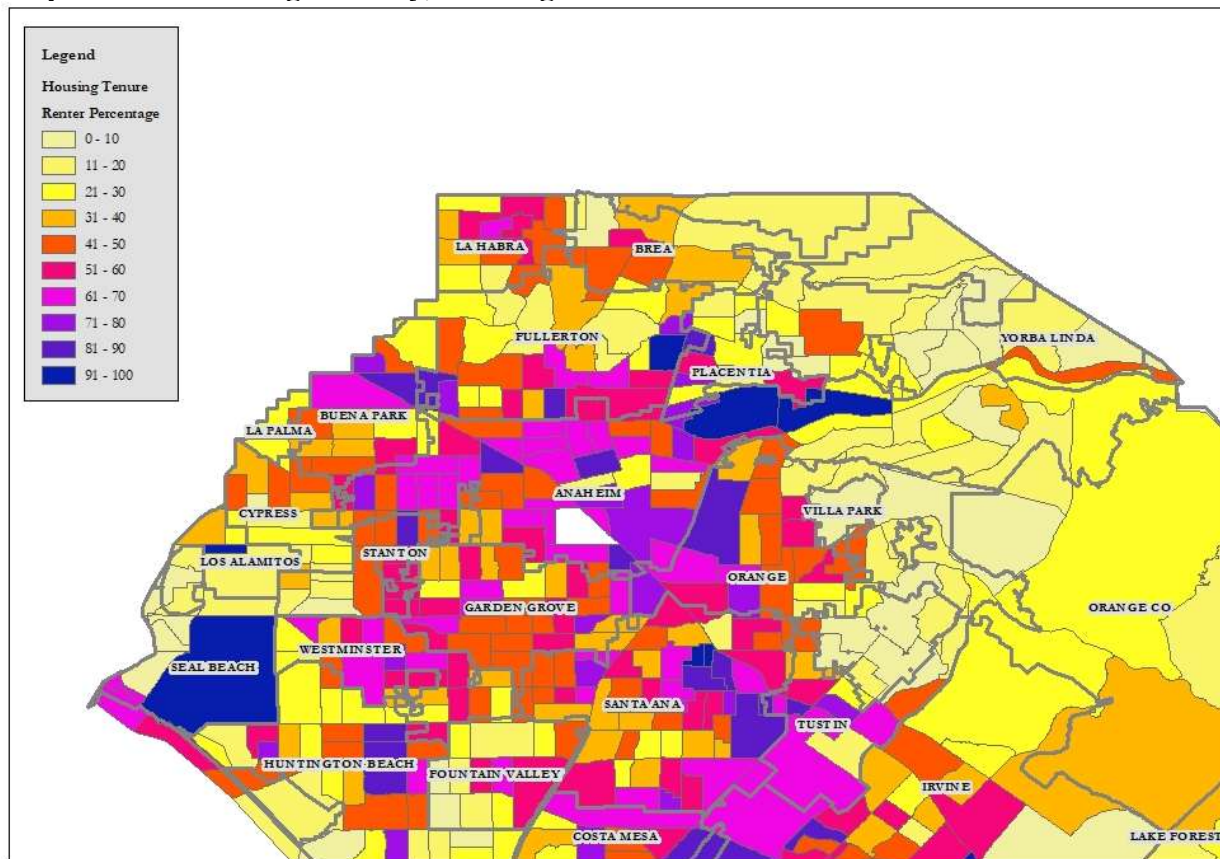
Map 11: Central Orange County, Housing Tenure
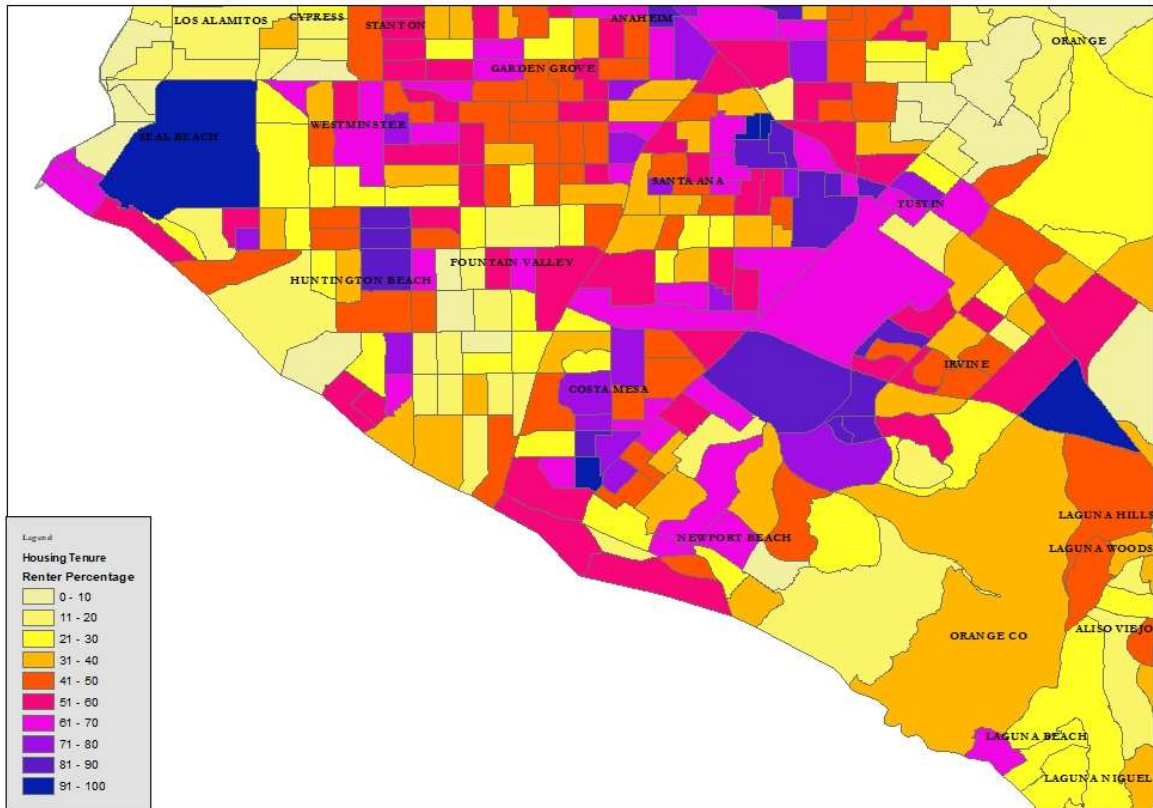
Map 12: South Orange County, Housing Tenure
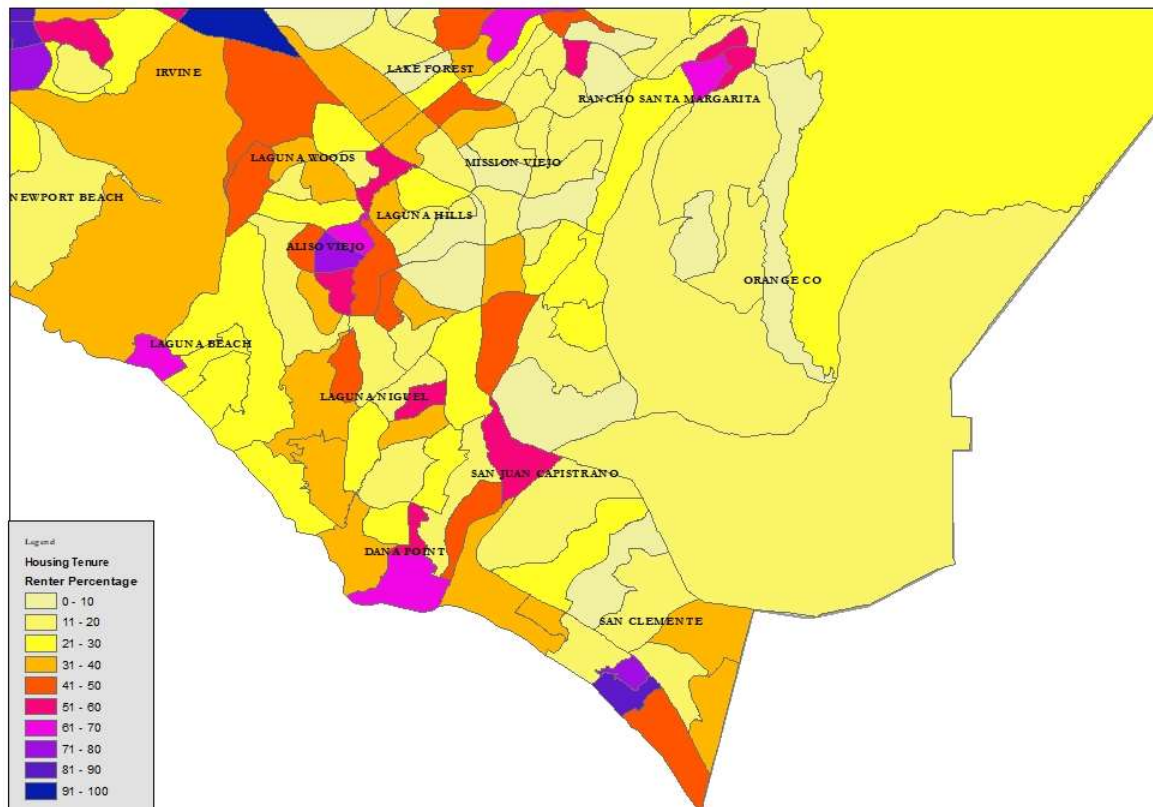
Housing tenure varies widely across the county. Northern and more rural areas of the county tend to have less renters, as compared to more populous areas towards the center of the county. Anaheim, Santa Ana, Costa Mesa, Seal Beach, and Irvine tend to have much more renters than average. Some of these areas have high populations of Hispanic residents specifically, including Anaheim and Santa Ana. Irvine has a high population of students, which may explain the higher percentages of renters in that city too.

e. *Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).*

Maps 13 & 14: Race/Ethnicity in 1990

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool
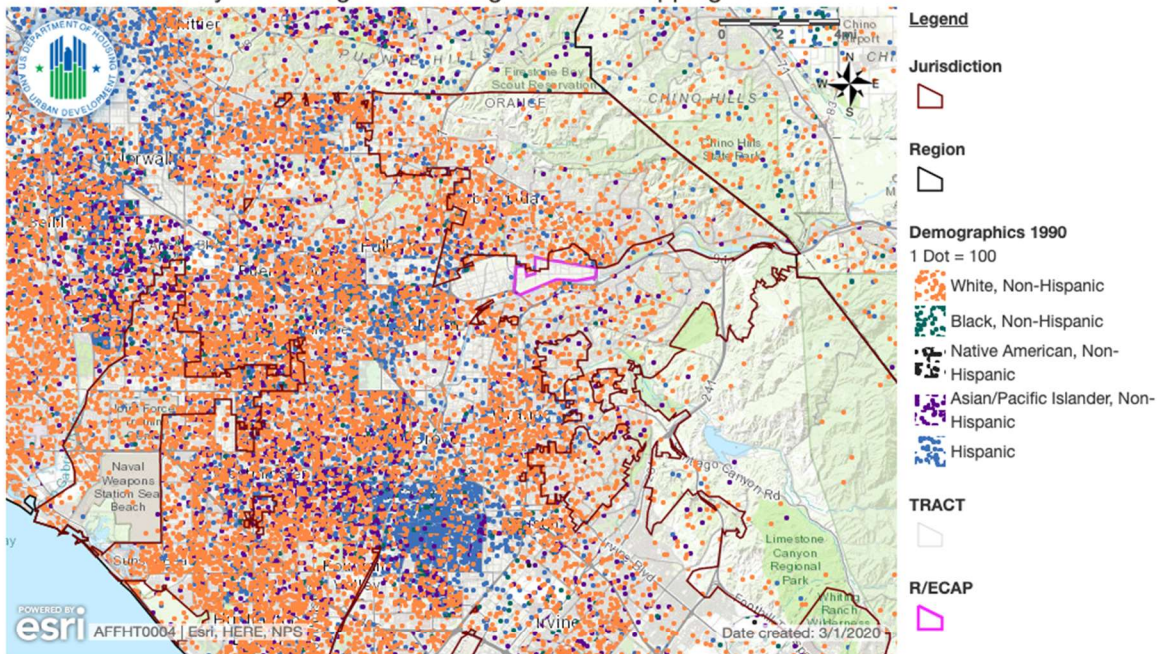
Legend

Jurisdiction

Region

Demographics 1990
1 Dot = 100

White, Non-Hispanic

Black, Non-Hispanic

Native American, Non-Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

Hispanic

TRACT

R/ECAP

Date created: 3/1/2020

Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

Legend

Jurisdiction

Region

Demographics 1990
1 Dot = 100

White, Non-Hispanic

Black, Non-Hispanic

Native American, Non-Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

Hispanic

TRACT

R/ECAP

Date created: 3/1/2020
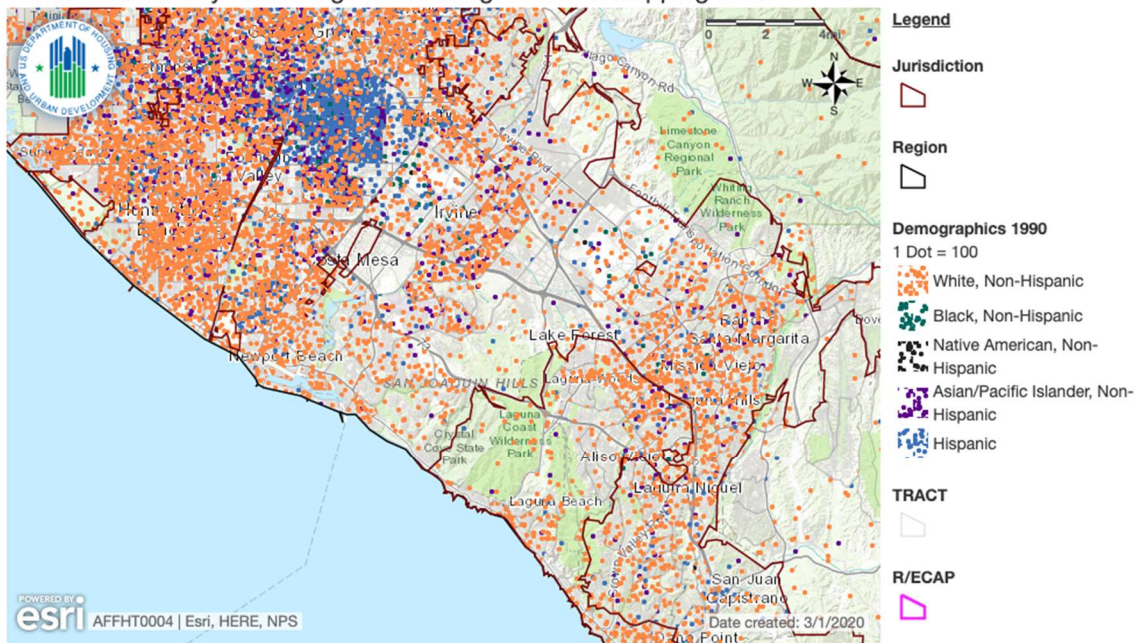
Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004

Maps 15 & 16: Race/Ethnicity in 2000

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool
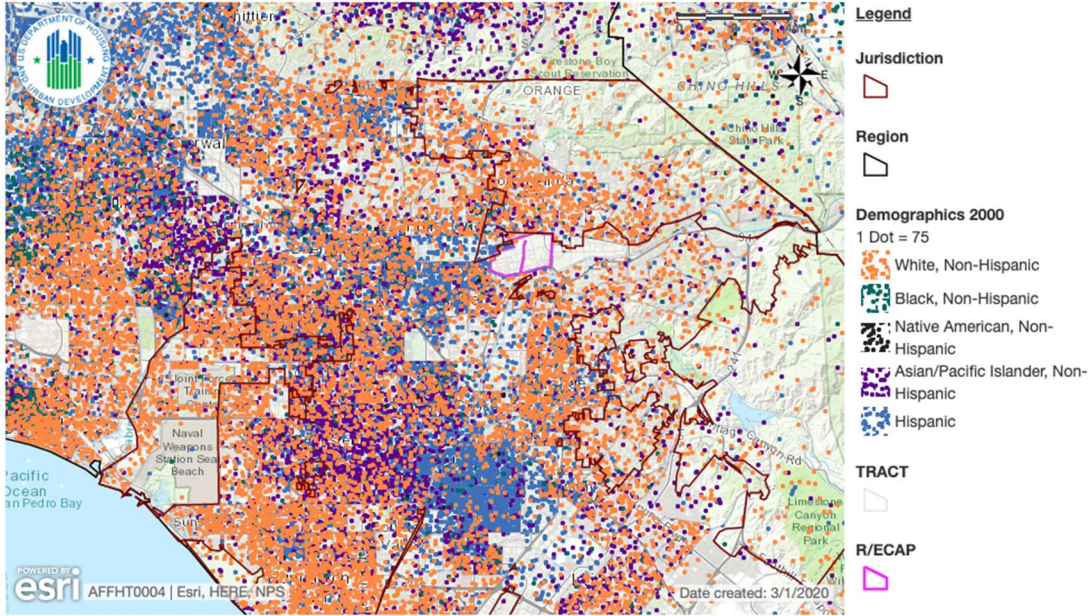
Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool
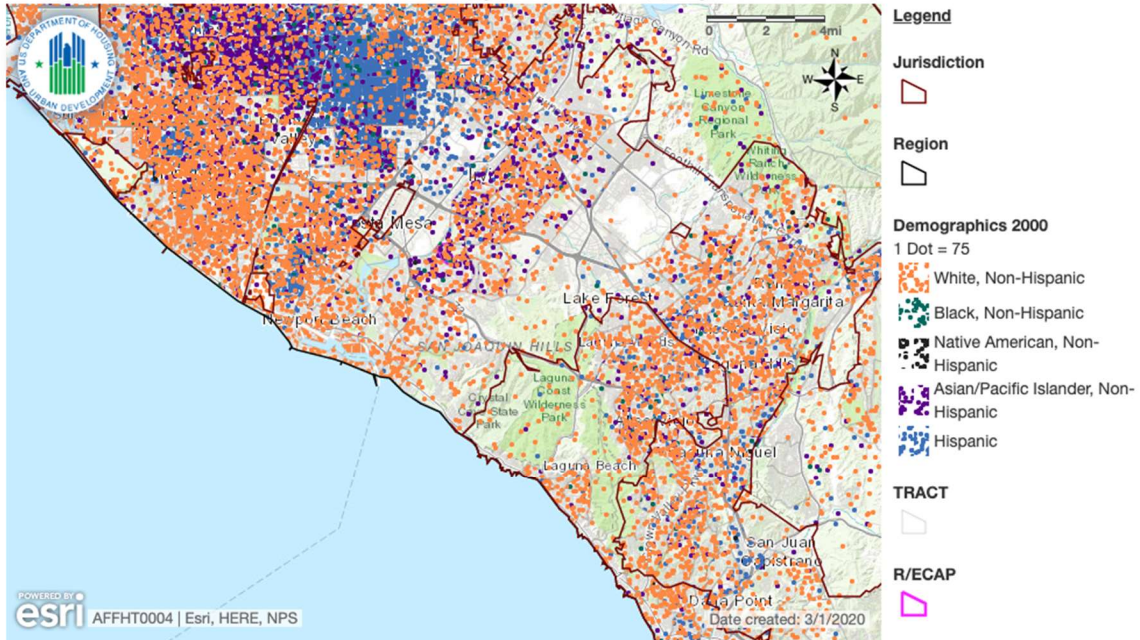
Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004

Maps 17 & 18: Race/Ethnicity in 2010
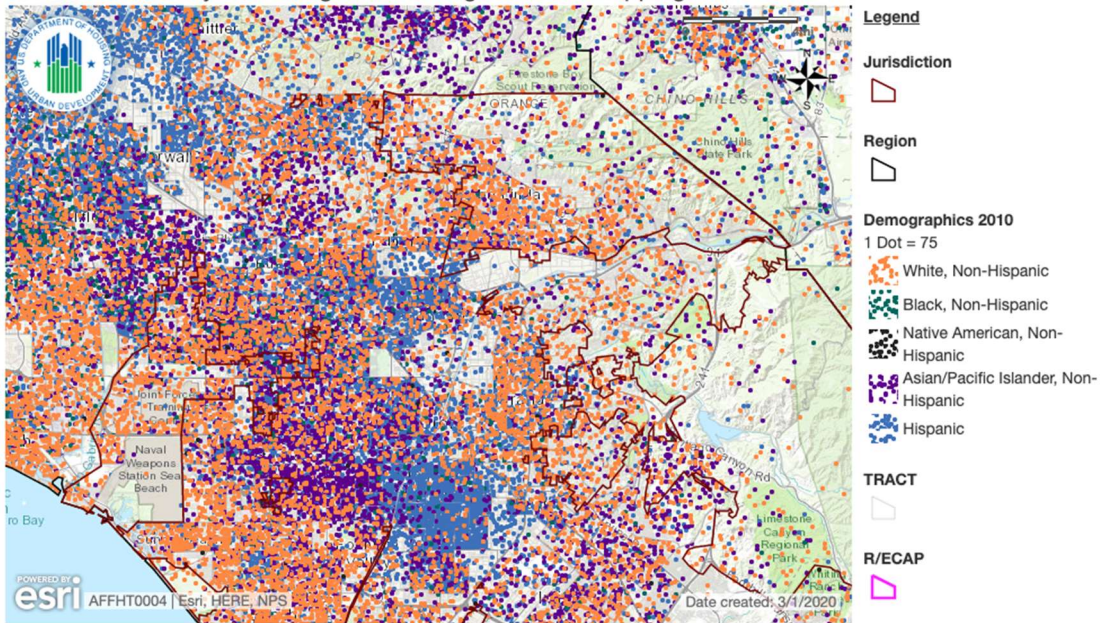
Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004

Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004

The main trends present in residential patterns in the County are in Asian and Hispanic populations. Asian and Hispanic populations were small but significant in 1990, and for the most part constrained to certain sections of the Central part of the County. This was mostly in the vicinity of Garden Grove and Westminster. By the 2000s, the Hispanic population began growing more rapidly in Anaheim, and Hispanic and Asian populations grew more rapidly into other northern parts of the county, including in Buena Park and Fullerton. There are fewer visible changes in residential patterns from 2000 to 2010.

Additional Information

Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

HUD does not provide and the Census Bureau does not collect data concerning religious affiliation, but religion remains a prohibited basis for discrimination under the Fair Housing Act. Although the data discussed above with respect to national origin and LEP status can provide some insight into residential patterns with respect to religion given correlations between language, national origin, and religion, the resulting picture is merely a rough proxy. It is also a proxy that does not genuinely capture minority religious communities whose members are less likely to be recent immigrants.

The tables below, from USC's Center for Religion and Civic Culture, indicates the number of each type of religious center located in the county's jurisdictions. These numbers roughly correlate to residential patterns based on race/ethnicity and national origin. Areas with higher numbers of Buddhist or Hindu centers, including Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, and Irvine, indicate more Asian or Pacific Islander residents or residents of Asian descent in those jurisdictions.

Table 63.1: Religious Centers, Orange County

Religious Center	ALISO VIEJO	ANAHEIM	BUENA PARK	COSTA MESA	FOUNTAIN VALLEY	FULLERTON
BUDDHIST		25	1	8	5	1
CATHOLIC		22	3	2	4	11
CHRISTIAN-OTHER	1	42	10	26	10	28
HINDU		6	3	2		5
JEWISH	2	12	2	3	3	4
MUSLIM		8		1	1	7
ORTHODOX		9		2		5
OTHER		37	4	23	4	13
OTHER-INDIA		9	7			2
OTHER-INTERRELIGIOUS				1		1
OTHER-JAPANESE		5			3	
PENTECOSTAL		1				

PROTESTANT	12	452	143	177	70	266
Grand Total	15	628	173	245	100	343

Table 63.2: Religious Centers, Orange County

Religious Center	GARDEN GROVE	HUNTINGTON BEACH	IRVINE	LA HABRA	LA PALMA	LAGUNA NIGUEL
BUDDHIST	46	1	4			
CATHOLIC	4	18	8	3		2
CHRISTIAN-OTHER	33	20	19	6		8
HINDU	2	3				
JEWISH	2	5	16		1	2
MUSLIM	3	1	1			
ORTHODOX	5		9	2		
OTHER	17	4	18	9		3
OTHER-INDIA			3			
OTHER-INTERRELIGIOUS						
OTHER-JAPANESE						
PENTECOSTAL						
PROTESTANT	301	180	150	124	16	39
Grand Total	413	232	228	144	17	54

Table 63.3: Religious Centers, Orange County

Religious Center	LAKE FOREST	MISSION VIEJO	NEWPORT BEACH	ORANGE	RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
BUDDHIST		2	1		
CATHOLIC			7	27	1
CHRISTIAN-OTHER	5	13	20	19	5
HINDU	1	1	2		
JEWISH		6	9	2	1
MUSLIM	1			2	
ORTHODOX				1	
OTHER	2	15	13	14	
OTHER-INDIA				2	
OTHER-INTERRELIGIOUS		1	1		
OTHER-JAPANESE				5	
PENTCOSTAL					
PROTESTANT	16	64	51	263	13
Grand Total	25	102	104	335	20

Table 63.4: Religious Centers, Orange County

Religious Center	SAN CLEMENTE	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	TUSTIN	WESTMINSTER
BUDDHIST				23
CATHOLIC	4	5	6	6
CHRISTIAN-OTHER	8	8	13	16
HINDU			2	
JEWISH			6	5
MUSLIM			1	1
ORTHODOX			2	
OTHER	1	11	6	8
OTHER-INDIA		2	2	
OTHER-INTERRELIGIOUS				
OTHER-JAPANESE				
PENTECOSTAL				
PROTESTANT	57	52	98	150
Grand Total	70	78	136	209

Contributing Factors of Segregation

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and Region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.

Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Segregation:

- Community opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investment in specific, neighborhoods, including services and amenities
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Source of income discrimination
- Lack of public investment in specific, neighborhoods, including services and amenities

ii. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

R/ECAPs are geographic areas with significant concentrations of poverty and minority populations. HUD has developed a census-tract based definition of R/ECAPs. In terms of racial or ethnic concentration, R/ECAPs are areas with a non-White population of 50 percent or more. With regards to poverty, R/ECAPs are census tracts in which 40 percent or more of individuals are living at or below the poverty limit or that have a poverty rate three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

Where one lives has a substantial effect on mental and physical health, education, crime levels, and economic opportunity. Urban areas that are more residentially segregated by race and income tend to have lower levels of upward economic mobility than other areas. Research has found that racial inequality is thus amplified by residential segregation. Concentrated poverty is also associated with higher crime rates and worse health outcomes. However, these areas may also offer some opportunities as well. Individuals may actively choose to settle in neighborhoods containing R/ECAPs due to proximity to job centers and access to public services. Ethnic enclaves in particular may help immigrants build a sense of community and adapt to life in the U.S. The businesses, social networks, and institutions in ethnic enclaves may help immigrants preserve their cultural identities while providing a variety of services that allow them to establish themselves in their new homes. Overall, identifying R/ECAPs is important in order to better understand entrenched patterns of segregation and poverty.

  a) *Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction and Region.*

Map 1: R/ECAPs in Orange County

Map showing Race/Ethnicity distribution across Orange County cities.

Legend

Race/Ethnicity

1 Dot = 75

- White
- Black
- Native American or American Indian
- Asian
- Pacific Islander
- Hispanic
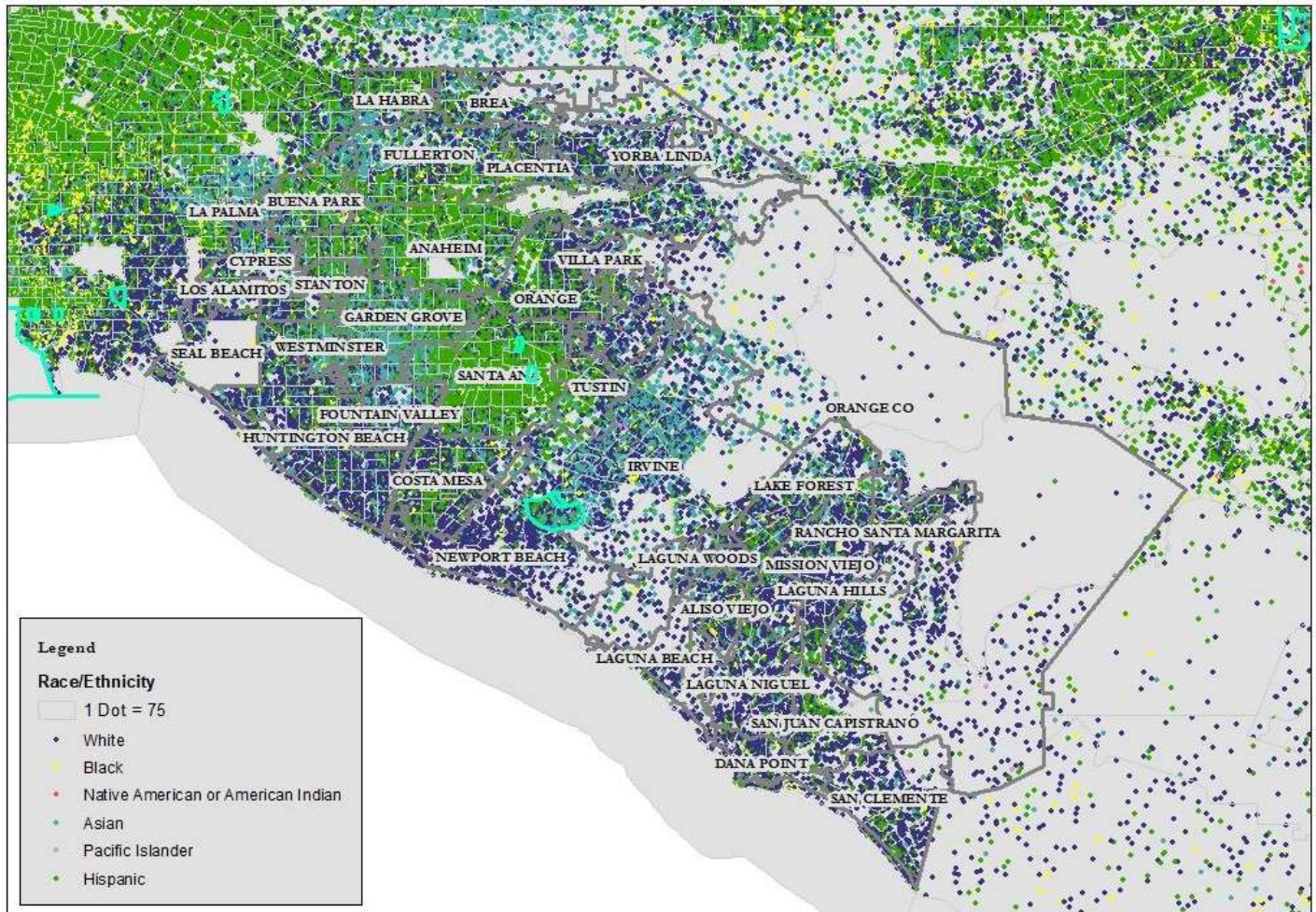
There are four R/ECAPs in Orange County, two of which are found in Santa Ana, two of which are found in Irvine. The two R/ECAPs found in Santa Ana are predominantly Hispanic and found close to the Santa Ana Freeway. The northernmost R/ECAP is located along North Spurgeon Street, while the more southern R/ECAP is found along South Standard Avenue. The R/ECAPs found in Irvine are adjacent to each other and located on the campus of University of California, Irvine, making it likely that they qualify as R/ECAPs due to the high proportions of students. These R/ECAPs have a much more diverse group of residents, with some White, Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic and Black residents.

b) *Describe and identify the predominant protected classes residing in R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and Region. How do these demographics of the R/ECAPs compare with the demographics of the jurisdiction and Region?*

Table 1 - R/ECAP Demographics			
	Jurisdiction		
R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity		**#**	**%**
Total Population in R/ECAPs		33458	
White, Non-Hispanic		7858	23.49%
Black, Non-Hispanic		7858	1.63%
Hispanic			48.50%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic		79300	23.70%
Native American, Non-Hispanic		48	0.14%
R/ECAP Family Type			
Total Families in R/ECAPs		7848	
Families with children		2529	32.22%
R/ECAP National Origin			
Total Population in R/ECAPs			
#1 country of origin	Mexico	5782	17.28%
#2 country of origin	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	1387	4.15%
#3 country of origin	Korea	520	1.55%
#4 country of origin	El Salvador	464	1.39%
#5 country of origin	India	459	1.37%
#6 country of origin	Iran	395	1.18%
#7 country of origin	Saudi Arabia	219	0.65%

#8 country of origin	Russia	195	0.58%
#9 country of origin	Cambodia	192	0.57%
#10 country of origin	Taiwan	187	0.56%
Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately.			
Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS			
Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation).			

These R/ECAPs primarily contain Asian or Pacific Islander or Hispanic residents. 23.49% of residents are White, 1.63% are Black, 48.50% are Hispanic, 23.70% are Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.14% are Native American. 32.22% of households are families with children (they are likely located primarily in the Santa Ana R/ECAPs). The most populous countries of origin, in order, are Mexico at 17.28% of the total population, China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan at 4.15%, Korea at 1.55%, El Salvador at 1.39%, India at 1.37%, Iran at 1.18%, Saudi Arabia at 0.65%, Russia at 0.58%, Cambodia at 0.57%, and Taiwan at 0.56%.

c) *Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time in the jurisdiction and the Region (since 1990).*

Map 2: R/ECAPs 1990, Orange County

Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004
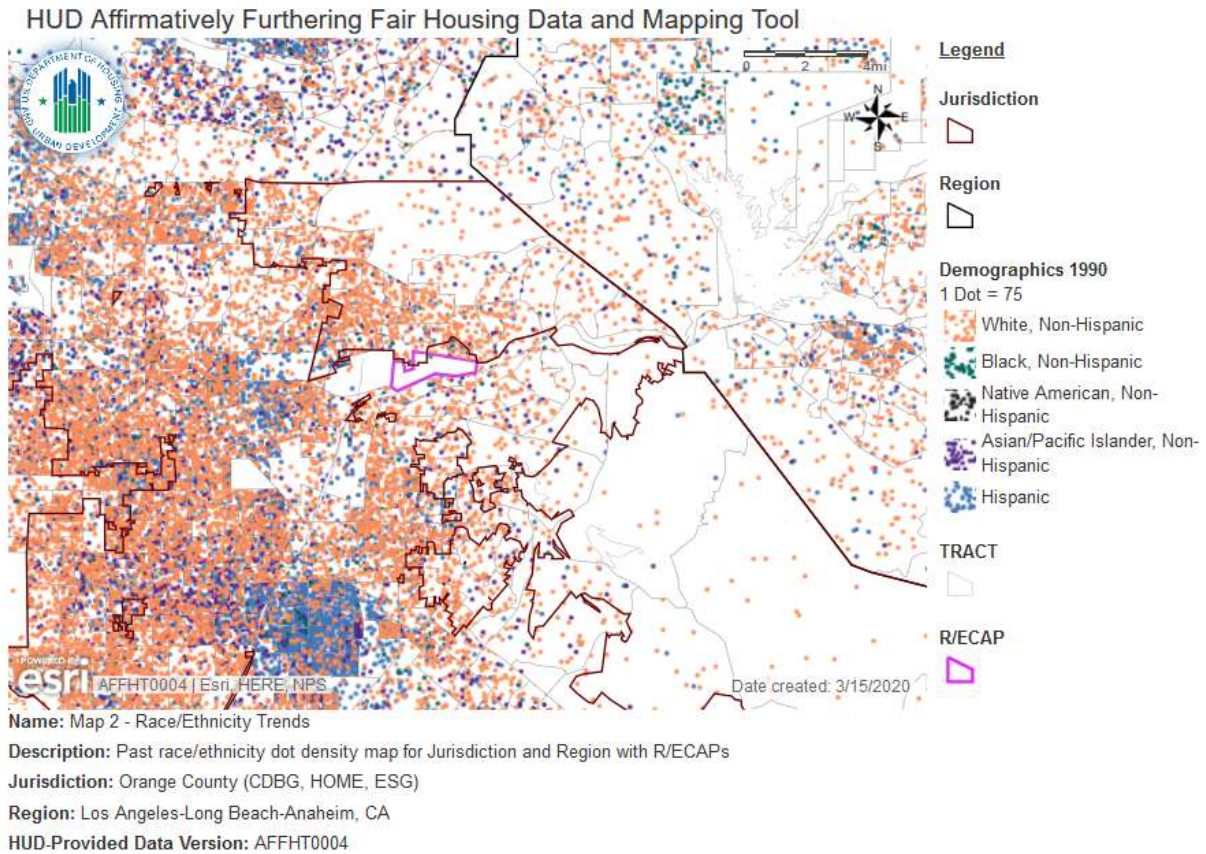
In 1990, one R/ECAP was present in Orange County, along E La Palma Ave in Yorba Linda. This R/ECAP had a low population, with 82 total residents. 47.56% of the population was Hispanic, 8.54% was Asian, and the remainder were White.

Map 3: R/ECAPs 2000, Orange County

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004
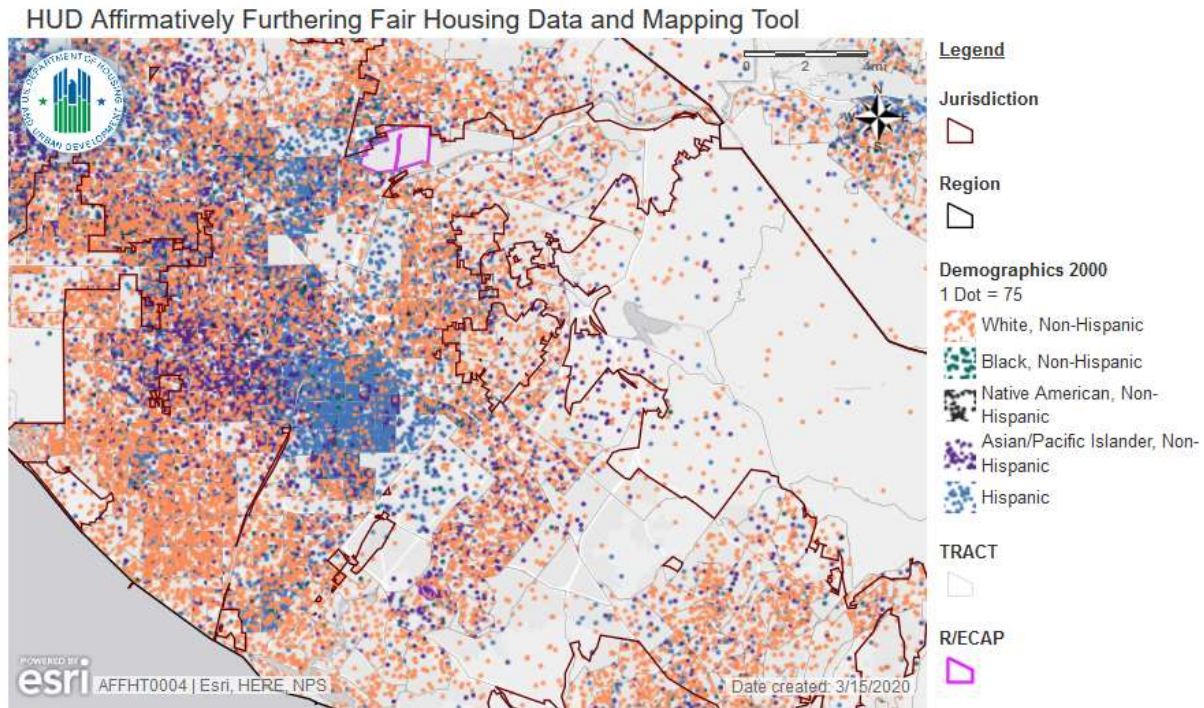
By 2000, the R/ECAP present in Orange County had shifted slightly to the West, in the area between E Orangethorpe Ave and E Frontera St. This R/ECAP remained sparsely populated, with 302 residents, 19.21% of which were White, 0.99% were Native American, 4.64% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 75.17% Hispanic. The original R/ECAP had a larger Hispanic population than before, and a shrinking White population. Another R/ECAP appeared in the northernmost portion of the University of California, Irvine campus, likely due to the presence of students. The R/ECAP had 2672 residents, which were 34.73% White, 1.57% Black, 0.41% Native American, 53.41% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 7.49% Hispanic.

Map 4: R/ECAPs 2010, Orange County

Name: Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
Description: Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
Jurisdiction: Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004
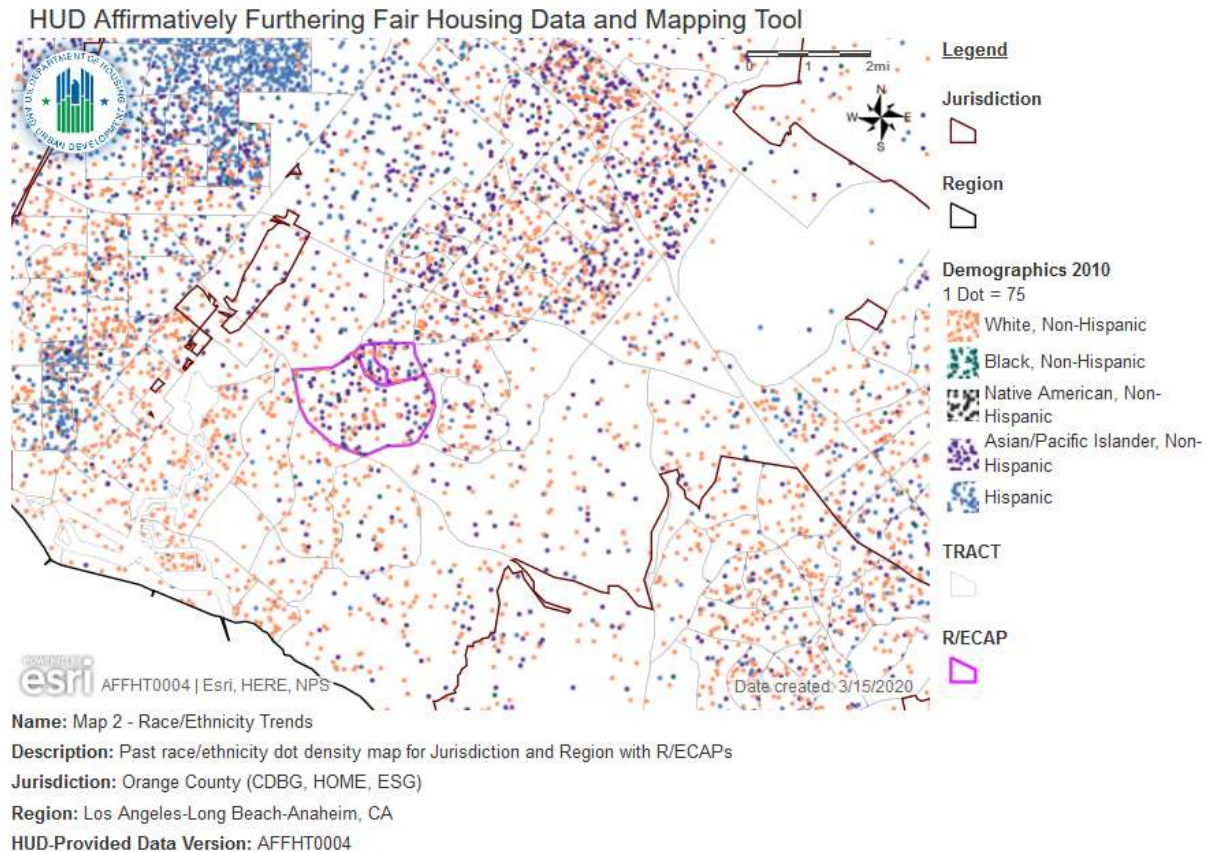
By 2010, the R/ECAP in Santa Ana was no longer present. The high level of fluctuation in this R/ECAP indicates that the area hovers around the 40% poverty threshold to qualify as a R/ECAP. The second R/ECAP, which appeared on the University of California, Irvine campus is again likely caused by the presence of diverse students, though increasing poverty is also likely a factor. All the areas with R/ECAPs in the maps above once again were present in the most current map of R/ECAPs, suggesting that these will be continued areas for concern in the future.

Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and Region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.

Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to R/ECAPs:
- Community opposition
- Deteriorated and abandoned properties
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Source of income discrimination

iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

The following section describes locational differences and disparities experienced by different groups in accessing key features of opportunity: educational quality, economic factors, transportation, and environmental health. Access to neighborhoods with higher levels of opportunity can be more difficult due to discrimination and when there may not be a sufficient range and supply of housing in such neighborhoods. In addition, the continuing legacy of discrimination and segregation can impact the availability of quality infrastructure, educational resources, environmental protections, and economic drivers, all of which can create disparities in access to opportunity.

Three opportunity indices (economic, educational, and environmental) use data assembled by the California Fair Housing Task Force on behalf of the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) for the 2020 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map[4]. The Economic Opportunity Index is a composite of four indicators[5] depicting elements of neighborhood socio-economic character. The Environmental Opportunity Index reflects indicators[6] from the exposures and environmental effects subcomponents of the "pollution burden" domain of CalEnviroScreen 3.0. The Educational Opportunity Index is a composite of four educational indicators[7] capturing information on student proficiency, graduation rates, and student poverty. All indices range from 0 to 100, reflecting percentiles scaled to census tracts in Orange County[8], and with higher values indicating higher levels of opportunity.

The two transportation indicators (transit trips and low transportation cost) analyzed below employ data from version 3.0 of the Location Affordability Index (LAI)[9]. The transit trips index measures how often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating a higher likelihood that residents in a neighborhood utilize public transit. The low transportation cost index measures cost of transportation and proximity to public transportation by neighborhood. It too varies from 0 to 100, and higher scores point to lower transportation costs in that neighborhood.

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[4] Data files and methodology details available for download here:
https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/opportunity.asp
[5] The Economic Opportunity Index summarizes the following four indicators: (1) **Poverty**: % of population with income above 200% of federal poverty line (2013-17 ACS); (2) **Adult Education**: % of adults with a bachelor's degree or above (2013-17 ACS); (3) **Employment**: % of adults aged 20-64 who are employed in civilian labor force or in armed forces (2013-17 ACS); (4) **Jobs proximity**: number of jobs filled by workers with less than a BA that fall within a given radius of each census tract population-weighted centroid (2017 LEHD LODES). See methodology document for further details.
[6] See methodology document for additional details. Also note that because higher pollution exposure and effects reflects a negative outcome, the final composite environmental index is inverted to ensure that higher index values denote higher opportunity.
[7] (1) **Math and Reading Proficiency**: % of 4th graders who meet/exceed literacy or math standards; (2) **Graduation**: % of students who graduate high school in 4 years; (3) **Student Poverty**: % of students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch. All indicators use data from 2017-18 CA DOE.
[8] Similarly, data computed for LA County (for regional comparisons) are scaled to census tracts in LA County.
[9] Data available for download here: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/location-affordability-index/

a. Educational Opportunities

   1. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to education in the jurisdiction and region.*

Countywide, there are disparities across racial/ethnic groups in access to educational opportunities as measured by the index. Across all tracts in Orange County, non-Hispanic Whites exhibit the highest exposure to educational opportunity (index score of about 59) and non-Hispanic Asians second-highest (53). Hispanics have the lowest access to these opportunities (31), with non-Hispanic Blacks in between (46).

Several jurisdictions score highly (index values at or above 60) on educational opportunity across all racial categories. These cities include Aliso Viejo, Huntington Beach, Irvine, Laguna Niguel, La Palma, Mission Viejo, and Rancho Santa Margarita.

Other jurisdictions obtain low scores on the index. San Juan Capistrano has low educational opportunity, scoring below 10 on the index for all races/ethnicities. San Clemente, Anaheim, and Santa Ana fare similarly poorly, although non-Hispanic Whites score higher (39) than other race/ethnic groups in that city. Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, Orange City, La Habra and Westminster are other cities that struggle with educational opportunity, all with scores in the 30s to 40s on the composite education index.

Finally, a few cities have educational opportunity patterns that mirror those of Orange County overall. Non-Hispanic Whites in Fountain Valley have high exposure to educational opportunity (scores of about 60), whereas Hispanics in the city do not (30). In both Fullerton and Tustin, Non-Hispanic Whites and Asians have much higher access than do Blacks and Hispanics.

   2. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to education relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.*

Jurisdictions that score low on the education opportunity index exhibit different residential patterns. For instance, Santa Ana has high concentrations of Hispanics and a very light presence of any other racial or ethnic group. Anaheim also has high concentrations of Hispanics in the low-opportunity western neighborhoods of the city, but Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders also appear to reside in those tracts (although at lower densities). The high opportunity eastern Anaheim neighborhoods are almost exclusively White. Garden Grove, Westminster, Buena Park and La Habra are examples of cities with low educational opportunity and that have a noticeable mix of Hispanics, Asians and Whites. Costa Mesa, San Juan Capistrano and San Clemente are low opportunity jurisdictions with high densities of Whites (although San Juan Capistrano and Costa Mesa have important Hispanic populations as well).

Jurisdictions with the highest educational opportunity also appear to have primarily large concentrations of non-Hispanic Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Irvine, Aliso Viejo and Huntington Beach are good examples of cities with large populations of those two groups. Other high opportunity cities, by contrast appear more segregated and more heavily populated by non-Hispanic Whites. Rancho Santa Margarita and Mission Viejo are two examples of such places.

b. Environmental Opportunities

1. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to environmental opportunity in the jurisdiction and region.*

Countywide, there are disparities across racial/ethnic groups in access to environmental opportunities, measured as lower exposure to and effects from pollution. Across all tracts in Orange County, non-Hispanic Whites exhibit the highest access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods (index score of about 54). All other racial/ethnic groups obtain lower index scores in the 40s: Hispanics score lowest at 41, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks (45), non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander (47), and non-Hispanic Native American (48).

Several jurisdictions score especially highly on environmental opportunity across all racial categories. Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Mission Viejo, and Rancho Santa Margarita all have index scores in the 70s to 90s for all racial and ethnic groups. Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach also have higher access to environmental health, scoring in the 50s to low-70s on the index. Other cities are low-scoring across the board. Orange City, La Habra, and Fullerton are the least environmentally healthy, with index scores in the 20s. Anaheim, Buena Park, Irvine, Santa Ana, and Westminster also have low access to environmental opportunity, scoring in the 30s to 40s on the index.

Other cities have disparate environmental scores between races. One such jurisdiction is Costa Mesa, in which Hispanics, non-Hispanic Whites, and non-Hispanic Native Americans score the highest (50s), while non-Hispanic Blacks (44) and non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders (35) score lower. Another such city is Tustin, with non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics scoring the lowest (20s/30s) and non-Hispanic Whites the highest (55).

2. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to environmental opportunity relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.*

Jurisdictions with the highest environmental opportunity appear to have primarily large concentrations of non-Hispanic Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach are good examples of cities with large populations of those two groups. Other high opportunity cities, by contrast appear more segregated and more heavily populated by non-Hispanic Whites. Rancho Santa Margarita and Mission Viejo are two examples of such places.

Lower-scoring cities exhibit a diversity of residential patterns. For example, Orange (city) has concentrations of both Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites. Similarly, Fullerton has concentrations of Hispanic neighborhoods as well as non-Hispanic Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Anaheim and La Habra follow a similar pattern. By contrast, Santa Ana is a city with low environmental quality that is characterized almost exclusively by dense concentrations of Hispanics.

c. Economic Opportunities

1. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to economic opportunity by protected class groups in the jurisdiction and region.*

In Orange County, there are significant disparities in access to economic opportunity. Non-Hispanic White residents have the greatest access to economic opportunity. Asian and Pacific Islander residents (49), Native Americans (46), and Black residents (46) have lower index scores in the high to mid-40s. Hispanic residents (32) have the lowest access to economic opportunity of all racial and ethnic groups in Orange County. Among residents living below the poverty line, there are significant disparities between groups. White residents have the highest economic opportunity score (30) followed by Black residents (27) and Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (23). Poor Native Americans and Hispanic residents have the lowest economic opportunity scores (19).

There are major disparities in economic opportunity scores across racial/ethnic groups in other cities in the County. Generally, Asian and White residents tend to have the highest index scores in these cities. For instance, Tustin has very high scores for non-Hispanic White residents (77) as well as Asian residents (67) but Black and Hispanic residents have significantly lower scores (in the 40s). In Fullerton, Asian residents have the highest score (64) while Black residents have a score of 44 and Hispanic residents have a score of 37. In Santa Ana, White residents have the highest score (41) while Hispanics have the lowest (18). Costa Mesa has relatively high access to economic opportunity for all groups (high 50s to high 60s) but Hispanic residents have a significantly lower score (42). In La Habra, economic opportunity scores are relatively low for all groups (30s and 40s) but White residents have significantly higher scores than other racial/ethnic groups. Other jurisdictions with relatively large disparities by protected class groups include Anaheim, Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Lake Forest, and Orange City. In these cities, Hispanic residents have significantly lower access to economic opportunity than other racial/ethnic groups.

A number of jurisdictions have relatively little disparity between groups. There are high economic opportunity scores for all racial and ethnic groups in Aliso Viejo and Irvine (high 60s to low 70s), although there are large disparities across racial/ethnic groups for the population living below the poverty line in Irvine. La Palma also has relatively high opportunity and little variation in scores between groups (index values ranging from 60 to 66). Huntington Beach, Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, and Rancho Santa Margarita have moderate economic opportunity scores for all racial/ethnic groups (scores from the mid-40s to mid-50s). San Clemente has moderately low economic opportunity scores with little difference between groups (scores ranging from 40-46). There is low access to economic opportunity for all racial and ethnic groups in Garden Grove (index scores range from 9-25) and Westminster (scores in the 10s).

a. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to employment relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region*

Economic Opportunity Index scores are generally lower in North Orange County than in South Orange County. Scores are especially low in Westminster, Garden Grove, and much of Santa Ana and Anaheim. Scores are generally high in much of Irvine, La Palma, and Tustin and along the coast from Newport Beach to Laguna Niguel as well as in unincorporated areas near the eastern border with Riverside County.

Areas in Orange County with the highest index scores tend to have large concentrations of non-Hispanic and Asian residents. By contrast, areas with the highest concentration of Hispanic residents tend to have lower economic index scores. Cities such as Fullerton and Costa Mesa are examples of localities with segregated living patterns and significant disparities between racial and ethnic groups. Neighborhoods in these cities with higher Hispanic populations score lower than neighborhoods that are heavily populated by non-Hispanic and Asian residents.

d. Transportation

1. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to transportation related to costs and access to public transit in the jurisdiction and region.*

As previously mentioned, higher scores on the low transportation cost index indicate greater access to low cost transportation. When analyzing Orange County as a whole, non-Hispanic Whites have the lowest scores (34). Asians and Pacific Islanders as well as Native Americans have a score of 38. Black residents have a score of 39 while Hispanic residents have the highest score (42). Regionally, low transportation cost index scores are similar for all racial and ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Whites and Native Americans both have a score of 19, Asians/Pacific Islanders as well as Hispanics have a score of 20, and Black residents have a score of 21.

There are no significant disparities between racial/ethnic groups in the low transportation cost index in most jurisdictions in Orange County. Index scores are in the 20s for all groups in Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, and San Clemente. Scores are in the low to mid 30s for all racial/ethnic groups in Buena Park, Lake Forest, La Palma, Orange City. Scores are in the high 30s to low 40s for all groups in Aliso Viejo, Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Irvine, Huntington Beach, La Habra. Scores are moderate (in the high 40s to low 50s) across groups in Costa Mesa, Santa Ana, and Westminster.

In both Tustin and Rancho Santa Margarita, White and Asian residents have significantly lower scores on the low transportation cost index compared to Black and Hispanic residents. These patterns are similar to those of Orange County overall.

Transit index scores do not vary significantly by racial or ethnic group in most jurisdictions in Orange County. Scores are moderate for all groups in Santa Ana with every group having a score in the low 50s. Scores are moderately low (30s to 40s) across the board in Anaheim, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, La Habra, La Palma, Orange City, and Westminster. Transit use is extremely low (scores of 3 and lower) for all groups in Aliso Viejo, Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, San

Clemente, and San Juan Capistrano. There is also little difference in transit index scores by racial or ethnic group in Orange County with all groups scoring in the low 20s.

There is a significant disparity between groups in Tustin and Countywide. Hispanics in Tustin have the highest transit index scores (64) followed closely by African Americans (60). Asian and White residents have significantly lower scores (49 and 42 respectively). Countywide, Hispanics have the highest transit index score (41) while non-Hispanic Whites have a significantly lower score (27) than other racial and ethnic groups.

> 2. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to transportation related to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region*

Low transportation cost index scores as well as transit index scores are generally higher in North Orange County than in South Orange County. Scores are generally higher in jurisdictions with greater levels of density. Generally, North Orange County cities have a variety of residential living patterns with varying levels of density. Additionally, some jurisdictions have highly segregated living patterns while others have a mix of multiple racial and ethnic groups across neighborhoods. Jurisdictions and neighborhoods with greater concentrations of non-Hispanic White residents tend to have lower transit index scores and transportation cost index scores.

South Orange County has a greater concentration of non-White Hispanic residents and has lower levels of transit service than North Orange County. This pattern likely contributes to disparities in transportation cost index and transit index scores between non-Hispanic Whites and other racial and ethnic groups in South Orange County jurisdictions and countywide.

e. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

> 1. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs. Describe these patterns for the jurisdiction and region*

Generally, access to opportunity is highest for non-Hispanic Whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders in Orange County. By contrast, access to opportunity is generally lower for Black residents than for non-Hispanic Whites and Asians and access is lowest for Hispanics. Metrics are lower on average in census tracts with more of each of these groups. Geographically, access to economic, environmental, and educational opportunity is generally lowest in portions of North Orange County. Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Westminster all have relatively low scores across various dimensions of opportunity. Access to opportunity is also low in San Juan Capistrano. However, access to transportation is generally better in North Orange County than in South Orange County.

Maps and Tables Appendix:

Table 1: Index Values, Aliso Viejo

Aliso Viejo	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	72.30550385	83.83909607	72.71175385	37.90481567	2.982049465
Black, Non-Hispanic	66.52386475	85.23960114	71.72485352	43.27718735	3.305222511
Hispanic	65.70877838	85.67479706	69.67499542	43.99542999	3.4930861
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	71.44657135	87.03471375	72.0605011	38.21439362	3.052240849
Native American, Non-Hispanic	66.95543671	85.84021759	72.0728302	44.31396484	3.418583393
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	72.1219101	76.88407898	76.13404083	40.00963593	3.032668829
Black, Non-Hispanic	73.1000061	82.69999695	66.6000061	30.55382347	2.297693729
Hispanic	67.39414215	84.66527557	75.61569214	42.99341965	3.097574472
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	67.48900604	85.0457077	69.90343475	44.67321396	3.799084425
Native American, Non-Hispanic	73.30000305	88	66.19999695	30.19909286	2.297693729

Table 2: Index Values, Anaheim

Anaheim	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	43.93139267	38.43595505	39.49500275	35.00980759	38.28310013
Black, Non-Hispanic	30.85617065	43.77084732	24.11480904	41.09883118	42.81028366
Hispanic	24.94393539	35.08900452	16.60894966	42.32661819	45.37927628
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	35.78163528	45.57190704	28.93398666	38.00388718	40.76144028

Native American, Non-Hispanic	31.95301437	39.92325211	25.63920212	40.02379227	43.23343277

Population below federal poverty line

White, Non-Hispanic	31.62712288	41.38234711	26.39390373	40.36358643	42.55496979
Black, Non-Hispanic	21.08607101	37.48281479	15.80590439	42.93815613	42.37175751
Hispanic	18.12784386	35.43183517	11.7365303	44.72396088	48.39587402
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	31.28238106	50.9586525	23.88062859	39.64730453	41.40625763
Native American, Non-Hispanic	19.2225132	23.75654411	28.95340347	40.15534973	44.56227112

Table 3: Index Values, Buena Park

Buena Park	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	46.83927917	44.0955658	42.70969772	33.90605164	37.46681976
Black, Non-Hispanic	32.80804825	33.55254364	34.25307465	36.66135025	37.74475479
Hispanic	28.33981895	29.21013069	30.79724121	37.55573654	37.4323349
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	47.61252594	39.32788467	42.41317368	34.37330246	37.90651321
Native American, Non-Hispanic	40.82292938	40.50382233	38.02802658	34.82195663	37.10214996
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	40.31472397	40.72068405	37.29474258	36.05626297	37.11514664
Black, Non-Hispanic	25.9830513	38.49584198	35.70261765	40.10052872	38.47552109
Hispanic	17.92495918	21.97593117	24.49638939	39.0867157	37.56377792
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	41.90719986	39.55010986	39.26160431	35.59976578	37.79622269
Native American, Non-Hispanic	81.6641922	33.69506073	49.20370483	31.88211632	37.17000198

Table 4: Index Values, Costa Mesa

Costa Mesa	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	67.58622742	55.52037811	38.89334488	47.27882385	43.22631836
Black, Non-Hispanic	60.21097183	43.73588943	35.36569214	51.47803497	47.67166901
Hispanic	41.75721741	52.17251968	29.46787262	49.68540573	45.92378235
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	62.83917236	34.57888412	37.24597931	51.76671982	49.81667328
Native American, Non-Hispanic	57.93167114	57.8879776	36.08298874	49.50308228	45.41753769
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	59.96794891	54.49015427	36.67170334	49.62751389	44.84539795
Black, Non-Hispanic	69.71747589	15.24660206	44.42038727	60.94523239	57.05648804
Hispanic	30.79871941	51.77633667	27.76061058	50.66155243	45.77159119
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	65.26630402	45.6599617	37.13913345	51.9749794	47.06335831
Native American, Non-Hispanic	47.94121552	40.6466217	39.73918915	44.072155	50.18476486

Table 5: Index Values, Fountain Valley

Fountain Valley	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	60.60261536	64.15343475	58.0732193	34.88885498	39.57632446
Black, Non-Hispanic	53.71952438	56.91206741	44.76111221	39.96112061	40.72764587
Hispanic	41.24127579	59.6288147	33.37312698	39.45233154	41.81933975
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	44.98392868	58.26979065	41.64525986	37.5691185	40.36568451
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.49386597	69.90551758	47.91042709	36.09816742	39.42101669

Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	64.17408752	71.23667908	61.07992172	32.63380432	39.16001511
Black, Non-Hispanic	64.10958862	65.91918182	73.40000153	42.57266617	40.4589119
Hispanic	31.28120613	67.20317078	28.9899292	39.14260483	41.5614624
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	44.84921646	49.497612	36.71788025	40.1937294	40.57577133
Native American, Non-Hispanic	18	72.09999847	6.900000095	39.88677597	43.88391495

Table 6: Index Values, Fullerton

Fullerton	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	55.78549576	26.03284073	58.12939072	38.56270599	36.36819077
Black, Non-Hispanic	43.93449402	23.39889526	50.62736893	43.17352676	39.78337097
Hispanic	37.14920425	20.28424263	43.05700684	41.48886108	39.47481537
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	64.09486389	25.70118332	65.7769165	35.43569183	35.37657928
Native American, Non-Hispanic	42.6170578	22.90802765	48.14080048	41.21847534	38.35867691
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	42.62480927	23.49648094	50.72012711	45.41986847	40.98034668
Black, Non-Hispanic	26.27262497	20.02443314	37.49615479	50.76286316	44.32195663
Hispanic	29.84314728	19.52399254	38.35726547	43.06222916	41.15517044
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	57.70301437	27.73388481	64.75909424	42.01194	39.39395523
Native American, Non-Hispanic	43.26682663	22.70192337	51.35336685	38.76887131	34.99217987

Table 7: Index Values, Garden Grove

Garden Grove	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index

	Opportunity Index"			
Total Population				
White, Non-Hispanic	36.39666367	47.3960228	40.38077927	36.63133621	39.78887558
Black, Non-Hispanic	27.92678833	47.87880325	33.18390274	41.15602112	41.82769394
Hispanic	22.90080643	47.05417633	29.86315918	41.03567505	42.94892883
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	23.95595741	49.54003143	35.30280304	40.51235199	40.41277313
Native American, Non-Hispanic	27.66724777	46.53165817	34.10087204	41.22572708	41.86322403
Population below federal poverty line				
White, Non-Hispanic	30.0959301	47.71313477	35.78342056	39.06194305	41.55861664
Black, Non-Hispanic	27.44144821	54.79440689	33.70690918	39.97136688	38.74142075
Hispanic	18.94665909	46.0896759	26.74869919	43.83759689	44.6900177
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	22.66533279	47.17929077	37.85955429	40.4188385	39.69983673
Native American, Non-Hispanic	18.80149269	38.3007431	27.1022377	48.05475616	43.73262405

Table 8: Index Values, Huntington Beach

Huntington Beach	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	64.58568573	71.44684601	69.54529572	37.66327667	35.70833206
Black, Non-Hispanic	55.74852371	61.43478394	59.94100952	40.57863235	36.41617966
Hispanic	48.91268921	56.34483719	59.14129257	42.3997879	36.54937363
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	55.79597092	58.89957809	60.11377335	38.13786316	35.30189133
Native American, Non-Hispanic	59.45223999	69.95332336	66.42298126	39.55618668	36.38960266
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	63.94906235	71.72304535	68.93916321	40.83568192	37.38664627

Black, Non-Hispanic	46.80564499	57.03628922	63.21209335	44.36582947	38.40356827
Hispanic	37.6064682	48.60849762	55.68051147	45.98036194	37.06981277
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	55.28670883	58.22230911	58.15016174	42.73658752	36.3033371
Native American, Non-Hispanic	63.99184036	89.20612335	79.1040802	25.95944023	33.74476242

Table 9: Index Values, Irvine

Irvine	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	73.63127136	39.08622742	81.49776459	36.18370819	35.191082
Black, Non-Hispanic	70.55041504	36.09516525	81.03330994	39.19680023	37.68433762
Hispanic	68.2244339	34.8563385	75.89785004	37.90677261	35.78848267
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	73.3141861	38.35515213	85.66765594	37.19092941	37.06846237
Native American, Non-Hispanic	68.81182861	37.30687332	78.0866394	37.68278122	34.32770157
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	62.00982285	41.2605896	81.79143524	41.65803909	40.29730606
Black, Non-Hispanic	78.47797394	30.86845207	85.13333893	36.81203842	36.52822113
Hispanic	45.06617737	43.96442032	84.95259094	44.5932579	42.19712067
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	50.49572372	45.72290802	87.87575531	44.2512207	42.13927078
Native American, Non-Hispanic	34.17985535	56.2374115	91.07769775	53.02960205	50.96051407

Table 10: Index Values, Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	65.67538452	55.94469833	67.478302	18.965065	21.0825634
Black, Non-Hispanic	40.16342545	53.13132858	33.42098999	21.05691338	24.56006813
Hispanic	36.33623123	45.2298851	38.80290604	19.82450485	23.3633194
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	57.39865494	49.95420074	61.21666336	20.27166367	23.09456062
Native American, Non-Hispanic	45.30443192	51.25786972	49.35198593	19.37051392	21.6207428
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	57.50989532	51.78505325	59.31045151	23.57732391	25.74990845
Black, Non-Hispanic	31.36289787	50.94706726	26.02533722	23.28333092	27.20900345
Hispanic	31.3007412	42.91162491	31.26461411	22.65198517	26.92627716
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	50.03251266	47.77090454	55.55622864	24.86695862	28.33756065
Native American, Non-Hispanic	34.06453323	48.27433014	35.94702911	22.76408005	26.06622124

Table 11: Index Values, Laguna Niguel

Laguna Niguel	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	51.88405609	94.96172333	69.4879303	26.46920204	2.232567787
Black, Non-Hispanic	49.20069885	94.27303314	70.40055847	27.88728714	2.385162592
Hispanic	46.48111725	94.03167725	69.29504395	29.60008812	2.543926477
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	51.05093765	94.28031921	70.32914734	28.43764305	2.466272593
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.94462585	95.30413055	70.03966522	27.89173698	2.296560049

Population below federal poverty line

White, Non-Hispanic	48.66943741	93.59718323	70.38157654	27.90661812	2.297754049
Black, Non-Hispanic	61.86949158	94.28262329	58.08516693	32.82440567	2.653566122
Hispanic	47.95252228	94.91544342	73.69073486	29.40856171	2.452992439
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	42.89958572	90.35707855	72.27500153	34.07725906	2.88683486
Native American, Non-Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 12: Index Values, La Habra

La Habra	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	40.55103683	27.87729454	48.14756012	35.66272736	35.27762604
Black, Non-Hispanic	35.30363846	29.53260612	45.65385437	39.55151749	35.42910004
Hispanic	32.31658936	27.45372391	44.28807068	38.3514595	34.83366394
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	39.38534927	24.85019112	49.1582222	37.03078079	37.28299713
Native American, Non-Hispanic	38.17602921	30.35684967	47.53630066	35.54092407	33.94094467
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	40.29798126	29.05448341	48.00325012	35.98387527	34.38015747
Black, Non-Hispanic	31.18307686	28.36153793	45.95999908	39.51876068	36.60215759
Hispanic	27.1908226	25.55690002	41.80315781	39.25904846	35.26225281
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	32.04285431	28.29251671	42.60680389	37.83418655	36.04021072
Native American, Non-Hispanic	24.10000038	11.80000019	38	44.92282867	41.23970032

Table 13: Index Values, La Palma

| La Palma	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	60.54538345	52.2887764	74.90605927	31.26264191	33.98268509
Black, Non-Hispanic	62.44117737	50.76352692	79.34926605	30.94960976	32.45330429
Hispanic	60.14683151	53.11293411	76.4289093	31.19957161	33.79656219
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	59.61754608	54.71827316	80.94405365	30.98505211	33.03434372
Native American, Non-Hispanic	66.49090576	44.5484848	74.41212463	31.03777504	32.16746521
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	56.16556168	58.63651657	78.42116547	31.26299286	34.6687851
Black, Non-Hispanic	62	52.13999939	83.30000305	30.76098061	31.77929115
Hispanic	62.43789673	49.73848724	74.32682037	31.21320152	33.49207687
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	57.32141113	57.53029633	80.26992798	31.11726379	33.91407013
Native American, Non-Hispanic	59.40000153	51.29999924	62.90000153	31.94073486	36.83267593

Table 14: Index Values, Lake Forest

Lake Forest	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	52.10555649	54.81097412	60.88927078	31.83229065	3.096983671
Black, Non-Hispanic	49.18192673	55.03483963	61.46455765	34.36283493	3.168195009
Hispanic	39.65441513	43.67831039	53.05497742	35.60156631	3.339822292
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	51.61265182	53.55771637	59.62294769	32.0095787	2.971857309
Native American, Non-Hispanic	45.60740662	53.91375732	59.4603157	34.44470978	3.268085241

Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	42.87811661	48.27126312	56.19835281	35.24717331	3.274830103
Black, Non-Hispanic	58.93999863	62.13200378	49.3239975	28.69176102	3.198252678
Hispanic	23.69203186	17.86175346	43.00056839	33.14248276	3.199719906
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	34.96779251	36.78378296	52.04999924	39.137043	3.588968277
Native American, Non-Hispanic	6.400000095	10.10000038	39.90000153	50.44693375	4.321035862

Table 15: Index Values, Mission Viejo

Mission Viejo	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	54.71001434	80.4629364	68.59661865	20.06777954	2.14685297
Black, Non-Hispanic	53.97848892	77.18696594	69.5125351	22.50149727	2.178300142
Hispanic	49.20601654	77.96643066	69.57389832	24.251894	2.186423779
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	56.29401779	79.96483612	69.64553833	20.08021736	2.172489405
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.15392685	77.70209503	68.03507996	20.00351524	2.125685453
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	52.77148438	79.52762604	68.10930634	20.6295166	2.147603989
Black, Non-Hispanic	47.77692413	72.13846588	60.4153862	30.359375	2.514009476
Hispanic	41.74552917	75.55897522	73.74349976	27.94129181	2.138385296
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	50.18946457	76.0255127	75.70388031	27.29961014	2.231768131
Native American, Non-Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 16: Index Values, Orange City

Orange City	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	59.93873978	24.79452133	42.08477402	31.92243958	36.35044479
Black, Non-Hispanic	54.84865952	18.7726078	35.12828445	37.30315018	39.30299377
Hispanic	47.76997757	19.34976578	33.2277832	36.87007141	38.43082809
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	61.62908554	28.02267647	45.12159348	31.81376266	35.78025818
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.82477188	20.58942604	36.06827545	34.44309235	37.73715973
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	53.57085419	17.67649841	33.95972061	36.44538879	39.62675095
Black, Non-Hispanic	35.50442505	12.76637173	29.51858521	37.15558624	28.86623383
Hispanic	41.78118134	23.23805237	32.39267731	36.83862305	39.01893616
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	61.44256592	21.8933773	41.95364761	37.79168701	37.63070297
Native American, Non-Hispanic	31.33373451	10.93734932	20.50963974	41.80668259	43.29630661

Table 17: Index Values, Orange County

Orange County	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	59.36914825	53.88697052	58.6191597	33.84046555	27.43986702
Black, Non-Hispanic	45.8503685	45.21717072	45.6352005	39.68424606	36.21459579
Hispanic	31.86008644	41.02077866	30.86243248	41.80742645	41.28927612
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	49.36313629	46.78428268	52.50125504	37.48302841	36.11438751
Native American, Non-Hispanic	46.39406204	48.79929352	45.07330704	37.47456741	33.02807617

Population below federal poverty line

White, Non-Hispanic	51.70472336	51.01126099	52.13442612	39.18977356	32.26565933
Black, Non-Hispanic	36.25161743	40.4234581	37.29018784	40.77672958	35.60103607
Hispanic	22.65623665	39.02124786	23.81145287	45.65877533	46.35126877
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	38.94393158	46.38044739	48.32249832	41.97251129	39.51419449
Native American, Non-Hispanic	35.89070892	38.62186813	40.92134476	40.15331268	40.17951965

Table 18: Index Values, Rancho Santa Margarita

Rancho Santa Margarita	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	55.31455231	77.42084503	74.73116302	22.26515198	1.739218593
Black, Non-Hispanic	48.5736618	78.66453552	72.82685852	29.90576553	2.138027906
Hispanic	46.87901688	79.68223572	71.21639252	31.94477654	2.276622057
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	52.71126556	76.4618454	74.23796082	25.72115326	1.882683992
Native American, Non-Hispanic	52.11122513	76.42857361	73.22245026	27.17526817	1.988348365
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	46.90814972	80.66777802	70.89245605	30.65854645	2.180054665
Black, Non-Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	37.29422379	84.92796326	66.2130661	40.81872559	2.736426592
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	60.54124069	82.12485504	78.08983612	16.653265	1.491689444
Native American, Non-Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 19: Index Values, San Clemente

San Clemente	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	43.86069107	53.53229904	26.15826035	20.86557388	1.323781729
Black, Non-Hispanic	44.58891678	53.67986298	26.91267014	20.62924576	1.308523178
Hispanic	40.03211212	58.22519684	23.51825714	25.35934067	1.459569693
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	46.24467087	51.4276619	27.82583618	19.14149284	1.219676495
Native American, Non-Hispanic	41.8181076	55.99135971	26.10987663	23.12410355	1.460949898
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	40.29958344	52.50610733	22.75804329	23.32270622	1.429345369
Black, Non-Hispanic	21.60899544	46.30582047	12.44285679	22.93115044	1.561009169
Hispanic	38.13341522	59.1672554	19.66854095	25.5105629	1.351897478
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	36.40293121	78.38371277	26.14299583	19.77955627	0.901919305
Native American, Non-Hispanic	40.5885849	56.44565201	26.93206596	15.30980492	0.906552672

Table 20: Index Values, San Juan Capistrano

San Juan Capistrano	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	24.8559227	40.60459518	3.96122098	28.67803192	2.159676313
Black, Non-Hispanic	17.48586845	44.83804321	4.980434895	30.27136993	2.118023157
Hispanic	9.223362923	51.43849182	6.480751991	31.45836258	1.975713015
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	24.93882942	43.21843719	4.463120461	27.79998398	2.022916555
Native American, Non-Hispanic	12.91760635	49.70633698	6.045070648	30.53370857	1.976489902

Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	24.2220974	38.93087769	3.655807257	29.47362709	2.26116538
Black, Non-Hispanic	53.59999847	39.20000076	2.900000095	17.58180046	1.543227077
Hispanic	8.015656471	53.10263824	6.83494997	31.40584183	1.918851495
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	8.699999809	32.79999924	2.900000095	37.69218826	2.949278355
Native American, Non-Hispanic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 21: Index Values, Santa Ana

Santa Ana	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	40.84465027	33.96951294	24.41191101	47.15653229	52.06034851
Black, Non-Hispanic	29.20541	38.66877747	19.36479187	48.0304451	54.12454987
Hispanic	18.03375626	41.18429947	15.26601601	46.74744034	54.8878212
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	25.11046028	46.18630219	18.69794273	47.20291138	54.18437576
Native American, Non-Hispanic	25.56700134	38.30905533	17.4342041	45.30844498	52.30129623
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	31.77580452	34.26587677	19.81741333	48.76362228	52.66421127
Black, Non-Hispanic	25.08537483	23.57221222	20.0210247	50.08654785	50.39803314
Hispanic	14.87970352	41.16586304	15.27909184	50.43182755	57.66402054
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	25.55044937	45.79997253	17.13907242	48.1301918	52.26394272
Native American, Non-Hispanic	16.78843117	43.75597	12.58059692	42.92389297	57.04358673

Table 22: Index Values, Tustin

Tustin	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	77.3833313	55.53118134	57.9779892	37.03637695	41.61579132
Black, Non-Hispanic	49.5615654	33.86757278	33.26813889	54.51399994	60.01934433
Hispanic	42.9604187	28.64287949	27.41756248	56.88419342	63.88144684
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	67.04686737	46.94258499	49.78988266	44.89656067	48.62200546
Native American, Non-Hispanic	63.12244797	43.92755127	47.4581604	43.06391144	49.6460228
Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	57.39323807	42.8909874	38.77998352	47.96840286	52.79444885
Black, Non-Hispanic	36.90000153	22.5	25.10000038	55.18679047	64.45001984
Hispanic	32.15452576	17.71869659	18.61776543	65.68024445	74.0960083
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	42.37282944	30.59916115	25.81988907	55.87603378	61.07912064
Native American, Non-Hispanic	26.20000076	13.69999981	14.19999981	65.00455475	66.8004303

Table 23: Index Values, Westminster

Westminster	"Economic Opportunity Index"	"Environmental Opportunity Index"	"Educational Opportunity Index"	"Low Transportation Cost Index"	Transit Index
Total Population					
White, Non-Hispanic	13.81653023	42.93841171	35.6662941	44.7712059	37.7172699
Black, Non-Hispanic	10.56679821	38.13873291	32.76600647	45.53092575	37.15086365
Hispanic	11.77696323	40.45322037	32.86334991	44.28075409	36.86459732
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	14.33915138	46.11770248	35.44109344	44.00982666	37.56019592
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15.28125	44.0395813	36.25625229	43.3792572	37.29174042

Population below federal poverty line					
White, Non-Hispanic	15.20829582	44.93229675	37.83362961	45.77521515	38.73999023
Black, Non-Hispanic	8.191836357	21.56734848	37.28163528	40.71427536	33.28907013
Hispanic	10.51876068	37.48429489	28.36954689	43.8158226	36.38402557
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	12.96408653	44.58031464	32.6651535	44.92889404	37.62247467
Native American, Non-Hispanic	25.30000114	48.70000076	52.20000076	45.22904587	41.23970032

Map 1: Economic Opportunity Index, North Orange County

Map 2: Economic Opportunity Index, South Orange County
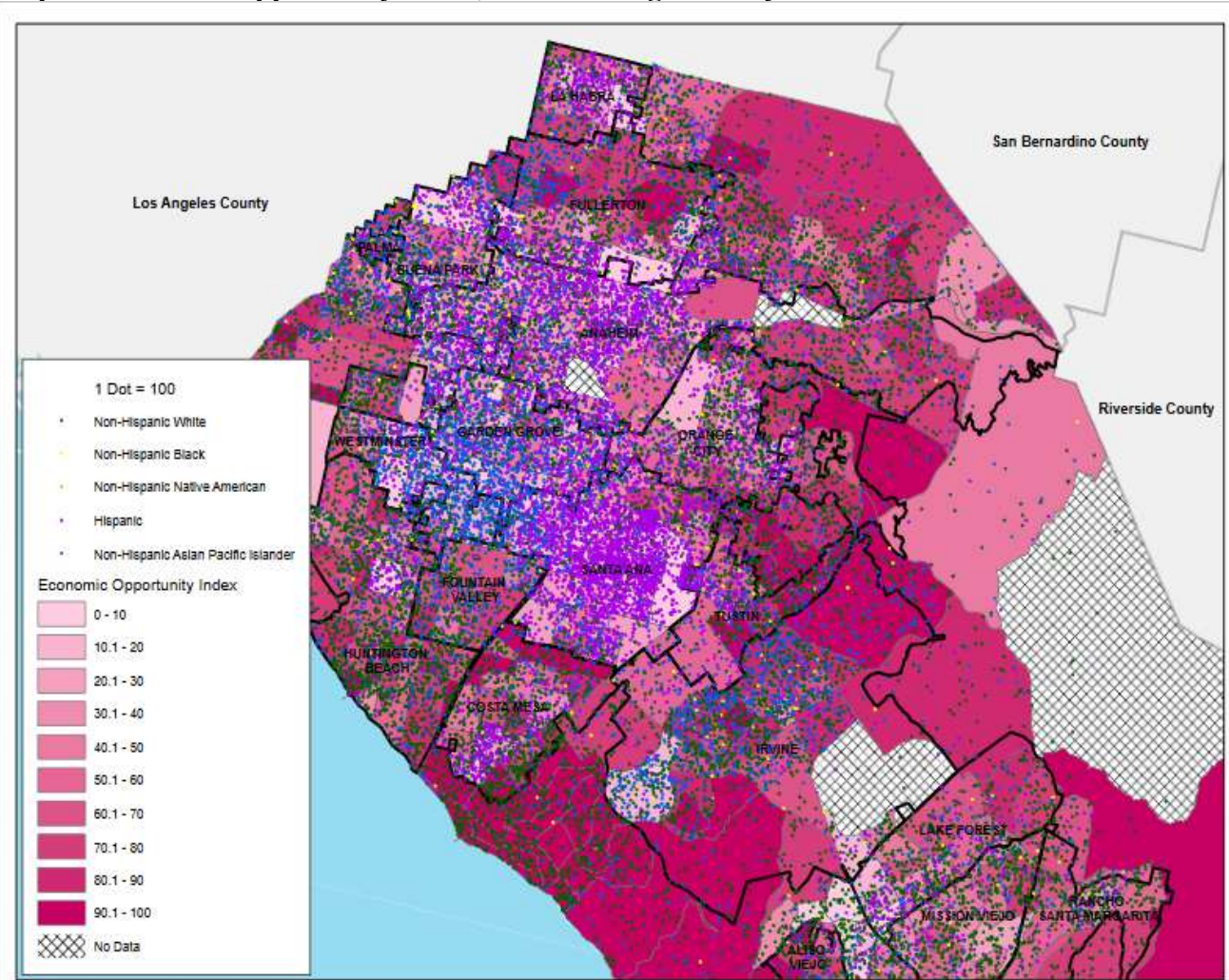
Map 3: Educational Opportunity Index, North Orange County
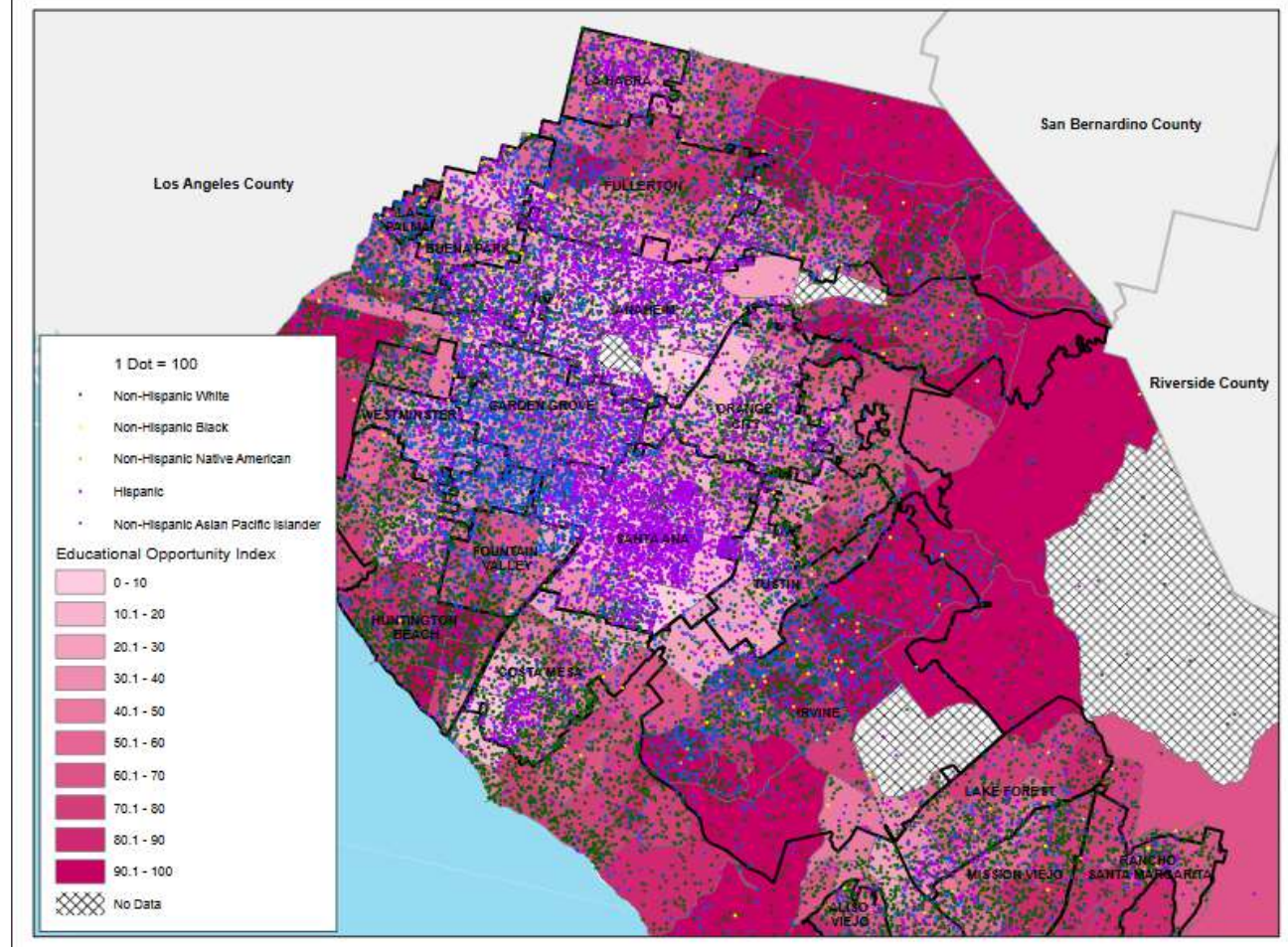
Map 4: Educational Opportunity Index, South Orange County
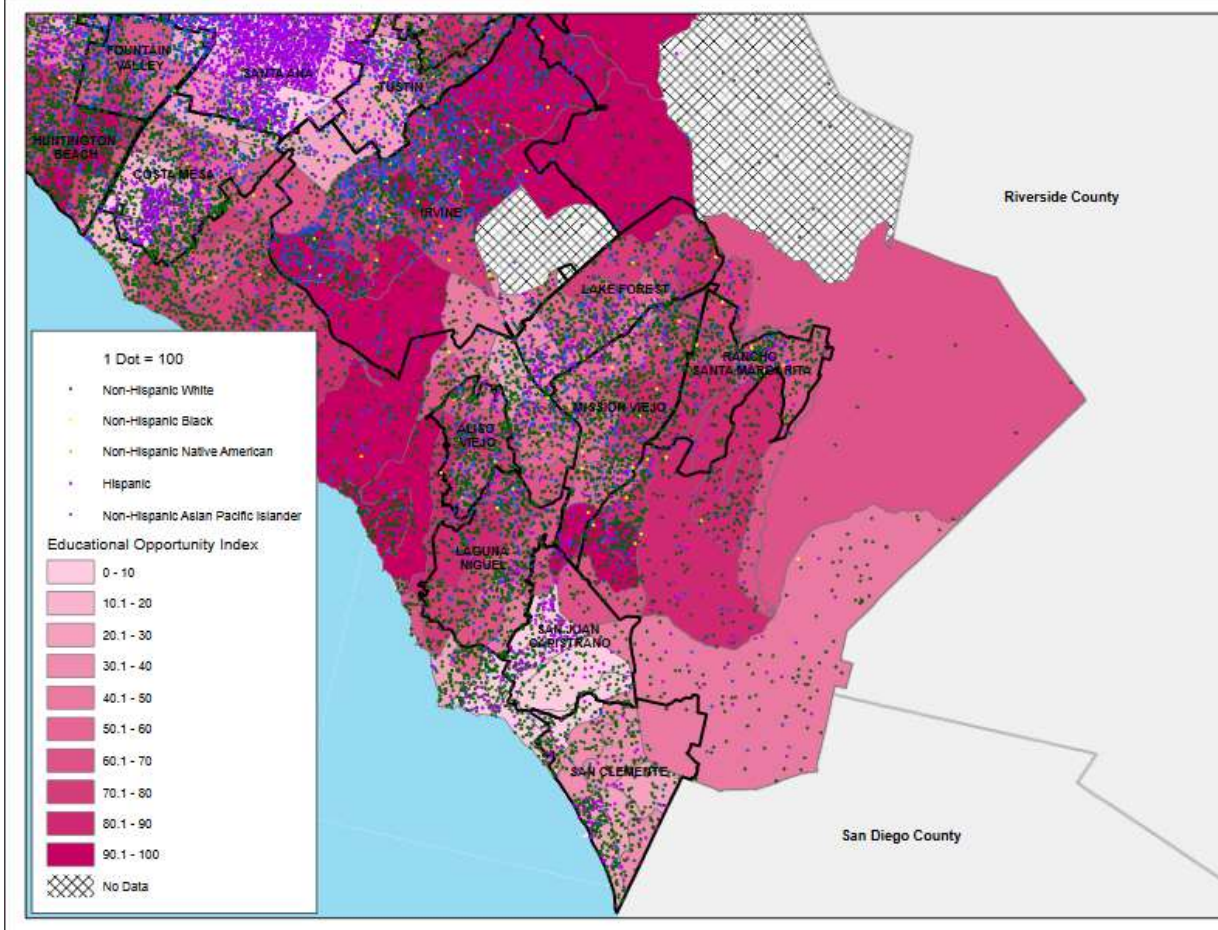
Map 5: Environmental Opportunity Index, North Orange County
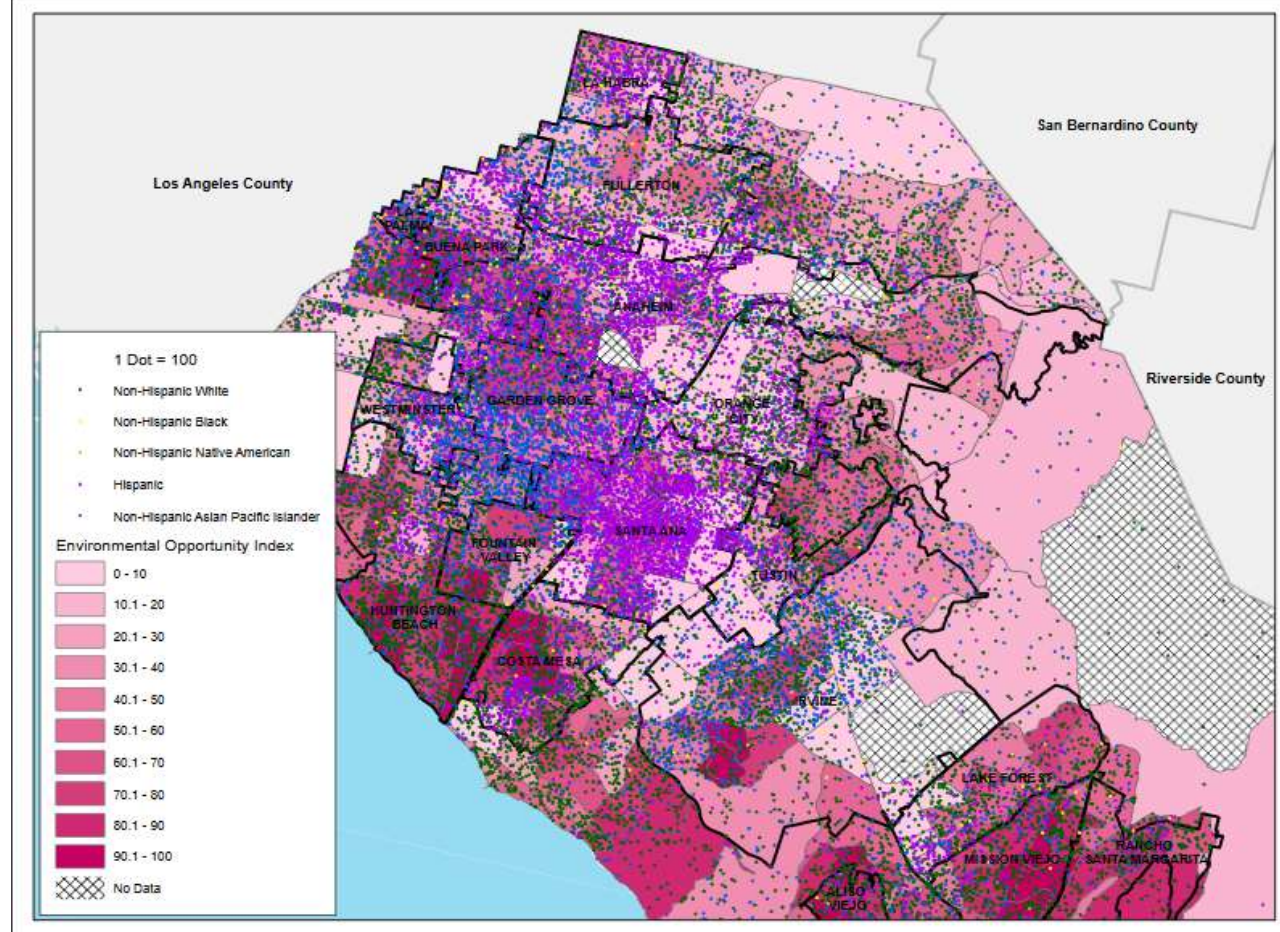
Map 6: Environmental Opportunity Index, South Orange County
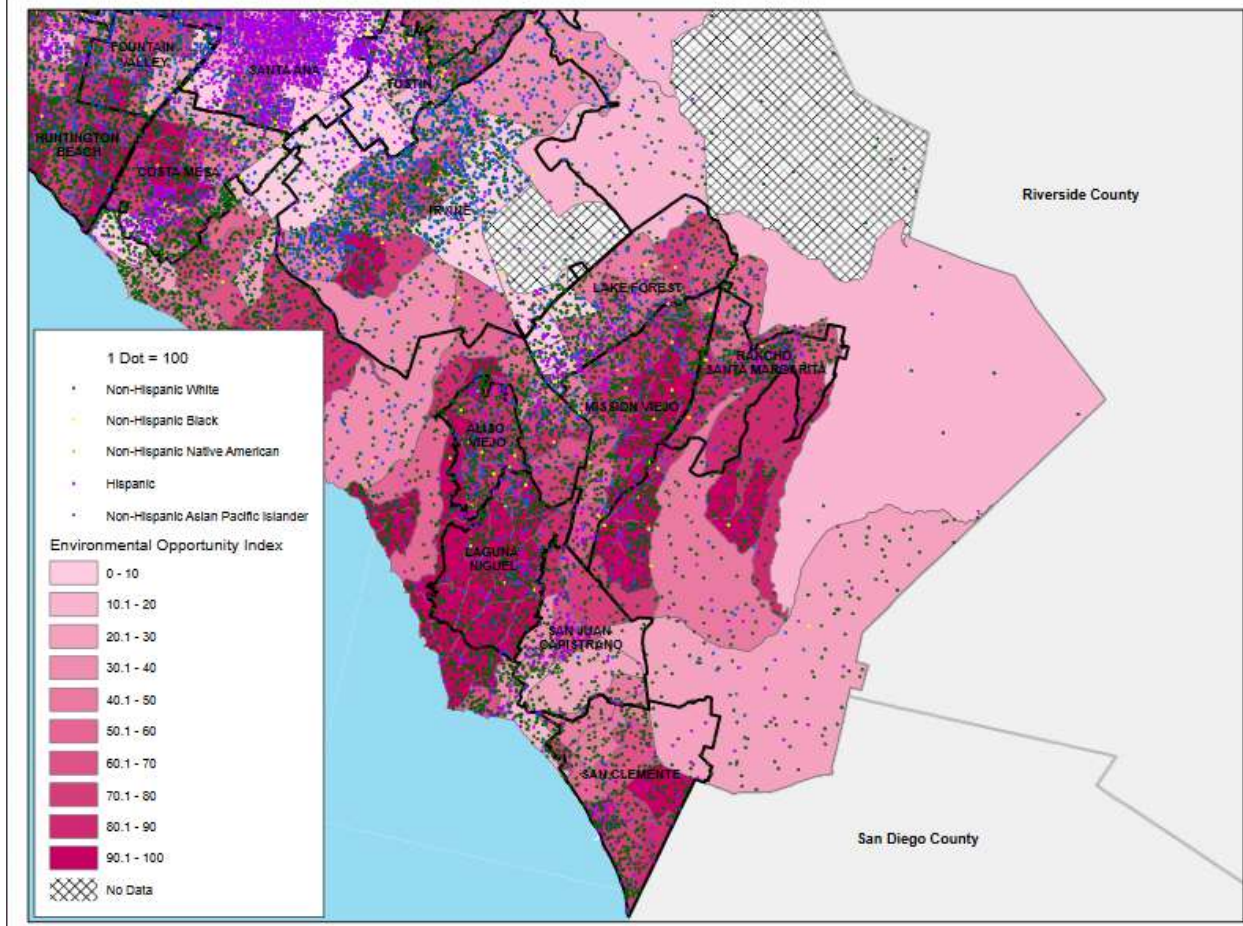
Map 7: Transportation Cost Index, North Orange County
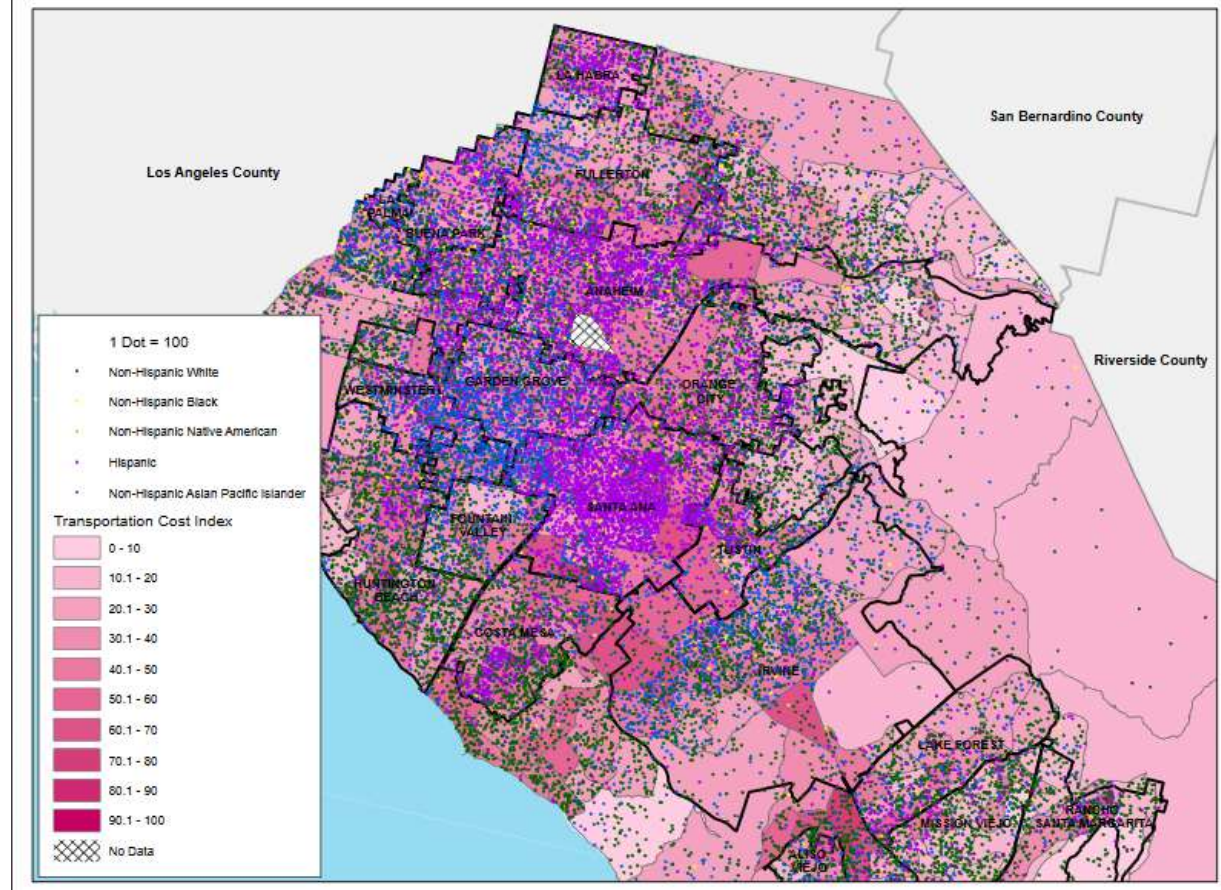
Map 8: Transportation Cost Index, South Orange County

Map 9: Transit Trips Index, North Orange County
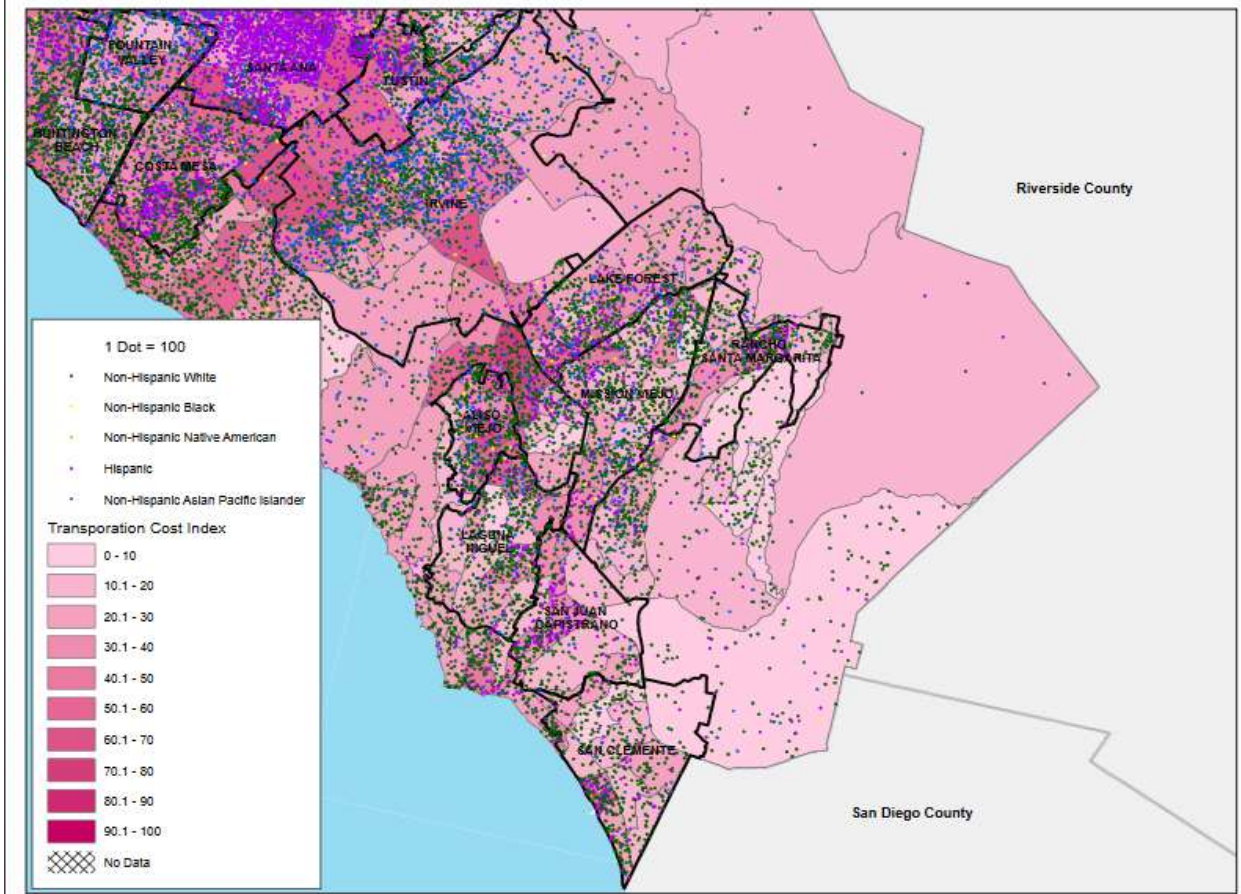
Map 10: Transit Trips Index, South Orange County
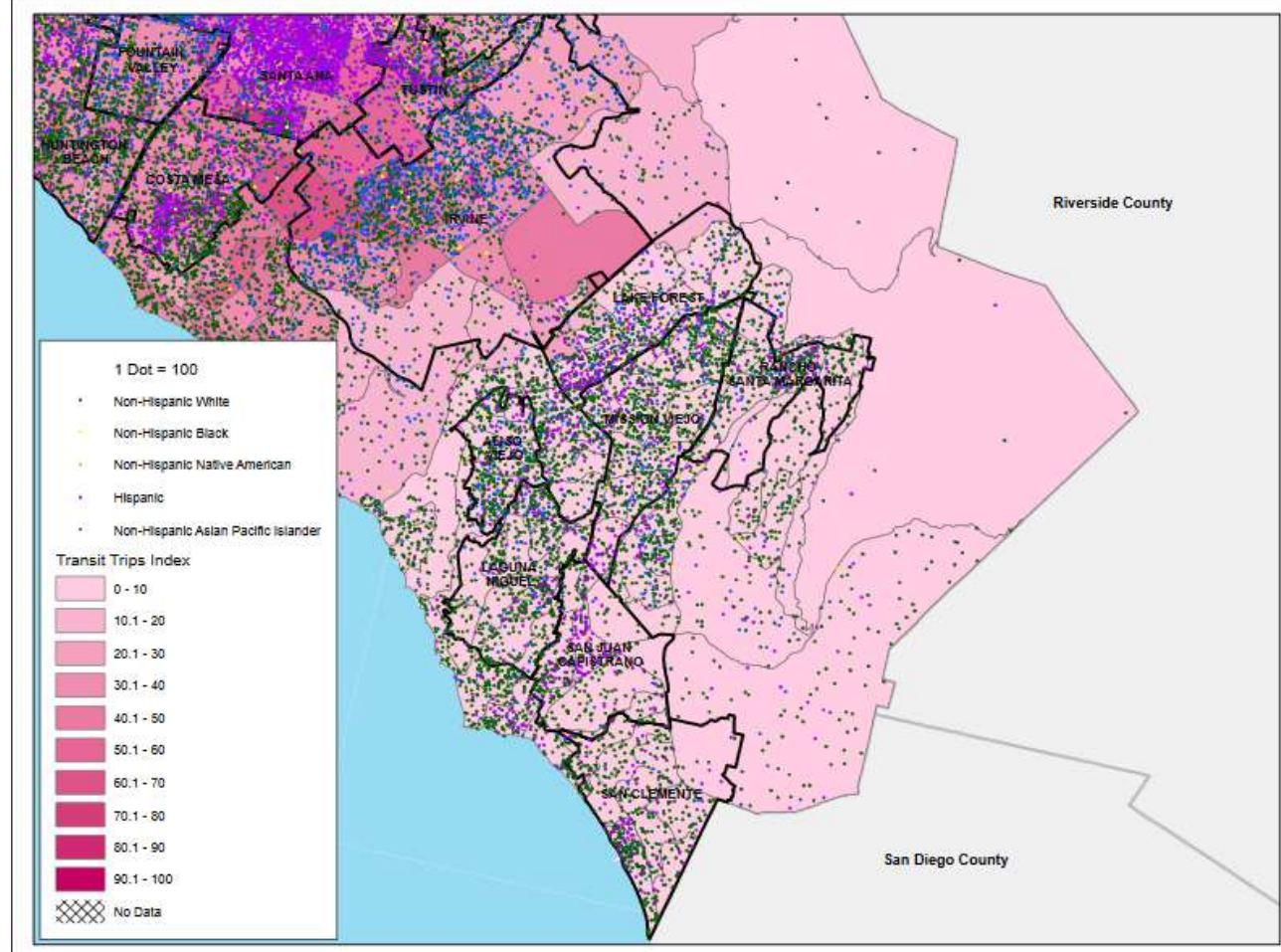
iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs [10]

Which groups (by race/ethnicity and family status) experience higher rates of housing cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing when compared to other groups? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing burdens when compared to other groups?

Across Orange County, many residents face high rates of housing problems, severe housing problems, and severe housing cost burden. The four HUD-designated housing problems include when a "1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded;[11] and 4) household is cost burdened"[12]. Households are considered to have a housing problem if they experience at least one of the above. This analysis also considers what HUD designates as severe housing problems, which are a lack of kitchen or plumbing, more than one person per room, or cost burden greater than 50%.

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[10] The AFFH rule defines "disproportionate housing needs" as "a condition in which there are significant disparities in the proportion of members of a protected class experiencing a category of housing needs when compared to the proportion of members of any other relevant groups or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area." 24 C.F.R. § 5.152

[11] Households having more than 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room are considered overcrowded and those having more than 1.51 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. The person per room analysis excludes bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

[12] https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html

Housing Problems

Table 1: Housing Problems, Orange County[13]

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	206,658	540,773	38.22%
Black, Non-Hispanic	8,074	16,719	48.29%
Hispanic	152,740	241,841	63.16%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	84,193	186,038	45.26%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	1063	2,179	48.78%
Total	452,728	987,550	45.84%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	228740	576690	39.66%
Family households, 5+ people	95050	145028	65.54%
Non-family households	138270	273662	50.53%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	104324	540,773	19.29%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4816	16,719	28.81%
Hispanic	107752	241,841	44.55%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	50205	186,038	26.99%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	544	2,179	24.97%
Total	267,641	987,550	27.10%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	93564	540,773	17.30%

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[13] Please note that the extrapolation of HUD data may result in variances and rounding errors.

Black, Non-Hispanic	3774	16,719	22.57%
Hispanic	59920	241,841	24.78%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	36879	186,038	19.82%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	432	2,179	19.83%
Total	194,569	987,550	19.70%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	79610	576690	13.80%
Family households, 5+ people	24586	145028	16.95%
Non-family households	39386	273662	14.39%

Table 2: Housing Problems, Aliso Viejo

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4,840	12,570	38.50%
Black, Non-Hispanic	235	380	61.84%
Hispanic	930	2,120	43.87%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	995	2,830	35.16%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	70	28.57%
Total	7,020	17,970	39.07%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	3955	11390	34.72%
Family households, 5+ people	705	1420	49.65%
Non-family households	2635	5605	47.01%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2075	12,570	16.51%
Black, Non-Hispanic	140	380	36.84%
Hispanic	400	2,120	18.87%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	425	2,830	15.02%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	70	0.00%

Total	3,040	17,970	16.92%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	1840	12,570	14.64%
Black, Non-Hispanic	140	380	36.84%
Hispanic	225	2,120	10.61%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	350	2,830	12.37%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	70	0.00%
Total	2,555	17,970	14.22%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1010	11390	8.87%
Family households, 5+ people	150	1420	10.56%
Non-family households	730	5605	13.02%

Table 3: Housing Problems, Anaheim

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	15,085	36,390	41.45%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,409	2,688	52.42%
Hispanic	28,175	41,509	67.88%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	8,305	17,464	47.55%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	105	170	61.76%
Total	53,079	98,221	54.04%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	24720	53980	45.79%
Family households, 5+ people	15450	20740	74.49%
Non-family households	13885	24384	56.94%

Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	8425	36,390	23.15%
Black, Non-Hispanic	993	2,688	36.94%
Hispanic	20590	41,509	49.60%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5065	17,464	29.00%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	85	170	50.00%
Total	35,158	98,221	35.79%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	7210	36,390	19.81%
Black, Non-Hispanic	810	2,688	30.13%
Hispanic	11330	41,509	27.30%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3290	17,464	18.84%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	50	170	29.41%
Total	22,690	98,221	23.10%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	9845	53980	18.24%
Family households, 5+ people	4225	20740	20.37%
Non-family households	4050	24384	16.61%

Table 4: Housing Problems, Buena Park

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2,500	7,540	33.16%
Black, Non-Hispanic	455	835	54.49%
Hispanic	4,725	7,705	61.32%

Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3,505	6,830	51.32%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	80	99	80.81%
Total	11,265	23,009	48.96%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	6340	14230	44.55%
Family households, 5+ people	3060	4930	62.07%
Non-family households	2045	3910	52.30%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	1125	7,540	14.92%
Black, Non-Hispanic	300	835	35.93%
Hispanic	3050	7,705	39.58%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2070	6,830	30.31%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	50	99	50.51%
Total	6,595	23,009	28.66%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	955	7,540	12.67%
Black, Non-Hispanic	255	835	30.54%
Hispanic	1780	7,705	23.10%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1515	6,830	22.18%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	50	99	50.51%
Total	4,555	23,009	19.80%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	2445	14230	17.18%
Family households, 5+ people	770	4930	15.62%
Non-family households	569	3910	14.55%

Table 5: Housing Problems, Costa Mesa

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	10,055	25,230	39.85%
Black, Non-Hispanic	320	695	46.04%
Hispanic	6,820	10,105	67.49%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,670	3,870	43.15%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	25	70	35.71%
Total	18,890	39,970	47.26%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	8775	20195	43.45%
Family households, 5+ people	3175	4175	76.05%
Non-family households	7325	15975	45.85%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	5335	25,230	21.15%
Black, Non-Hispanic	200	695	28.78%
Hispanic	4650	10,105	46.02%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	804	3,870	20.78%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	70	21.43%
Total	11,004	39,970	27.53%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	4905	25,230	19.44%
Black, Non-Hispanic	125	695	17.99%
Hispanic	2960	10,105	29.29%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	610	3,870	15.76%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	70	21.43%

Total	8,615	39,970	21.55%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	3460	20195	17.13%
Family households, 5+ people	904	4175	21.65%
Non-family households	2650	15975	16.59%

Table 6: Housing Problems, Fountain Valley

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	3,910	10,405	37.58%
Black, Non-Hispanic	75	175	42.86%
Hispanic	1,290	2,174	59.34%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,425	5,785	41.92%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	55	0.00%
Total	7,700	18,594	41.41%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	4625	12275	37.68%
Family households, 5+ people	1110	2200	50.45%
Non-family households	2150	4325	49.71%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	1860	10,405	17.88%
Black, Non-Hispanic	25	175	14.29%
Hispanic	585	2,174	26.91%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1419	5,785	24.53%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	55	0.00%
Total	3,889	18,594	20.92%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	1630	10,405	15.67%
Black, Non-Hispanic	25	175	14.29%
Hispanic	350	2,174	16.10%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1105	5,785	19.10%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	55	0.00%
Total	3,110	18,594	16.73%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1245	12275	10.14%
Family households, 5+ people	250	2200	11.36%
Non-family households	629	4325	14.54%

Table 7: Housing Problems, Fullerton

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	7,960	20,005	39.79%
Black, Non-Hispanic	655	1,448	45.23%
Hispanic	7,620	11,890	64.09%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5,085	10,615	47.90%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	90	22.22%
Total	21,340	44,048	48.45%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	10595	25185	42.07%
Family households, 5+ people	4450	6275	70.92%
Non-family households	6925	12920	53.60%

Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4320	20,005	21.59%
Black, Non-Hispanic	433	1,448	29.90%
Hispanic	5250	11,890	44.15%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3125	10,615	29.44%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	90	22.22%
Total	13,148	44,048	29.85%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	3665	20,005	18.32%
Black, Non-Hispanic	375	1,448	25.90%
Hispanic	2950	11,890	24.81%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2495	10,615	23.50%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	90	0.00%
Total	9,485	44,048	21.53%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	3695	25185	14.67%
Family households, 5+ people	1029	6275	16.40%
Non-family households	2664	12920	20.62%

Table 8: Housing Problems, Garden Grove

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	5,055	14,255	35.46%
Black, Non-Hispanic	287	592	48.48%
Hispanic	8,945	13,550	66.01%

	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	10,303	18,418	55.94%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	130	148	87.84%
Total	24,720	46,963	52.64%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	12495	26390	47.35%
Family households, 5+ people	7515	10735	70.00%
Non-family households	5059	9854	51.34%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2645	14,255	18.55%
Black, Non-Hispanic	173	592	29.22%
Hispanic	6540	13,550	48.27%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	6775	18,418	36.78%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	85	148	57.43%
Total	16,218	46,963	34.53%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	2135	14,255	14.98%
Black, Non-Hispanic	145	592	24.49%
Hispanic	3435	13,550	25.35%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	4685	18,418	25.44%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	85	148	57.43%
Total	10,485	46,963	22.33%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	4950	26390	18.76%
Family households, 5+ people	1945	10735	18.12%
Non-family households	1450	9854	14.71%

Table 9: Housing Problems, Huntington Beach

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	19,865	53,650	37.03%
Black, Non-Hispanic	344	753	45.68%
Hispanic	5,500	10,855	50.67%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3,089	8,114	38.07%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	74	274	27.01%
Total	28,872	73,646	39.20%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	15230	43760	34.80%
Family households, 5+ people	3035	5995	50.63%
Non-family households	11235	24905	45.11%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	9745	53,650	18.16%
Black, Non-Hispanic	179	753	23.77%
Hispanic	3570	10,855	32.89%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1669	8,114	20.57%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	55	274	20.07%
Total	15,218	73,646	20.66%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	9030	53,650	16.83%
Black, Non-Hispanic	139	753	18.46%
Hispanic	2580	10,855	23.77%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1475	8,114	18.18%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	45	274	16.42%

Total	13,269	73,646	18.02%

Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	5195	43760	11.87%
Family households, 5+ people	899	5995	15.00%
Non-family households	3245	24905	13.03%

Table 10: Housing Problems, Irvine

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	Jurisdiction		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	18,555	45,505	40.78%
Black, Non-Hispanic	865	1,795	48.19%
Hispanic	3,310	6,790	48.75%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	13,955	33,220	42.01%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	65	130	50.00%
Total	36,750	87,440	42.03%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	20175	52685	38.29%
Family households, 5+ people	3630	6270	57.89%
Non-family households	14279	28074	50.86%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	9085	45,505	19.96%
Black, Non-Hispanic	570	1,795	31.75%
Hispanic	1805	6,790	26.58%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	7850	33,220	23.63%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	130	7.69%
Total	19,320	87,440	22.10%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	7700	45,505	16.92%
Black, Non-Hispanic	315	1,795	17.55%
Hispanic	1510	6,790	22.24%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	6110	33,220	18.39%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	130	7.69%
Total	15,645	87,440	17.89%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	6605	52685	12.54%
Family households, 5+ people	1055	6270	16.83%
Non-family households	5460	28074	19.45%

Table 11: Housing Problems, La Habra

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2,910	7,363	39.52%
Black, Non-Hispanic	144	304	47.37%
Hispanic	4,800	8,870	54.11%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	965	2,260	42.70%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	10	100.00%
Total	8,829	18,807	46.95%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	4335	10875	39.86%
Family households, 5+ people	2325	3285	70.78%
Non-family households	2240	4600	48.70%

Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	1630	7,363	22.14%
Black, Non-Hispanic	59	304	19.41%
Hispanic	3285	8,870	37.03%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	700	2,260	30.97%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	10	100.00%
Total	5,684	18,807	30.22%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	Jurisdiction		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	1240	7,363	16.84%
Black, Non-Hispanic	55	304	18.09%
Hispanic	1765	8,870	19.90%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	485	2,260	21.46%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	10	100.00%
Total	3,555	18,807	18.90%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1640	10875	15.08%
Family households, 5+ people	465	3285	14.16%
Non-family households	555	4600	12.07%

Table 12: Housing Problems, La Palma

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	Jurisdiction		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	430	1,619	26.56%
Black, Non-Hispanic	150	370	40.54%
Hispanic	320	709	45.13%

Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	810	2,148	37.71%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30	30	100.00%
Total	1,740	4,876	35.68%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1015	3220	31.52%
Family households, 5+ people	340	765	44.44%
Non-family households	435	930	46.77%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	210	1,619	12.97%
Black, Non-Hispanic	75	370	20.27%
Hispanic	239	709	33.71%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	434	2,148	20.20%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	30	0.00%
Total	958	4,876	19.65%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	140	1,619	8.65%
Black, Non-Hispanic	70	370	18.92%
Hispanic	175	709	24.68%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	340	2,148	15.83%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	30	0.00%
Total	725	4,876	14.87%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	325	3220	10.09%
Family households, 5+ people	160	765	20.92%
Non-family households	75	930	8.06%

Table 13: Housing Problems, Laguna Niguel

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	7,480	18,280	40.92%
Black, Non-Hispanic	145	395	36.71%
Hispanic	2,010	3,210	62.62%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	835	2,350	35.53%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	65	85	76.47%
Total	10,535	24,320	43.32%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	6000	15965	37.58%
Family households, 5+ people	815	1680	48.51%
Non-family households	3975	6930	57.36%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	3445	18,280	18.85%
Black, Non-Hispanic	65	395	16.46%
Hispanic	1210	3,210	37.69%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	390	2,350	16.60%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	85	17.65%
Total	5,125	24,320	21.07%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	3310	18,280	18.11%
Black, Non-Hispanic	35	395	8.86%
Hispanic	905	3,210	28.19%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	325	2,350	13.83%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	85	17.65%

Total	4,590	24,320	18.87%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1745	15965	10.93%
Family households, 5+ people	265	1680	15.77%
Non-family households	900	6930	12.99%

Table 14: Housing Problems, Lake Forest

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	6,230	18,240	34.16%
Black, Non-Hispanic	235	535	43.93%
Hispanic	2,700	4,370	61.78%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,310	3,870	33.85%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	19	78.95%
Total	10,490	27,034	38.80%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	5800	17525	33.10%
Family households, 5+ people	1640	3165	51.82%
Non-family households	3340	6660	50.15%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2740	18,240	15.02%
Black, Non-Hispanic	135	535	25.23%
Hispanic	1855	4,370	42.45%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	660	3,870	17.05%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	19	78.95%
Total	5,405	27,034	19.99%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	2395	18,240	13.13%
Black, Non-Hispanic	100	535	18.69%
Hispanic	1340	4,370	30.66%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	435	3,870	11.24%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	15	19	78.95%
Total	4,285	27,034	15.85%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1825	17525	10.41%
Family households, 5+ people	445	3165	14.06%
Non-family households	804	6660	12.07%

Table 15: Housing Problems, Mission Viejo

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	8,690	25,265	34.40%
Black, Non-Hispanic	199	389	51.16%
Hispanic	2,105	4,099	51.35%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	955	3,050	31.31%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	30	66.67%
Total	11,969	32,833	36.45%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	7265	22375	32.47%
Family households, 5+ people	950	3305	28.74%
Non-family households	4055	7870	51.52%

Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	3779	25,265	14.96%
Black, Non-Hispanic	79	389	20.31%
Hispanic	995	4,099	24.27%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	465	3,050	15.25%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	30	66.67%
Total	5,338	32,833	16.26%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	3505	25,265	13.87%
Black, Non-Hispanic	60	389	15.42%
Hispanic	865	4,099	21.10%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	335	3,050	10.98%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	20	30	66.67%
Total	4,785	32,833	14.57%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1770	22375	7.91%
Family households, 5+ people	245	3305	7.41%
Non-family households	725	7870	9.21%

Table 16: Housing Problems, Orange (City)

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	8,845	24,095	36.71%
Black, Non-Hispanic	365	530	68.87%
Hispanic	7,255	12,030	60.31%

	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1,810	4,979	36.35%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	45	75	60.00%
Total	18,320	41,709	43.92%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	8815	23870	36.93%
Family households, 5+ people	4080	6705	60.85%
Non-family households	5800	11369	51.02%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4580	24,095	19.01%
Black, Non-Hispanic	235	530	44.34%
Hispanic	5105	12,030	42.44%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1130	4,979	22.70%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	4	75	5.33%
Total	11,054	41,709	26.50%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	4155	24,095	17.24%
Black, Non-Hispanic	195	530	36.79%
Hispanic	2935	12,030	24.40%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	795	4,979	15.97%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	4	75	5.33%
Total	8,084	41,709	19.38%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	3145	23870	13.18%
Family households, 5+ people	1105	6705	16.48%
Non-family households	2185	11369	19.22%

Table 17: Housing Problems, Rancho Santa Margarita

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4,505	11,890	37.89%
Black, Non-Hispanic	140	285	49.12%
Hispanic	1,629	2,674	60.92%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	565	1,855	30.46%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	0	0%
Total	6,839	16,704	40.94%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	4000	11285	35.45%
Family households, 5+ people	745	1720	43.31%
Non-family households	2250	3975	56.60%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2000	11,890	16.82%
Black, Non-Hispanic	84	285	29.47%
Hispanic	720	2,674	26.93%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	175	1,855	9.43%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	2,979	16,704	17.83%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	1860	11,890	15.64%
Black, Non-Hispanic	85	285	29.82%
Hispanic	500	2,674	18.70%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	130	1,855	7.01%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	0	#DIV/0!

Total	2,575	16,704	15.42%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1220	11285	10.81%
Family households, 5+ people	140	1720	8.14%
Non-family households	570	3975	14.34%

Table 18: Housing Problems, San Clemente

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	7,940	19,490	40.74%
Black, Non-Hispanic	30	125	24.00%
Hispanic	2,005	3,264	61.43%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	310	970	31.96%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	20	50.00%
Total	10,295	23,869	43.13%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	5670	14590	38.86%
Family households, 5+ people	1240	2445	50.72%
Non-family households	3689	7229	51.03%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4055	19,490	20.81%
Black, Non-Hispanic	20	125	16.00%
Hispanic	1375	3,264	42.13%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	145	970	14.95%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	20	50.00%
Total	5,605	23,869	23.48%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	3685	19,490	18.91%
Black, Non-Hispanic	20	125	16.00%
Hispanic	960	3,264	29.41%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	95	970	9.79%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	20	50.00%
Total	4,770	23,869	19.98%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1855	14590	12.71%
Family households, 5+ people	405	2445	16.56%
Non-family households	1149	7229	15.89%

Table 19: Housing Problems, San Juan Capistrano

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	3,805	8,630	44.09%
Black, Non-Hispanic	0	0	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	1,915	2,725	70.28%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	115	340	33.82%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30	80	37.50%
Total	5,865	11,775	49.81%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	2945	6970	42.25%
Family households, 5+ people	1425	1925	74.03%
Non-family households	1590	2915	54.55%

Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	# with severe problems	# households	% with severe problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2070	8,630	23.99%
Black, Non-Hispanic	0	0	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	1650	2,725	60.55%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	70	340	20.59%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30	80	37.50%
Total	3,820	11,775	32.44%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	# with severe cost burden	# households	% with severe cost burden
White, Non-Hispanic	2015	8,630	23.35%
Black, Non-Hispanic	0	0	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	1070	2,725	39.27%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	65	340	19.12%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	30	80	37.50%
Total	3,180	11,775	27.01%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	1100	6970	15.78%
Family households, 5+ people	555	1925	28.83%
Non-family households	275	2915	9.43%

Table 20: Housing Problems, Santa Ana

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	# with problems	# households	% with problems
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4,650	12,430	37.41%
Black, Non-Hispanic	435	899	48.39%
Hispanic	36,965	50,935	72.57%

Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5,440	9,959	54.62%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	63	128	49.22%
Total	47,553	74,351	63.96%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	18765	34015	55.17%
Family households, 5+ people	22140	27010	81.97%
Non-family households	7055	13590	51.91%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2495	12,430	20.07%
Black, Non-Hispanic	234	899	26.03%
Hispanic	29395	50,935	57.71%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3450	9,959	34.64%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	8	128	6.25%
Total	35,582	74,351	47.86%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	2130	12,430	17.14%
Black, Non-Hispanic	195	899	21.69%
Hispanic	12800	50,935	25.13%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2155	9,959	21.64%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	128	7.81%
Total	17,290	74,351	23.25%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	8010	34015	23.55%
Family households, 5+ people	4990	27010	18.47%
Non-family households	1809	13590	13.31%

Table 21: Housing Problems, Tustin

Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs			
Disproportionate Housing Needs	**Jurisdiction**		
Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems	**# with problems**	**# households**	**% with problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	4,465	10,495	42.54%
Black, Non-Hispanic	380	609	62.40%
Hispanic	5,485	7,705	71.19%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2,644	6,089	43.42%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	60	120	50.00%
Total	13,034	25,018	52.10%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	6690	14315	46.73%
Family households, 5+ people	2840	3775	75.23%
Non-family households	3825	7465	51.24%
Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems	**# with severe problems**	**# households**	**% with severe problems**
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	2085	10,495	19.87%
Black, Non-Hispanic	205	609	33.66%
Hispanic	3915	7,705	50.81%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1519	6,089	24.95%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	10	120	8.33%
Total	7,734	25,018	30.91%

Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden			
Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	**Jurisdiction**		
Race/Ethnicity	**# with severe cost burden**	**# households**	**% with severe cost burden**
White, Non-Hispanic	1840	10,495	17.53%
Black, Non-Hispanic	170	609	27.91%
Hispanic	1975	7,705	25.63%
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	969	6,089	15.91%
Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	120	0.00%

Total	4,954	25,018	19.80%
Household Type and Size			
Family households, <5 people	2300	14315	16.07%
Family households, 5+ people	589	3775	15.60%
Non-family households	1025	7465	13.73%

A few trends are immediately clear in housing needs in Orange County. The housing problems data displayed in the charts above include houses that have 1 of 4 housing problems by race/ethnicity and family type, 1 of 4 severe housing problems by race/ethnicity, and severe housing cost burden by race/ethnicity and family type. Overall, across the County, Black and Hispanic residents are more likely to face all of these housing problems, with varying rates across different jurisdictions.

Some figures in the data above may be inaccurate depending on the number of households of a particular group in a jurisdiction. For example, 0 Black households are listed in San Juan Capistrano. It may be that this figure was lower than the margin of error, so figures with low or no households should carry less weight in indicating frequency of problems. However, the County data overall gives an idea of housing needs for smaller populations.

In the County, 45.84% of residents overall face at least 1 of 4 housing problems. White and Asian or Pacific Islander residents have slightly lower rates of housing problems, at 38.22% and 45.26% respectively, while Black residents have a slightly higher rate of 48.29%. Hispanic residents have the highest rates at 63.16% countywide. Native American residents have a rate similar to the average at 48.74%, but the low populations of Native American residents across jurisdictions may lead to misleading data (which is why they are not as frequently discussed here). Housing problems are found in differing rates across family types, with 39.66% for families of 5 or less, 65.59% for families of 5 or more, and 50.53% for non-family households.

Housing problems occur more frequently in more populated areas of the County, including in Anaheim and Santa Ana in particular. There are some more obvious discrepancies in rates of housing problems across different demographic groups. Black residents in Aliso Viejo experience housing problems at a rate of 61.84%, in Orange (city) at 68.87%, in Tustin at 62.40%, and in Buena Park at 54.49%. Hispanic residents experience rates of housing problems that are high overall, but significantly higher in central and southern Orange County, at 72.57% in Santa Ana, 71.19% in Tustin, and 70.28% in San Juan Capistrano. Asian residents generally experience average or lower rates of housing problems, with exceptions in Garden Grove and Santa Ana, where they experience housing problems at rates of 55.94% and 54.62% respectively.

Rates of severe housing problems are overall lower than housing problems at 27.10%, but more drastic discrepancies exist compared to the white population. White residents face severe housing problems at a rate of 19.29%. Black residents experience them at a rate of 28.81%, Hispanic residents at 44.55%, Asian or Pacific Islander residents at 26.99%, and Native American residents at 24.97%. Rates of severe housing problems are especially high in parts of Orange County, including Anaheim, Buena Park, Garden Grove, Orange, San Juan Capistrano, and Santa Ana.

Black residents experience severe housing problems at rates of 36.84% in Aliso Viejo and 44.34% in Orange (city). Hispanic residents face severe housing problems at significantly high rates of 49.60% in Anaheim, 60.55% in San Juan Capistrano, and 50.81% in Tustin, but also higher than average in Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, La Habra, Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Orange and San Clemente. Asian residents face noticeably high rates of severe housing problems in Garden Grove, at 36.78%.

Severe housing cost burden is a large but not as frequent problem for residents in Orange County. The average rate of residents experiencing severe housing cost burden is 19.70% across the county. Overall, White residents have a rate of 17.30%, Black residents 22.57%, Hispanic residents 24.78%, Asian American or Pacific Islander residents 19.82%, and Native American residents 19.83%. Families of 5 or less have a rate of 13.8%, families of 5 or more 16.95%, and non-family households 14.39%. Discrepancies across race/ethnicity or family type are much lower than for housing problems or severe housing problems in the County. Black and Hispanic residents still face higher than average rates of severe housing cost burdens in some individual jurisdictions, however. In Orange (city), Black residents experience severe housing cost burden at a rate of 36.79%. Hispanic residents experience rates of housing cost burden at 39.58% in Buena Park , and 39.27% in San Juan Capistrano.

Table 17: Percentage of Overcrowded Households by Race or Ethnicity, 2013-2017 American Community Survey

Geography	White, Non-Hispanic	Black	Native American	Asian American or Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Orange County, California	1.95%	6.52%	11.38%	7.76%	25.72%
Aliso Viejo city, California	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	2.79%	7.47%
Anaheim city, California	3.20%	5.94%	27.51%	9.81%	29.07%
Buena Park city, California	4.33%	8.11%	17.03%	7.17%	23.11%
Costa Mesa city, California	2.70%	9.01%	16.30%	7.20%	25.16%
Fountain Valley city, California	1.93%	0.00%	0.00%	6.46%	15.37%
Fullerton city, California	2.63%	4.20%	23.42%	6.42%	23.52%
Garden Grove city, California	3.46%	9.69%	15.77%	12.23%	30.05%
Huntington Beach city, California	1.50%	6.45%	0.00%	3.16%	14.59%
Irvine city, California	4.21%	11.78%	0.00%	6.79%	6.30%
Laguna Niguel city, California	0.67%	2.91%	0.00%	1.52%	13.74%
La Habra city, California	3.86%	0.00%	5.30%	11.84%	22.09%
Lake Forest city, California	1.95%	8.93%	17.17%	4.68%	16.52%
La Palma city, California	1.70%	0.00%	0.00%	6.63%	14.91%
Mission Viejo city, California	0.72%	5.35%	0.00%	3.76%	6.30%

Orange city, California	1.67%	11.81%	5.02%	8.05%	21.46%
Rancho Santa Margarita city, California	1.40%	0.00%	0.00%	1.50%	8.33%
San Clemente city, California	1.36%	0.00%	0.00%	3.52%	18.12%
San Juan Capistrano city, California	0.11%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	26.44%
Santa Ana city, California	3.88%	7.82%	26.59%	14.75%	42.93%
Tustin city, California	1.35%	10.52%	4.35%	7.35%	28.28%

The tables above indicate overcrowdedness in the County and its jurisdictions. Some of these numbers are inaccurate, due to low populations in a given jurisdiction (especially for Black or Native American residents). In the County, White residents experience an overcrowdedness rate of 1.95%, Black residents 6.52%, Native American residents 11.38%, Asian American or Pacific Islander residents 7.76%, and Hispanic residents 25.72%. Hispanic residents face especially high rates of overcrowdedness. This is especially true in Anaheim and Santa Ana, where their overcrowdedness rates are 29.07% and 42.93%, respectively.

Which areas in the jurisdiction and Region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?

Map 1: Housing Problems in North Orange County, Race
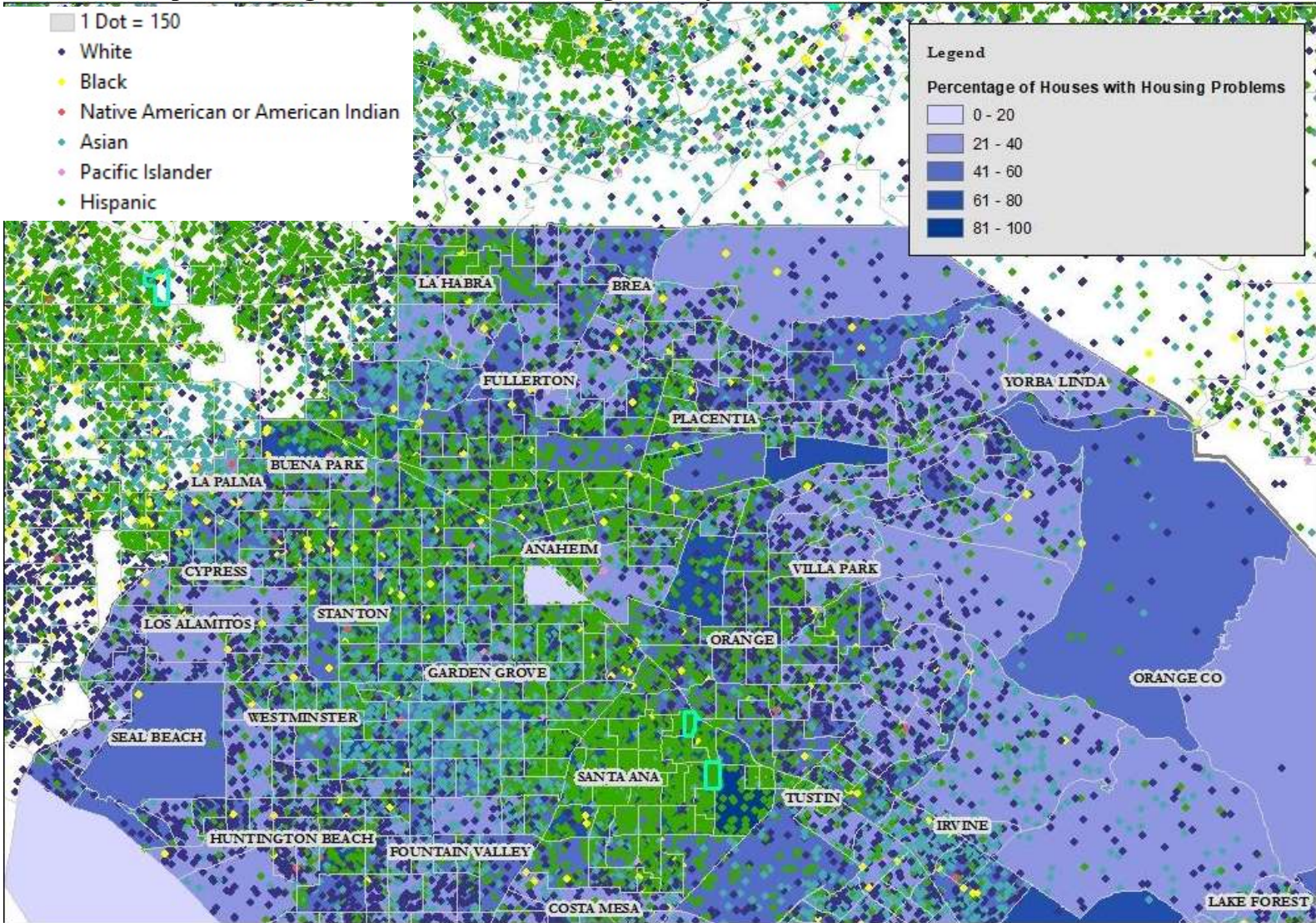
Map 2: Housing Problems in Central Orange County, Race

Map 3: Housing Problems in South Orange County, Race

Legend

Percentage of Houses with Housing Problems
- 0 - 20
- 21 - 40
- 41 - 60
- 61 - 80
- 81 - 100

1 Dot = 150
- White
- Black
- Native American or American Indian
- Asian
- Pacific Islander
- Hispanic
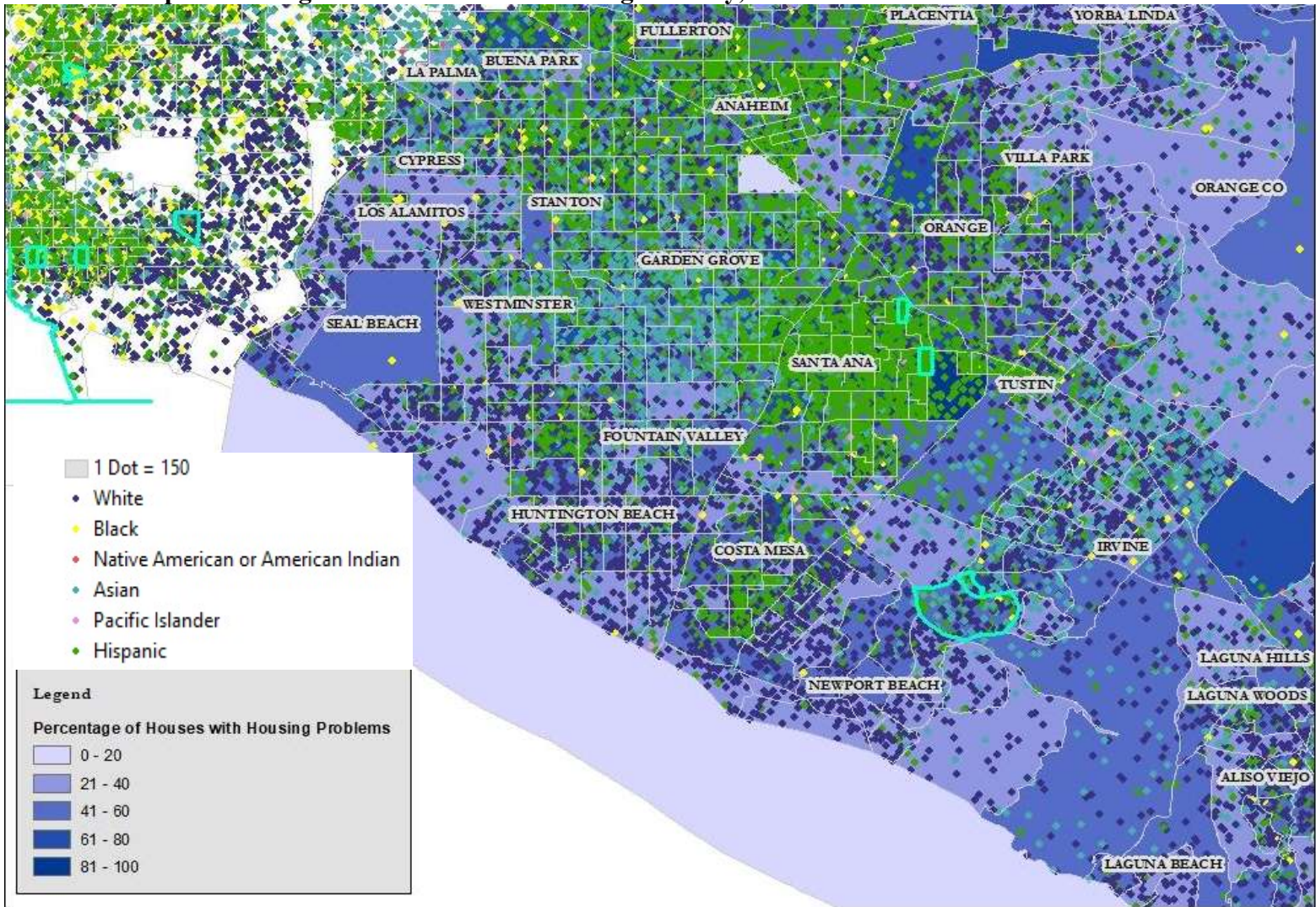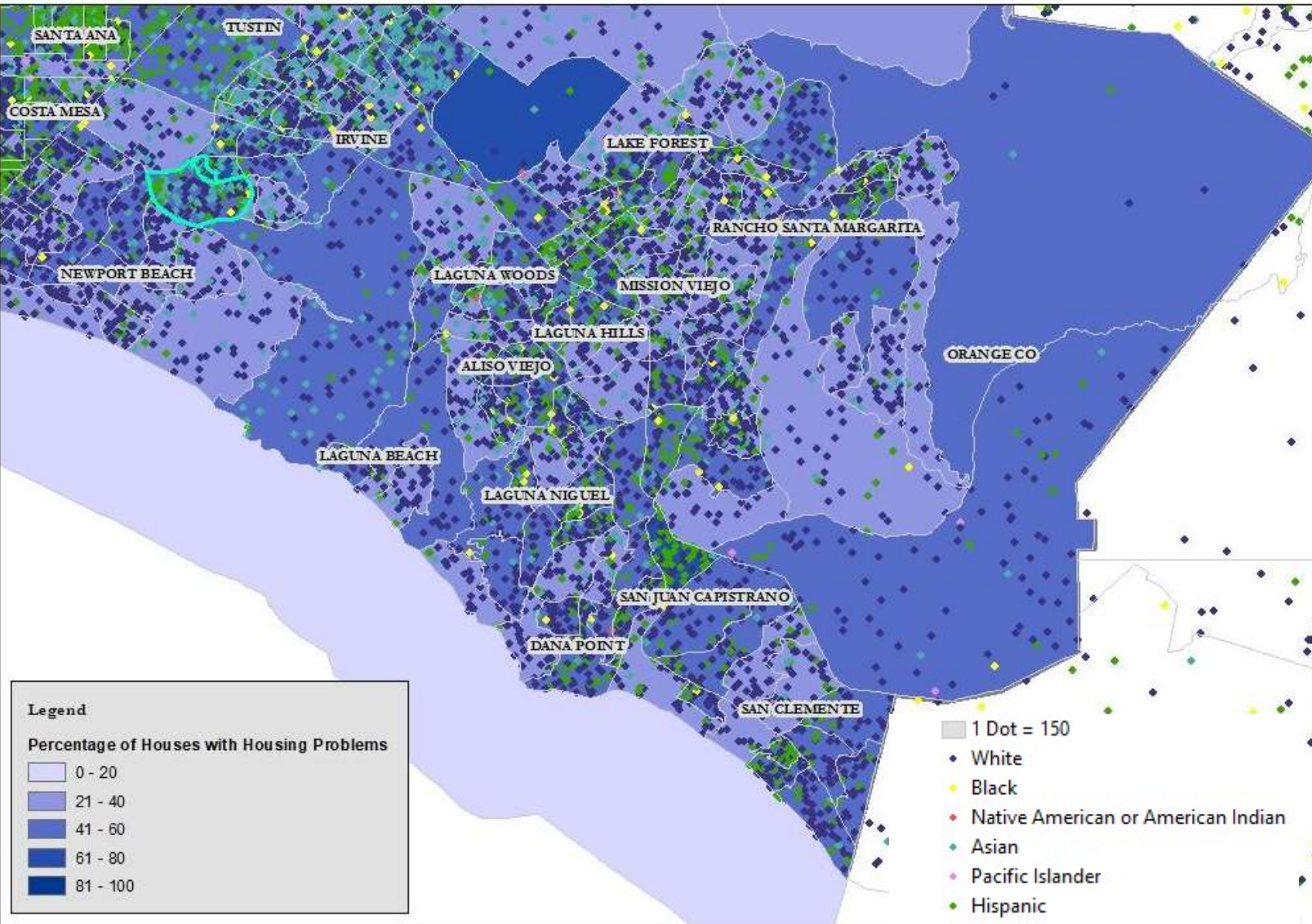
Map 4: Housing Problems in North Orange County, National Origin
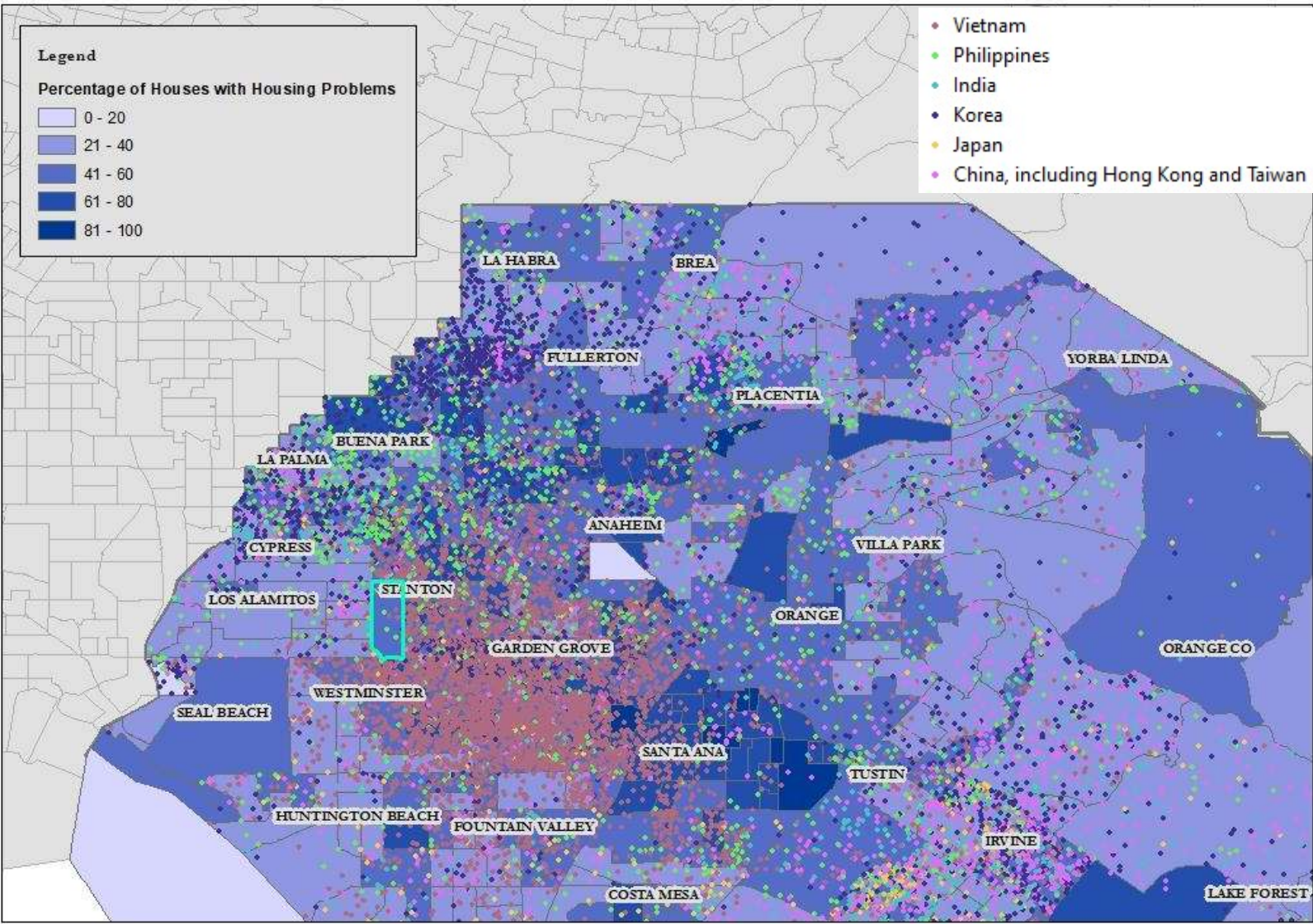
Map 5: Housing Problems in Central Orange County, National Origin
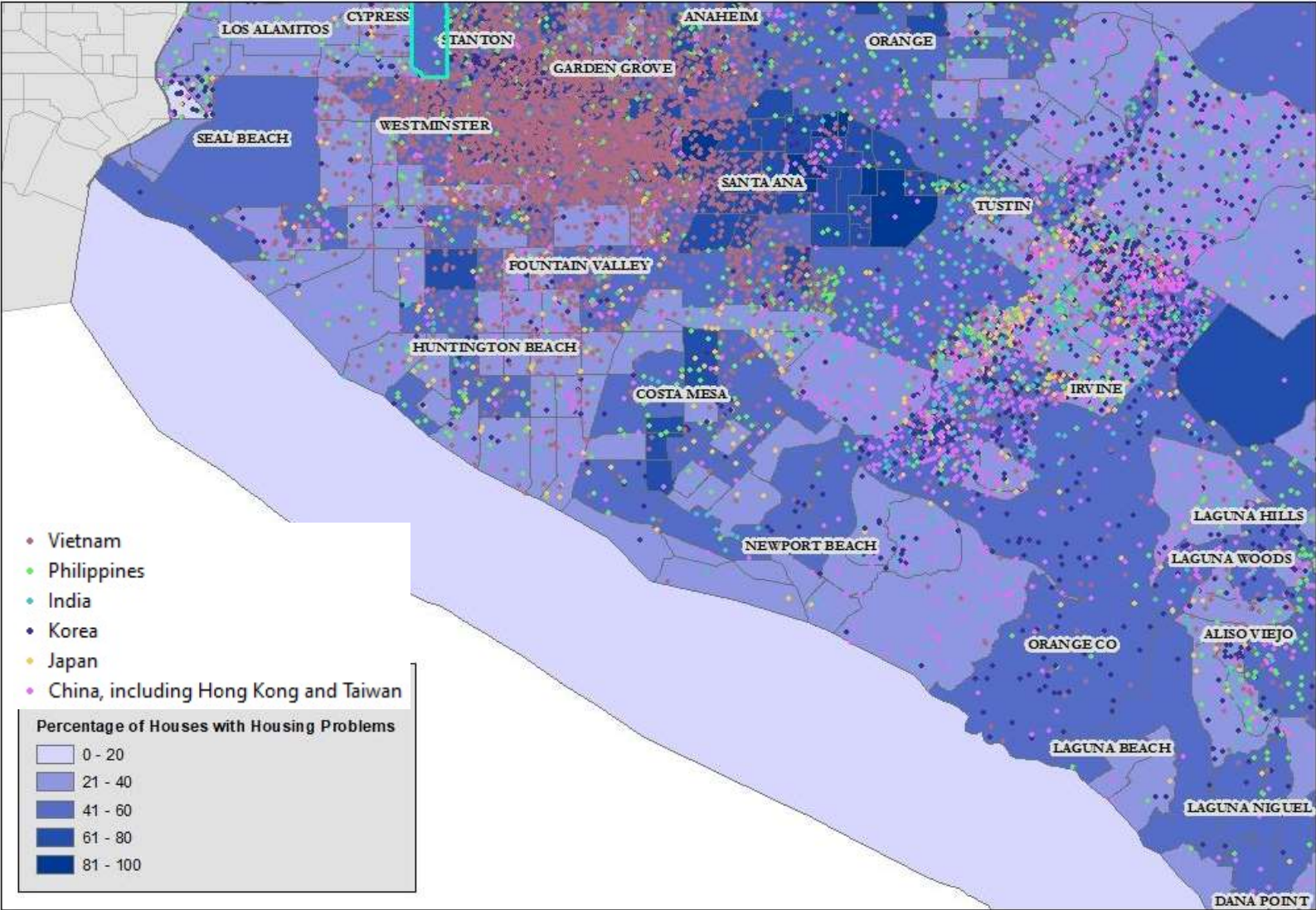
Map 6: Housing Problems in South Orange County, National Origin
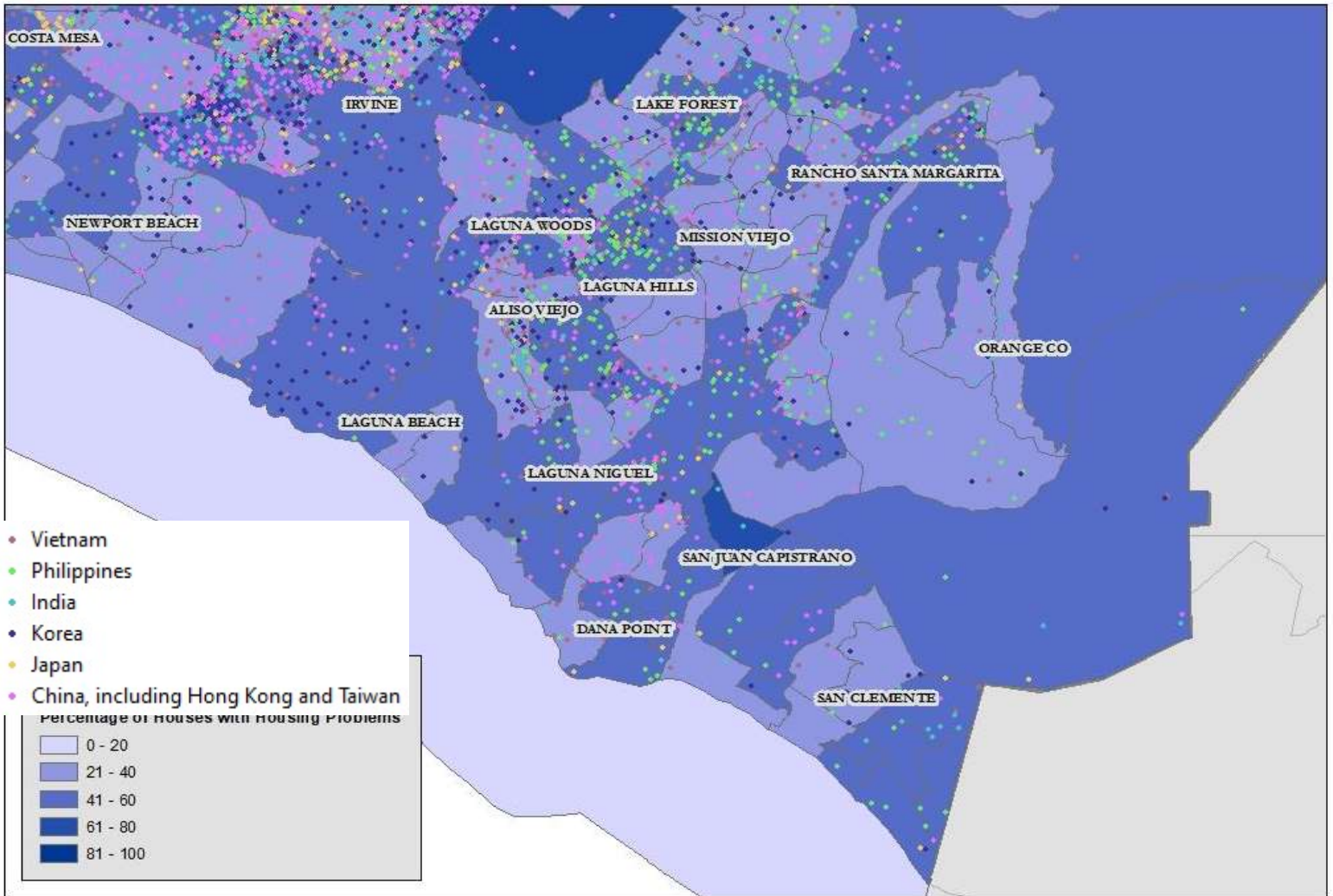
Map 7: Housing Problems in North Orange County, National Origin
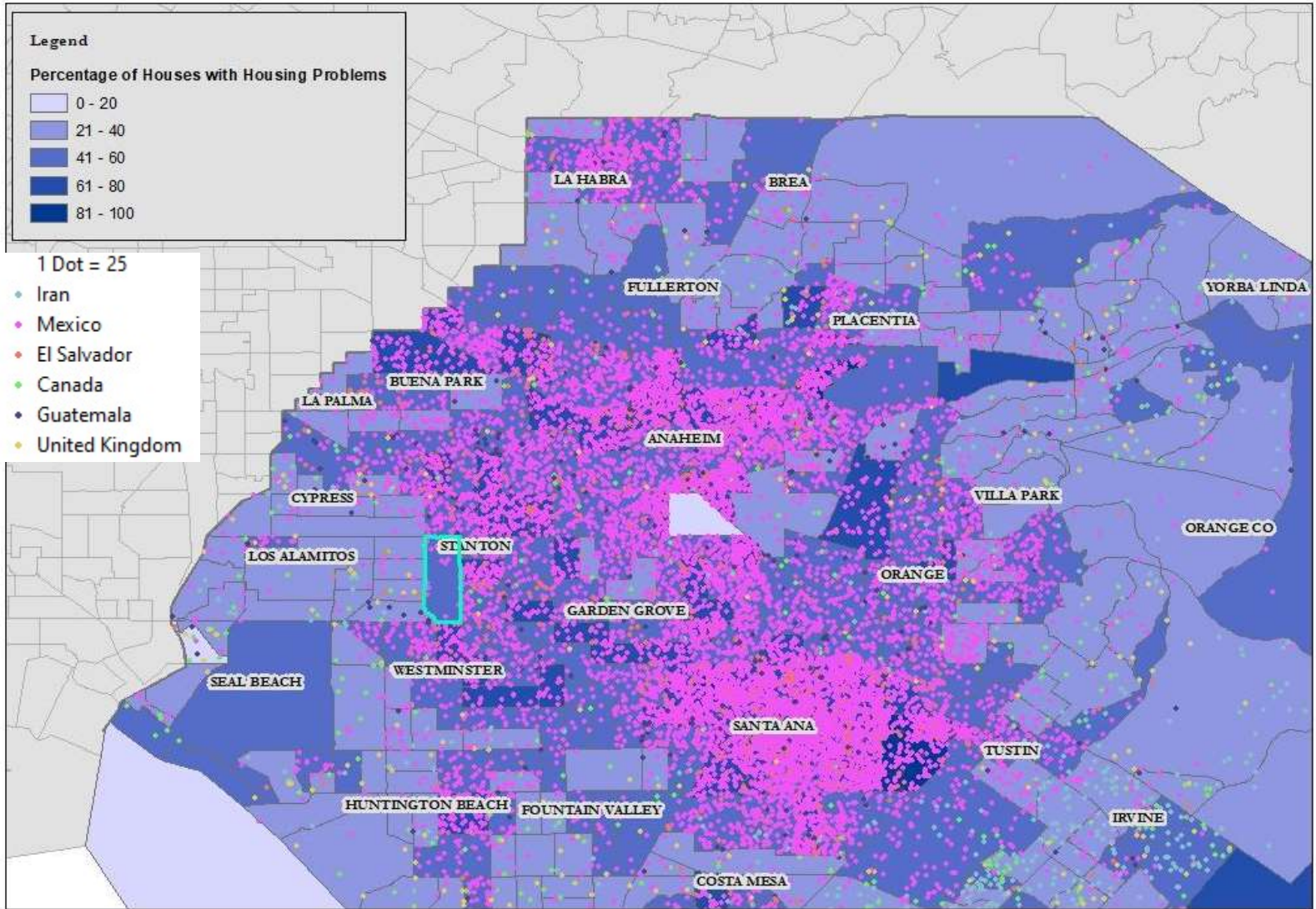
Map 8: Housing Problems in Central Orange County, National Origin

Map 9: Housing Problems in South Orange County, National Origin

Legend

Percentage of Houses with Housing Problems

- 0 - 20
- 21 - 40
- 41 - 60
- 61 - 80
- 81 - 100

1 Dot = 25
- Iran
- Mexico
- El Salvador
- Canada
- Guatemala
- United Kingdom
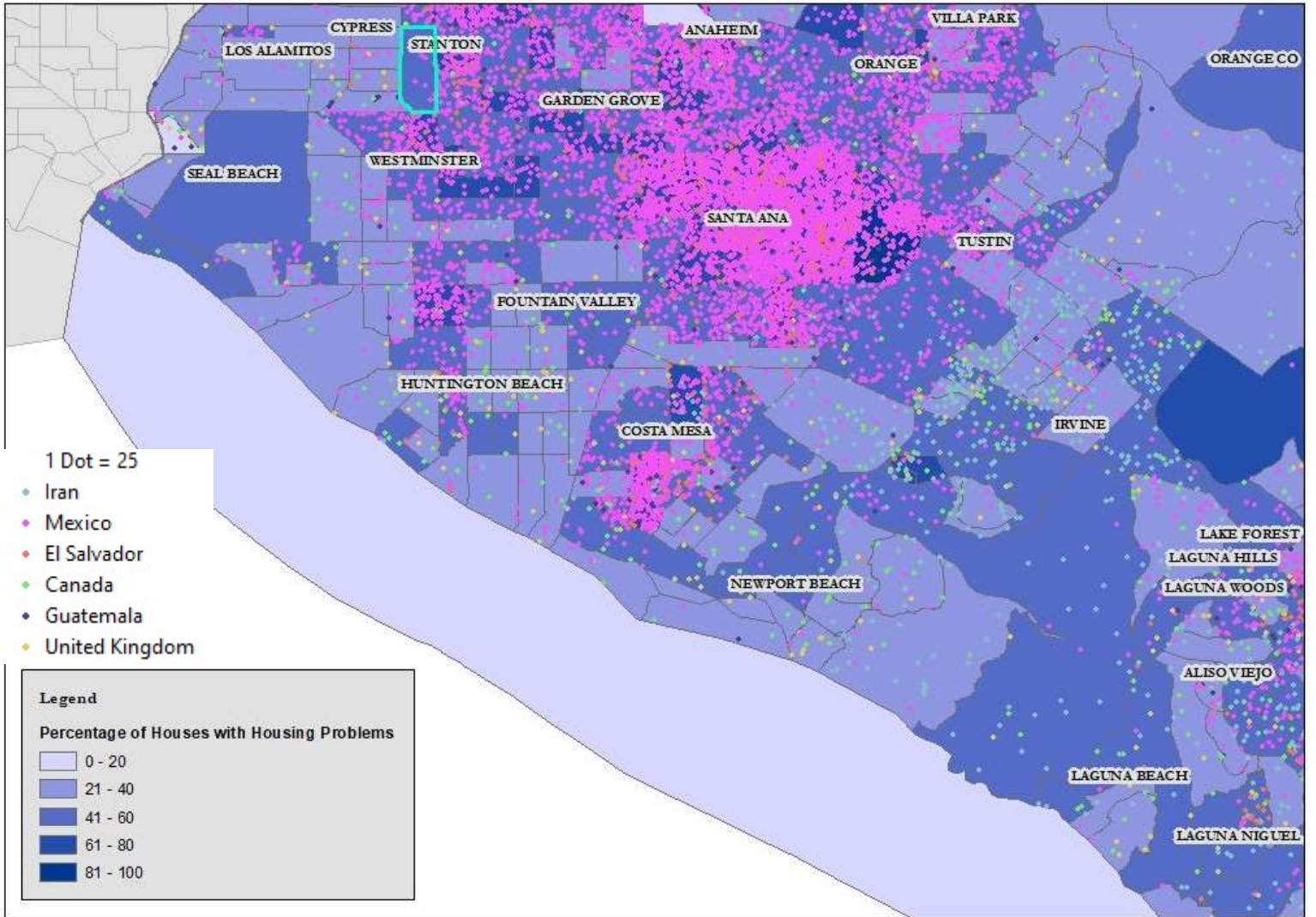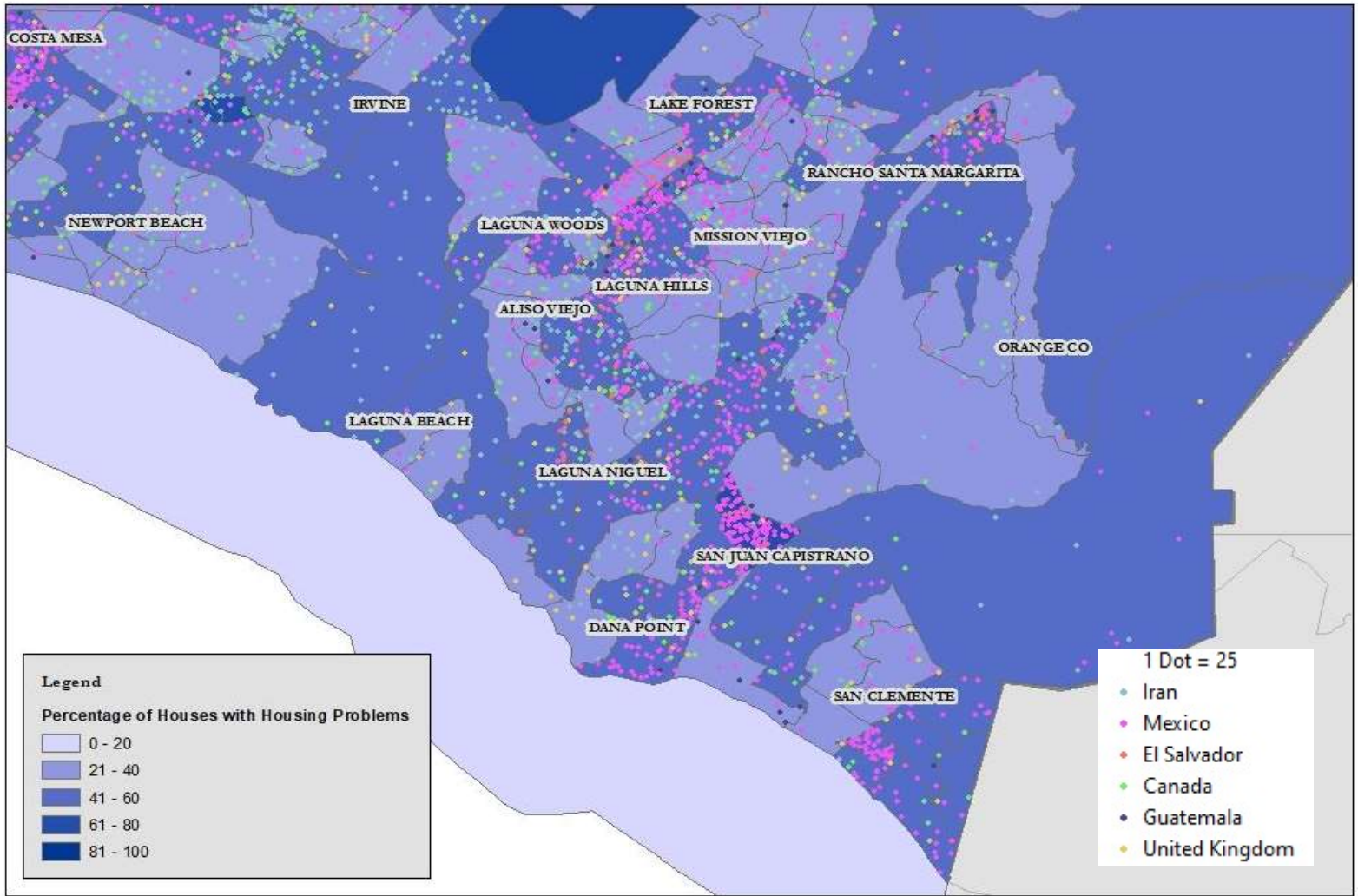
Patterns in housing problems described earlier are present in the maps above. While housing problems are generally evenly dispersed throughout the County, there are some exceptions, which tend to have higher numbers of Hispanic residents. This is seen in the high number of Hispanic residents in Anaheim and Santa Ana, both of which have slightly higher percentages of housing problems. In Central Orange County, east Fountain Valley also has higher percentages of households with housing problems in areas with higher numbers of Hispanic residents. The same is the case for Hispanic residents in San Juan Capistrano, Lake Forest and Laguna Woods. While the charts above suggested that Black residents similarly had higher rates of housing problems than White and Asian residents, those patterns are more difficult to view in maps due to the lower population of Black residents overall.

Asian or Pacific Islander residents generally live in areas with fewer housing problems, with one notable exception. Garden Grove, which has slightly higher rates of housing problems than its surroundings, also has a noticeably high population of Asian or Pacific Islander residents.

These patterns are further explained by national origin maps. Map 4 shows that high numbers of Vietnamese residents are found in Garden Grove, which does have slightly higher rates of housing problems. Filipino residents in the areas between Buena Park and Anaheim, similarly reside in areas with higher rates of housing problems. The same holds for Filipino residents in Lake Forest and Laguna Hills, as seen in Map 6. Mexican residents have the most noticeable pattern of living in areas with higher rates of housing problems. Mexican residents in Santa Ana, Anaheim, Costa Mesa, and San Juan Capistrano live in areas with higher rates of housing problems, as seen in Maps 7, 8 and 9.

Additional Information

Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and Region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.

The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disproportionate housing needs. For PHAs, such information may include a PHA's overriding housing needs analysis.

Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Disproportionate Housing Needs:

- Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities

- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Loss of affordable housing
- Source of income discrimination

C. PUBLICLY SUPPORTED HOUSING ANALYSIS

Overview of Housing Authorities in Orange County

Orange County Housing Authority

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) operates numerous special housing programs. The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program provides subsidies to help qualifying participants pay for homeownership expenses. The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program helps HCV program participants gain employment to support themselves and their families by working with other agencies for employment assistance. The Family Unification Program (FUP) promotes family unification by providing HCV assistance specifically to families for whom housing represents a barrier to children and parents living together. The Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) program provides HCV for non-elderly disabled families with demonstrated need for supportive services. Finally, the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program, run jointly through the Department of Housing and the Department of Veteran Affairs, provides housing subsidies and other services to homeless veterans with mental and addictive disorders.

Most HCV programs are offered with a focus on guaranteeing freedom of choice as to where families can live or use HCV program assistance. Some additional HCV "Project-Based" vouchers are also available with HCV vouchers tied to specific housing units.

Anaheim Housing Authority

The Anaheim Housing Authority (AHA) operates multiple housing programs. The Anaheim Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program allows participating families to move into units of their choice so long as property owners agree to participate in the HCV program. They also operate a Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program that provides rental assistance at specific complexes within the city. The AHA also maintains an affordable housing list for individuals and families looking to rent units at an affordable rate.

Additionally, the AHA operates several programs run through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program delivers funding to agencies and businesses that provide benefits to low-and-moderate income persons. The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program funds non-profit organizations sponsoring projects for low-and-moderate income persons. The HOME Investments Partnerships program provides funding for local government for plans designed to increase the supply of affordable housing. Finally the Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program provides funding for low-to-moderate income persons living with HIV or AIDS.

Garden Grove Housing Authority

The Garden Grove Housing Authority (GGHA) operates several housing programs. GGHA maintains information for landlords and tenants on their website. Additionally, GGHA operates a rental subsidy program (HCV) for eligible participants based on income. Finally, applicants who

have qualified for housing assistance in Garden Grove are permitted to maintain assistance through mobility and portability programs when such an applicant leaves the city of Garden Grove.

<u>Santa Ana Housing Authority</u>

The Santa Ana Housing Authority (SAHA) operates several housing programs. SAHA operates an HCV program for Housing Choice Vouchers within the City. Additionally, SAHA operates a project-based voucher program with HCV vouchers tied to specific complexes within the City. SAHA also has numerous resources for landlords and tenants, including a database of affordable housing and pocket resources for homeless services.

SAHA was also recently recognized by HUD for the work done by the "Foster Youth to Independence Initiative" which targets housing assistance to young people aging out of foster care who are at extreme risk of experiencing homelessness. This project was done in tandem with the United Way.

1. **Analysis**

a. **Publicly Supported Housing Demographics**

The Publicly Supported Housing section analyzes federally funded affordable housing and other types of affordable housing, to determine whether the level of need is being met and whether patterns of affordable housing siting concentrate minorities in low opportunity areas, among other things. In Orange County, each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily Housing, Housing Choice Vouchers, and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit [LIHTC] units) is represented, although that representation varies greatly depending on the individual municipality. Affordable housing (including LIHTC) makes up 5% or less of the total housing stock in all but six of the entitlement jurisdictions in this analysis (Anaheim, Garden Grove, Irvine, La Palma, Santa Ana, and Westminster; incomplete data is available for Buena Park, which likely counts among these as well). In each of these jurisdictions, LIHTC and Housing Choice Voucher units tend to predominate, and there is no Public Housing at all, indicating an overall preference for private housing development. Overall, the amount of publicly supported housing available in Orange County does not rise to meet the level of need, although progress is being made.

Table 1: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Orange County[14]

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	219,058	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	429	0.20%
Other Multifamily	33	0.02%

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[14] Data from Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AFFH-T-Data-Documentation-(AFFHT0004a)-March-2018.pdf

Housing Units	#	%
HCV Program	2,286	1.04%
LIHTC	2,110	0.96%

Table 2: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Aliso Viejo

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	19,786	-
LIHTC	128	0.65%

Table 3: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Anaheim

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	103,787	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	279	0.27%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	5,089	4.90%
LIHTC	3,017	2.91%

Table 4: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Buena Park

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	24,741	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	110	0.44%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	762	3.08%
LIHTC	185	0.75%

Table 5: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Costa Mesa

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	41,933	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	110	0.26%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a

| HCV Program | 604 | 1.44% |
| LIHTC | 266 | 0.63% |

Table 6: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Fountain Valley

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	19,050	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	71	0.37%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	502	2.64%
LIHTC	154	0.81%

Table 7: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Fullerton

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	47,991	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	101	0.21%
Other Multifamily	48	0.10%
HCV Program	715	1.49%
LIHTC	858	1.79%

Table 8: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Garden Grove

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	48,499	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	225	0.46%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	2,681	5.53%
LIHTC	671	1.38%

Table 9: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Huntington Beach

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	78,583	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	377	0.48%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	976	1.24%
LIHTC	607	0.77%

Table 10: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Irvine

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	83,616	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	717	0.86%
Other Multifamily	23	0.03%
HCV Program	1,146	1.37%
LIHTC	2,329	2.79

Table 11: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, La Habra

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	19,932	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	148	0.74%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	178	0.89%

Table 12: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, La Palma

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	5,039	-
LIHTC	304	6.03%

Table 13: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Laguna Niguel

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	25,565	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	156	0.61%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	102	0.40%

Table 14: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Lake Forest

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	27,044	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	275	1.02%
LIHTC	187	0.69%

Table 15: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Mission Viejo

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	34,177	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	226	0.66%
LIHTC	296	0.87%

Table 16: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Newport Beach

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	44,242	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	100	0.23%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a

Housing Units	#	%
HCV Program	139	0.31%
LIHTC	205	0.46%

Table 17: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Orange (City)

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	45,363	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	197	0.43%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	642	1.42%
LIHTC	964	2.13%

Table 18: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Rancho Santa Margarita

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	17,408	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	138	0.79%

Table 19: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, San Clemente

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	25,556	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	72	0.28%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	123	0.48%
LIHTC	393	1.54%

Table 20: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, San Juan Capistrano

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	12,905	-

Housing Units	#	%
LIHTC	215	1.67%

Table 21: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Santa Ana

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	76,075	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	801	1.05%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	2,773	3.65%
LIHTC	1,092	1.44%

Table 22: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Tustin

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	26,633	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	100	0.38%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	524	1.97%
LIHTC	672	2.52%

Table 23: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Westminster

Housing Units	#	%
Total housing units	27,695	-
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-based Section 8	97	0.35%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	2,169	7.83%
LIHTC	439	1.59%

LIHTC

According to the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, there are 175 LIHTC developments in Orange County, some of which are designated for specific populations. These developments include 15,092 low-income units, with 2 reserved for At-Risk populations, 79 for large families, 30 Non-Targeted, 46 for Seniors, 8 for Special Needs populations, 4 Single Room Occupancy

(SRO), and 6 which are not categorized. There are no active LIHTC developments in La Habra, Laguna Niguel, or Rancho Santa Margarita.

    i.   *Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one program category of publicly supported housing than other program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) in the jurisdiction?*

Please note: rows for which all values are zero or n/a have been deleted for space

Table 24: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Orange County

Orange County	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	164	40.80%	9	2.24%	88	21.89%	138	34.33%
Other Multifamily	22	95.65%	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	0	0.00%
HCV Program	808	35.96%	156	6.94%	412	18.34%	866	38.54%
LIHTC	1352	25.12%	254	4.72%	1621	30.11%	991	18.41%
Total Households	140,530	67.71%	2,907	1.40%	30,185	14.54%	29,767	14.34%
0-30% of AMI	14,094	61.62%	259	1.13%	4,388	19.18%	3,541	15.48%
0-50% of AMI	23,293	50.78%	503	1.10%	9,148	19.94%	6,728	14.67%
0-80% of AMI	43,952	56.98%	926	1.20%	14,322	18.57%	11,131	14.43%
Region	**White**		**Black**		**Hispanic**		**Asian or Pacific Islander**	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Public Housing	683	6.99%	2,627	26.90%	6,110	62.56%	344	3.52%
Project-Based Section 8	9,154	23.86%	6,942	18.10%	10,365	27.02%	11,753	30.64%
Other Multifamily	1,707	33.38%	465	9.09%	1,094	21.39%	1,839	35.96%
HCV Program	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Total Households	1,766,510	41.80%	333,080	7.88%	1,405,070	33.25%	629,349	14.89%
0-30% of AMI	215,775	29.59%	86,225	11.83%	305,885	41.95%	105,314	14.44%

| 0-50% of AMI | 343,565 | 26.07% | 135,740 | 10.30% | 587,685 | 44.60% | 175,814 | 13.34% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 590,895 | 28.77% | 195,155 | 9.50% | 905,370 | 44.09% | 272,549 | 13.27% |

Table 25: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Aliso Viejo [15]

Aliso Viejo	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
LIHTC	239	75.39%	22	6.94%	91	28.71%	15	4.73%

Table 26: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Anaheim

Anaheim	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	60	22.22%	19	7.04%	50	18.52%	141	52.22%
HCV Program	1,328	27.62%	412	8.57%	1,849	38.46%	1,210	25.17%
LIHTC	2029	23.08%	506	5.76%	4720	53.70%	792	9.01%
Total Households	38,125	38.49%	3,014	3.04%	39,630	40.01%	16,470	16.63%
0-30% of AMI	5,245	28.95%	755	4.17%	8,675	47.88%	3,070	16.94%
0-50% of AMI	8,870	25.76%	1,305	3.79%	17,310	50.28%	5,005	14.54%
0-80% of AMI	15,335	28.28%	1,845	3.40%	26,855	49.52%	7,835	14.45%

Table 27: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Buena Park

Buena Park	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	16	13.91%	1	0.87%	4	3.48%	94	81.74%
HCV Program	194	25.80%	167	22.21%	229	30.45%	161	21.41%
LIHTC	287	21.91%	135	10.31%	374	28.55%	306	23.36%
Total Households	7,755	33.70%	1,120	4.87%	7,060	30.68%	6,669	28.98%

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[15] HUD-provided demographic data for residents of publicly supported housing in Aliso Viejo was not available, but data from CTAC reflecting the demographics of LIHTC residents is reflected above.

	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-30% of AMI	740	21.76%	200	5.88%	1,270	37.35%	1,160	34.12%
0-50% of AMI	1,645	23.40%	285	4.05%	2,885	41.04%	1,864	26.51%
0-80% of AMI	3,015	26.03%	570	4.92%	4,435	38.28%	3,084	26.62%

Table 28: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Costa Mesa

Costa Mesa	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	78	72.22%	0	0.00%	16	14.81%	14	12.96%
HCV Program	377	60.32%	18	2.88%	107	17.12%	122	19.52%
LIHTC	174	52.73%	7	2.12%	34	10.30%	58	17.58%
Total Households	25,410	62.60%	509	1.25%	9,730	23.97%	4,021	9.91%
0-30% of AMI	3,010	50.00%	140	2.33%	2,140	35.55%	600	9.97%
0-50% of AMI	4,980	44.19%	165	1.46%	4,225	37.49%	1,102	9.78%
0-80% of AMI	8,995	48.10%	290	1.55%	6,530	34.92%	1,897	10.14%

Table 29: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Fountain Valley

Fountain Valley	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	10	14.93%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	57	85.07%
HCV Program	107	20.66%	3	0.58%	37	7.14%	369	71.24%
LIHTC	98	49.00%	1	0.50%	24	12.00%	92	46.00%
Total Households	10,548	56.47%	255	1.37%	2,194	11.75%	5,339	28.58%
0-30% of AMI	1,044	48.45%	0	0.00%	215	9.98%	849	39.40%
0-50% of AMI	1,649	41.29%	25	0.63%	519	12.99%	1,354	33.90%
0-80% of AMI	3,388	47.27%	125	1.74%	1,059	14.77%	2,084	29.07%

Table 30: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Fullerton

Fullerton	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	9	8.91%	0	0.00%	1	0.99%	91	90.10%
Other Multifamily	35	76.09%	3	6.52%	6	13.04%	2	4.35%
HCV Program	308	43.08%	88	12.31%	235	32.87%	81	11.33%
LIHTC	919	35.02%	77	2.93%	1212	46.19%	197	7.51%
Total Households	20,560	46.53%	1,338	3.03%	11,365	25.72%	9,904	22.41%
0-30% of AMI	2,625	35.02%	254	3.39%	2,490	33.22%	1,835	24.48%
0-50% of AMI	4,560	34.43%	364	2.75%	4,465	33.71%	2,985	22.54%
0-80% of AMI	7,445	36.45%	544	2.66%	6,935	33.95%	4,420	21.64%

Table 31: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Garden Grove

Garden Grove	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	11	4.91%	2	0.89%	2	0.89%	209	93.30%
HCV Program	140	5.14%	33	1.21%	243	8.92%	2,303	84.51%
LIHTC	192	11.15%	29	1.68%	431	25.03%	552	32.06%
Total Households	14,423	31.41%	549	1.20%	13,059	28.44%	17,061	37.16%
0-30% of AMI	1,685	18.36%	195	2.12%	2,744	29.89%	4,409	48.03%
0-50% of AMI	2,920	18.20%	230	1.43%	5,164	32.19%	6,964	43.41%
0-80% of AMI	5,765	22.38%	335	1.30%	8,594	33.36%	10,128	39.32%

Table 32: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Huntington Beach

Huntington Beach	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	150	39.68%	4	1.06%	41	10.85%	182	48.15%
HCV Program	448	43.92%	35	3.43%	163	15.98%	370	36.27%
LIHTC	580	53.51%	50	4.61%	356	32.84%	45	4.15%
Total Households	54,285	73.20%	558	0.75%	10,165	13.71%	7,589	10.23%
0-30% of AMI	5,115	65.03%	4	0.05%	1,565	19.90%	1,075	13.67%
0-50% of AMI	8,815	57.45%	43	0.28%	3,075	20.04%	1,725	11.24%
0-80% of AMI	17,035	61.80%	108	0.39%	5,505	19.97%	2,960	10.74%

Table 33: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Irvine

Irvine	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	433	60.99%	20	2.82%	39	5.49%	217	30.56%
Other Multifamily	12	52.17%	6	26.09%	0	0.00%	5	21.74%
HCV Program	588	49.45%	212	17.83%	195	16.40%	191	16.06%
LIHTC	1176	25.79%	175	3.84%	568	12.46%	614	13.46%
Total Households	42,999	53.05%	1,485	1.83%	6,714	8.28%	27,793	34.29%
0-30% of AMI	5,079	46.30%	245	2.23%	895	8.16%	4,155	37.88%
0-50% of AMI	7,409	44.73%	465	2.81%	1,665	10.05%	5,460	32.96%
0-80% of AMI	12,664	48.96%	575	2.22%	2,524	9.76%	8,339	32.24%

Table 34: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, La Habra

La Habra	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	46	31.72%	0	0.00%	51	35.17%	48	33.10%
HCV Program	41	24.85%	4	2.42%	113	68.48%	7	4.24%
Total Households	7,415	39.82%	430	2.31%	8,895	47.77%	1,565	8.40%
0-30% of AMI	1,015	34.00%	75	2.51%	1,590	53.27%	255	8.54%
0-50% of AMI	1,645	27.51%	160	2.68%	3,415	57.11%	410	6.86%
0-80% of AMI	3,315	33.60%	205	2.08%	5,305	53.78%	650	6.59%

Table 35: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, La Palma[16]

La Palma	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
LIHTC	144	15.62%	35	3.80%	156	16.92%	454	49.24%

Table 36: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Laguna Niguel

Laguna Niguel	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	122	82.99%	3	2.04%	12	8.16%	10	6.80%
HCV Program	81	79.41%	5	4.90%	11	10.78%	4	3.92%
Total Households	18,550	76.09%	410	1.68%	2,575	10.56%	2,085	8.55%
0-30% of AMI	1,435	68.99%	55	2.64%	235	11.30%	210	10.10%
0-50% of AMI	2,150	52.83%	100	2.46%	485	11.92%	320	7.86%
0-80% of AMI	4,325	59.00%	155	2.11%	1,015	13.85%	600	8.19%

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[16] As with Aliso Viejo, HUD-provided demographic data for residents of publicly supported housing was not available for La Palma.

Table 37: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Lake Forest

Lake Forest	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HCV Program	170	62.04%	36	13.14%	48	17.52%	20	7.30%
LIHTC	38	7.45%	38	7.45%	188	36.86%	28	5.49%
Total Households	17,714	65.95%	560	2.08%	4,310	16.05%	3,539	13.18%
0-30% of AMI	1,129	56.17%	25	1.24%	510	25.37%	319	15.87%
0-50% of AMI	1,954	44.16%	105	2.37%	1,125	25.42%	599	13.54%
0-80% of AMI	4,144	49.57%	235	2.81%	2,135	25.54%	1,134	13.56%

Table 38: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Mission Viejo

Mission Viejo	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HCV Program	166	73.45%	20	8.85%	28	12.39%	12	5.31%
LIHTC	201	44.47%	4	0.88%	112	24.78%	47	10.40%
Total Households	25,645	77.02%	585	1.76%	3,739	11.23%	2,504	7.52%
0-30% of AMI	1,935	75.73%	45	1.76%	365	14.29%	124	4.85%
0-50% of AMI	3,295	58.84%	70	1.25%	920	16.43%	314	5.61%
0-80% of AMI	6,680	64.11%	270	2.59%	1,635	15.69%	719	6.90%

Table 39: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Newport Beach

Newport Beach	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	85	87.63%	0	0.00%	3	3.09%	9	9.28%
HCV Program	99	70.21%	14	9.93%	15	10.64%	13	9.22%
LIHTC	238	59.20%	8	1.99%	147	36.57%	12	2.99%
Total Households	32,490	84.94%	135	0.35%	2,485	6.50%	2,477	6.48%

	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-30% of AMI	3,130	78.54%	0	0.00%	400	10.04%	404	10.14%
0-50% of AMI	4,940	70.07%	0	0.00%	730	10.35%	653	9.26%
0-80% of AMI	8,355	74.90%	40	0.36%	1,030	9.23%	893	8.01%

Table 40: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Orange (City)

Orange (City)	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	89	49.17%	2	1.10%	76	41.99%	13	7.18%
HCV Program	221	35.25%	44	7.02%	218	34.77%	144	22.97%
LIHTC	943	39.03%	47	1.95%	1347	55.75%	104	4.30%
Total Households	24,840	57.94%	430	1.00%	11,370	26.52%	5,535	12.91%
0-30% of AMI	2,880	50.79%	50	0.88%	1,880	33.16%	740	13.05%
0-50% of AMI	4,290	41.67%	65	0.63%	3,785	36.77%	1,270	12.34%
0-80% of AMI	8,130	45.70%	200	1.12%	6,635	37.30%	1,800	10.12%

Table 41: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Rancho Santa Margarita

Rancho Santa Margarita	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HCV Program	90	64.29%	20	14.29%	22	15.71%	8	5.71%
Total Households	11,575	70.36%	228	1.39%	2,580	15.68%	1,800	10.94%
0-30% of AMI	735	68.37%	24	2.23%	265	24.65%	30	2.79%
0-50% of AMI	1,060	48.07%	64	2.90%	570	25.85%	130	5.90%
0-80% of AMI	2,595	57.10%	114	2.51%	1,110	24.42%	290	6.38%

Table 42: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, San Clemente

San Clemente	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	56	78.87%	0	0.00%	10	14.08%	5	7.04%
HCV Program	98	78.40%	4	3.20%	20	16.00%	3	2.40%
LIHTC	592	59.80%	13	1.31%	432	43.64%	34	3.43%
Total Households	19,935	82.43%	130	0.54%	2,658	10.99%	880	3.64%
0-30% of AMI	1,795	72.38%	35	1.41%	364	14.68%	125	5.04%
0-50% of AMI	3,080	62.41%	35	0.71%	843	17.08%	190	3.85%
0-80% of AMI	5,730	69.29%	55	0.67%	1,358	16.42%	270	3.26%

Table 43: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, San Juan Capistrano[17]

San Clemente	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
LIHTC	207	81.50%	3	1.18%	30	11.81%	5	1.97%

Table 44: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Santa Ana

Santa Ana	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	45	5.70%	7	0.89%	195	24.68%	496	62.78%
HCV Program	181	10.20%	49	2.76%	557	31.38%	986	55.55%
LIHTC	1659	48.24%	44	1.28%	2990	86.94%	88	2.56%
Total Households	12,725	17.47%	1,299	1.78%	48,985	67.26%	9,002	12.36%
0-30% of AMI	1,370	9.10%	140	0.93%	11,260	74.77%	2,155	14.31%
0-50% of AMI	2,635	8.81%	310	1.04%	22,620	75.66%	3,594	12.02%
0-80% of AMI	5,370	11.10%	685	1.42%	35,940	74.29%	5,523	11.42%

[17] As with Aliso Viejo and La Palma, HUD-provided demographic data for residents of publicly supported housing in San Juan Capistrano was not available.

Table 45: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Tustin

Tustin	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	29	28.71%	0	0.00%	12	11.88%	60	59.41%
HCV Program	181	34.74%	82	15.74%	194	37.24%	62	11.90%
LIHTC	480	24.33%	85	4.31%	1052	53.32%	223	11.30%
Total Households	10,755	43.06%	693	2.77%	7,365	29.49%	5,633	22.55%
0-30% of AMI	1,115	35.07%	104	3.27%	1,385	43.57%	494	15.54%
0-50% of AMI	2,075	31.64%	189	2.88%	2,995	45.66%	974	14.85%
0-80% of AMI	3,635	32.59%	318	2.85%	5,125	45.95%	1,684	15.10%

Table 46: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Westminster

Westminster	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Housing Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Project-Based Section 8	2	2.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	94	97.92%
HCV Program	146	6.33%	17	0.74%	93	4.03%	2,044	88.56%
LIHTC	104	15.16%	18	2.62%	118	17.20%	400	58.31%
Total Households	9,604	35.42%	190	0.70%	5,115	18.86%	11,769	43.40%
0-30% of AMI	1,429	23.80%	25	0.42%	1,080	17.99%	3,445	57.37%
0-50% of AMI	2,359	21.85%	35	0.32%	2,115	19.59%	5,820	53.91%
0-80% of AMI	3,859	24.49%	90	0.57%	3,460	21.96%	7,684	48.77%

In Project-Based Section 8 developments, the majority racial/ethnic group in every entitlement jurisdiction is either White or Asian American and Pacific Islander. In San Clemente, Newport Beach, Laguna Niguel, and Costa Mesa, White residents make up a substantial majority, while in Irvine they make up a majority and in Orange (City) and Orange County they make up a plurality. In La Habra, Hispanics make up a plurality, but Asian American or Pacific Islanders and White residents trail them by 2 and 4 percentage points, respectively. Asian American or Pacific Islanders make up a supermajority in Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, and Westminster, a majority in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Tustin, and a plurality in Huntington Beach. In Other

Multifamily Housing, White residents make up a majority in Irvine and a supermajority in Fullerton and Orange County. By far, Housing Choice Voucher households are the most evenly distributed across racial/ethnic groups. Asian American or Pacific Islanders make up a supermajority of HCV units in Westminster, Fountain Valley, and Garden Grove, and a majority in Santa Ana. They also make up a plurality in Orange County, followed closely by White residents. White residents make up a supermajority in Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, San Clemente, and Newport Beach, a majority in Lake Forest, Rancho Santa Margarita, and Costa Mesa, and a plurality in Fullerton, Huntington Beach, Irvine, and Orange (City, followed closely by Hispanics). Hispanics make up a plurality of HCV residents in Anaheim, Buena Park, and Tustin, and a majority of residents in La Habra. LIHTC developments are also quite diverse, with Hispanics predominating in Anaheim, Buena Park, Fullerton, Lake Forest, Orange (City), Santa Ana, and Tustin, and Asian American or Pacific Islanders predominating in Garden Grove, La Palma, and Westminster, and bringing up a close second in Fountain Valley; the other cities have predominantly-White LIHTC demographics.

> ii. *Compare the racial/ethnic demographics of each program category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction to the demographics of the same program category in the region.*

In the region, there are several important differences in occupancy between various types of publicly supported housing. Firstly, there is Public Housing in the broader Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim region, which is predominantly Hispanic, with Black residents making up the next highest share (at a rate that far outstrips the general population). Project-Based Section 8 Housing in the region is fairly evenly spread out across racial/ethnic group, with the largest group (Asian American or Pacific Islanders) making up only 31%. Other Multifamily units are less diverse, and split fairly evenly between White (33%) and Asian American or Pacific Islander (36%) residents, with Hispanic (21%) and Black (9%) residents trailing farther behind. Housing Choice Voucher and LIHTC data are not available at the regional level.

> iii. *Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each program category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant program category of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.*

In comparison to the demographics of the Urban County and each of the entitlement cities, White residents tend to be either proportionally represented in Project-Based Section 8 and Other Multifamily housing and to be either proportionally represented or underrepresented among Housing Choice Voucher holders, including when controlling for household income. Data for LIHTC does not offer an apples-to-apples comparison because the state does not disaggregate White, Hispanic residents from White, Non-Hispanic residents. Meanwhile, Hispanics tend to be underrepresented in Project-Based Section 8 developments and among Housing Choice Voucher holders and to be participate in the LIHTC program proportion to their share of the income-eligible population. This may result from eligibility rules for Project-Based Section 8 and the Housing

Choice Voucher program that exclude undocumented immigrants. By contrast, the LIHTC program does not bar undocumented immigrants. Asian American or Pacific Islanders tend to be either proportionally represented or overrepresented across types of publicly supported housing, with the greatest overrepresentation in Project-Based Section 8 developments. Black residents make up a disproportionate share of Housing Choice Voucher holders but participate in other programs in proportion to their share of the income-eligible population.

There are a few cities with somewhat more stark contrasts between the income-eligible population and the occupancy of particular types of publicly supported housing. In Anaheim, Black residents make up a disproportionate share of occupants of all types of publicly supported housing, not just of Housing Choice Voucher holders. In Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, and Westminster, the proportion of Project-Based Section 8 residents that is Asian or Pacific Islander is particularly extreme. In Costa Mesa, White residents are highly overrepresented in Project-Based Section 8 housing, which includes a 204-unit predominantly-white senior housing development. In Fullerton, White residents are highly overrepresented in Other Multifamily housing. In La Habra, Hispanic residents are slightly overrepresented among Housing Choice Voucher holders despite being underrepresented in most places. In Laguna Niguel, White residents are strongly overrepresented in both types of publicly supported housing that are present. In the city of Orange, unlike in most cities, Asian or Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented among residents of Project-Based Section 8 housing.

b.   Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

   i.   Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.

Map 1: Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity

There are four R/ECAPs in Orange County, and only one LIHTC development located within one of them. Overall, publicly supported housing in the County is far more likely to be concentrated in the northernmost part, nearer to Los Angeles, than in the southern part. Developments are concentrated along the main thoroughfare of Highway 5, and are particularly prevalent in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Irvine. It should be noted that there is a particularly high concentration of Housing Choice Voucher use in the Garden Grove-Westminster area, which does not seem to have a particularly high concentration of hard units of publicly supported housing. These areas correspond with areas of high Hispanic and Asian American or Pacific Islander segregation and concentration.

In the broader region, Public Housing is concentrated in the cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles and particularly in South LA and East LA. There is also some public housing in West Hollywood as well as in the eastern Los Angeles County cities of Baldwin Park and La Puente. With the exception of West Hollywood, these tend to be areas of concentrated Black and/or Hispanic population. In South LA, East LA, and Long Beach, there is a significant overlap between the location of Public Housing developments and R/ECAPs. Other Multifamily developments are

proportionally concentrated in Los Angeles County as opposed to Orange County but are well integrated throughout Los Angeles County. There is a significant number of Other Multifamily developments in communities with West LA and the San Fernando Valley that tend to have relatively little publicly supported housing overall. The part of the region (outside of Orange County) with the least Other Multifamily housing is actually the predominantly Hispanic far eastern portion of Los Angeles County. Project-Based Section 8 developments are also relatively integrated throughout the region, albeit with a slightly higher concentration in Los Angeles County than in Orange County. LIHTC developments are relatively integrated throughout the region but with some concentration near Downtown LA. Downtown LA is fairly segregated and has a concentration of R/ECAPs but is also subject to the most intense gentrification pressures in the region. Housing Choice Voucher utilization is concentrated in South LA and adjacent communities like Westmont, in Norwalk in southeastern Los Angeles County, in Lancaster and Palmdale in northeastern Los Angeles County, and in Anaheim and Westminster within Orange County. There is some overlap with the location of R/ECAPs although the pattern is not as pronounced as for Public Housing. Areas with concentrations of voucher holders in Los Angeles County are especially likely to be areas of Black population concentration.

> i. *Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.*

Families with children
Non-Targeted and Large Family developments are the most plentiful in the County, and are most often concentrated in diverse, metropolitan pockets of the County. However, families with children are more likely to occupy LIHTC units or use a Housing Choice Voucher than to reside in Other Multifamily or Project-Based Section 8 units. In the broader region, publicly supported housing for families with children across categories is comparatively likely to be located in R/ECAP areas than in more integrated areas or predominantly White areas.

Elderly
In terms of elderly populations, a significant proportion of Project-Based Section 8 units house elderly residents. Additionally, in Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, and San Juan Capistrano, all publicly supported housing is either specifically reserved for seniors or records 90-100% elderly residents in their statistics. Each of these communities are near the coast, driving up the cost of real estate. San Juan Capistrano and Costa Mesa are more heavily White and Hispanic, while Fountain Valley is more diverse and have a more significant Asian American or Pacific Islander population. In the broader region, publicly supported housing for elderly residents across categories is comparatively likely to be located in non-R/ECAP areas.

Persons with disabilities
In terms of residents with disabilities, there are LIHTC developments specifically reserved for people with special needs in the Urban County (Jackson Aisle Apartments),[18] Anaheim (Avenida

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[18] The Orange County Urban County Program is comprised of the County unincorporated area and thirteen cities. The participating cities include Placentia, Yorba Linda, Brea, Cypress, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Villa Park.

Villas, Casa Alegre, Diamond Aisle Apartments), Fullerton (Fullerton Heights), Huntington Beach (Pacific Sun Apartments), and Santa Ana (Guest House, Vista Del Rio). Additionally, the percentage of people with disabilities occupying Other Multifamily units in the Urban County, Fullerton, and Irvine is very high compared to the rest of the County. In the broader region, publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities across categories is comparatively likely to be located in non-R/ECAP areas.

> ii. *How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region?*

Only jurisdictions which contain R/ECAPs have been included below. Rows with only 0 and/or N/A values have been deleted for space

Table 48: Irvine

Irvine	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts	98	60.00%	2.00%	9.00%	29.00%	16.83%	68.32%	6.93%
Non R/ECAP tracts	619	61.15%	2.95%	4.92%	30.82%	14.04%	60.45%	14.04%
Other Multifamily								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	22	52.17%	26.09%	0.00%	21.74%	0.00%	50.00%	70.83%
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts	18	85.00%	0.00%	5.00%	10.00%	0.00%	56.52%	43.48%
Non R/ECAP tracts	955	48.79%	18.08%	16.65%	16.20%	34.88%	36.00%	22.48%

There are only four R/ECAPs in Orange County, and they are all located in Irvine or Santa Ana. However, there is only one publicly supported housing development located within one of those R/ECAPs – Wakeham Grant Apartments (LIHTC), in Santa Ana. The data presented by HUD is outdated, as it does not identify the same exact R/ECAPs as this analysis, but it is nevertheless presented as it may give insight into former R/ECAPs which exhibit similar characteristics. Using the former Irvine R/ECAPs, the occupancy of Project-Based Section 8 units was remarkably similar both within and outside those tracts, with the exception of residents with a disability, who were more plentiful outside of R/ECAPs. With regard to the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the results were markedly different. Surprisingly, the proportion of all voucher holders that were White within R/ECAPS was nearly double that outside of R/ECAPs. This is likely an aberration

resulting from the extremely small number of voucher holders in R/ECAPs in Irvine. The percentages of elderly and disabled residents, which often coincide, were similarly high.

Table 49: Santa Ana

Santa Ana	Total # units (occupied)	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian or Pacific Islander	% Families with children	% Elderly	% with a disability
Project-based Section 8								
R/ECAP tracts	N/a	N/a	0.00%	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Non R/ECAP tracts	790	5.70%	0.89%	24.68%	62.78%	3.60%	92.31%	14.64%
HCV Program								
R/ECAP tracts	130	6.02%	3.61%	26.51%	63.86%	22.35%	47.06%	25.88%
Non R/ECAP tracts	2,512	10.40%	2.72%	31.62%	55.14%	25.97%	50.88%	21.17%
LIHTC								
R/ECAP tracts	126	8.83%	1.42%	84.33%	5.98%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non R/ECAP tracts	966	52.72%	1.26%	87.24%	2.17%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Like the analysis of Irvine above, the HUD tables provided here are outdated and utilize old R/ECAPs, but they are nevertheless useful in comparing tracts with similar characteristics. The LIHTC data is accurate, however, and reflects the only publicly supported housing development within a R/ECAP – Wakeham Grant Apartments. The outdated data on Housing Choice Vouchers shows a general tendency for the demographic composition of voucher holders to be quite similar inside and outside R/ECAPs, with a slight tendency toward higher Asian American or Pacific Islander representation in R/ECAPs. The LIHTC demographics tell a similar story. It should be noted that LIHTC demographic information has been self-reported to the California state treasurer, and does not always match the way HUD reports demographics, especially when it comes to race versus ethnicity. This might account for the extremely high co-incidence of White and Hispanic residents. Overall, it seems there is not much difference within and outside R/ECAPs for LIHTC units in Santa Ana.

> i. *Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category for the jurisdiction? Describe how these developments differ.*

See Tables in Appendix

In Westminster, the Royale Apartments stand out for having a plurality-Hispanic population, while every other LIHTC development has a strong majority of Asian American or Pacific Islander

residents. In Orange (City), Casa Ramon stands out as the only Project-Based Section 8 development with a supermajority-Hispanic population, while the others are majority-White. In Newport Beach, Lange Drive Family and Newport Veterans Housing stand out for their majority-Hispanic and large Black populations, respectively, compared to the other far larger developments in the city which are supermajority-White. In Irvine, The Parklands stands out among Project-Based Section 8 developments for its large Asian American or Pacific Islander population, compared to all the other developments which are predominantly White. Similarly, four LIHTC developments have large Asian populations (The Arbor at Woodbury, Montecito Vista Apartment Homes, Doria Apartment Homes Phase I, Anesi Apartments) compared to the other predominantly-White developments. In Huntington Beach, the two Project-Based Section 8 developments are polar opposites, with one 60% White while the other is 63% Asian. Meanwhile, most of the LIHTC developments in Huntington Beach are predominantly White, while Hermosa Vista Apartments is predominantly Hispanic. In Garden Grove, Briar Crest+Rosecrest Apartments and Malabar Apartments stand out at LIHTC developments with large Hispanic populations, while the other developments are predominantly Asian American or Pacific Islander. In Fullerton, Ventana Senior Apartments stands out for its large Asian American or Pacific Islander population, while every other LIHTC development is predominantly White or Hispanic. In Buena Park, Park Landing Apartments and Emerald Gardens Apartments stand out for their large White and Hispanic populations, respectively, compared to the other LIHTC developments which are predominantly Asian American or Pacific Islander. The Project-Based Section 8 developments are markedly different as well, with 73% White residents at Newport House and 91% Asian American or Pacific Islander residents at Casa Santa Maria. In Orange County, Continental Gardens Apartments and Tara Village Apartments stand out for their large Asian American or Pacific Islander populations, while the rest of the LIHTC developments are predominantly White or Hispanic.

i. *Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction and region.*

Effective January 2020, the Tenant Protection Act of 2019, a statewide rent gouging law, restricts rent increases to 5% plus the local rate of inflation per year. As of January 2020, the rate of inflation in the region was 3.1%. Additionally, San Juan Capistrano has a Mobile Home Rent Control Ordinance, working to preserve access to a source of unsubsidized affordable housing. However, cutting in the opposite direction, Ellis Act evictions of rent-controlled units have the potential to counteract rent control laws. Data about Ellis Act evictions in the area is not widely available, so it is difficult to estimate the effect they may have.

In October 2019, Governor Newsom signed into law SB 329, prohibiting discrimination in housing based on source of income statewide.

San Clemente, Irvine, Huntington Beach, and Newport Beach all have inclusionary zoning programs. The Anaheim Housing Authority implements the Affordable Housing Program, which consists of multifamily apartment complexes that include affordable units.[19] These units maintain rents at levels below regular market rent rates through agreements with the City, but is not a mandatory program. People on the Interest List are notified as affordable units become available.

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[19] https://www.anaheim.net/770/Affordable-Housing

The Orange County Housing Authority maintains a similar list of deed-restricted units for the entire county.[20] In addition to these housing authorities, several cities maintain similar lists of deed-restricted units and many provide development incentives to develop affordable housing units.

> i. *Compare the demographics of occupants of developments in the jurisdiction, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. For the jurisdiction, describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.*

See table in Appendix

There is quite a bit of inconsistency when comparing the individual demographics of publicly supported housing developments to the census tracts where they are located. In the Urban County, for example, the tracts tend to be predominantly White, but the developments themselves are far more likely to be majority-Hispanic or majority-Asian American or Pacific Islander. In Anaheim, the developments are consistently located in majority-Hispanic tracts, but the developments themselves do not always mirror those demographics. In Buena Park, on the other hand, the developments tend to be mostly Asian American or Pacific Islander, while located in mostly Hispanic tracts. Similarly, Costa Mesa's developments are located in Hispanic tracts, but the developments are predominantly Asian American or Pacific Islander. Fountain Valley and Fullerton both stand out, with their singular Project-Based Section 8 developments being supermajority Asian American or Pacific Islander, but located in majority-White tracts. In Garden Grove, nearly every LIHTC has an inverse relationship between its tract and development population, with majority-Hispanic developments located in Asian American or Pacific Islander tracts, and vice versa.

Huntington Beach has two specific standouts in Huntington Villa Yorba, which is majority-Asian American or Pacific Islander in a White tract, and Hermosa Vista Apartments, majority-Hispanic in a White tract. In Irvine, several Project-Based Section 8 developments are predominantly White while located in Asian American or Pacific Islander tracts; for LIHTC developments this trend holds. In La Habra, Casa El Centro Apartments is predominantly Asian American or Pacific Islander, while located in a Hispanic tract. Newport Beach is home to Newport Veterans Housing, which is 15% Black (far greater than the general Black population) in a White tract.
In Orange (City), the Project-Based Section 8 development Casa Ramon is predominantly Hispanic, while located in a White tract. Meanwhile, Casa Del Rio is predominantly-White but located in a Hispanic tract. Nearly every tract containing a LIHTC development is predominantly-Hispanic, while several of the developments' populations are mostly White. In San Clemente, there are three LIHTC developments that are predominantly-Hispanic but are located in White tracts. In San Juan Capistrano, all three LIHTC developments (each restricted to seniors), have predominantly-White populations in Hispanic tracts. In Santa Ana, every development is located

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[20] http://www.ochousing.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=39906

in a Hispanic tract, but there are four predominantly-Asian American or Pacific Islander developments and one predominantly-White development. In Tustin, the only Project-Based Section 8 development is predominantly-Asian American or Pacific Islander in a White tract, and every LIHTC development is predominantly-Asian American or Pacific Islander, but located in a White or Hispanic tract. In Westminster, every tract is predominantly-Asian American or Pacific Islander, but the Royales Apartments are predominantly Hispanic.

c. **Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

i. *Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.*

Disparities in access to opportunity, when compared to publicly supported housing, cut in conflicting directions. School proficiency, for instance, is very good in the Urban County, along the coast, in the southern part of the County, and on the northeast edge; this cuts out most of the more urban areas, where publicly supported housing is concentrated. Job proximity is far more variable, although with a general tendency to be located along the main thoroughfares – the same as publicly supported housing. The entire County has good low transportation cost index scores, with slightly better scores in the northern part of the County where most of the publicly supported housing is clustered. Environmental health is very poor overall, but better to the south, where there is far less publicly supported housing.

Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy:

- Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing
- Community opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Impediments to mobility
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of meaningful language access for individuals with limited English proficiency
- Lack of local or regional cooperation

- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Quality of affordable housing information programs
- Siting selection policies, practices, and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs
- Source of income discrimination

D. Disability and Access

Population Profile

Map 1: Disability by Type, North Orange County
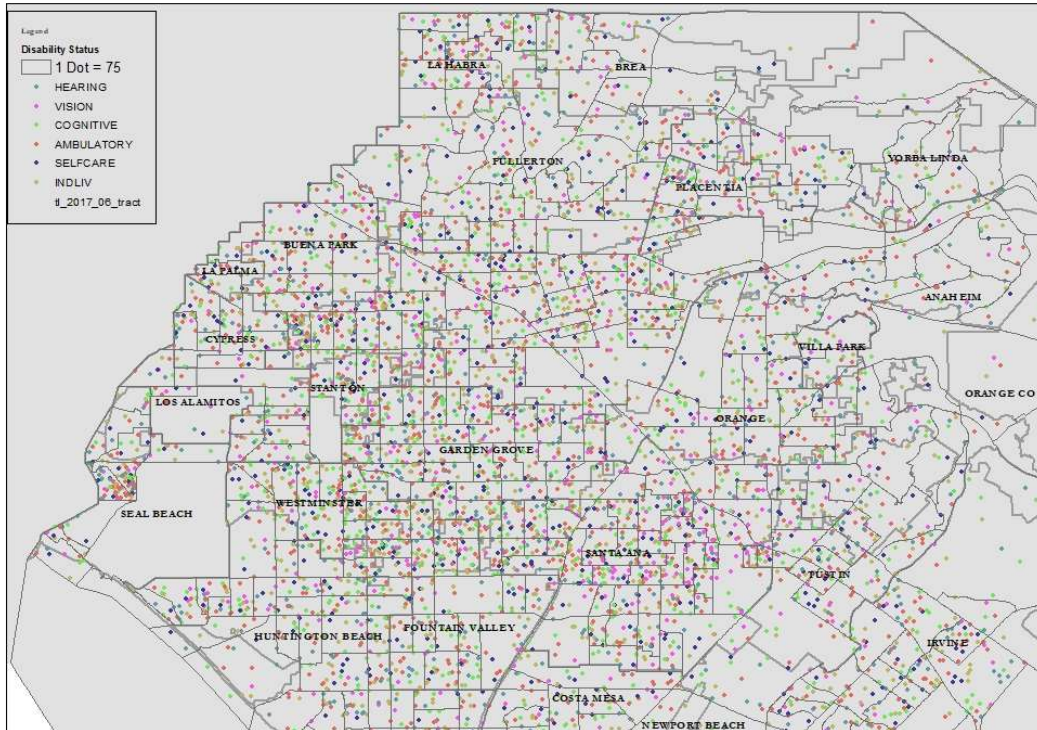
Map 1: Disability by Type, Central Orange County
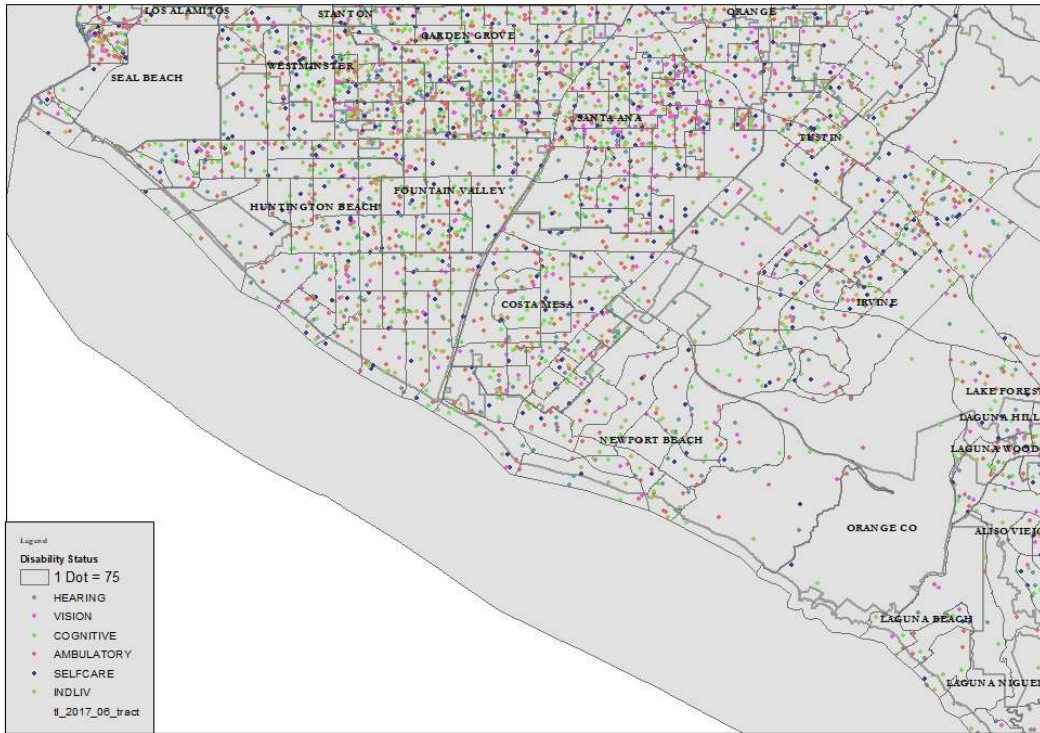
Map 1: Disability by Type, South Orange County
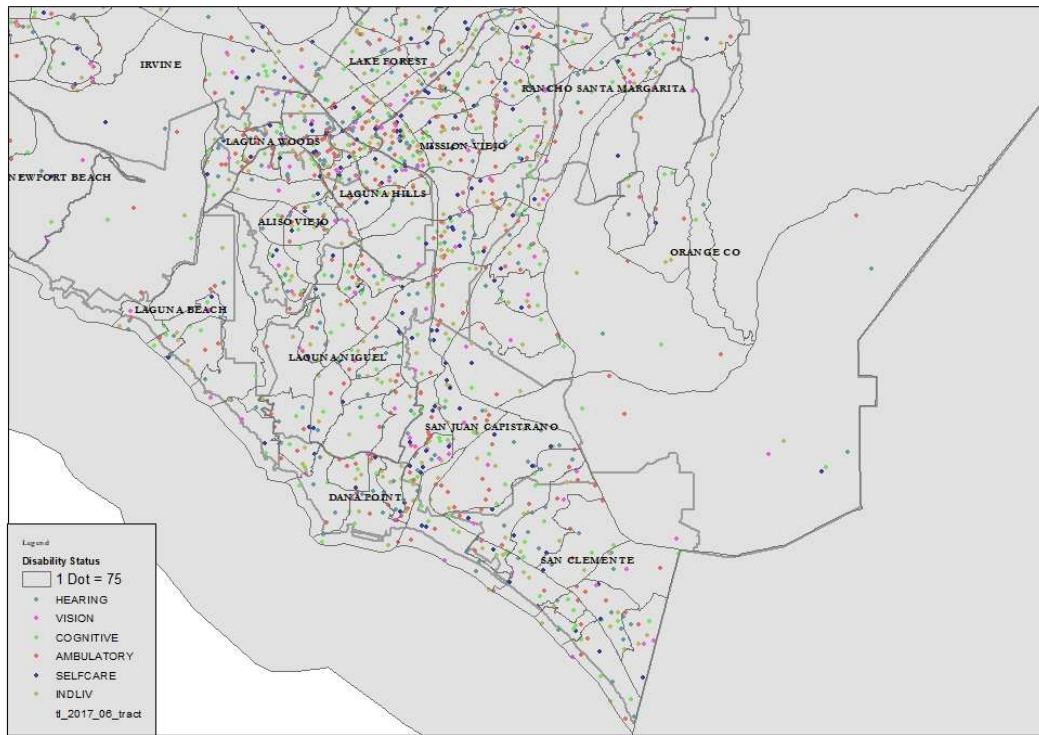
Table 4: Disability by Type, Orange County, Region

| | Orange County | | Region | |
Disability Type	#	%	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	81,297	2.59%	333,537	2.53%
Vision Difficulty	51,196	1.63%	247,670	1.88%
Cognitive Difficulty	99,317	3.16%	480,601	3.65%
Ambulatory Difficulty	133,232	4.24%	677,592	5.14%
Self-Care Difficulty	61,615	1.96%	327,895	2.49%
Independent Living Difficulty	104,705	3.34%	526,534	4.00%

Table 5: Aliso Viejo

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	914	1.80%
Vision Difficulty	503	0.99%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,140	2.25%
Ambulatory Difficulty	1,148	2.27%
Self-Care Difficulty	669	1.32%
Independent Living Difficulty	913	1.80%

Table 6: Anaheim

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	7,308	2.11%
Vision Difficulty	4,967	1.43%
Cognitive Difficulty	11,360	3.27%
Ambulatory Difficulty	15,684	4.52%
Self-Care Difficulty	7,324	2.11%
Independent Living Difficulty	12,332	3.55%

Table 7: Buena Park

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	2,403	2.90%
Vision Difficulty	1,387	1.68%
Cognitive Difficulty	2,290	2.77%
Ambulatory Difficulty	4,242	5.13%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,843	2.23%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,793	3.38%

Table 8: Costa Mesa

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	2,462	2.19%
Vision Difficulty	1,967	1.75%

Cognitive Difficulty	3,899	3.47%
Ambulatory Difficulty	4,401	3.91%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,737	1.54%
Independent Living Difficulty	3,278	2.91%

Table 9: Fountain Valley

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,842	3.26%
Vision Difficulty	685	1.21%
Cognitive Difficulty	2,394	4.24%
Ambulatory Difficulty	3,093	5.48%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,266	2.24%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,261	4.01%

Table 10: Fullerton

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	3,344	2.40%
Vision Difficulty	2,406	1.73%
Cognitive Difficulty	4,478	3.22%
Ambulatory Difficulty	6,425	4.62%
Self-Care Difficulty	2,683	1.93%
Independent Living Difficulty	4,992	3.59%

Table 11: Garden Grove

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	5,132	2.95%
Vision Difficulty	3,044	1.75%
Cognitive Difficulty	6,805	3.91%
Ambulatory Difficulty	8,226	4.73%
Self-Care Difficulty	3,996	2.30%
Independent Living Difficulty	7,328	4.21%

Table 12: Huntington Beach

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	5,818	2.91%
Vision Difficulty	3,392	1.70%
Cognitive Difficulty	7,239	3.62%
Ambulatory Difficulty	9,226	4.61%
Self-Care Difficulty	3,952	1.98%
Independent Living Difficulty	6,816	3.41%

Table 13: Irvine

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	4,154	1.62%
Vision Difficulty	2,032	0.79%
Cognitive Difficulty	5,481	2.14%
Ambulatory Difficulty	6,719	2.62%
Self-Care Difficulty	3,527	1.37%
Independent Living Difficulty	5,713	2.23%

Table 14: La Habra

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,803	2.92%
Vision Difficulty	1,044	1.69%
Cognitive Difficulty	2,272	3.68%
Ambulatory Difficulty	3,659	5.93%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,530	2.48%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,354	3.81%

Table 15: La Palma

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	421	2.66%
Vision Difficulty	262	1.66%
Cognitive Difficulty	476	3.01%
Ambulatory Difficulty	825	5.22%
Self-Care Difficulty	496	3.14%
Independent Living Difficulty	547	3.46%

Table 16: Laguna Niguel

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,815	2.78%
Vision Difficulty	807	1.23%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,965	3.00%
Ambulatory Difficulty	1,943	2.97%
Self-Care Difficulty	938	1.43%
Independent Living Difficulty	1,910	2.92%

Table 17: Lake Forest

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	2,141	2.62%
Vision Difficulty	715	0.88%
Cognitive Difficulty	2,001	2.45%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2,705	3.31%

Self-Care Difficulty	1,371	1.68%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,451	3.00%

Table 18: Mission Viejo

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	3,325	3.46%
Vision Difficulty	1,719	1.79%
Cognitive Difficulty	3,474	3.61%
Ambulatory Difficulty	5,015	5.22%
Self-Care Difficulty	2,574	2.68%
Independent Living Difficulty	3,937	4.10%

Table 19: Newport Beach

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	2,487	2.87%
Vision Difficulty	1,341	1.55%
Cognitive Difficulty	2,265	2.62%
Ambulatory Difficulty	3,243	3.75%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,330	1.54%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,619	3.03%

Table 20: Orange (City)

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	2,921	2.14%
Vision Difficulty	1,841	1.35%
Cognitive Difficulty	4,106	3.01%
Ambulatory Difficulty	5,357	3.93%
Self-Care Difficulty	2,762	2.02%
Independent Living Difficulty	4,334	3.18%

Table 21: Rancho Santa Margarita

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	677	1.38%
Vision Difficulty	442	0.90%
Cognitive Difficulty	838	1.71%
Ambulatory Difficulty	1,108	2.26%
Self-Care Difficulty	477	0.97%
Independent Living Difficulty	715	1.46%

Table 22: San Clemente

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,950	3.01%

248

Vision Difficulty	783	1.21%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,581	2.44%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2,060	3.18%
Self-Care Difficulty	929	1.43%
Independent Living Difficulty	1,675	2.59%

Table 23: San Juan Capistrano

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,181	3.29%
Vision Difficulty	744	2.07%
Cognitive Difficulty	1,134	3.16%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2,144	5.97%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,251	3.48%
Independent Living Difficulty	1,653	4.60%

Table 24: Santa Ana

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	6,745	2.04%
Vision Difficulty	9,075	2.74%
Cognitive Difficulty	9,177	2.77%
Ambulatory Difficulty	11,321	3.42%
Self-Care Difficulty	5,603	1.69%
Independent Living Difficulty	9,146	2.76%

Table 25: Tustin

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	1,749	2.19%
Vision Difficulty	1,216	1.52%
Cognitive Difficulty	2,308	2.89%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2,894	3.63%
Self-Care Difficulty	1,162	1.46%
Independent Living Difficulty	2,353	2.95%

Table 26: Westminster

Disability Type	#	%
Hearing Difficulty	3,399	3.71%
Vision Difficulty	1,959	2.14%
Cognitive Difficulty	5,517	6.02%
Ambulatory Difficulty	6,308	6.89%
Self-Care Difficulty	2,964	3.24%
Independent Living Difficulty	5,665	6.19%

How are people with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?

ACS Disability Information

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 81,297 residents of Orange County have hearing disabilities, which represents 2.59% of the county's population; 51,196 residents (1.63%) have vision disabilities; 99,317 residents (3.16%) have cognitive disabilities; 133,232 residents (4.24%) have ambulatory disabilities; 61,615 residents (1.96%) have self-care disabilities; and 104,705 residents (3.34) have independent living disabilities. Across the cities collaborating on this Analysis, concentrations of persons with particular types of disabilities vary widely. In Aliso Viejo, Irvine, Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Rancho Santa Margarita, San Clemente, Santa Ana, and Tustin, concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities are generally lower than they are countywide. In Anaheim, Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, La Habra, Mission Viejo, San Juan Capistrano, and Westminster, concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities are generally higher than they are countywide. In Costa Mesa, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, La Palma, Newport Beach, and Orange, concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities are generally similar to countywide levels. There are partial exceptions to these overall trends. For example, in Santa Ana, a higher proportion of residents have vision disabilities than is the case countywide despite concentrations of persons with other types of disabilities being lower. Additionally, although some cities have much lower or much higher concentrations of residents with particular types of disabilities, differences in others are more modest. For example, concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities in Westminster are much higher than in Mission Viejo, another city that has higher concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities than Orange County as a whole.

Communities with higher concentrations of persons with disabilities are somewhat more likely to be located in the more racially and ethnically diverse northern portion of the county than they are in the southern portion of the county. Six out of the eight cities that have higher concentrations of persons with disabilities across most types of disabilities are located in the northern part of the county. At the same time, the two exceptions to this trend – Mission Viejo and San Juan Capistrano – are notable in that they are both majority-White cities. Additionally, diverse cities in northern Orange County, like Santa Ana and Tustin, have relatively low concentrations of persons with disabilities. This may stem in part from the fact that these communities have relatively youthful populations and disability status is highly correlated with age. There is no overlap between areas of concentration of persons with disabilities and R/ECAPs.

17.1% of people with disabilities have incomes below the poverty line, as opposed to 11.7% of individuals without disabilities. Although a breakdown of poverty status by type of disability is not available through the American Community Survey (ACS), it is clear that the need for affordable housing is greater among people with disabilities than it is among people without disabilities. Another indicator of disability and limited income are the number of people receiving Supplemental Social Security (SSI) which is limited to people with disabilities. According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 44,540 of households receive SSI (4.3% of total households), which is such a

small subsidy that all of the recipients are extremely low-income. Not all SSI recipients have the types of disabilities that necessitate accessible units.

The broader region, which includes Los Angeles County in addition to Orange County, has higher concentrations of persons with all types of disabilities than Orange County with one exception. The percentage of persons with hearing disabilities is marginally higher in Orange County than in the broader region.

Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for people with each type of disability or for people with disabilities in different age ranges for the jurisdiction and region.

In addition to the broader patterns described above, there are some other patterns of concentration based on both type of disability and disability status by age. Garden Grove has higher concentrations of persons with self-care and independent living disabilities, as well as higher concentrations of elderly persons with disabilities. La Habra has elevated concentrations of persons with ambulatory disabilities while Laguna Niguel has lower concentrations of persons with ambulatory disabilities. All categories of disabilities become more prevalent as individuals age, with the number of people in Orange County 65 and over (131,765) with a disability nearly matches the amount of people under 65 (139,497) with a disability.

Housing Accessibility

Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes.

Accessibility Requirement for Federally-Funded Housing

HUD's implementation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (24 CFR Part 8) requires that federally financed housing developments have five percent (5%) of total units be accessible to individuals with mobility disabilities and an additional two percent (2%) of total units be accessible to individuals with sensory disabilities. It requires that each property, including site and common areas, meet the Federal Uniform Accessibility Standards (UFAS) or HUD's Alternative Accessibility Standard.

In Orange County, there are 104 Other Multifamily Housing and 4,090 Project-Based Section 8 units that are subject to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. 81 people with disabilities reside in Multifamily Housing, and 549 reside in Project-Based Section 8 units. At this time, we do not know how many accessible units are in Project Based Section 8 units. The HOME Partnership Program is a grant of federal funds for housing, therefore, these units are subject to Section 504. HUD regularly publishes Performance Snapshots of HOME program participants' activities over time. Of HOME program participants in Orange County, Anaheim has produced 16 Section 504 compliant units, Costa Mesa has produced four Section 504 compliant units, Fullerton has produced three Section 504 compliant units, Garden Grove has not produced any Section 504 compliant units, Huntington Beach has produced seven Section 504 compliant units, Irvine has produced 123 Section 504 compliant units, Orange County has produced 27 Section 504 compliant

units, Orange has produced three Section 504 compliant units, Santa Ana has produced 16 Section 504 compliant units, and Westminster has produced one Section 504 compliant unit.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Units

According to the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC)'s LIHTC database, there are 158 LIHTC developments currently in service. In these 158 developments, there are 16,201 affordable units. All of these developments were put into service after 1991, meaning that they have all been built according to 1991 Fair Housing Act accessibility requirements. LIHTC developments are categorized as non-targeted, large family, senior, SRO, special needs, and at risk. Non-targeted: 32; Large family: 70; Senior: 44; SRO: 4; special needs: 6; at risk: 2; 158 total. Within Orange County, LIHTC developments are not evenly distributed as there are far fewer in the southern portion of Orange County with entire cities such as Rancho Santa Margarita, Mission Viejo, and Lake Forest not having any LIHTC developments. Communities in central and northern Orange County have higher concentrations of LIHTC developments, including in Anaheim, Irvine, and Santa Ana.

In 2015, CTCAC has issued guidance stating that the accessibility requirements of the California Building Code (CBC) for public housing (Chapter 11B) apply to LIHTC developments. Chapter 11B is the California equivalent of the 2010 ADA Standards. Section 1.9.1.2.1. of the CBC states that the accessibility requirements apply to "any building, structure, facility, complex …used by the general public." Facilities made available to the public, included privately owned buildings. CTAC has expanded the requirement so that 10% of total units in a LIHTC development must be accessible to people with mobility disabilities and that 4% be accessible to people with sensory (hearing/vison) disabilities.

Also, effective 2015, CTCAC required that 50% of total units in a new construction project and 25% of all units in a rehabilitation project located on an accessible path will be mobility accessible units in accordance with CBC Chapter 11B. CTAC also provides incentives for developers to include additional accessible units through its Qualified Allocation Plan. LIHTC units comprise an important segment of the supply of affordable, accessible units in Orange County.

Housing Choice Vouchers

5,045 people with disabilities reside in units assisted with Housing Choice Vouchers in Orange County, but this does not represent a proxy for actual affordable, accessible units. Rather, Housing Choice Vouchers are a mechanism for bringing otherwise unaffordable housing, which may or may not be accessible, within reach of low-income people with disabilities. Unless another source of federal financial assistance is present, units assisted with Housing Choice Vouchers are not subject to Section 504 although participating landlords remain subject to the Fair Housing Act's duty to provide reasonable accommodations and to allow tenants to make reasonable modifications at their own expense.

Fair Housing Amendments Act Units

The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA) covers **all** multifamily buildings of four or more units that were first occupied on or after March 13, 1991 – not just affordable housing developments. The FHAA added protections for people with disabilities and prescribed certain basic accessibility standards, such as one building entrance must be accessible; there must be an accessible route throughout the development, and public rooms and common rooms must be accessible to people with disabilities. Although these accessibility requirements are not as intensive as those of Section 504, they were a first step in opening many apartment developments to people with disabilities regardless of income level. The FHAA was also very helpful for middle-income and upper-income people with disabilities also need accessible housing. It is important to note that FHAA units are **not** the same as accessible units under Section 504 or ADA Title II. Therefore, utilizing FHAA units as a proxy for the number of accessible housing units available or required under Section 504 or ADA Title II does not produce an accurate count. Although they are not fully accessible, these units are an important source of housing for people with disabilities who do not need a mobility or hearing/vision unit.

In Orange County, 39,047 units in structures with 5 or more units have been built from 2000 to the present. Additionally, 81,362 units in structures with 5 or more units were built from 1980 through 1999. If it is assumed that 45% of such units were constructed from 1991 through 1999, then there would be an additional 36,613 units in multifamily housing that was subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act at the time of its construction. Combined with the total built from 2000 to the present, that totals a potential 75,660 units in structures covered by the Fair Housing Act's design and construction standards.

Affordable, Accessible Units in a Range of Sizes

Data breaking down affordable, accessible units by number of bedrooms is not available for private housing. For Publicly Supported Housing, a supermajority (74.67%) of Project-Based Section 8 units are 0-1 bedroom units, as are Other Multifamily units (84.54%, the other 15% having 2 bedrooms). A plurality of Housing Choice Vouchers are also limited to 0-1 bedroom units (43.97%). 5,561 households or 26.20% of Housing Choice Voucher occupants are also households with children, the highest of any category of publicly supported housing (followed by Project-Based Section 8, with 9.62%). It appears that affordable, accessible units that can accommodate families with children or individuals with live-in aides are extremely limited in Orange County. Although data reflecting the percentage of families with children that include children with disabilities is not available, about 2.9% of all children in the County have a disability. If children with disabilities are evenly distributed across families with children, about 9,500 families in the County include a child with a disability.

Summary

Based on available data, the supply of affordable, accessible units in Orange County is insufficient to meet the need. In the County, some 81,297 residents have hearing difficulty, 51,196 residents have vision difficulty, and 133,232 residents have ambulatory difficulty, potentially requiring the use of accessible units. Meanwhile, the data indicates there may be roughly 75,660 units that have

been produced subject to the Fair Housing Act's design and construction standards and approximately 4,000 units within developments that must include accessible units subject to Section 504. There is, without question, some overlap between these two categories, some of these units are likely non-compliant, and some accessible units are occupied by individuals who do not have disabilities.

Describe the areas where affordable, accessible housing units are located in the jurisdiction and region. Do they align with R/ECAPs or other areas that are segregated?

Relying on the discussion of Publicly Supported Housing to guide the assessment of which types of housing are most likely to be affordable and accessible, such housing is highly concentrated in the central and northern portions of the county. In particular, units are concentrated in Anaheim, Garden Grove, Irvine, and Santa Ana. Additionally, accessible housing is most likely to be located in places with newer construction and many units, thus conforming to the Fair Housing Act's accessibility standards. Areas with newer construction include the central and southern portions of the county.

Map 4: Median Year Structure Built by Census Tract, Orange County
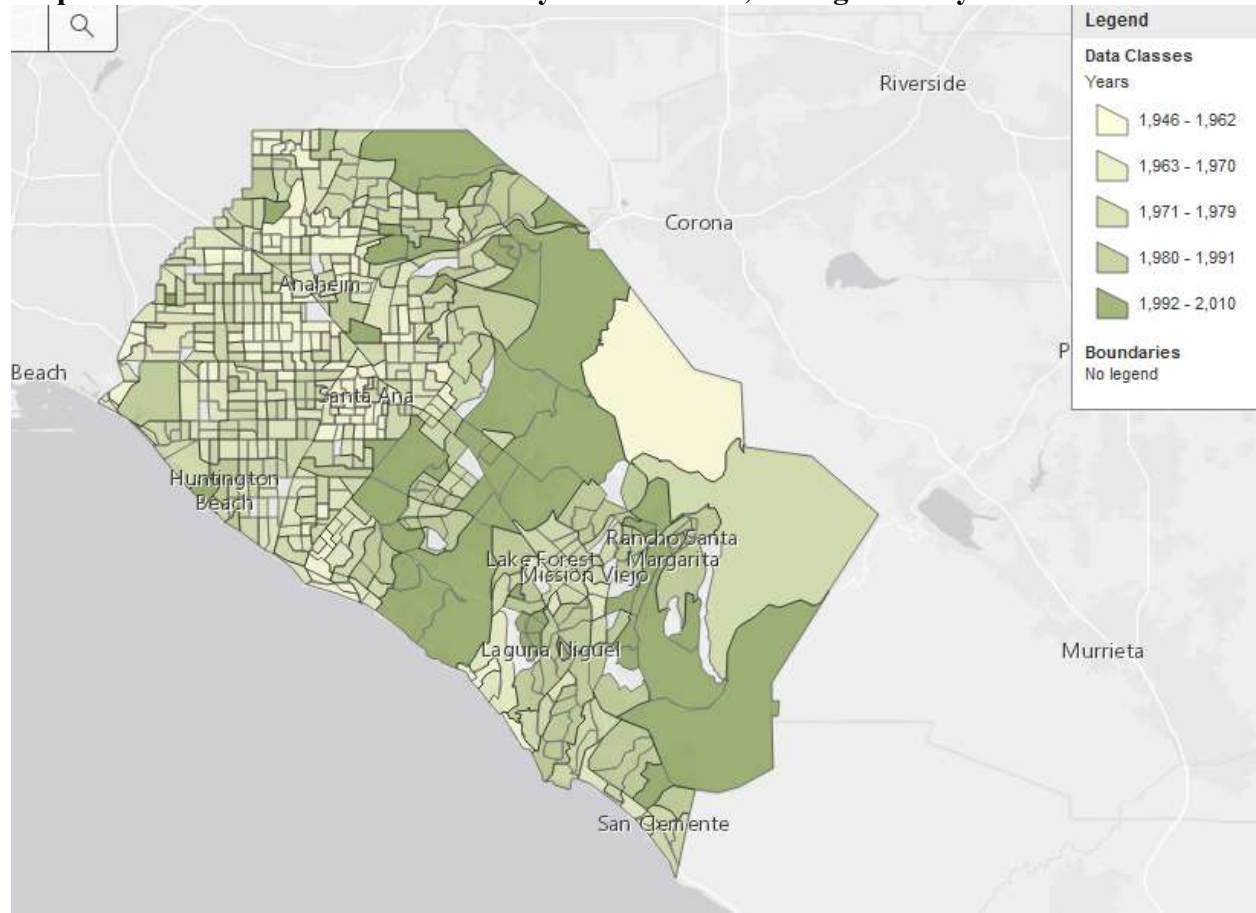
To what extent are people with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region?

Table 27: Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category, Orange County

Orange County	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	31	7.47%
Other Multifamily	24	72.73%
HCV Program	610	25.33%
Region		
Public Housing	1,407	14.32%
Project-Based Section 8	5,013	12.71%
Other Multifamily	869	15.62%
HCV Program	N/a	N/a

Table 28: Anaheim

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	60	21.82%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	1,100	22.32%

Table 29: Buena Park

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	15	12.71%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	165	21.07%

Table 30: Costa Mesa

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	6	5.36%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	192	29.40%

Table 31: Fountain Valley

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	14	20.59%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	157	29.40%

Table 32: Fullerton

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	4	3.92%
Other Multifamily	40	80.00%
HCV Program	203	26.68%

Table 33: Garden Grove

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	4	1.76%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	516	18.46%

Table 34: Huntington Beach

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	50	13.19%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	270	25.64%

Table 35: Irvine

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	95	13.05%
Other Multifamily	17	70.83%
HCV Program	286	23.08%

Table 36: La Habra

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	6	4.08%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	34	17.62%

Table 37: Laguna Niguel

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	45	29.61%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	44	40.00%

Table 38: Lake Forest

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	95	32.20%

Table 39: Mission Viejo

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	92	37.86%

Table 40: Newport Beach

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	3	3.03%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	42	27.81%

Table 41: Orange (City)

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	71	36.98%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	167	24.52%

Table 42: Rancho Santa Margarita

	People with a Disability	
	#	%
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	N/a	N/a
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	56	37.84%

Table 43: San Clemente

	People with a Disability	
	#	**%**
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	11	15.07%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	52	39.10%

Table 44: Santa Ana

	People with a Disability	
	#	**%**
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	118	14.64%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	397	21.39%

Table 45: Tustin

	People with a Disability	
	#	**%**
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	11	10.68%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	108	19.82%

Table 46: Westminster

	People with a Disability	
	#	**%**
Public Housing	N/a	N/a
Project-Based Section 8	5	5.10%
Other Multifamily	N/a	N/a
HCV Program	459	19.60%

In Orange County, according to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 11.1% of the civilian noninstitutionalized population has a disability. As the tables above reflect, the proportion of people with disabilities with Housing Choice Vouchers exceeds the overall population concentration of people with disabilities. For other programs, the data is more idiosyncratic with disproportionately low concentrations of persons with disabilities in Project-Based Section 8 and Other Multifamily housing in some cities and disproportionately high concentrations in others. This inconsistency likely results from the differing natures of individual developments that fall under those umbrellas, with some supportive housing – including Section 202 and Section 811 housing – encompassed in Other Multifamily housing and many age-restricted Project-Based Section 8 developments.[21] The table below shows that the extremely low-

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[21] Elderly individuals are significantly more likely to have disabilities than non-elderly individuals.

income population, which is eligible for publicly supported housing across a range of programs, contains a much higher proportion of persons with disabilities than does the population as a whole.

Table 47: Percentage of the population that is income eligible (0-30% AMI) and has a disability, Orange County

Type of Disability	Percentage of Cost-Eligible Population	Number of People in Cost-Eligible Population with a Disability
Hearing or Vision	9.97%	20,220
Ambulatory	13.80%	27,990
Cognitive	8.97%	18,195
Self-Care or Independent Living	12.02%	24,375
No Disability	55.23%	111,985
Total		202,765

Integration of People with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings

To what extent do people with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?

Up until a wave of policy reforms and court decisions in the 1960s and 1970s, states, including California, primarily housed people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and individuals with psychiatric disabilities in large state-run institutions. In California, institutions for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities are called developmental centers, and institutions for people with psychiatric disabilities are called state hospitals. Within these institutions, people with disabilities have had few opportunities for meaningful interaction with individuals without disabilities, limited access to education and employment, and a lack of individual autonomy. The transition away from housing people with disabilities in institutional settings and toward providing housing and services in home and community-based settings accelerated with the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1991 and the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.* in 1999. In *Olmstead*, the Supreme Court held that, under the regulations of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) implementing Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if a state or local government provides supportive services to people with disabilities, it must do so in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of a person with a disability and consistent with their informed choice. This obligation is not absolute and is subject to the ADA defense that providing services in a more integrated setting would constitute a fundamental alteration of the state or local government's programs.

The transition from widespread institutionalization to community integration has not always been linear, and concepts of what comprises a home and community-based setting have evolved over time. Although it is clear that developmental centers and state hospitals are segregated settings and that an individual's own house or apartment in a development where the vast majority of residents are individuals without disabilities is an integrated setting, significant ambiguities remain. Nursing homes and intermediate care facilities are segregated though not to the same degree as state institutions. Group homes fall somewhere between truly integrated supported housing and such segregated settings, and the degree of integration present in group homes often corresponds to their size.

Below, this assessment includes detailed information about the degree to which people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and individuals with psychiatric disabilities reside in integrated or segregated settings. The selection of these two areas of focus does not mean that people with other types of disabilities are never subject to segregation. Although the State of California did not operate analogous institutions on the same scale for people with ambulatory or sensory disabilities, for example, many people with disabilities of varying types face segregation in nursing homes. Data concerning people with various disabilities residing in nursing homes is not as available as data relating specifically to people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and people with psychiatric disabilities.

Table 48: Performance of Regional Center of Orange County, December 2018

Dec. 2018 Performance Reports	Fewer consumers live in developmental centers	More children live with families	More adults live in home settings	Fewer children live in large facilities (more than 6 people)	Fewer adults live in large facilities (more than 6 people)
State Average	0.12%	99.38%	80.20%	0.04%	2.31%
Regional Center of Orange County	0.26%	99.32%	77.45%	0.03%	2.93%

In California, a system of regional centers is responsible for coordinating the delivery of supportive services primarily to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The regional centers serve individuals with intellectual disabilities, individuals with autism spectrum disorder, individuals with epilepsy, and cerebral palsy. These disabilities may be co-occurring. Individuals with intellectual disabilities and individuals with mild/moderate intellectual disability and individuals with autism spectrum disorder make up the lion's share of consumers. All data regarding the regional centers is drawn from their annual performance reports.

On an annual basis, regional centers report to the California Department of Developmental Services on their performance in relation to benchmarks for achieving community integration of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. As reflected in the table above, the

Regional Center of Orange County closely tracks the statewide average data though individuals with developmental disabilities in Orange County are slightly more segregated than statewide.

The Fairview Developmental Center was the primary institution serving the region but is now in the process of closing.

Psychiatric Disabilities

In Orange County, Behavioral Health Services (part of the County Health Agency) is responsible for coordinating the provision of supportive services for people with psychiatric disabilities. The Department provides Full Service Partnership programs to allow for the provision of supportive services that facilitate community integration for Children, Transitional Age Youth, Adults, and Older Adults. Data regarding participation in the Full Service Partnership by individuals is not available.

As a result of Proposition 63, a successful 2004 statewide ballot initiative, funding is available for permanent supportive housing for people with psychiatric disabilities through the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). The Department operates its No Place Like Home, Special Needs Housing, and Mortgage Assistance Programs to increase access to community-based housing for persons with psychiatric disabilities.

Describe the range of options for people with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the jurisdiction and region.

There are four housing authorities operating within Orange County: Orange County Housing Authority, Anaheim Housing Authority, Garden Grove Housing Authority, and the Housing Authority of the City of Santa Ana. One of the easiest ways for people with disabilities to access affordable housing is for the local housing authorities to implement disability preferences in their HCV programs. The housing authorities for Anaheim and Garden Grove administer preferences that provide a significant advantage in admissions to persons with disabilities. The housing authority for the county has a preference that is weighted relatively lightly in comparison to other factors while Santa Ana's housing authority does not have a preference. Preferences for homeless individuals and for veterans may significantly overlap with persons with disabilities and thereby reduce concerns about the weakness of existing disability preferences.

Supportive services are primarily provided through programs administered by the Regional Center of Orange County and the Orange County Behavioral Health Department. Additionally, particularly for individuals with types of disabilities other than intellectual and developmental disabilities and psychiatric disabilities, services may be available through a range of health care providers, paid by Medi-Cal, Medicare, or private insurance, or through nursing homes. Payment for supportive services for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities is typically structured as Home and Community-Based Services Medicaid Waivers. These Waivers pay for a wide variety of services necessary to empower individuals to maintain stable residence in home and community-based services. There are, however, only as many Waivers available as there is funding from the federal government and the State of California.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

To what extent are people with disabilities able to access the following in the jurisdiction and region? Identify major barriers faced concerning:

i. Government services and facilities

This Analysis did not reveal any specific barriers that persons with disabilities face in accessing government services and facilities.

ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)

This Analysis did not reveal any specific barriers persons with disabilities face in accessing public infrastructure.

iii. Transportation

The relative lack of public transportation, particularly in the southern and coastal portions of the county, disproportionately burdens persons with disabilities who are more likely to rely on public transportation than are individuals who do not have disabilities.

iv. Proficient schools and educational programs

This Analysis did not reveal current systemic policies and practices that contribute to educational disparities for students with disabilities in Orange County; however, data shows that, although suspension rates are lower in Orange County than statewide, students with disabilities still face suspension at twice the rate of other students.

v. Jobs

Data in the table below from the Regional Center of Orange County shows that persons with developmental disabilities obtain earned income at higher rates than individuals with developmental disabilities statewide but that rate is still very low in comparison to the proportion of all adults with earned income.

Table 49: Employment Metrics for Adults with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities by Regional Center

Regional Center	Percentage of Consumers with Earned Income	Percentage of Adults with Integrated Employment as a Goal in their Individual Program Plan
State Average	17%	27%
Regional Center of Orange County	21%	30%

Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for people with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.

i. Government services and facilities

Government websites generally have accessibility information on them regarding the accessibility of the websites themselves, but there is not clear, public information regarding how individuals can request accommodations.

ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)

There is no clear, public information regarding how individuals with disabilities can request accommodations relating to public infrastructure.

iii. Transportation

By contrast, the Orange County Transportation Authority and Metrolink have clear, easily findable information about their accommodation and modification policies.

iv. Proficient schools and educational programs

School districts are more disparate in how they display information relating to their accommodation policies, with some making that information easy to find but others not.

v. Jobs

This Analysis did not reveal information suggesting patterns in how major employers do or do not provide required accommodations in Orange County.
Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by people with disabilities and by people with different types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.

Persons with disabilities in Orange County are less able to access homeownership than individuals who do not have disabilities, primarily because of the high cost of homeownership and relative differences in income between persons with disabilities and individuals who do not have disabilities. This pattern is slightly undercut by the prevalence of elderly homeowners with

disabilities that began in old age. Many of these individuals earned relatively high incomes prior to the onset of their disabilities.

Disproportionate Housing Needs

Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by people with disabilities and by people with certain types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.

Table 50: Residents experiencing 1 or more housing problems by Disability Type, Orange County

Disability Type	Has 1 or more housing problems	Total	Percent
Hearing or Vision	43,325	93,875	46.15%
Ambulatory	52,675	106,370	49.52%
Cognitive	39,405	72,515	54.34%
Self-Care or Independent Living	46,695	90370	51.67%

CHAS data does not disaggregate data relating to persons with disabilities experiencing overcrowding, incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities, and cost burden. However, it does disaggregate persons experiencing one or more of those housing problems by type of disability (although it groups together hearing and vision, and self-care and independent living disabilities). The data above indicate that people with disabilities experience very high rates of housing problems, clustering around 50%, and there are no serious differences across the different disability types. Although it is not possible to disaggregate the individual housing problems by disability, given the age distribution of people with disabilities, it would seem to be unlikely that people with disabilities are disproportionately subject to overcrowding. Just 2.1% of households with elderly heads of household are overcrowded while 5.3% of households with nonelderly heads of household are overcrowded. By contrast, in light of the relatively low earnings of people with disabilities, it is likely that people with disabilities are disproportionately subject to cost burden and severe cost burden.

Additional Information

Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region including those affecting people with disabilities with other protected characteristics.

This Assessment has made extensive use of local data throughout the Disability and Access section. The sources of data other than HUD-provided data are noted where appropriate.

The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.

The discussion above provides a comprehensive overview of information relevant to this Analysis.

Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disability and access issues and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.

- Access for persons with disabilities to proficient schools
- Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities
- Access to transportation for persons with disabilities
- Inaccessible government facilities or services
- Inaccessible public or private infrastructure
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes
- Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services
- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications
- Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location of accessible housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities
- Source of income discrimination
- State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing and other integrated settings

E. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources

List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved:

- A charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law;
- A cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law;
- Any voluntary compliance agreements, conciliation agreements, or settlement agreements entered into with HUD or the Department of Justice;
- A letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law;
- A claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing;
- Pending administrative complaints or lawsuits against the locality alleging fair housing violations or discrimination.
  - *Watts v. City of Newport Beach,* 790 Fed.Appx. 853 (9th Cir. 2019): The City of Newport Beach was recently sued by a young woman who alleged excessive force, unlawful entry, and unlawful arrest. Upon the decline of her card for a taxi fare, the driver called the police, who threatened to take Watts to jail if she could not produce additional funds to pay. She asked to go to her apartment to get another form of payment, and officers escorted her. When she objected to their entry into her apartment to retrieve the funds, they handcuffed her to the point of injury to her wrists, kicked her legs out from under her, pushed her head into a wall, and took her to jail overnight. The 9th Circuit ruled affirmed that officers were not covered by qualified immunity for unlawful arrest and unlawful entry, but that they were covered for the excessive force claim.
  - *A. K. H by and through Landeros v. City of Tustin*, 837 F.3d 1005 (9th Cir. 2016): In 2014, the city of Tustin was sued by the family of a minor who was shot and killed by a Tustin police officer. The city moved for summary judgement based on qualified immunity. The district court denied that motion. On appeal, the 9th Circuit affirmed the lower court decision, holding that the shooting violated the 4th Amendment, and that the officer was not covered by qualified immunity.

Describe any state or local fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?

California Laws

The State Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) enforces California laws that provide protection and monetary relief to victims of unlawful housing practices. The Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) (Government Code Section 12955 et seq.) prohibits discrimination and harassment in housing practices, including:

- Advertising
- Application and selection process
- Unlawful evictions
- Terms and conditions of tenancy

- Privileges of occupancy
- Mortgage loans and insurance
- Public and private land use practices (zoning)
- Unlawful restrictive covenants

The following categories are protected by FEHA:
- Race or color
- Ancestry or national origin
- Sex, including Gender, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression
- Marital status
- Source of income
- Sexual orientation
- Familial status (households with children under 18 years of age)
- Religion
- Mental/physical disability
- Medical condition
- Age
- Genetic information

In addition, FEHA contains similar reasonable accommodations, reasonable modifications, and accessibility provisions as the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act. FEHA explicitly provides that violations can be proven through evidence of the unjustified disparate impact of challenged actions and inactions and establishes the burden-shifting framework that courts and the Department of Fair Employment and Housing must use in evaluating disparate impact claims.

The Unruh Civil Rights Act provides protection from discrimination by all business establishments in California, including housing and accommodations, because of age, ancestry, color, disability, national origin, race, religion, sex, and sexual orientation. While the Unruh Civil Rights Act specifically lists "sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, and medical condition" as protected classes, the California Supreme Court has held that protections under the Unruh Act are not necessarily restricted to these characteristics. In practice, this has meant that the law protects against arbitrary discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of personal appearance.

Furthermore, the Ralph Civil Rights Act (California Civil Code Section 51.7) forbids acts of violence or threats of violence because of a person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, political affiliation, or position in a labor dispute. Hate violence can include: verbal or written threats; physical assault or attempted assault; and graffiti, vandalism, or property damage.

The Bane Civil Rights Act (California Civil Code Section 52.1) provides another layer of protection for fair housing choice by protecting all people in California from interference by force or threat of force with an individual's constitutional or statutory rights, including a right to equal access to housing. The Bane Act also includes criminal penalties for hate crimes; however, convictions under the Act may not be imposed for speech alone unless that speech itself threatened violence.

Finally, California Civil Code Section 1940.3 prohibits landlords from questioning potential residents about their immigration or citizenship status. In addition, this law forbids local jurisdictions from passing laws that direct landlords to make inquiries about a person's citizenship or immigration status.

In addition to these acts, Government Code Sections 11135, 65008, and 65580-65589.8 prohibit discrimination in programs funded by the State and in any land use decisions. Specifically, recent changes to Sections 65580-65589.8 require local jurisdictions to address the provision of housing options for special needs groups, including:

- Housing for persons with disabilities (SB 520)
- Housing for homeless persons, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing (SB 2)
- Housing for extremely low-income households, including single-room occupancy units (AB 2634)
- Housing for persons with developmental disabilities (SB 812)

Jurisdiction-Specific Laws

Aliso Viejo
In 2013, the city of Aliso Viejo adopted housing and reasonable accommodation regulations and procedures.

Buena Park
As part of the zoning code, the city of Buena Park describes specific procedures for reasonable accommodations in land use, zoning regulations, rules, policies, practices and procedures through the completion of a Fair Housing Accommodation Request form.

Costa Mesa
As part of the zoning code, the city of Costa Mesa allows for reasonable accommodations in land use and zoning regulations.

Fountain Valley
The City of Fountain Valley provides reasonable accommodation in the application of its zoning and building laws, policies and procedures for persons with disabilities.

Huntington Beach
In 2013, the city of Huntington Beach adopted reasonable accommodations procedures.

Irvine
The Irvine Municipal Code prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status or physical handicap of any individual in the realms of employment, real estate transactions, and educational institutions. Regarding housing, it is prohibits discrimination in financial transactions, advertising, or give differential treatment and terms.

La Palma
La Palma specifically provides for reasonable accommodations for person with disabilities in "land use, zoning and building regulations, policies, practices and procedures of the City."[22]

Laguna Niguel
Laguna Niguel provides for reasonable accommodations in the application of zoning laws for persons with disabilities.

Newport Beach
Newport Beach requires provision of reasonable accommodation during the permit review process for new development.

Orange
The city of Orange provides for reasonable accommodations in the application of land use and zoning laws for those with disabilities.

Rancho Santa Margarita
Rancho Santa Margarita allows for reasonable accommodations in the application of land use and zoning laws for those with disabilities.

Santa Ana
The Santa Ana municipal code allows for modification of land use or zoning regulations if necessary to provide a reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities.

Tustin
Tustin allows for reasonable accommodations in the land use and zoning process for developers of housing for persons with disabilities.

Westminster
Westminster allows for reasonable accommodations in land use and zoning when necessary to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities.

Additional Information

Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.

California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH)

DFEH accepts, investigates, conciliates, mediates, and prosecutes complaints under FEHA, the Disabled Persons Act, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and the Ralph Civil Rights Act. DFEH investigates complaints of employment and housing discrimination based on race, sex, including gender, gender identity, and gender expression, religious creed, color, national origin, familiar status, medical condition (cured cancer only), ancestry, physical or mental disability, marital

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[22]https://library.municode.com/ca/la_palma/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=COOR_CH44ZO_ARTVPEPLCE_DIV15REACRE

status, or age (over 40 only), and sexual orientation, DFEH established a program in May 2003 for mediating housing discrimination complaints, which is among the largest fair housing mediation program in the nation to be developed under HUD's Partnership Initiative with state fair housing enforcement agencies. The program provides California's tenants, landlords, and property owners and managers with a means of resolving housing discrimination cases in a fair, confidential, and cost-effective manner. Key features of the program are: 1) it is free of charge to the parties; and 2) mediation takes place within the first 30 days of the filing of the complaint, often avoiding the financial and emotional costs associated with a full DFEH investigation and potential litigation.

Fair Housing Council of Orange County

Founded in 1965, the Fair Housing Council of Orange County is a non-profit operating throughout the county with a mission of ensuring access to housing and preserving human rights. The council provides a variety of services including community outreach and education, homebuyer education, mortgage default counseling, landlord-tenant mediation, and limited low-cost advocacy. Their services are provided in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese. In addition to these client services, the Fair Housing Council investigates claims of housing discrimination and assists with referrals to DFEH. The Council may also occasionally assist with or be part of litigation challenging housing practices.

Fair Housing Foundation

The Fair Housing Foundation serves parts of Los Angeles County and several cities in Orange County. Of the jurisdictions included in this analysis, the following are covered by the Fair Housing Foundation's service area: Anaheim, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, La Habra, Mission Viejo, Newport Beach, Orange (city), San Clemente, Tustin, and Westminster. The Foundation provides landlord-tenant counseling and mediation, rental housing counseling, and community outreach and education. In addition, the Foundation screens fair housing complaints, investigates through testing, and will engage in conciliation or mediation efforts or refer the complaints to the appropriate administrative agencies where appropriate.

Community Legal Aid SoCal
Community Legal Aid SoCal is a holistic legal services provider serving low-income people Orange County and Southeast Los Angeles County. Overall, community legal aid provides direct representation, as well as engaging in policy advocacy and impact litigation. The advocates in the housing program provide legal assistance across a broad range of fair housing issues, including "eviction, federally or otherwise publicly subsidized housing, substandard housing, landlord/tenant issues, homeownership issues, homeowners association issues mobile homes, housing discrimination, an predatory lending practices."[23] The main office is located in Santa Ana, with additional offices in Norwalk, Anaheim, and Compton. Across four offices, the organization has 100 staff members and 30 attorneys. Like other Legal Aid offices, Community Legal Aid SoCal is funded by the Legal Services Corporation, which carries restrictions against representing undocumented clients.

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[23] https://www.communitylegalsocal.org/programs-services/area-of-law/housing/

Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors

Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each significant contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor impacts.

- Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Lack of state or local fair housing laws

VI. FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

If implemented, the goals and strategies below will serve as an effective basis for affirmatively furthering fair housing by reducing patterns of segregation, mitigating displacement, addressing disproportionate housing needs, and increasing access to opportunity for members of protected classes. The first six overarching goals below, multiple of which have several strategies listed for implementation, are cross-jurisdictional goals. Orange County and the participating jurisdictions all have a role to play in implementing those goals. Following those goals, this section includes individual goals for Orange County, the participating jurisdictions, and the housing authorities that may not be applicable to other jurisdictions because they respond to local circumstances.

Cross-Jurisdictional Goals

Goal 1: Increase the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas.

Orange County's high and rapidly rising housing costs, along with the unequal distribution of affordable housing across its communities, may be some of the leading drivers of fair housing issues for members of protected classes in the area. Data indicates that Hispanic residents, Vietnamese residents, and persons with disabilities experience these problems most acutely.
Many households are rent burdened, and some households pay more than 50% of their incomes towards rent. In many high opportunity areas, current payment standards are far too low for families with housing choice vouchers to move to these areas. Additionally, there has been vocal community opposition to affordable housing throughout the county. These data reflect a need to expand the both the supply and geographical diversity of affordable housing.

    a.   Explore the creation of a new countywide sources of affordable housing.

The State of California has approved several measures to issue bonds for affordable housing. Orange County should consider the issuance of affordable housing bonds to meet the widening gap for affordable rental housing through a ballot initiative or other county-wide or local means.

    b.   Using best practices from other jurisdictions, explore policies and programs that increase the supply affordable housing, such as linkage fees, housing bonds, inclusionary housing, public land set-aside, community land trusts, transit-oriented development, and expedited permitting and review.

The above policies and practices have resulted in an increase in affordable housing in jurisdictions throughout the country and in California in particular. In Orange County, there has been an increase in the supply of affordable housing in cities that have adopted these best practices.

    c.   Explore providing low-interest loans to single-family homeowners and grants to homeowners with household incomes of up to 80% of the Area Median Income to develop accessory dwelling units with affordability restriction on their property.

In 2019, the California Legislature passed AB 68 and AB 881 which permit the placement of two accessory dwelling units (ADUs), including one "junior ADU," on a lot with an existing or

proposed single-family home statewide. Due to high construction costs and high demand, the small size of ADUs may not be sufficient to ensure that they will be affordable by design. Local governments may choose to provide financial assistance in order to incentivize homeowners to make their ADUs affordable to lower income tenants at or below 80% of the area median income. Because it can be difficult for homeowners to access bank financing to build ADUs, there may be a need for such incentives among homeowners. As a condition of receiving assistance, jurisdictions should also require homeowners to attend fair housing training and to maintain records that facilitate audits of their compliance with non-discrimination laws. The need to educate individual homeowners, who do not have experience as landlords and knowledge of the law, may prevent unintentional and intentional violations of fair housing laws.

    d. Review existing zoning policies and explore zoning changes to facilitate the development of affordable housing.

In several jurisdictions in Orange County, the prevalence of single-family residential zoning makes it challenging to develop housing that could offer housing opportunities to members of protected classes. Many cities across the country are increasing higher density zoning near transit. Increased higher density zoning near transit in high opportunity areas, coupled with an affordable housing set-aside, would provide additional mixed-income rental housing.

    e. Align zoning codes to conform to recent California affordable housing legislation.

California passed several affordable housing bills that became effective on January 1, 2020. Examples include as AB 1763, which expands existing density bonus law for 100% affordable housing projects to include unlimited density around transit hubs with an additional three stories or 33 feet of height, and AB 68, which allows two ADUs on a single lot, as well as multiple ADUs on multifamily lots with limited design requirement that cities can impose and an approval process of 60 days. This and other legislation necessitate changes to each jurisdiction's zoning code.

Goal 2: Prevent displacement of low- and moderate-income residents with protected characteristics, including Hispanic residents, Vietnamese residents, seniors, and people with disabilities.

    a. Explore piloting a Right to Counsel Program to ensure legal representation for tenants in landlord-tenant proceedings, including those involving the application of new laws like A.B. 1482.

Thousands of residents in the county are displaced annually due to evictions. According to legal services and fair housing organizations, many evictions occur because tenants do not understand their rights and/or their obligations. It is estimated that only a small percentage of tenants facing eviction have legal representation, and those without representation almost always are evicted, regardless of a viable defense. Recently, other high cost cities such as New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and soon Los Angeles have guaranteed a right to counsel at eviction hearings. There are several legal providers in the county such as Community Legal Aid SoCal and Public Law Center that are well-positioned to serve low-income tenants with financial support. Although there would be an up-front investment, legal representation is less costly than serving homeless families.

Goal 3: Increase community integration for persons with disabilities

    a. Conduct targeted outreach and provide tenant application assistance and support to persons with disabilities, including individuals transitioning from institutional settings and individuals who are at risk of institutionalization. As part of that assistance, maintain a database of housing that is accessible to persons with disabilities.

Lack of access to housing is a significant impediment to full community integration for persons with disabilities in the county. Stakeholders expressed frustration with the lack of information on accessible affordable housing units and are required to call individual landlords to obtain this information.

    b. Consider adopting the accessibility standards adopted by the City of Los Angeles, which require 15 percent of all new units in city-supported LIHTC projects to be ADA-accessible with at 4 percent of total units to be accessible for persons with hearing and/or vision disabilities.

In order to align with the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) between the City of Los Angeles and HUD,[24] Orange County should consider adopting the same standards. The City of Los Angeles' adopted accessibility standards resulting from this VCA will address deficiencies related to the physical accessibility of designated accessible units and public/common areas in connection with the certain housing developments and program policies and procedures.

Goal 4: Ensure equal access to housing for persons with protected characteristics, who are disproportionately likely to be lower-income and to experience homelessness.

    a. Reduce barriers to accessing rental housing by exploring eliminating application fees for voucher holders and encouraging landlords to follow HUD's guidance on the use of criminal backgrounds in screening tenants.

Stakeholders reported that high application fees for rental housing are a significant barrier for voucher holders. Additionally, some landlords continue to refuse rental housing to prospective tenants based on decades-old criminal background checks or minor misdemeanors.

    b. Consider incorporating a fair housing equity analysis into the review of significant rezoning proposals and specific plans.

At times, large scale development and redevelopment efforts have not sufficiently addressed the needs of large families with children, persons with disabilities, and Hispanic and Vietnamese residents, in particular. By incorporating a fair housing analysis in the review process for redevelopment plans at an early stage, planning staff from participating jurisdictions could catch issues such as the distribution of unit sizes in proposed developments while it is still feasible to amend plans.

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[24] https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/Main/documents/HUD-City-of-Los-Angeles-VCA.pdf

Goal 5: Expand access to opportunity for protected classes.

    a. Explore the voluntary adoption of Small Area Fair Market Rents or exception payment standards in order to increase access to higher opportunity areas for Housing Choice Voucher holders.

A significant barrier in the county is the lack of affordable housing and the sufficiency of payment standards to provide geographic options to voucher holders. Orange County Housing Authority has three payment standards; basic, central, and restricted. HUD's Small Area FMRs for Orange County permit certain zip codes to have higher payment standards than those currently used.

    b. Continue implementing a mobility counseling program that informs Housing Choice Voucher holders about their residential options in higher opportunity areas and provides holistic supports to voucher holders seeking to move to higher opportunity areas.

The housing authorities located in Orange County currently lack funding to implement full-scale housing mobility programs. A formal counseling program, as found in Chicago, Dallas, Baltimore, and elsewhere, can make a significant difference in the settlement patterns of HCV households. These programs generally identify opportunity areas, while assisting voucher holders to find new residences within them. Workshops and information sessions allow for participants to ask questions, find higher-performing schools and locate areas of lower crime. Individual counselors may provide assistance to families to find units in opportunity areas, while also following up post-move to ensure the family is adjusting well to their new neighborhood.

    c. Study and make recommendations to improve and expand Orange County's public transportation to ensure that members of protected classes can access jobs in employment centers in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Irvine.

There are few viable and reliable public transportation options in Orange County. It is important that there is a match between where low- and moderate-income members of protected classes, who are more likely to use public transportation, are able to commute to county job centers. Part of this study should include ensuring that people with disabilities are able to access transportation to jobs and services.

    d. Increase support for fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach.
Nonprofit fair housing organizations and legal services providers play a critical role in fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach but struggle to meet the full needs of victims of discrimination due to limited financial and staff capacity. By supporting these organizations, jurisdictions can help ensure that these organizations can address existing and critical emerging issues, like those that have stemmed from the passage of S.B. 329, which extends source of income protections to Housing Choice Voucher holders, and A.B. 1482, which caps annual rent increases in at five percent plus the regionally-adjusted Consumer Price Index and requires landlords to have "just cause" in order to evict tenants. It would also make proactive audit testing of housing providers rather than reactive complaint-based testing more feasible.

Jurisdictional-Specific Goals

City of Aliso Viejo

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

City of Anaheim

Goal 1 **Increase the supply of affordable housing through the following strategies:**	Contributing Factors	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
1. Explore creative land use and zoning policies that facilitate the development of affordable housing, examples include a housing overlay zone or religious institutions amendment. 2. Review Anaheim's current Density Bonus and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinances to ensure compliance with state requirements.	Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable, accessible units in a range of unit sizes; Land use and zoning laws	Introduce land use policies that facilitate affordable housing; 1-5 years; analyze the city's current ADU and Density Bonus ordinances to ensure compliance; 1-2 years; Recommend the supporting of legislation that removes CEQA requirements; 2 years; Study the feasibility of allocating city owned land for housing development; 2-3 years. Continue to support and	City staff, Housing Commission, Planning Commission, City Council

3. Support legislation that removes CEQA requirements for affordable housing. 4. Identify and explore allocating city-owned sites that may be well suited for housing for which there are no other development plans. 5. Continue to support tenant based rental assistance programs that facilitates additional affordable housing for homeless and low-income individuals.		explore expanding city supported tenant based rental assistance programs; 1-5 years.	
Goal 2 **Preserve the existing stock of affordable rental housing and rent stabilized housing through the following strategies:**	**Contributing Factors**	**Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement**	**Responsible Program Participant(s)**
1. Strengthen and expand education and outreach of tenants and owners of affordable rental housing at risk of conversion to market rents. 2. Extend affordability restrictions through loan extensions, workouts and buy-downs of affordability 3. Preserve at-risk housing through the issuance of Tax Exempt Bond financing. 4. Explore the development of a rental rehabilitation loan program.	Displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable, accessible units in a range of unit sizes	Documentation of outreach services, education efforts, termination notices received and enforced, 1-5 years; offer incentives to city restricted properties expiring in the next 5 years; Assist in the preservation of at-risk units through the issuance of Tax-Exempt Bond Financing, 1-5 years; Introduce the creation of a rental rehabilitation program and target at-risk housing projects; 1-3 years.	City staff, Housing Commission, Planning Commission, City Council

Goal 3 **Expand the access to fair housing services and other housing services through the following strategies:**	Contributing Factors	Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement	Responsible Program Participant(s)
1. Dedicate eligible entitlement dollars (CDBG, HOME, etc.) and explore local, state and federal resources to expand fair housing services. 2. Continue to support fair housing testing and investigation to look for evidence of differential treatment and disparate impact, including providing services to low income tenants reporting fair housing violations. 3. Continue to support fair housing presentations, mass media communications, and multi-lingual literature distribution; conduct fair housing presentations at accessible locations and conduct fair housing presentations for housing providers 4. Explore alternative formats for fair housing education workshops such as pre-taped videos and/ or recordings. Such formats could serve persons with one or more than one job, families with you children and other who find it difficult to attend meetings in person.	Displacement of Residents Due to Economic Pressures, Private discrimination, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes; Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing	Continue to utilize entitlement dollars to support fair housing services; Continue to include testing services as part of the required scope of work for city support fair housing providers; Years 1-5; Require city supported fair housing providers to provide its services on multiple platforms and in diverse locations.	City staff, Fair Housing Agencies, Housing Commission, City Council

| Goal 4 | Contributing | Metrics, Milestones, | Responsible |
Continue efforts to build complete communities through the following strategies;	**Factors**	**and Timeframe for Achievement**	**Program Participant(s)**
1. Maximize and secure funding from various state and federal sources, including the State of California's Cap and Trade Program (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund), to improve housing opportunities, increase economic investments and address environmental factors in disadvantaged communities. 2. The City will continue to work with local transit agencies and other appropriate agencies to facilitate safe and efficient routes of transportation, including public transit, walking and biking. 3. Explore development of a policy to encourage developers to provide residents with incentives to use non-auto means of transportation, including locating new developments near public transportation and providing benefits such as bus passes. 4. Prioritize workforce development resources in racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty to improve economic mobility.	Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities; Availability of affordable, accessible units in a range of unit sizes; Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services; Location of accessible housing	Actively submit and compete for Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) program; Years 1-5; Convene appropriate parties from the city and transportation agencies to coordinate and expand transportation efforts; Years 1-5; Introduce a policy that provides developers incentives that support non-auto means of transportation; Years 1-3; Coordinate with the City's Workforce Center to target workforce development resources; Years 1-5.	City staff, Transportation Agencies, City Council

City of Buena Park

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

City of Orange

1. *Continue to follow current State Density Bonus law and further its implementation through a Density Bonus ordinance update.*

2. *Prepare a Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance to provide opportunities for development rights transfers to accommodate higher density housing in transit and employment-rich areas of the city.*

3. *Prepare and adopt a North Tustin Street Specific Plan with an objective of providing opportunities for affordable housing.*

4. *Amend the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance to be consistent with State Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU) and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) laws.*

5. *Prepare and adopt a small lot subdivision ordinance to streamline entitlement processing of housing development projects.*

6. *Continue providing CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation to provide fair housing activities to the community.*

City of Costa Mesa

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*

a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*

b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*

c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*

a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*

b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

City of Fountain Valley

1. *Explore an inclusionary zoning requirement for all new housing developments that requires at least 10-15 percent of for-sale units be affordable to households with incomes 80 percent or below and rental units be affordable to households with incomes 60 percent or below.*

2. *Consider adopting an expedited permitting and review process for new developments with an affordable housing set-aside.*

City of Fullerton

1. *Create a Housing Incentive Overlay Zone (HOIZ).*

2. *Draft and Approve an Affordable Housing and Religious Institutions Amendment to the Municipal Code.*

3. *Work with the State to streamline or remove CEQA Requirements for Affordable Housing.*

4. *Require Affordable Housing in Surplus Property Sales.*

City of Garden Grove

1. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Garden Grove will update the 2011 Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law. The update will streamline the approval process, increase feasibility, and facilitate future housing development at all affordability levels.*

2. *Create Objective Residential Development Standards to allow for streamlined housing development in all residential zones.*

3. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

4. *Evaluate the creation of Objective Development Standards for Hotel/Motel/Office Conversion to Supportive Housing.*

5. *Review and amend Garden Grove's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

6. *Continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, homebuyer education and outreach, and local eviction prevention strategies.*

City of Huntington Beach

1. *Modify the existing Inclusionary Housing Ordinance to increase the supply of affordable housing opportunities available to lower income persons and households.*
   a. *Study the current methodology of setting the maximum sales price and down payment requirements of an affordable home for ownership.*
   b. *Study requirements for the provision of inclusionary units through on-site units, dedication of land, in-lieu fees, and off-site development.*
   c. *Study the in-lieu fee structure.*
   d. *Explore the provision of incentives for developments that exceed inclusionary requirements and/or provide extremely low-income units on site. Incentives can be through the provision of fee waivers and deferrals, financial assistance, regulatory relief, and flexible development standards.*

2. *Update the density bonus ordinance to be consistent with state law,*

3. *Expand the TBRA program to help tenants impacted by Covid-19. Currently, an eviction moratorium is in place to prevent evictions due to lack of non-payment of rent due to Covid-19. This moratorium ends on May 31, 2020. The moratorium does not end the obligation to pay the rent eventually. On June 1, 2020, there most likely will be an increased need from persons to receive rental assistance for the rents due prior to May 31 and going forward. The City would work with its current service providers to help tenants impacted by Covid-19.*

City of Irvine

1. *Ensure compliance with their HCD-certified Housing Element.*

2. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Irvine will update the Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law.*

3. *Review and amend Irvine's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance, as necessary, to increase its effectiveness.*

4. *Review and amend Irvine's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

5. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

6. *Working with the City's fair housing services provider, continue to invest in local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families in Irvine.*

7. *Working with the City's fair housing services provider, continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, and homebuyer education and outreach.*

City of La Habra

1. *Explore the creation of an inclusionary housing ordinance to increase the number of affordable housing units.*

2. *Advocate for increasing the minimum percentage of affordable units at Park La Habra Mobile Home and View Park Mobile Home Estates from 20 percent to 50 percent.*

City of Laguna Niguel

1. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*

2. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing *five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   b. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

3. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.

e. Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.

4. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

6. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority, provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*

7. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

City of Lake Forest

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*
   f. *Regularly consult with the City's fair housing contractor on potential strategies for affirmatively furthering fair housing on an on-going basis.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*

   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

5. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

6. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

City of Mission Viejo

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*
   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Monitor FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City's fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.*

5. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

6. *Seek funding through State programs (SB2/PLHA) to expand affordable housing and or homelessness prevention services.*

7. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

8. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

City of Orange

1. *Continue to follow current State Density Bonus law and further its implementation through a Density Bonus ordinance update.*

2. *Prepare a Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance to provide opportunities for development rights transfers to accommodate higher density housing in transit and employment-rich areas of the city.*

3. *Facilitate the development of housing along the North Tustin corridor by the way of a specific plan or rezoning measures.*

4. *Amend the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance to be consistent with State Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU) and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) laws.*

5. *Prepare and adopt a small lot subdivision ordinance to streamline entitlement processing of housing development projects.*

6. *Continue providing CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation to provide fair housing activities to the community.*

City of Rancho Santa Margarita

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
    a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
    b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
    c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
    a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*

b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*

d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*

e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*
   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Monitor FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City's fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.*

5. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

6. *Seek funding through State programs (SB2/PLHA) to expand affordable housing and or homelessness prevention services.*

7. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

8. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

City of San Clemente

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*

b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*

d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*

e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

4. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

6. *Offer a variety of housing opportunities to enhance mobility among residents of all races and ethnicities by facilitating affordable housing throughout the community through 1) flexible development standards; 2) density bonuses; and 3) other zoning tools.*

7. *Review the type and effectiveness of current affordable housing development incentives, and amend/augment as may be necessary to increase the production of affordable housing units.*

City of San Juan Capistrano

1. *Develop Strategies to Address Lack of Affordability and Insufficient Income*
    a. *Work with developers, and non-profit organizations to expand the affordable housing stock within San Juan Capistrano.*
    b. *Increase production of new affordable units and assistance towards the purchase and renovation of housing in existing neighborhoods.*
    c. *Seek housing program resources through the County of Orange Urban County CDBG Program, and others which may become available.*

5. *Increase Public Awareness of Fair Housing*
    a. *Increase fair housing education and outreach efforts.*
    b. *Investigate options for enforcement including local enforcement conducted by neighboring jurisdictions.*

6. *Develop Strategies to Address Poverty and Low-Incomes Among Minority Populations*
    a. *Expand job opportunities through encouragement of corporations relocating to the city, local corporations seeking to expand, assistance with small business loans, and other activities.*

b. *Support agencies that provide workforce development programs and continuing education courses to increase educational levels and job skills of residents.*

7. *Develop Strategies to Address Limited Resources to Assist Lower-Income, Elderly, and Indigent Homeowners Maintain their Homes and Stability in Neighborhoods*
   a. *Consider implementing a volunteer program for providing housing assistance to elderly and indigent property owners, including assistance in complying with municipal housing codes.*
   b. *Encourage involvement from volunteers, community organizations, religious organizations, and businesses as a means of supplementing available financial resources for housing repair and neighborhood cleanup.*

City of Santa Ana

1. *Review and amend Santa Ana's inclusionary housing ordinance to increase its effectiveness.*

2. *Evaluate the creation of a motel conversion ordinance to increase the supply of permanent supportive housing similar to the City of Anaheim and Los Angeles.*

3. *Review Santa Ana's density bonus ordinance and explore adding a density bonus for transit-oriented development (TOD) similar to the City of Los Angeles.*

4. *Explore establishing a dedicated source of local funding for a Right to Counsel program for residents of Santa Ana to ensure that they have access to legal representation during eviction proceedings similar to the City of New York.*

5. *Continue to invest in local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families in Santa Ana.*

City of Tustin

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*

b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*

d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*

e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

4. *Utilize funding through State programs (SB2) to support affordable housing and/or homeless prevention services.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

VII. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS APPENDIX

Access for Students with Disabilities to Proficient Schools

Access for students with disabilities to proficient schools may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues. There are more than 600 public schools in Orange County, part of 27 school districts. There is a history of barriers to education for persons with disabilities in Orange County.[25] These included issues with school districts in Garden Grove, Los Alamitos, and Orange, as well as the Capistrano Unified School District which crosses city boundaries. However, this Analysis did not reveal more recent systemic policies or practices driving disparities for students with disabilities. At the same time, school discipline data for Orange County reveals a 4.5% suspension rate for students with disabilities as compared to a 1.9% suspension rate for students who do not have disabilities. Both rates are lower than statewide but still show that students with disabilities face barriers in accessing education that others do not encounter. This data calls for affirmative strategies to reduce school discipline disparities and avoid unnecessary suspensions of students with disabilities.

Access to Transportation for Persons with Disabilities

Access to transportation for persons with disabilities may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. The main barrier to transportation for persons with disabilities in Orange County is the lack of public transportation infrastructure generally, including the lack of east-west rail service and rail service in coastal communities and long wait times for buses in the southern portion of the county. Because many persons with disabilities are dependent on public transportation, these problems hit persons with disabilities especially hard. This Analysis did not reveal any systemic problems with the accessibility of major providers' services, such as Metrolink or the Orange County Transportation Authority. Each agency's vehicles generally appear to meet accessibility requirements, and the Orange County Transportation Authority provides required paratransit service through OC Flex.

Access to Financial Services

Access to financial services may be a contributing factor to fair housing issues for Hispanic residents of Orange County. Although this Analysis did not undertake a comprehensive analysis of bank branch locations in Orange County, a limited review of the banks ranked as the three best in Orange County by the Orange County Register revealed disparities in locations served.[26] The highest ranked bank, California Bank & Trust, has nine locations in Orange County, none of which are located in the cities of Anaheim and Santa Ana,[27] the two largest cities in the county and areas with concentrations of Hispanic population. Although larger banks like Chase and Bank of America have branches in Anaheim and Santa Ana, there are still disproportionately few branches in those locations than in smaller, less heavily Hispanic cities like Irvine and Huntington Beach. For example, there are 16 Chase branches in Irvine and seven in Huntington Beach as opposed to five in Anaheim and one in Santa Ana. Bank of America's distribution of service is somewhat more balanced (though not when accounting for population) with six branches in Santa Ana, eight

[25] Rex Dalton, *OC Families Face Fierce Fight for Special Ed Services*, VOICE OF OC (Sep. 25, 2012), https://voiceofoc.org/2012/09/oc-families-face-fierce-fight-for-special-ed-services/.

[26] Kenya Barrett, *Best of Orange County 2019: Best Bank*, THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER (Sep. 19, 2019), https://www.ocregister.com/2019/09/19/best-of-orange-county-2019-best-bank/.

[27] https://www.calbanktrust.com/locations/

in Anaheim, eight in Irvine, and six in Huntington Beach. Lack of access to conventional financial services like those offered by banks can prevent residents of underserved neighborhoods from building credit that will help them attain homeownership and can leave residents with few options but to patronize predatory financial services providers like payday lenders. A 2016 report from the California Department of Business Oversight noted that, while 38.7% of California's population was Hispanic, the average percentage of Hispanic residents in zip codes with six or more storefront payday lenders was 53%.[28] Payday loans often lead to a cycle of debt that impedes individuals' access to opportunity and economic mobility more generally. In Orange County, that phenomenon appears to be especially likely to harm Hispanic residents, particularly in Santa Ana.

Access to Publicly Supported Housing for Persons with Disabilities
Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although persons with disabilities are generally able to access Housing Choice Vouchers at rates that are commensurate with their share of the income-eligible population, access to Project-Based Section 8 is more limited in many cities. For Project-Based Section 8, cities with disproportionately low concentrations of residents with disabilities include Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, La Habra, and Westminster.

Admissions and Occupancy Policies and Procedures, Including Preferences in Publicly Supported Housing
Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. In particular, housing authorities, including the Orange County Housing Authority, provide live-work preferences to applicants for Housing Choice Vouchers. Given that Los Angeles County is significantly more heavily Black than Orange County, live-work preferences in Orange County may have the effect of disproportionately excluding Black families that might want to move to Orange County. Housing authorities also have some criminal background screening policies that might be overly restrictive. For example, the Orange County Housing Authority and the Anaheim Housing Authority consider violent criminal activity that occurred as long as five years ago, even if that activity consisted of minor misdemeanor conduct. The Garden Grove Housing Authority also denies assistance based on arrest records alone in certain cases, a policy that contradicts applicable HUD guidance.

Availability of Affordable Units in a Range of Sizes
The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Overcrowding, as defined by HUD, in Orange County is very high, at 9.51% overall, expanding to 15.97% for renters. Broken down by race, White, Black, and Asian American residents live in overcrowded conditions at a rate of 6 or 7%, while Hispanic residents are overcrowded at a rate of 26% countywide. For Publicly Supported Housing, a supermajority (74.67%) of Project-Based Section 8 units are 0-1-bedroom units, as are Other Multifamily units (84.54%, *the* other 15% having 2 bedrooms). A plurality of Housing Choice Vouchers are also limited to 0-1 bedroom units (43.97%). 5,561 households or 26.20% of Housing Choice Voucher occupants are also households with children, the highest of any category of

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[28] *The Demographics of California Payday Lending: A Zip Code Analysis of Storefront Locations*, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS OVERSIGHT (2016), https://dbo.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/296/2019/02/The-Demographics-of-CA-Payday-Lending-A-Zip-Code-Analysis-of-Storefront-Locations.pdf.

publicly supported housing (followed by Project-Based Section 8, with 9.62%). Overall, most housing units in the county contain 2 (28%), 3 (30%), or 4 (21%) bedrooms, indicating that on paper, accessing housing units with enough bedrooms to house families or live-in aides using a voucher is likely. However, these numbers do not speak to affordability and/or whether these units are within the payment standards for vouchers. Source of income discrimination was recently outlawed statewide, so even more units within the payment standards should be available to voucher users in the future.

Availability, Type, Frequency, and Reliability of Public Transportation

The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation may be contributing factors to fair housing issues in Orange County. Public transportation in Orange County primarily consists of bus service operated by the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) and Metrolink light rail service. Additionally, more geographically limited service is available through Anaheim Resort Transportation's bus system and the OC Streetcar, connecting Garden Grove and Santa Ana. Paratransit service is available through OC Flex. This public transportation has two important shortcomings that have ramifications for fair housing issues. First, Metrolink does not provide service to coastal communities in the central and northern portions of Orange County. These communities, such as Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, and Laguna Beach are disproportionately White in comparison to the county as a whole. The relative lack of public transportation in these areas may deter members of protected classes who do not have cars and are reliant on public transportation from choosing to live there, thus reinforcing patterns of segregation. Second, although the OCTA offers bus service throughout the county, none of its high-frequency lines, which run every 15 minutes during weekday rush hour, serve the southern half of the county. As with the lack of light rail service in coastal communities, poorer quality bus service in the disproportionately White southern half of the county may deter households from making residential choices that would further integration. The low frequency and sparse bus lines in southern Orange County also burden low-income households that disproportionately consist of protected class members and make their lives more difficult.

Community Opposition

Community Opposition may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. The County is now only plurality White,[29] but recent political and demographic change have not slowed opposition to affordable housing in Orange County, as residents have mobilized to delay and prevent affordable housing efforts. Some Orange County cities have voted to oppose or are preparing to oppose statewide plans to add 22,000 affordable housing units in the County.[30] For the most part, residents, community planners, and elected officers opposed to the plan have cited procedural concerns such as insufficient concern for local participation.[31] Opposition to multifamily housing and housing for the homeless and affordable housing generally betrays a wider opposition to such initiatives based on "NIMBY" ("Not In My Backyard") sentiments.

In Fullerton, for example, residents recently mobilized to stop the creation of an affordable housing complex, citing concerns that the complex would reduce property values, create danger to children,

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[29] *QuickFacts: Orange County, California*, UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/orangecountycalifornia (last visited Jan. 16, 2020).

[30] See, e.g.,Hosam Elattar and Noah Biesiada, *OC Cities Pushing Back Against Housing Target Increases*, VOICE OF OC (Jan. 14, 2020), https://voiceofoc.org/2020/01/oc-cities-pushing-back-against-housing-target-increases/.

[31] *Id.* Complaints included that the state plan's "methodology was unfair" and not done in "good faith."

and "attract people from other cities" that would become the responsibility of Fullerton residents.[32] Additionally, in early 2019, opposition to state plans to increase affordable housing forced California to sue the City of Huntington Beach to force compliance.[33] Finally, State and regional landlord associations have organized to oppose rent control and anti-eviction legislation.[34] Overall, despite demographic and political changes, community opposition to fair housing in Orange County remains robust.

Deteriorated and Abandoned Properties

Deteriorated and abandoned properties are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although there was a surge in deteriorated and abandoned properties in the wake of the foreclosure crisis, particularly in heavily Hispanic areas and with significant harmful consequences for communities,[35] that issue has gradually abated over the ensuring years. The table below reflects the proportion of vacant housing units in each city in Orange County that is categorized as "Other Vacant" in the American Community Survey. These are the vacant units that are most likely to be abandoned rather than capturing vacation rentals and units that are currently on the rental or sales market.

Table: Other Vacant Housing Units by City, 2013-2017 American Community Survey

City	Number of Other Vacant Units	% of Vacant Units That Are Other Vacant Units
Aliso Viejo	150	13.3%
Anaheim	599	14.1%
Brea	74	14.3%
Buena Park	447	47.5%
Costa Mesa	300	15.6%
Cypress	144	33.8%
Dana Point	196	7.5%
Fountain Valley	180	36.3%
Fullerton	485	20.1%
Garden Grove	373	30.5%

[32] Jill Replogle, '*Not In My Backyard': What the Shouting Down of One Homeless Housing Complex Means For Us All*, LAIST (Oct. 15, 2018), https://projects.scpr.org/interactives/fullerton-nimby/.

[33] Don Thompson, *California Sues Wealthy Coastal City Over Low-Income Housing*, ASSOCIATED PRESS (Jan. 25, 2019), https://apnews.com/f5c6edc6bd31442082f5b4964a0bc51d.

[34] Marisa Kendall, *California-Wide Rent Cap Advances Despite Landlord Opposition*, O.C. REGISTER (July 10, 2019), https://www.ocregister.com/2019/07/10/ab-1482-set-for-senate-hearing/.

[35] Alejandra Molina, *No More Eyesores: Santa Ana Asks Courts to Intervene and Fix Abandoned Properties*, O.C. REGISTER (Mar. 11, 2015), https://www.ocregister.com/2015/03/11/no-more-eyesores-santa-ana-asks-courts-to-intervene-and-fix-abandoned-properties/.

Huntington Beach	835	18.9%
Irvine	628	11.4%
Laguna Beach	640	23.7%
Laguna Hills	26	4.6%
Laguna Niguel	453	27.8%
Laguna Woods	327	22.4%
La Habra	144	19.0%
Lake Forest	120	11.8%
La Palma	38	28.8%
Los Alamitos	12	9.2%
Mission Viejo	239	20.6%
Newport Beach	982	14.6%
Orange	548	33.7%
Placentia	155	38.3%
Rancho Santa Margarita	0	0.0%
San Clemente	397	12.0%
San Juan Capistrano	312	46.2%
Santa Ana	599	30.3%
Seal Beach	315	27.3%
Stanton	109	25.7%
Tustin	162	13.8%
Villa Park	45	43.3%
Westminster	213	24.9%
Yorba Linda	173	21.0%

These Other Vacant units do not appear to be disproportionately concentrated in communities with high concentrations of Hispanic households and low White Populations. Villa Park and Fountain Valley have relatively low Hispanic population concentrations while San Juan Capistrano and Buena Park have similar concentrations to the county as a whole. Additionally, although Santa Ana has a fairly high concentration of Other Vacant units among its vacant units, overall vacancy

is very low there in relation to the county as a whole. This is consistent with a picture of housing market that is very tight for low-income residents even in the lowest income parts of the area.

Displacement and Lack of Housing Support for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Displacement and lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are not significant contributing factors to fair housing issues in Orange County. California state law protects victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or abused elder or dependent adult who terminates their lease early.[36] The tenant must provide written notice to the landlord, along with a copy of a temporary restraining order, emergency protective order, or protective order that protects the household member from further domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or abuse of an elder or dependent adult. Alternatively, proof may be shown by submitting a copy of a written report by a peace officer stating that the victim has filed an official report, or documentation from a qualified third party acting in their professional capacity to indicate the resident is seeking assistance for physical or mental injuries or abuse stemming from the abuse at issue. Notice to terminate the tenancy must be given within 180 days of the issuance date of the qualifying order or within 180 days of the date that any qualifying written report is made. This Analysis did not reveal specific evidence of noncompliance with these requirements in Orange County or of other barriers faced by domestic violence survivors.

Displacement of Residents Due to Economic Pressures

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County and, in particular, in parts of Orange County that have historically had concentrations of low-income Hispanic and Vietnamese residents. The map below from the Urban Displacement Project at the University of California Berkeley shows census tracts that experienced gentrification both between 1990 and 2000 and between 2000 and 2015 (in red), census tracts that experienced gentrification between 2000 and 2015 (in light blue), census tracts that experienced gentrification between 1990 and 2000 (in dark blue), and disadvantaged communities that have not gentrified (in tan). Although there are no census tracts in Orange County coded as having experienced gentrification in both time periods, there are several census tracts that have undergone gentrification at some point since 1990 including in Anaheim, Costa Mesa, Dana Point, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, Orange, San Clemente, and Villa Park. Though the Urban Displacement Project does not map the risk of future gentrification in displacement in Southern California as it does in the Bay Area, the areas most vulnerable to gentrification and displacement in Orange County – going forward – are disadvantaged areas located near areas that have already gentrified and disadvantaged areas located near major transit assets as well as anchor institutions like universities and hospitals. Because the southern and coastal portions of Orange County have relatively few disadvantaged areas, displacement risk is therefore concentrated in inland portions of central and northern Orange County such as Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Irvine, Orange, Santa Ana, and Westminster. These areas also tend to have higher Hispanic and Asian population concentrations than the county as a whole, illustrating the fair housing implications of displacement.

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[36] ttps://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=CIV&sectionNum=1946.7

Impediments to Mobility

Impediments to mobility may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Specifically, Housing Choice Voucher payment standards that make it difficult to secure housing in many, disproportionately White parts of the county contribute to segregation and disparities in access to opportunity. Some housing authorities within the county have gone to tiered rent systems that provide greater nuance than region-wide payment standards, but their payment standards still are not as generous as Small Area Fair Market Rents would be. For example, the Anaheim Housing Authority has two tiers, one for zip code 92808 and one for all other zip codes. In zip code 92808, the payment standard for a two-bedroom unit is $2,438 while, in all other zip codes, it is $2,106. Yet the hypothetical Small Area Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit in zip code 92808, which is located in the Anaheim Hills, would be $2,790. Additionally, zip codes 92806 and 92807, which also cover the eastern half of the city but do not benefit from the higher payment standard, would have Small Area Fair Market Rents of $2,380 and $2,660 respectively, far higher than $2,106. A similar phenomenon pervades the Orange County Housing Authority's administration of the voucher program. That agency has three tiers based on city rather than zip code, but the highest tier - $2,280 for two-bedroom units in selected cities – falls far short of Small Area Fair Market Rents and leaves some cities targeted for that payment standard out of reach. For example, in zip code 92660, located in Newport Beach, the Small Area Fair Market Rent for two-bedroom units would be $3,120. A Zillow search for that zip code revealed advertised two-bedroom units in only two complexes available for under $2,280 but many more available between $2,280 and $3,120.

Inaccessible Government Facilities or Services

Inaccessible government facilities or services are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. This Analysis did not reveal examples of government facilities or services in Orange County that are inaccessible.

Inaccessible Public or Private Infrastructure

Inaccessible public or private infrastructure is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. This Analysis did not reveal examples of public or private infrastructure in Orange County that is infrastructure.

Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. In particular, as the Disparities in Access to Opportunity section of this Analysis reveals, coastal areas of Orange County as far eastern portions of the county have greater access to educational, economic, and environmental opportunity than do most areas in between, with the partial exception of Irvine. Additionally, environmental quality is higher in predominantly White southern Orange County than in the more diverse areas to the north. In general, the disproportionately White coastal and hillside communities with better educational, economic, and environmental outcomes are also areas with high housing costs. Increasing housing affordability in these areas would make it easier for low-income households, disproportionately including Hispanic and Vietnamese households, to access the types of services and amenities that further social mobility.

Lack of Affordable, Accessible Housing in a Range of Unit Sizes

Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. As discussed in connection with several other contributing factors, there is a general shortage of affordable housing in the county. This is exacerbated by the fact that, as discussed in relation to the availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, the vast majority of publicly supported housing units are one-bedroom units. Low-income households that need larger units are dependent upon the Housing Choice Voucher program to access housing. However, unlike with Project-Based Section 8 units, for example, there is no requirement that privately owned and managed units that tenants use vouchers to rent meet the heightened accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. This shortage has a particular effect on low-income families in which at least one member has a disability that requires accessibility features, and persons with disabilities who require the services of live-in aides.

Lack of Affordable In-Home or Community-Based Supportive Services

Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Due to the absence of any waiting list for Home and Community-Based Services for persons with developmental disabilities, this issue primarily affects people with psychiatric disabilities. A robust array of services, including the most intensive models of community-based services like Assertive Community Treatment,[37] are available. Nonetheless, many people have trouble accessing needed services, and service providers are not always able to reach vulnerable populations through street outreach. Additionally, across types of disabilities, undocumented adults face barriers due to federal restrictions of Medicaid assistance for undocumented people. The California Legislature has approved state funding for Medi-Cal services for undocumented people until they reach the age of 26, a critical investment that exceeds that of any other state, but there remains a funding gap for services for most undocumented adults.

Lack of Affordable, Integrated Housing for Individuals Who Need Supportive Services

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[37] Assertive community treatment (ACT) is a form of community-based mental health care that provides community-based, multi-disciplinary mental health treatment for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness.

Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. This is a significant contributing factor for two reasons. First, the shortage of permanent supportive housing throughout Orange County in comparison to the total need is characteristic of the broader shortage of affordable housing generally. Second, although there are some programs that specifically focus on providing permanent supportive housing to individuals with disabilities including developments built with Mental Health Services Act funds and Mainstream Housing Choice Vouchers, there has not been a concerted effort to raise local bond funds for affordable housing and then to prioritize permanent supportive housing with a portion of bond proceeds like there has been in some other California jurisdictions, including Los Angeles County and Santa Clara County.

Lack of Assistance for Transitioning from Institutional Settings to Integrated Housing
Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. The Dayle McIntosh Center provides robust services to individuals transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing, and there is no indication that they are unable to meet the total need for such services.

Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies
Lack of community revitalization strategies is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. In communities with significant revitalization needs, such as in disproportionately low-income and heavily Hispanic and Vietnamese neighborhoods in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Westminster, there is no shortage of private investment interest that would enhance or has enhanced community amenities. The more pressing problem is the risk of displacement that would prevent long-time residents enjoying new amenities in recently revitalized communities.

Lack of Local or Regional Cooperation
Lack of local or regional cooperation may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although the infrastructure for collaboration across jurisdictions exists, as demonstrated by this county-wide Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, there remains a problem with local governments not taking the steps to achieve regionally determined goals like progress toward meeting each jurisdictions Regional Housing Needs Allocation for very low-income and low-income households. This gap has resulted in litigation between the City of Huntington Beach and the State of California.[38]

Lack of Local Private Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement
Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although Orange County is served by two, high-quality private, non-profit fair housing organizations, they are underfunded and understaffed in comparison to the total need for their services. Victims of discrimination would be more able to exercise their rights, thus deterring future discrimination, if the capacity of existing organizations grew to meet the scale of the problem.

Lack of Local Public Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement

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[38] Priscella Vega et al., *State Sues Huntington Beach over Blocked Homebuilding*, L.A. TIMES (Jan. 25, 2019), https://www.latimes.com/socal/daily-pilot/news/tn-dpt-me-hb-housing-lawsuit-20190125-story.html.

Lack of local public fair housing outreach and enforcement may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. There are no local public entities that conduct fair housing outreach and enforcement, with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and HUD constituting the only public enforcement bodies that operate in Orange County. Advocates across Orange County and the state of California have reported issues with the timeline of the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing's investigations and the standards that it applies in making probable cause determinations. A local public enforcement agency, if created, would have the potential to be more responsive to victims of discrimination in Orange County than either the state or HUD.

Lack of Meaningful Language Access for Individuals with Limited English Proficiency

Lack of meaningful language access for individuals with limited English proficiency may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Private landlords generally are not required to provide leases or other key documents or communications in the primary languages of individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP). This can create confusion about individuals' rights. Housing authorities frequently have staff who are fluent in Spanish and/or Vietnamese, but LEP speakers of other languages may have limited options, with housing authorities relying on paid translation or interpretation services to communicate.

Lack of Private Investment in Specific Neighborhoods

Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. There are neighborhoods, particularly disproportionately low-income, predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods, that have historically been subject to disinvestment by the private sector. Santa Ana had long been emblematic of that pattern, but it has begun to see a return of private capital, and accompanying gentrification risk, in recent years.[39]

Lack of Public Investment in Specific Neighborhoods

Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although there is a history of disparities in public infrastructure in Orange County between areas that are predominantly White and more heavily Hispanic communities, this Analysis did not reveal evidence of the current extent of this potential problem nor if the interrelationship of that issue to patterns of segregation and displacement. This Analysis addresses the public resources available to schools in the contributing factor relating to the location of proficient schools and school assignment policies.

Lack of Resources for Fair Housing Agencies and Organizations

Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Two robust fair housing organizations operate in Orange County, provide services to residents, and engage in enforcement, outreach, and education. However, the size of the federal Fair Housing Initiatives Program, the primary funding program for fair housing organizations, has failed to keep up with inflation, making Congress's appropriations worth less over time. In order to meet the needs of residents of a large and diverse county, local fair housing agencies and organizations require greater levels of resourcing.

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[39] Erualdo R. González et al., *The Gentrification of Santa Ana: From Origin to Resistance*, KCET (Sep. 13, 2017), https://www.kcet.org/shows/city-rising/the-gentrification-of-santa-ana-from-origin-to-resistance.

Lack of State or Local Fair Housing Laws

Lack of state or local fair housing laws is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although no jurisdictions in Orange County had prohibited source of income discrimination against Housing Choice Voucher holders prior to the California Legislature passing SB 222 and SB 329 banning the practice statewide, that step by the State means that there are not significant gaps in non-discrimination protections for residents of Orange County.

Land Use and Zoning Laws

Land use and zoning laws may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. With some exceptions, communities in Orange County that have relatively high concentrations of White residents and relatively low concentrations of Hispanic residents tend to have zoning that allows for limited opportunities to develop multifamily housing. In the absence of multifamily zoning, it is generally infeasible to develop affordable housing for which occupancy is likely to disproportionately consist of protected class members. The zoning map of Laguna Beach, shown below, illustrates the high proportion of land that is reserved for low-density residential development.

Zoning Map for the City of Laguna Beach

NOTE: SCAG updated the City General Plan land use data based on the information collected from each city. Please call Walberto Martin at (213) 236-1861 or email martinw@scag.ca.gov for any questions.

- Agriculture-Recreation
- C1- Local Business District
- CA-Civic Art District
- CBD-1 (Residential Serving)
- CBD-2 (Downtown Commercial)
- CBD- Office
- CBD- Public Parks
- CBD- Visitor Commercial
- CBD- Central Bluffs
- CBD- Multiple Family District
- CHM- commercial Hotel-Motel
- CN- Commercial Neighborhood
- I- Institutional
- LAG- Lagunita
- LBP- Local Business Professional
- M1A- Light Industrial
- M1B- Light Industrial
- MH- Mobile Home
- OSC- Open Space/ Conservation
- OSCR- Open Space/ Conservation&Recreation
- OSP- Open Space/ Passive
- PL- Public Land
- R1- Residential Low Density
- R2- Residential Med Density
- R3- Residential High Density
- RD- Residential Development
- REC- Recreation
- RHP- Residential Hillside Protection
- SLV-South Laguna Village Commercial
- STP- Sarah Thurston Park
- TAB- Three Arch Bay
- TBZ
- VC- Village Community
- Other

Source: City of Laguna Beach, SCAG 2009

0   0.5   1   2 Miles

Villa Park appears to be a particularly extreme case. As the map below shows, multifamily housing is not permitted in any location in the city.

Zoning in City of Villa Park
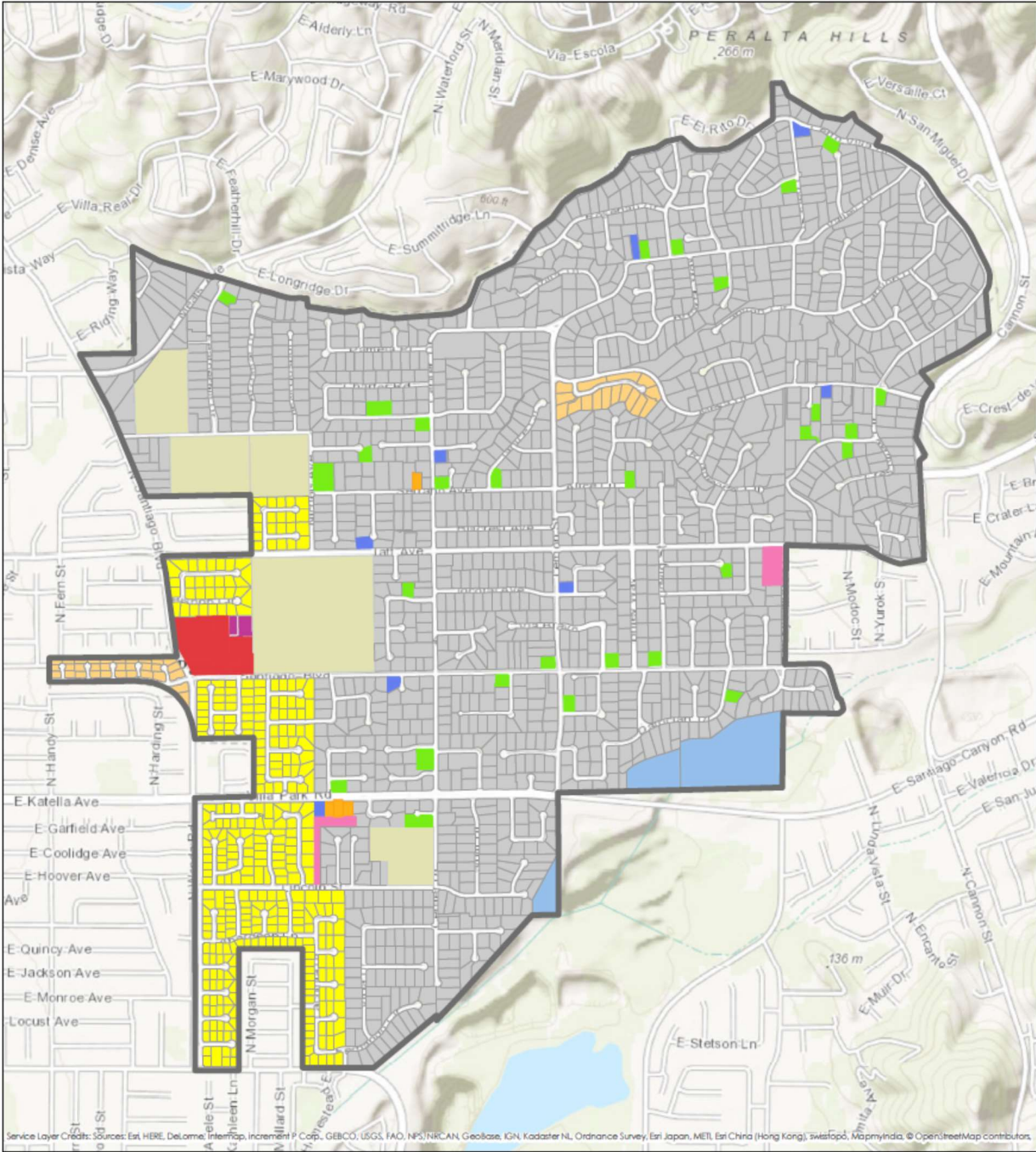
Zoning

- R-1 (8,000-13,500)
- E-4-17
- E-4-18
- E-4-19

- E-4 Small Estate Residential
- PC-Martinique
- PC-Orchards
- Commercial Professional

- Neighborhood Commercial
- School
- Public Institution
- Orange County Flood Control District

Source: City of , SCAG, 2015 | Date: 12/10/2015
C:\Villa_Park\Villa_Park_ZN1.mxd

0 0.05 0.1   0.2
Miles
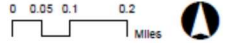
Lending Discrimination

Lending discrimination may be a contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Given the scarcity of affordable rental housing and high cost of living within Orange County, loan opportunities for home improvement, purchase, and refinancing are important tools for moderate and low-income households. Using Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data, the tables below show the racial discrepancies in the likelihood that a person's loan application, based on their race, will result in an originated loan or a denial.

Percentage of Loan Applications Resulting in Originated Loans by Race or Ethnicity and Loan Purpose in Orange County, 2014-2017 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data

Race or Ethnicity	Home Purchase	Refinancing	Home Improvement
White, Not Hispanic	66.56%	59.12%	61.96%
Black, Not Hispanic	61.93%	49.62%	49.49%
Asian, Not Hispanic	63.95%	55.35%	51.26%
Hispanic/Latino	59.54%	50.57%	51.60%

Percentage of Loan Applications Denied by Race or Ethnicity and Loan Purpose in Orange County, 2014-2017 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data

Race or Ethnicity	Home Purchase	Refinancing	Home Improvement
White, Not Hispanic	9.09%	16.30%	17.60%
Black, Not Hispanic	12.03%	22.04%	31.74%
Asian, Not Hispanic	9.75%	16.65%	23.21%
Hispanic/Latino	12.38%	20.75%	28.12%

Across all ethnic groups and loan types, White residents are the most likely to have their loan applications result in originated loans. Disparities across racial or ethnic groups are not very significant, however. For Home Purchase, approval rates range between 59.54% and 66.56%. Home Purchase loans also have the highest rate of approval, which is important in ensuring equal access to the homeownership market. Refinancing and Home Improvement loans have similar approval rates, with Black borrowers approved at about 49%, while White borrowers are approved at 59% and 62%, respectively. In a county where 57% of housing units are owner occupied and the median price for a sold home is $721,400,[40] the lack of a significant disparity in loan origination for home purchase loans is noteworthy.

More disparities emerge when looking at the other types of loans. Across refinancing and home improvement loan applications, Hispanics are less likely to have a loan originate, and roughly 10% more likely to have a home improvement loan application denied and 4% more likely to have a refinancing loan denied. All ethnic groups are more likely than White residents to have their loan

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[40] https://www.zillow.com/orange-county-ca/home-values/

applications denied. Black residents are roughly 6% more likely to have refinancing loan application denied. More drastic disparities appear for home improvement loans. Black residents are nearly twice as likely to have a home improvement loan denied than White residents, Asian residents are 5% more likely

In addition, the HMDA data indicates the rates at which certain races receive high-priced loans. In Orange County, White and Asian borrowers are least likely to be given a high cost loan. Meanwhile, Black residents are nearly twice as likely to receive subprime loans, and Hispanics are nearly 2.5 times more likely. Lack of access to loans, or loans that are not high-priced, for Black and Hispanic borrowers can often price these households out of owner-occupied single-family homes, and increases the cost burden over time as rent continues to increase across the county.

Percentage of Originated Loans That Were High-Cost by Race or Ethnicity in Orange County, 2014-2017 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data

Race or Ethnicity	Number of Loans Originated	Percentage High-Cost
White, Not Hispanic	3,408	2.06%
Black, Not Hispanic	102	3.79%
Asian, Not Hispanic	1,277	2.07%
Hispanic/Latino	1,757	4.90%

Location and Type of Affordable Housing
The location and type of affordable housing may be significant contributing factors to fair housing issues in Orange County. With respect to the location of affordable housing, at a high level, there is relatively little such housing in coastal areas, hillside communities, or in the southern portion of the county, all areas that are disproportionately White and have relatively low Hispanic population concentrations. Within some cities that have patterns of intra-jurisdictional segregation, affordable housing is concentrated in particular areas that tend to be more heavily Hispanic. This is especially true in Anaheim, where affordable housing is concentrated in the heavily Hispanic western portion of the city rather than in the mostly White Anaheim Hills. Similarly, in Fullerton, affordable housing is more concentrated in the disproportionately Hispanic southern portion of the city, and, in Garden Grove, affordable housing is concentrated in the disproportionately Hispanic eastern portion of the city. With respect to the role of the type of affordable housing in causing fair housing issues, the total lack of public housing in Orange County, which tends to be more accessible to members of protected classes than do Low Income Housing Tax Credit developments, may play a role in perpetuating segregation.

Location of Accessible Housing
The location of accessible housing may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. With a few exceptions the location of accessible housing tends to track areas where there are concentrations of publicly supported housing. In Orange County, publicly supported housing tends to be concentrated in areas that are disproportionately Hispanic and/or Vietnamese and that have relatively limited access to educational opportunity and environmental health. Irvine, which has a substantial supply of publicly supported housing, is a limited exception

to this trend. Market-rate multifamily housing is also more likely to be accessible, though to a lesser standard than publicly supported housing, due to the design and construction standards of the Fair Housing Act. Multifamily housing tends to be concentrated in communities of color, but there are some predominantly White communities that have significant amounts of market-rate multifamily housing that may be accessible and affordable to middle-income and high-income persons with disabilities. These areas include Aliso Viejo, Laguna Woods (which primarily consists of a large retirement community), Newport Beach, and Seal Beach. Overall, permitting more multifamily housing and assisting more publicly supported housing in predominantly White communities with proficient schools would help ensure that persons with disabilities who need accessibility features in their homes have a full range of neighborhood choices available to them.

Location of Employers
The location of employers is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. There does not appear to be any clear relationship between patterns of occupancy by race or ethnicity and where major job centers are in Orange County. In fact, there are areas of Hispanic population concentration, particularly in Anaheim and Santa Ana, that are located near major employment centers. Additionally, heavily Hispanic communities in Orange County have greater access to job centers in Los Angeles County than do predominantly White communities due to the routing of Metrolink through the central portion of the county rather than along the coast or through the hills.

Location of Environmental Health Hazards
The location of environmental health hazards may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Data indicates communities with a high concentration of Hispanics experience higher levels of environmental harms; exposure primarily stems from vehicle emissions due to the proximity of major freeways and the settling of smog in the area between the coast and the hills rather than the location of major industrial facilities. As a county that developed as a predominantly suburban area, there is no long history of heavy industrial activity in the area. Of the county's four Superfund sites, one – Orange County North Basin on the border of Fullerton and Anaheim – is located in a heavily Hispanic area. In light of these circumstances, efforts to reduce vehicle emissions and efforts to increase access to coastal and hillside communities for Hispanic residents would be most likely to reduce environmental health disparities.

Location of Proficient Schools and School Assignment Policies
The location of proficient schools and school assignment policies may be significant contributing factors to fair housing issues in Orange County. The schools with the highest proficiency in Orange County are generally located in coastal areas and hillside areas rather than in the center of the county, though Irvine is an exception. This distribution of proficient schools maps on to patterns of residential racial and ethnic segregation, with disproportionately White population in areas with high performing schools and relatively low Hispanic population in those areas. Public education in Orange County is highly fragmented with 27 school districts serving the county's students. District boundaries frequently map onto municipal boundaries, which in turn correlate to patterns of segregation. Inter-district transfers are only available for extremely limited circumstances. This Analysis did not reveal school assignment policies that contribute to segregation within individual school districts.

Loss of Affordable Housing

The loss of affordable housing may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. When subsidy contracts expire, the housing providers that often have the least economic incentive to renew their affordability restrictions are those that are located in higher opportunity areas or in areas that are gentrifying or at risk of gentrification. In Orange County, according to the National Affordable Housing Preservation Database, there are 69 subsidized properties with affordability restrictions that are scheduled to expire between now and the end of 2024. The loss of the developments among these that are most likely to be converted to market-rate occupancy could contribute to segregation and fuel displacement.

Occupancy Codes and Restrictions

Occupancy codes and restrictions may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Specifically, there is a substantial recent history of municipal ordinances targeting group homes, in general, and community residences for people in recovery from alcohol or substance abuse disorders, in particular. In 2015, the City of Newport Beach entered into a $5.25 million settlement of a challenge to its ordinance, but that settlement did not including injunctive relief calling for a repeal of that ordinance.[41] Group home operators have also challenged the City of Costa Mesa's ordinance, though a jury found in the City's favor.[42] Following the jury's verdict in that case, there were reports that Orange County was considering similar restrictions for its unincorporated areas.[43] Although municipalities have an interest in protecting the health and safety of group home residents, these types of restrictions may be burdensome for ethical, high-quality group home operators. Occupancy codes and restrictions are not as high priority of a barrier as the factors that hinder the development of permanent supportive housing, as group homes are generally less integrated than independent living settings.

Private Discrimination

Private discrimination may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although complaint data from local fair housing organizations was available, stakeholders reported the persistent nature of housing discrimination, as revealed through individual complaints and through fair housing testing.

Quality of Affordable Housing Information Programs

The quality of affordable housing information programs may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. None of the housing authorities serving Housing Choice Voucher holders in Orange County operate mobility counseling programs. Mobility counseling programs that help inform voucher holders of opportunities to use their assistance in higher opportunity areas, assist with applying for units in higher opportunity areas, and provide support in adjusting to life in different neighborhoods have demonstrated effectiveness in helping voucher

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[41] Hannah Fry, *Newport Will Pay Group Homes $5.25 Million Settlement*, L.A. TIMES (July 16, 2015), https://www.latimes.com/socal/daily-pilot/news/tn-dpt-me-0716-newport-group-home-settlement-20150716-story.html.

[42] Alicia Robinson, *Federal Jury Sides with Costa Mesa in Sober Living Case*, O.C. REGISTER (Dec. 7, 2018), https://www.ocregister.com/2018/12/07/federal-jury-sides-with-costa-mesa-in-sober-living-case/.

[43] Teri Sforza, *Orange County, Following Costa Mesa's Lead, May Regulate Sober Living Homes*, O.C. REGISTER (Sep. 20, 2019), https://www.ocregister.com/2019/09/20/orange-county-following-costa-mesas-lead-may-regulate-sober-living-homes/.

holders make moves that foster integration.[44] The lack of mobility counseling is not the only barrier to voucher holders accessing higher opportunity areas, but, as the discussion of impediments to mobility reveals, there may be some rental units available within housing authority payment standards in higher opportunity areas, but the availability would be greater if housing authorities implemented Small Area Fair Market Rents.

<u>Regulatory Barriers to Providing Housing and Supportive Services for Persons with Disabilities</u>
Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues for persons with disabilities in Orange County. The amount of affordable housing available (and its cost), the extent of outreach and capacity among service providers, and the scope of service provision may be the major causes of segregation for persons with disabilities. To the extent that barriers are regulatory in nature, they typically overlap with the zoning and land use barriers to the construction of affordable housing. This Analysis discusses those in detail in the analysis of the land use and zoning laws contributing factor. This Analysis also discusses restrictions on group homes and community residences in connection with the occupancy codes and restrictions contributing factor.

<u>Siting Selection Policies, Practices, and Decisions for Publicly Supported Housing, Including Discretionary Aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and Other Programs</u>
Siting selection policies, practices, and decisions for public supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues. The main policy-driven factor related to the siting of publicly supported housing is the heavy focus of affordable housing development efforts throughout the state on transit-oriented development. Access to transportation is very uneven throughout the county, and disproportionately White areas, which tend to have more proficient schools and better environmental health, tend to have limited access to transportation. When real affordability is built into transit-oriented development, these investments may have a positive effect on stable integration in areas undergoing gentrification by arresting the process of displacement. Additionally, transit expansion to higher opportunity areas may also help ensure that prioritizing transit-oriented development contributes to integration.

The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee's Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) incentivizes family-occupancy Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) development in what it terms "High Resource" or "Highest Resource" areas. As the map below illustrates, these areas are generally high opportunity areas that are disproportionately white. LIHTC development in these areas would contribute to greater residential racial integration. Developers have reported that the incentives to build affordable housing in these areas may not be sufficient to overcome differences in land costs between higher opportunity areas and historically disinvested areas. Nonetheless, in light of the incentives for LIHTC development in High Resource and Highest Resource areas, the QAP does not currently contribute to segregation. Other policy interventions, such as the donation of public land and land held by charitable organizations, are necessary to ensure the efficacy of existing incentives. As an additional note, the QAP includes a set-aside pool for Orange County of 7.3%, which is slightly less than its share in the population of the state (8.1%).

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[44] Mary K. Cunningham et al., *Moving to Better Neighborhoods with Mobility Counseling*, URBAN INSTITUTE (Mar. 2005), https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/51506/311146-Moving-to-Better-Neighborhoods-with-Mobility-Counseling.PDF.

Select Regions or Resource Categories
- All Regions
- Bay Area Region
- Rural Areas
- Capital Region
- Central Valley Region
- Inland Empire Region
- Los Angeles Region
- Central Coast Region
- ● Orange County Region
- San Diego Region

☑ Highest Resource
☑ High Resource
☑ Moderate Resource
☑ Low Resource
☑ High Segregation & Poverty

Legend
High Segregation & Poverty
Low Resource
Moderate Resource
High Resource
Highest Resource
Missing/Insufficient Data
National & State Park/Forest/Rec Area

2019 Draft TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps
To learn more about this tool, including the methodology, please visit:
California TCAC Opportunity Mapping Home Page

Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap © CartoDB, Prepared by the California Fair Housing Task Force, last updated 4/3/2019

Source of Income Discrimination

Source of income discrimination may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. In October of 2019, Governor Newsom signed into law SB 329, which prohibits discrimination in housing based on use of a Housing Choice Voucher or other tenant-based rental assistance. Previously, no protections for voucher holders had existed in Orange County. News reports have indicated a high degree of difficulty in accessing housing that would accept a subsidy in Orange County.[45] Specifically, if a voucher holder does not access housing within a four month window, they lose their voucher to the next person on the waiting list. Within the Orange County Housing Authority as well as the Garden Grove Housing Authority, the rate of voucher loss was 22% in 2016. In Anaheim, the rate of voucher loss was 33%, and in Santa Ana it was a whopping 64%. Additionally, the vacancy rate in Orange County is only about 4%, with rent rising at a rate of about 3% a year; even without source of income discrimination, it is nevertheless a difficult market in which to use a voucher. As the source of income discrimination law has just been passed, it is difficult to say whether (now) illegal discrimination will continue in Orange County. A comprehensive landlord education campaign could help avert this, as well as comprehensive voucher counseling to help voucher holders navigate this difficult market.

State of Local Laws, Policies, or Practices That Discourage Individuals with Disabilities from Living in Apartments, Family Homes, Supportive Housing, and Other Integrated Settings

State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing, and other integrated settings are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. A severe shortage of available, integrated affordable housing is the primary driver of the segregation of persons with disabilities, rather than laws, policies, or practices that discourage persons with disabilities from living in integrated housing. This Analysis discusses restrictions on group homes and community residences in connection with the occupancy codes and restrictions contributing factor.

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[45] Jeff Collins, *No Voucher, No Vacancy, No Help: The Cruel Realities of Section 8 Housing in Orange County*, O.C. REGISTER (Oct. 5, 2016), https://www.ocregister.com/2016/10/05/no-voucher-no-vacancy-no-help-the-cruel-realities-of-section-8-housing-in-orange-county/.

<u>Unresolved Violations of Fair Housing or Civil Rights Law</u>
Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although concerning, the only unresolved violations or substantial allegations uncovered through this Analysis related to subject matter that is not closely related to fair housing issues.

VIII. PUBLICLY SUPPORTED HOUSING APPENDIX

Table 1: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics and Surrounding Census Tract Demographics, Orange County

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Laurel Park Manor	70		22%	N/a	4%	74%	N/a	1101.13	49.1%	2.5%	18.7%	22.1%	5.6%
Project-Based Section 8	Villa La Jolla	55		36%	2%	36%	26%	45%	0117.20	4.5%	2%	89.2%	3.2%	29.1%
Project-Based Section 8	Vista Aliso	70		88%	N/a	6%	4%	N/a	0626.32	81.6%	0.2%	8.9%	3.9%	4.1%
Project-Based Section 8	Rancho Moulton	51		27%	8%	45%	20%	34%	0626.25	52.4%	0%	34%	11.1%	17.9%
Project-Based Section 8	Rancho Niguel	51		14%	4%	58%	18%	26%	0626.25	52.4%	0%	34%	11.1%	17.9%
Project-Based Section 8	Cypress Sunrise	74		30%	N/a	4%	66%	N/a	1101.04	36.7%	2%	20%	38%	8.5%
Project-Based Section 8	Imperial Villas	58		61%	6%	24%	9%	30%	0117.17	54.3%	1.6%	20.4%	20.1%	3.5%
Other Multifamily	Hagan Place	24		92%	N/a	8%	N/a	N/a	626.05	84.2%	1.8%	8.7%	4.8%	10.6%
Other Multifamily	Stanton Accessible	9		N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	878.01	25.3%	1.8%	45.4%	24.9%	11.7%
LIHTC	Stonegate II	25	26	0.00%	6.52%	21.74%	0.00%	Large Family	878.05	16.1%	4.0%	55.7%	22.9%	16.2%
LIHTC	Birch Hills Apartments	114	115	22.82%	5.63%	62.82%	13.80%	Large Family	218.14	47.7%	1.2%	24.3%	22.3%	4.4%
LIHTC	Bonterra Apartments Homes	93	94	26.13%	5.23%	40.07%	6.97%	Large Family	218.15	42.7%	3.0%	17.9%	31.8%	2.6%
LIHTC	Imperial Park Apartments	91	92	10.95%	1.09%	31.75%	0.36%	Non Targeted	15.03	48.5%	0.8%	35.8%	11.4%	15.4%
LIHTC	Vintage Canyon Sr. Apartments	104	105	64.41%	3.39%	16.95%	17.80%	Senior	15.06	48.3%	0.0%	23.6%	25.5%	12.2%
LIHTC	Walnut Village	46	46	6.76%	2.03%	33.78%	0.00%	Large Family	15.03	48.5%	0.8%	35.8%	11.4%	15.4%

313

	Apartments													
LIHTC	Tara Village Apartments	168	170	12.85%	4.80%	8.05%	73.53%	Large Family	1101.04	36.7%	2.0%	20.0%	38.8%	8.5%
LIHTC	Glenneyre Apartments	26	27	84.62%	3.85%	11.54%	7.69%	SRO	626.05	84.2%	1.8%	8.7%	4.9%	10.6%
LIHTC	Jackson Aisle Apartments	29	30	76.67%	10.00%	16.67%	6.67%	Special Needs	997.02	21.2%	0.9%	23.8%	51.1%	21.2%
LIHTC	Park Stanton Seniors Apts	335	335	31.19%	5.31%	9.29%	13.50%	Senior	881.01	27.8%	5.7%	43.1%	20.7%	10.9%
LIHTC	Plaza Court	102	103	4.64%	0.55%	67.49%	1.09%	Large Family	879.01	16.3%	1.5%	41.4%	39.6%	21.7%
LIHTC	Continental Gardens Apartments	297	297	0.00%	0.00%	2.37%	32.69%	Non Targeted	878.03	7.9%	0.8%	65.3%	23.0%	33.3%
LIHTC	Oakcrest Heights (Savi Ranch II)	53	54					Large Family	219.24	45.2%	4.3%	22.4%	23.1%	5.8%
LIHTC	Oakcrest Terrace	68	69	60.61%	3.03%	51.52%	2.02%	Large Family	219.24	45.2%	4.3%	22.4%	23.1%	5.8%
LIHTC	Parkwood Apartments	100	101	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Senior	218.09	68.8%	1.0%	15.0%	9.1%	2.9%
LIHTC	Villa Plumosa	75	76	55.10%	0.00%	58.50%	0.68%	Large Family	218.02	60.8%	0.3%	28.0%	8.1%	9.5%
LIHTC	Vintage at Stonehaven Apartments	124	125	57.24%	1.97%	9.21%	7.89%	Seniors	218.25	65.1%	0.3%	16.2%	16.3%	4.2%
LIHTC	Yorba Linda Palms Apartments	43	44	31.58%	9.21%	33.55%	5.92%	Large Family	218.02	60.8%	0.3%	28.0%	8.1%	9.5%
LIHTC	Sendero Bluffs	106	107	58.91%	1.55%	14.73%	6.20%	Seniors	320.56	61.8%	1.4%	17.8%	12.6%	4.2%
LIHTC	Esencia Norte Apartments	111	112	50.82%	6.01%	53.28%	4.10%	Large Family	320.56	61.8%	1.4%	17.8%	12.6%	4.2%

Table 2: Aliso Viejo

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
LIHTC	Woodpark Apartments	128	128	75.39%	6.94%	28.71%	4.73%	Large Family	626.39	62.9%	4.3%	11.7%	14.4%	4.0%

Table 3: Anaheim

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Village Center Apts	100		11%	N/a	8%	81%	N/a	0873.00	16.2%	0.8%	69.1%	11.7%	19.7%
Project-Based Section 8	Westchester Housing	64		16%	25%	48%	11%	49%	0869.01	17.3%	6.1%	50.4%	24.6%	26.4%
Project-Based Section 8	Anaheim Memorial Manor	75		19%	1%	5%	73%	N/a	0873.00	16.2%	0.8%	69.1%	11.7%	19.7%
Project-Based Section 8	Carbon Creek Shores	40		66%	11%	24%	N/a	14%	864.07	18.9%	1.3%	63.7%	9.8%	15.7%
LIHTC	Anton Monaco Apartments	229	232	26.39%	9.99%	50.21%	9.13%	Non-Targeted	871.02	16.8%	4.3%	62.1%	13.6%	17.9%
LIHTC	Arbor View Apartments	45	46	56.07%	4.62%	65.32%	2.89%	Large Family	870.02	24.9%	3.0%	48.9%	21.5%	13.5%
LIHTC	Avenida Villas	28	29	41.67%	19.44%	13.89%	11.11%	Special Needs	877.01	19.8%	1.4%	57.4%	18.3%	12.4%
LIHTC	Avon Dakota Phase I	15	16	28.33%	3.33%	90.00%	0.00%	Large Family	874.04	4.1%	1.0%	91.5%	3.5%	24.9%
LIHTC	Belage Manor Apartments	177	180	32.88%	7.66%	23.87%	22.97%	Senior	871.05	25.8%	0.5%	40.8%	24.7%	21.7%
LIHTC	Broadway Village	45	46	79.40%	0.00%	95.98%	0.00%	Large Family	863.01	17.2%	1.2%	69.7%	11.2%	15.7%
LIHTC	Calendula Court	31	32	24.04%	16.35%	36.54%	11.54%	Large Family	870.02	24.9%	3.0%	48.9%	21.5%	13.5%
LIHTC	California Villas	33	34	31.11%	2.22%	26.67%	35.56%	Senior	870.02	24.9%	3.0%	48.9%	21.5%	13.5%
LIHTC	Casa Alegre	22	23	41.38%	10.34%	31.03%	10.34%	Special Needs	870.01	17.8%	9.5%	51.9%	18.7%	18.8%
LIHTC	Cerritos Avenue	59	60	16.48%	6.25%	13.07%	2.84%	Large Family	877.03	22.3%	1.9%	40.9%	29.7%	16.9%

	Apartment s													
LIHTC	Cornersto ne	48	49	2.41%	1.20%	9.64%	0.00%	Large Family	877.01	19.8%	1.4%	57.4%	18.3 %	12.4 %
LIHTC	Diamond Aisle Apartment s	24	25	54.84%	12.90%	19.35 %	6.45%	Special Needs	872	22.6%	4.4%	61.7%	9.6%	15.9 %
LIHTC	Elm Street Commons	51	52	68.69%	4.55%	77.78 %	2.02%	Large Family	873	16.2%	0.8%	69.1%	11.8 %	19.7 %
LIHTC	Greenleaf Apartment s	19	20	55.56%	11.11%	55.56 %	4.76%	Large Family	867.02	13.6%	2.5%	68.5%	11.9 %	23.1 %
LIHTC	Hermosa Village aka Jeffrey-Lynne Perimeter Re	11 1	11 8	18.40%	5.10%	72.28 %	3.55%	Large Family	875.05	15.9%	1.1%	63.8%	15.2 %	24.3 %
LIHTC	Jeffrey Lynne Neighborh ood Revitalizat ion Phase IV	36	36	22.96%	8.89%	86.67 %	1.48%	Large Family	875.05	15.9%	1.1%	63.8%	15.2 %	24.3 %
LIHTC	Jeffrey-Lynne Apartment s Phase I	19 2	20 0	9.51%	7.61%	74.46 %	2.58%	Large Family	875.05	15.9%	1.1%	63.8%	15.2 %	24.3 %
LIHTC	Jeffrey-Lynne Neighborh ood Revitalizat ion Phase 3	76	85	11.90%	13.49%	64.29 %	10.71%	Large Family	875.05	15.9%	1.1%	63.8%	15.2 %	24.3 %
LIHTC	Jeffrey-Lynne Neighborh ood Revitalizat ion PhaseII	99	10 0	20.67%	3.35%	73.46 %	6.15%	Large Family	875.05	15.9%	1.1%	63.8%	15.2 %	24.3 %
LIHTC	Linbrook Court	80	81	17.39%	0.00%	0.00%	78.26%	Senior	871.01	25.4%	5.3%	40.1%	26.1 %	11.0 %
LIHTC	Lincoln Anaheim Phase I	71	72	31.29%	4.68%	35.97 %	9.71%	Large Family	873	16.2%	0.8%	69.1%	11.8 %	19.7 %
LIHTC	Lincoln Anaheim Phase II	73	74	41.44%	4.79%	59.93 %	6.51%	Large Family	873	16.2%	0.8%	69.1%	11.8 %	19.7 %
LIHTC	Magnolia Acres	40	40	90.00%	0.00%	10.00 %	10.00%	Senior	870.01	17.8%	9.5%	51.9%	18.7 %	18.8 %
LIHTC	Monarch Pointe Apartment Homes	62	63	62.76%	7.14%	72.96 %	5.10%	Large Family	867.02	13.6%	2.5%	68.5%	11.9 %	23.1 %
LIHTC	Palm West Apartment s	57	58	22.82%	7.38%	33.56 %	14.09%	Non-Targeted	1102.0 2	28.5%	3.8%	37.6%	26.0 %	24.2 %
LIHTC	Park Vista Apartment s	39 0	39 2	2.95%	1.82%	63.14 %	1.13%	Non-Targeted	866.01	6.8%	3.4%	82.5%	5.8%	26.0 %
LIHTC	Paseo Village Family	17 4	17 4	2.82%	7.13%	82.92 %	2.82%	Large Family	866.01	6.8%	3.4%	82.5%	5.8%	26.0 %

Program Type	Project Name			Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
	Apartments													
LIHTC	Pebble Cove	110	111	31.58%	6.58%	37.28%	14.91%	Non-Targeted	878.06	18.7%	2.0%	56.6%	17.5%	17.2%
LIHTC	Renaissaance Park Apartments aka Monterey Apts.	124	126	8.27%	8.27%	24.41%	3.94%	Non-Targeted	869.01	17.3%	6.1%	50.4%	24.6%	26.4%
LIHTC	Rockwood Apartments			51.43%	9.80%	54.29%	4.49%							
LIHTC	Solara Court	131	132	14.86%	0.57%	11.43%	76.00%	Senior	1102.01	26.7%	4.1%	27.3%	38.3%	17.3%
LIHTC	South Street Anaheim Housing Partners LP	91	92	30.47%	5.26%	40.72%	14.68%	Large Family	874.01	20.5%	1.1%	53.7%	21.6%	8.7%
LIHTC	Stonegate	37	38	9.87%	4.61%	9.87%	1.32%	Large Family	878.06	18.7%	2.0%	56.6%	17.5%	17.2%
LIHTC	The Crossings at Cherry Orchard	44	44	4.46%	0.00%	8.28%	1.27%	Large Family	1102.01	26.7%	4.1%	27.3%	38.3%	17.3%
LIHTC	The Vineyard Townhomes			50.00%	14.29%	85.71%	0.00%		873.00	16.2%	0.8%	69.1%	11.7%	19.7%
LIHTC	Tyrol Plaza Senior Apartments	59	60	71.62%	6.76%	27.03%	13.51%	Senior	863.01	17.2%	1.2%	69.7%	11.2%	15.7%
LIHTC	Villa Anaheim	134	135	26.44%	0.57%	18.97%	37.36%	Senior	1102.01	26.7%	4.1%	27.3%	38.3%	17.3%

Table 4: Buena Park

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Newport House	10	73%	7%	13%	7%	N/a	1103.03	36.1%	0.8%	40.2%	18.2%	5.2%
Project-Based Section 8	Casa Santa Maria	100	6%	N/a	3%	91%	N/a	1105.00	15.2%	5.9%	54.9%	20.7%	25.5%
LIHTC	City Yard Workforce Housing		8.05%	15.44%	24.16%	35.57%							
LIHTC	Dorado Senior Apartments		32.65%	2.04%	15.31%	53.06%		868.03	25.2%	1.3%	44.9%	26.0%	17.6%
LIHTC	Emerald Gardens Apartments		18.21%	10.49%	42.28%	7.10%		1102.01	26.7%	4.1%	27.3%	38.3%	17.3%

317

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units	Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
LIHTC	Harmony Park Apartments			12.00%	4.00%	6.67%	61.33%		1105.00	15.2%	5.9%	54.9%	20.7%	25.5%
LIHTC	Park Landing Apartments			42.33%	18.60%	40.93%	22.33%		868.01	29.3%	3.7%	40.7%	25.0%	5.3%
LIHTC	Walden Glen Apartments	185	186	14.81%	8.83%	22.22%	9.12%	Non-targeted	1105	15.2%	5.9%	54.9%	20.7%	25.5%

Table 5: Costa Mesa

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Casa Bella	74		68%	1%	17%	14%	N/a	0637.02	35.1%	0.7%	56.5%	4.7%	17%
Project-Based Section 8	St. Johns Manor	36		77%	N/a	9%	14%	N/a	0632.02	35.1%	0.7%	56.5%	4.7%	17%
LIHTC	Tower on 19th	266	269	52.73%	2.12%	10.30%	17.58%	Seniors	637.01	17.4%	0.8%	78.4%	2.5%	31.7%

Table 6: Fountain Valley

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Our Lady of Guadalupe		71	15%	N/a	1%	84%	N/a	0992.33	51.4%	0%	10.7%	37.1%	4.4%
LIHTC	Fountain Valley Senior The Jasmine	154	156	49.00%	0.50%	12.00%	46.00%	Senior	992.50	39.5%	1.2%	28.5%	28.6%	16.6%

Table 7: Fullerton

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Amerige Villa Apts	101	9%	N/a	1%	90%	N/a	0112.00	50.6%	1.4%	34.4%	9.8%	15.8%

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units	Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Other Multifamily	Casa Maria Del Rio	24		73%	N/a	23%	4%	N/a	0115.02	30%	1.8%	46.1%	19%	16.7%
Other Multifamily	Harbor View Terrace	24		71%	13%	8%	8%	4%	0017.06	50.1%	0.2%	10.1%	34.8%	8.9%
LIHTC	Courtyard Apartments	108	108	64.43%	3.08%	60.78%	26.89%	Large Family	112	50.6%	1.4%	34.4%	9.8%	15.8%
LIHTC	East Fullerton Villas	26	27	10.64%	2.13%	82.98%	6.38%	Large Family	115.02	30%	1.8%	46.1%	19%	16.7%
LIHTC	Fullerton City Lights Residential Hotel	134	137	63.19%	9.03%	13.89%	4.17%	SRO	113	58.7%	4.3%	19.3%	11.1%	12.0%
LIHTC	Fullerton Family Housing	54	55	30.61%	15.65%	60.54%	12.93%	Large Family	113	58.7%	4.3%	19.3%	11.1%	12.0%
LIHTC	Fullerton Heights	35	36	43.18%	9.09%	39.77%	12.50%	Special Needs	1162					
LIHTC	Garnet Lane Apartments	17	18	2.60%	0.00%	61.04%	0.00%	Large Family	117.11	30.6%	3.6%	43.7%	20.2%	11.7%
LIHTC	Klimpel Manor	58	59	48.00%	2.00%	22.00%	32.00%	Senior	113	58.7%	4.3%	19.3%	11.1%	12.0%
LIHTC	North Hills Apartments	203	204	54.76%	1.57%	67.91%	0.60%	Non-Targeted	16.01	44.8%	2.3%	23.3%	26.6%	9.2%
LIHTC	Palm Garden Apartments	223	224	0.28%	0.00%	20.51%	0.14%	Non-Targeted	116.01	9.4%	5.3%	75.1%	9.5%	30.1%
LIHTC	Ventana Senior Apartments			18.25%	4.76%	4.76%	29.37%	Senior						

Table 8: Garden Grove

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Donald Jordan Senior Manor	65		8%	2%	2%	89%	N/a	0886.02	19.7%	1.1%	35.6%	39.1%	12.4%
Project-Based Section 8	Acacia Villa Apts	160		4%	1%	1%	94%	N/a	0886.01	18.7%	1.4%	30.2%	47.8%	12.5%
LIHTC	Briar Crest+ Rosecrest Apartments	40	41	53.78%	0.00%	89.92%	0.84%	Large Family	885.01	14.6%	0.8%	54.4%	28.8%	16.6%
LIHTC	Garden Grove	84	85	13.79%	0.86%	6.90%	74.14%	Senior	885.02	12.0%	0.7%	47.0%	36.8%	21.1%

319

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units	Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
	Senior Apartments													
LIHTC	Grove Park Apartments	103	104	3.30%	6.60%	33.02%	55.66%	At-Risk	891.04	2.2%	0.2%	79.8%	17.5%	22.7%
LIHTC	Malabar Apartments	125	125	12.90%	2.30%	26.04%	3.00%	Large Family	882.03	25.3%	0.6%	30.4%	37.2%	18.6%
LIHTC	Stuart Drive Apts. Rose Garden Apts.	239	239	2.16%	0.00%	16.19%	39.41%	Non-Targeted	885.01	14.6%	0.8%	54.4%	28.8%	16.6%
LIHTC	Sungrove Sr. Apts	80	82	33.00%	4.00%	13.00%	42.00%	Senior	885.02	12.0%	0.7%	47.0%	36.8%	21.1%

Table 9: Huntington Beach

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Huntington Gardens	185	60%	2%	5%	33%	N/a	0994.13	64.3%	0.2%	17.5%	16.5%	12.9%
Project-Based Section 8	Huntington Villa Yorba	192	20%	1%	17%	63%	12%	0992.41	43.9%	3%	21%	27.1%	9.5%
LIHTC	Beachview Villa	106 / 107	39.05%	5.71%	18.10%	3.81%	SRO	992.35	66.7%	2.2%	20.5%	8.5%	12.4%
LIHTC	Bowen Court	20 / 20	60.87%	0.00%	17.39%	26.09%	Senior	993.05	57.1%	0.7%	30.1%	5.4%	7.3%
LIHTC	Emerald Cove Senior Apartments	162 / 164	20.71%	1.78%	0.59%	0.00%	Senior	994.13	64.3%	0.2%	17.5%	16.5%	12.9%
LIHTC	Hermosa Vista Apartments	87 / 88	50.71%	1.90%	62.56%	7.58%	Non Targeted	996.05	57.6%	0.0%	20.7%	16.7%	5.2%
LIHTC	Oceana Apartments	77 / 78	52.63%	14.04%	39.04%	1.32%	Large Family	994.13	64.3%	0.2%	17.5%	16.5%	12.9%
LIHTC	Pacific Court Apartments	47 / 48	88.96%	0.00%	48.05%	0.65%	Large Family	993.05	57.1%	0.7%	30.1%	5.4%	7.3%
LIHTC	Pacific Sun Apartments	6 / 6	34.78%	0.00%	13.04%	0.00%	Special Needs	994.02	20.0%	0.4%	68.3%	6.6%	35.4%
LIHTC	Quo Vadis Apartments	102 / 104	69.01%	2.92%	19.88%	8.77%	Non Targeted	994.13	64.3%	0.2%	17.5%	16.5%	12.9%

Table 10: Irvine

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Woodbridge Manor I, Ii & Iii	165		64%	N/a	1%	34%	N/a	0525.11	54.7%	1.9%	6.4%	30.3%	6.2%
Project-Based Section 8	Access Irvine, Inc.(aka Skyloft)	39		64%	8%	5%	23%	N/a	0626.11	35.3%	6.8%	9.9%	43.9%	34.7%
Project-Based Section 8	The Parklands	120		41%	4%	8%	48%	25%	0525.25	31.3%	1.9%	9.6%	49.9%	9.7%
Project-Based Section 8	Windwood Knoll	60		49%	10%	11%	30%	14%	0525.27	37.1%	5.6%	7.5%	42.1%	8.5%
Project-Based Section 8	Woodbridge Oaks	120		68%	1%	6%	25%	21%	0525.14	50.9%	0.2%	13.8%	31.7%	8.9%
Project-Based Section 8	Woodbridge Villas	60		73%	5%	3%	17%	18%	0525.19	51.4%	2.5%	5.8%	33.4%	10.8%
Project-Based Section 8	Orchard Park Apts	59		58%	5%	10%	27%	27%	0525.17	44.2%	5.6%	4.5%	42.2%	9.2%
Project-Based Section 8	Harvard Manor	100		60%	2%	9%	29%	17%	0626.27	33.4%	1.9%	13.1%	47.9%	38.3%
Project-Based Section 8	Sutton Irvine Residences	9		100%	N/a	0%	N/a	N/a	525.26	38.8%	0.9%	16.4%	37.5%	5.8%
Other Multifamily	Villa Hermosa - Irvine	24		50%	25%	4%	21%	4%	0525.27	37.1%	5.6%	7.5%	42.1%	8.5%
LIHTC	Anesi Apartments (aka Alegre Apts)	102	104	21.52%	7.62%	21.19%	36.42%	Large Family	525.18	61.0%	1.8%	6.6%	26.8%	11.3%
LIHTC	Anton Portola Apartments	253	256	9.04%	1.69%	3.95%	3.58%	Non-Targeted	524.04	30.2%	2.9%	29.7%	37.3%	0.0%
LIHTC	Cadence Family Irvine Housing (aka Luminara)	81	82	36.06%	3.35%	14.50%	7.43%	Large Family	524.04	30.2%	2.9%	29.7%	37.3%	0.0%
LIHTC	D1 Senior Irvine Housing (aka Luxaira)	156	156	18.66%	0.48%	4.31%	15.31%	Seniors	524.04	30.2%	2.9%	29.7%	37.3%	0.0%
LIHTC	Parc Derian Apartments	79	80	67.38%	10.73%	31.76%	10.30%	Large Family	755.15	27.4%	1.1%	36.0%	31.7%	19.4%

LIHTC	Doria Apartment Homes Phase I	59	60	18.31%	3.52%	12.68%	23.94%	Large Family	524.26	45.10%	0.50%	9.50%	39.70%	6.1%
LIHTC	Doria Apartments Homes Phase II	74	74	21.84%	1.72%	9.77%	15.52%	Large Family	755.05	41.5%	2.8%	38.8%	12.5%	8.3%
LIHTC	Granite Court	71	71	45.36%	1.64%	20.22%	9.29%	Non Targeted	755.15	27.4%	1.1%	36.0%	31.7%	19.4%
LIHTC	Irvine Inn	192	192	19.05%	2.65%	2.65%	4.76%	SRO	755.15	27.4%	1.1%	36.0%	31.7%	19.4%
LIHTC	Laguna Canyon Apartments	120	120	47.57%	0.00%	30.10%	4.85%	Large Family	525.18	61.0%	1.8%	6.6%	26.8%	11.3%
LIHTC	Montecito Vista Apartment Homes	161	162	9.24%	8.84%	14.86%	17.27%	Large Family	525.25	31.3%	1.9%	9.6%	50.6%	9.7%
LIHTC	Paramount Family Irvine Housing Partners LP (aka Espaira)	83	84	21.82%	4.89%	15.31%	5.21%	Large Family	524.04	30.2%	2.9%	29.7%	37.3%	0.0%
LIHTC	Pavilion Park Senior I Housing Partners LP (aka Solaira)	219	221	19.54%	0.99%	1.99%	15.56%	Seniors	524.26	45.1%	0.5%	9.5%	39.7%	6.1%
LIHTC	San Paulo Apartments	153	382	37.31%	2.09%	11.94%	5.67%	Non Targeted	525.21	38.3%	3.6%	20.1%	33.8%	15.6%
LIHTC	Santa Alicia Apartments	84	84	31.82%	0.00%	10.00%	18.18%	Large Family	525.15	36.9%	0.3%	9.0%	46.7%	12.7%
LIHTC	The Arbor at Woodbury	90	90	2.12%	6.36%	8.05%	24.15%	Large Family	524.18	32.6%	3.0%	6.5%	53.8%	14.0%
LIHTC	The Inn At Woodbridge	120	120	64.05%	1.31%	7.84%	15.03%	Senior	525.21	38.3%	3.6%	20.1%	33.8%	15.6%
LIHTC	Windrow Apartments	96	96	21.80%	4.51%	18.80%	16.54%	Large Family	524.17	37.0%	1.2%	7.5%	49.9%	9.8%
LIHTC	Woodbury Walk	150	150	49.01%	0.00%	12.58%	17.88%	Large Family	524.18	32.6%	3.0%	6.5%	53.8%	14.0%

Table 11: La Habra

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Las Lomas Gardens	93	44%	1%	44%	11%	47%	0013.03	24.3%	1.4%	59.1%	13.6%	9.2%
Project-Based Section 8	Casa El Centro Apts.	55	11%	N/a	21%	68%	N/a	0012.02	12.7%	0.2%	85.1%	1.8%	15.1%

Table 12: La Palma

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
LIHTC	Camden Place Apartments	35	35	9.30%	9.30%	9.30%	65.12%	Senior	1101.16	24.5%	5.6%	17.6%	47.0%	8.4%
LIHTC	Casa La Palma Apartments	269	269	15.93%	3.53%	17.29%	48.46%	Non Targeted	1101.16	24.5%	5.6%	17.6%	47.0%	8.4%

Table 13: Lake Forest

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
LIHTC	Baker Ranch Affordable (aka Arroyo at Baker Ranch)	187	189	7.45%	7.45%	36.86%	5.49%	Large Family	524.22	55.5%	2%	20.2%	13.7%	7%

Table 14: Laguna Niguel

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Village La Paz	100	84%	2%	7%	7%	11%	0423.34	55.5%	2%	20.2%	13.7%	7%

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Alicia Park Apartments	56		75%	4%	13%	8%	17%	0423.26	62%	4.7%	19.1%	8%	8.6%

Table 15: Mission Viejo

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
LIHTC	Arroyo Vista Apartments	155	155	64.75%	1.36%	37.97%	15.93%	Large Family	320.22	38.9%	1.4%	47.2%	8.3%	7.5%
LIHTC	Heritage Villas Senior Housing	141	143	6.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Non Targeted	320.13	74.5%	4.3%	10.0%	3.3%	4.8%

Table 16: Newport Beach

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Seaview Lutheran Plaza	100		86%	N/a	4%	10%	N/a	0626.44	84.4%	0%	6%	8.9%	9.2%
LIHTC	Bayview Landing	119	120	79.43%	1.42%	6.38%	5.67%	Senior	630.04	82.3%	2.9%	7.4%	6.6%	4.8%
LIHTC	Lange Drive Family	74	74	50.81%	1.61%	55.24%	1.61%	Large Family	740.03	20.7%	1.6%	64.9%	11.3%	12.2%
LIHTC	Newport Veterans Housing	12	12	0.00%	15.38%	7.69%	0.00%	Non-Targeted	636.03	75.8%	0.3%	15.7%	4.7%	6.1%

Table 17: Orange (City)

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Triangle Terrace	75	57%	3%	24%	15%	N/a	0759.02	56.3%	1%	37.3%	3.7%	18.3%
Project-Based Section 8	Casa Ramon	75	19%	N/a	77%	3%	37%	0759.01	51.9%	1.4%	41.9%	2.8%	24.1%

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units	Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Casas Del Rio	39		89%	N/a	8%	N/a	N/a	758.06	46.6%	0.4%	47.6%	3.8%	15.7%
Project-Based Section 8	Friendly Center	8		N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	759.01	51.9%	1.4%	41.9%	2.8%	24.1%
LIHTC	Buena Vista Apartments	17	17	66.18%	0.00%	64.71%	1.47%	Large Family	762.02	52.7%	1.0%	38.3%	7.1%	7.4%
LIHTC	Chestnut Place (Fairway Manor LP)	49	50	46.15%	1.54%	15.38%	24.62%	Large Family	758.06	46.6%	0.4%	47.6%	3.8%	15.7%
LIHTC	Citrus Grove Apartments	56	57	85.65%	3.59%	81.17%	0.00%	Large Family	762.04	11.6%	1.3%	79.6%	5.7%	23.1%
LIHTC	Community Garden Towers	332	333	2.44%	0.00%	0.44%	4.44%	Senior	761.02	28.7%	7.0%	47.1%	16.1%	19.4%
LIHTC	Harmony Creek Apartments	83	83	39.13%	1.09%	13.04%	9.78%	Senior	758.06	46.6%	0.4%	47.6%	3.8%	15.7%
LIHTC	Orangevale Apartments	64	64	9.76%	1.63%	82.52%	2.44%	Non Targeted	762.05	52.0%	0.7%	32.5%	11.0%	14.0%
LIHTC	Serrano Woods	62	63	83.81%	2.02%	85.02%	0.00%	Large Family	758.11	35.2%	0.2%	53.7%	9.6%	18.1%
LIHTC	Stonegate Senior Apartments	19	20	62.50%	4.17%	37.50%	0.00%	Senior	758.16	34.7%	1.7%	47.1%	11.0%	17.2%
LIHTC	The Knolls Apartments aka Villa Santiago	260	260	33.80%	2.66%	71.18%	5.90%	Non Targeted	758.16	34.7%	1.7%	47.1%	11.0%	17.2%
LIHTC	Walnut-Pixley	22	22	88.89%	1.85%	72.22%	1.85%	Large Family	760	33.1%	2.5%	49.9%	12.9%	15.1%

Table 18: San Clemente

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Casa De Seniors	72		78%	N/a	15%	7%	N/a	0421.13	82.8%	0.4%	15.2%	1%	9.4%
LIHTC	Cottons Point Senior Apartments			75.82%	0.00%	7.69%	7.69%							
LIHTC	Las Palmas Village (aka	18	19	30.77%	0.00%	42.31%	3.85%	Large Family	421.08	69.9%	0.0%	26.3%	1.4%	12.1%

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
	Avenida Serra)													
LIHTC	Talega Jamboree Apartments Phase I	123	124	48.60%	1.40%	64.02%	1.87%	Large Family	320.23	75.5%	0.7%	11.4%	6.3%	2.2%
LIHTC	Talega Jamboree Apt Ph. II Mendocino at Talega II	61	62	52.25%	2.25%	51.35%	2.70%	Large Family	320.23	75.5%	0.7%	11.4%	6.3%	2.2%
LIHTC	The Presidio (formerly known as Wycliffe Casa de S	71	72	76.74%	0.00%	16.28%	10.47%	Seniors	421.13	82.8%	0.4%	15.2%	1%	9.4%
LIHTC	Vintage Shores	120	122	91.24%	1.46%	8.76%	2.19%	Senior	422.06	79.5%	2.8%	14.3%	1.9%	4.2%

Table 19: San Juan Capistrano

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
LIHTC	Seasons Senior Apartments at San Juan Capistrano	112	112	78.99%	1.45%	10.87%	2.17%	Senior	423.12	25.2%	0.0%	68.0%	3.0%	19.4%
LIHTC	Villa Paloma Senior Apartments	66	84	85.14%	0.00%	16.22%	2.70%	Senior	423.12	25.2%	0.0%	68.0%	3.0%	19.4%
LIHTC	Seasons II Senior Apartments	37	38	83.33%	2.38%	7.14%	0.00%	Senior	423.12	25.2%	0.0%	68.0%	3.0%	19.4%

Table 20: Santa Ana

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project	Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Flower Terrace	140	7%	1%	13%	78%	N/a	0751.00	17.3%	1.2%	77%	3.7%	23.8%
Project-Based Section 8	Flower Park Plaza	199	3%	1%	14%	59%	N/a	0749.01	0.9%	0%	94.7%	4.3%	25.8%
Project-Based Section 8	Highland Manor Apts.	12	18%	N/a	82%	N/a	36%	749.02	2.9%	0.1%	95.8%	1.3%	26.9%

Project-Based Section 8	Rosswood Villa	198		3%	1%	33%	62%	N/a	0750.02	6%	0.3%	86.5%	5.8%	37.8%
Project-Based Section 8	Santa Ana Towers	198		4%	2%	24%	69%	N/a	0750.02	6%	0.3%	86.5%	5.8%	37.8%
Project-Based Section 8	Sullivan Manor	54		33%	N/a	52%	15%	49%	0748.02	1.6%	0.5%	88.1%	9.3%	25.5%
LIHTC	Andalucia Apartments (aka 815 N. Harbor)	56	70	70.00%	2.35%	85.00%	2.65%	Large Family	891.05	1.7%	0.0%	89.1%	9.2%	27.0%
LIHTC	City Gardens Apartments	274	274	7.24%	0.30%	84.77%	1.36%	Non Targeted	753.01	21.1%	1.5%	66.6%	9.5%	16.6%
LIHTC	Depot at Santiago Apartments	69	70	89.80%	0.78%	91.37%	1.57%	Large Family	744.05	5.3%	1.3%	89.8%	2.8%	20.8%
LIHTC	Guest House	71	72	1.22%	10.98%	30.49%	1.22%	Special Needs	749.01	0.9%	0.0%	94.7%	4.3%	25.8%
LIHTC	Heninger Village Apartments	57	58	17.33%	5.33%	45.33%	37.33%	Senior	750.02	6.0%	0.3%	86.5%	5.9%	37.8%
LIHTC	La Gema Del Barrio	6	6	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Large Family	740.03	20.70%	1.60%	64.90%	11.30%	12.2%
LIHTC	Lacy & Raitt Apartments	34	35	86.32%	0.85%	88.03%	0.00%	Large Family	748.06	1.4%	1.3%	93.0%	4.3%	30.8%
LIHTC	Raitt Street Apartments	6	6	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Large Family	748.02	1.6%	0.5%	88.1%	9.5%	25.5%
LIHTC	Ross_Durant Apartments	48	49	78.95%	0.00%	88.89%	0.00%	Large Family	750.03	2.5%	0.1%	94.8%	1.6%	32.3%
LIHTC	Santa Ana Infill	50	51	94.00%	0.00%	95.60%	3.20%	Large Family	750.02	6.0%	0.3%	86.5%	5.9%	37.8%
LIHTC	Santa Ana Station District Phase I	73	74	10.09%	1.26%	95.58%	0.32%	Large Family	744.05	5.3%	1.3%	89.8%	2.8%	20.8%
LIHTC	Santa Ana Station District Phase II	39	40	16.46%	1.27%	89.24%	0.00%	Large Family	744.05	5.3%	1.3%	89.8%	2.8%	20.8%
LIHTC	Vista Del Rio Apartments	40	41	78.33%	11.67%	41.67%	1.67%	Special Needs	891.07	8.9%	0.0%	55.4%	35.2%	8.3%
LIHTC	Wakeham Grant Apartments	126	127	8.83%	1.42%	84.33%	5.98%	Non Targeted	745.01	1.0%	0.9%	91.2%	6.6%	39.8%
LIHTC	Wilshire & Minnie Apartments	143	144	97.57%	0.00%	97.76%	1.12%	Large Family	744.03	3.6%	0.0%	93.9%	2.5%	28.8%

Table 21: Tustin

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Tustin Gardens	100		29%	N/a	12%	59%	N/a	755.05	41.5%	2.8%	38.8%	9.2%	8.3%
LIHTC	Anton Legacy Apartments	161	225	37.90%	7.83%	33.10%	16.90%	Non-Targeted	755.15	27.4%	1.1%	36.0%	31.7%	19.4%
LIHTC	Coventry Court	97	240	40.47%	5.06%	8.56%	26.85%	Senior	755.07	31.1%	3.8%	45.0%	16.7%	13.2%
LIHTC	Hampton Square Apartments	212	350	12.16%	1.54%	78.08%	1.03%	Non-Targeted	744.07	10.8%	1.3%	84.1%	2.0%	22.9%
LIHTC	Heritage Place At Tustin	53	54	38.81%	2.99%	13.43%	25.37%	Senior	755.15	27.4%	1.1%	36.0%	31.7%	19.4%
LIHTC	Westchester Park	149	150	13.12%	3.38%	75.35%	7.16%	Non Targeted	755.13	14.4%	3.6%	57.9%	20.5%	9.8%

Table 22: Westminster

Program Type	Project Name	Low Income Units vs. Units in Project		Property White (%)	Property Black (%)	Property Hispanic (%)	Property Asian (%)	Households with children in the development OR Development Type	Census Tract Number	Tract White %	Tract Black (%)	Tract Hispanic (%)	Tract Asian (%)	Census Tract Poverty Rate
Project-Based Section 8	Pacific Terrace Apts	97		3%	N/a	1%	96%	N/a	0997.02	21.2%	0.9%	23.8%	51.1%	21.2%
LIHTC	Cambridge Heights Senior Apartments	21	22	33.33%	0.00%	3.70%	55.56%	Senior	998.02	14.5%	1.0%	32.1%	49.7%	30.3%
LIHTC	Coventry Heights	75	76	9.90%	0.00%	3.96%	67.33%	Senior	998.02	14.5%	1.0%	32.1%	49.7%	30.3%
LIHTC	Royale Apartments	35	36	18.05%	5.26%	49.62%	12.03%	Large Family	998.01	14.5%	0.6%	40.4%	44.2%	26.7%
LIHTC	The Rose Gardens	132	133	9.15%	0.61%	3.05%	84.76%	Large Family	998.03	17.5%	0.0%	24.4%	54.3%	23.0%
LIHTC	Westminster Senior Apartments	91	91	9.38%	0.00%	4.69%	81.25%	Senior	998.02	14.5%	1.0%	32.1%	49.7%	30.3%
LIHTC	Windsor Court - Stratford Place	85	86	20.30%	5.08%	19.80%	55.84%	Large Family	998.03	17.5%	0.0%	24.4%	54.3%	23.0%

IX. GLOSSARY

Accessibility: whether a physical structure, object, or technology is able to be used by people with disabilities such as mobility issues, hearing impairment, or vision impairment. Accessibility features include wheelchair ramps, audible crosswalk signals, and TTY numbers. See: TTY

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH): a requirement under the Fair Housing Act that local governments take steps to further fair housing, especially in places that have been historically segregated. See: Segregation

American Community Survey (ACS): a survey conducted by the US Census Bureau that regularly gathers information about demographics, education, income, language proficiency, disability, employment, and housing. Unlike the Census, ACS surveys are conducted both yearly and across multiple years. The surveys study samples of the population, rather than counting every person in the U.S. like the Census.

Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA): federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities.

Annual Action Plan: an annual plan used by local jurisdictions that receive money from HUD to plan how they will spend the funds to address fair housing and community development. The Annual Action Plan carries out the larger Consolidated Plan. See also: Consolidated Plan

CDBG: Community Development Block Grant. Money that local governments receive from HUD to spend of housing and community improvement

Census Tract: small subdivisions of cities, towns, and rural areas that the Census uses to group residents together and accurately evaluate the demographics of a community. Several census tracts, put together, make up a town, city, or rural area.

Consent Decree: a settlement agreement that resolves a dispute between two parties without admitting guilt or liability. The court maintains supervision over the implementation of the consent decree, including any payments or actions taken as required by the consent decree.

Consolidated Plan (Con Plan): a plan that helps local governments evaluate their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions. Local governments must use their Consolidated Plan to identify how they will spend money from HUD to address fair housing and community development. Any local government that receives money from HUD in the form of CDBG, HOME, ESG, or HOPWA grants must have a Consolidated Plan. Consolidated Plans are carried out through annual Action Plans. See: Action Plan, CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA.

Consortium: in this analysis, the terms "the Consortium" and "the Taunton Consortium" are used interchangeably. The Consortium refers to the cities of Taunton and Attleboro, and the towns of Berkley, Carver, Dighton, Freetown, Lakeville, Mansfield, Middleboro, North Attleboro, Norton, Plainville, Raynham, and Seekonk.

Continuum of Care (CoC): a HUD program designed to promote commitment to the goal of ending homelessness. The program provides funding to nonprofits and state and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families, promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals, and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Data and Mapping Tool (AFFHT): an online HUD resource that combines Census data and American Community Surveys data to generate maps and tables evaluating the demographics of an area for a variety of categories, including race, national origin, disability, Limited English Proficiency, housing problems, environmental health, and school proficiency, etc.

De Facto Segregation: segregation that is not created by the law, but which forms a pattern as a result of various outside factors, including former laws.

De Jure Segregation: segregation that is created and enforced by the law. Segregation is currently illegal.

Density Bonus: an incentive for developers that allows developers to increase the maximum number of units allowed at a building site in exchange for either affordable housing funds or making a certain percentage of the units affordable.

Disparate Impact: practices in housing that negatively affect one group of people with a protected characteristic (such as race, sex, or disability, etc.) more than other people without that characteristic, even though the rules applied by landlords do not single out that group.

Dissimilarity Index: measures the percentage of a certain group's population that would have to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed with a city or metropolitan area in relation to another group. The higher the Dissimilarity Index, the higher the level of segregation. For example, if a city's Black/White Dissimilarity Index was 65, then 65% of Black residents would need to move to another neighborhood in order for Blacks and Whites to be evenly distributed across all neighborhoods in the city.

ESG: Emergency Solutions Grant. Funding provided by HUD to 1) engage homeless individuals and families living on the street, 2) improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families, 3) help operate these shelters, 4) provide essential services to shelter residents, 5) rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families, and 6) prevent families/individuals from becoming homeless

Entitlement Jurisdiction: a local government that receives funds from HUD to be spent on housing and community development. See also: HUD Grantee

Environmental Health Index: a HUD calculation based on potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. This includes air quality carcinogenic, respiratory, and neurological hazards. The higher the number, the less exposure to toxins harmful to human health.

Environmental Justice: the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, especially minorities, in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. In the past, environmental hazards have been concentrated near segregated neighborhoods, making minorities more likely to experience negative health effects. Recognizing this history and working to make changes in future environmental planning are important pieces of environmental justice.

Exclusionary Zoning: the use of zoning ordinances to prevent certain land uses, especially the building of large and affordable apartment buildings for low-income people. A city with exclusionary zoning might only allow single-family homes to be built in the city, excluding people who cannot afford to buy a house.

Exposure Index: a measurement of how much the typical person of a specific race is exposed to people of other races. A higher number means that the average person of that race lives in a census tract with a higher percentage of people from another group.

Fair Housing Act: a federal civil rights law that prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of race, class, sex, religion, national origin, or familial status. See also: Housing Discrimination.

Federal Uniform Accessibility Standards (UFAS): a guide to uniform standards for design, construction, and alternation of buildings so that physically handicapped people will be able to access and use such buildings.

Gentrification: the process of renovating or improving a house or neighborhood to make it more attractive to middle-class residents. Gentrification often causes the cost of living in the neighborhood to rise, pushing out lower-income residents and attracting middle-class residents. Often, these effects which are driven by housing costs have a corresponding change in the racial demographics of an area.

High Opportunity Areas/Low Opportunity Areas: High Opportunity Areas are communities with low poverty, high access to jobs, and low concentrations of existing affordable housing. Often, local governments try to build new affordable housing options in High Opportunity Areas so that the residents will have access to better resources, and in an effort to desegregate a community, as minorities are often concentrated in low opportunity areas and in existing affordable housing sites.

HOME: HOME Investment Partnership. HOME provides grants to States and localities that communities use (often in partnership with nonprofits) to fund activities such as building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or ownership, or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people.

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)/Section 8 Voucher: a HUD voucher issued to a low-income household that promises to pay a certain amount of the household's rent. Prices are set based on the rent in the metropolitan area, and voucher households must pay any difference between the rent and the voucher amount. Voucher holders are often the subject of source of income discrimination. See also: Source of Income Discrimination.

Housing Discrimination: the refusal to rent to or inform a potential tenant about the availability of housing. Housing discrimination also applies to buying a home or getting a loan to buy a home. The Fair Housing Act makes it illegal to discriminate against a potential tenant/buyer/lendee based on that person's race, class, sex, religion, national origin, or familial status.

HUD Grantee: a jurisdiction (city, country, consortium, state, etc.) that receives money from HUD. See also: Entitlement Jurisdiction

Inclusionary Zoning: a zoning ordinance that requires that a certain percentage of any newly built housing must be affordable to people with low and moderate incomes.

Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA): a federal civil rights law that ensures students with a disability are provided with Free Appropriate Public Education that is tailored to their individual needs.

Integration: the process of reversing trends of racial or other segregation in housing patterns. Often, segregation patterns continue even though enforced segregation is now illegal, and integration may require affirmative steps to encourage people to move out of their historic neighborhoods and mix with other groups in the community.

Isolation Index: a measurement of how much the typical person of a specific race is only exposed to people of the same race. For example, an 80% isolation index value for White people would mean that the population of people the typical White person is exposed to is 80% White.

Jobs Proximity Index: a HUD calculation based on distances to all job locations, distance from any single job location, size of employment at that location, and labor supply to that location. The higher the number, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.

Labor Market Engagement Index: a HUD calculation based on level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract. The higher the number, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in the neighborhood.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP): residents who do not speak English as a first language, and who speak English less than "very well"

Local Data: any data used in this analysis that is not provided by HUD through the Data and Mapping Tool (AFFHT), or through the Census or American Community Survey

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC): provides tax incentives to encourage individual and corporate investors to invest in the development, acquisition, and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing.

Low Poverty Index: a HUD calculation using both family poverty rates and public assistance receipt in the form of cash-welfare (such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)).

This is calculated at the Census Tract level. The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in the neighborhood.

Low Transportation Cost Index: a HUD calculation that estimates transportation costs for a family of 3, with a single parent, with an income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region. The higher the number, the lower the cost of transportation in the neighborhood.

Market Rate Housing: housing that is not restricted by affordable housing laws. A market rate unit can be rented for any price that the market can support.

NIMBY: Not In My Back Yard. A social and political movement that opposes housing or commercial development in local communities NIMBY complaints often involve affordable housing, with reasons ranging from traffic concerns to small town quality to, in some cases, thinly-veiled racism.

Poverty Line: the minimum level of yearly income needed to allow a household to afford the necessities of life such as housing, clothing, and food. The poverty line is defined on a national basis. The US poverty line for a family of 4 with 2 children under 18 is $22,162.

Project-Based Section 8: a government-funded program that provides rental housing to low-income households in privately owned and managed rental units. The funding is specific to the building. If you move out of the building, you will no longer receive the funding.

Publicly Supported Housing: housing assisted with funding through federal, State, or local agencies or programs, as well as housing that is financed or administered by or through any such agencies or programs.

Quintile: twenty percent of a population; one-fifth of a population divided into five equal groups

Reasonable Accommodation: a change to rules, policies, practices, or services which would allow a handicapped person an equal opportunity to use and enjoy their housing, including in public and common use areas. It is a violation of the Fair Housing Act to refuse to make a reasonable accommodation when such accommodation is necessary for the handicapped person to have equal use and enjoyment of the housing.

R/ECAPs: Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty. This is a HUD-defined term indicating a census tract that has more than 50% Non-White residents, and 40% or more of the population is in poverty OR where the poverty rate is greater than three times the average poverty rate in the area. In the HUD Data and Mapping Tool (AFFHT), R/ECAPS are outlined in pink. See also: Census Tract

Region: the Taunton Consortium is located within the HUD-designated Taunton Consortium Custom Region, which covers Bristol, Plymouth, and Norfolk Counties. However, the individual CDBG jurisdictions of Attleboro and Taunton are actually part of the Providence-Warwick, RI-MA Region. Both Regions are used in this analysis, but are always clearly delineated by name and with maps.

Rehabilitation Act (Section 504): a federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs conducted by federal agencies, in programs receiving federal financial assistance, in federal employment and in the employment practices of federal contractors.

School Proficiency Index: a HUD calculation based on performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The higher the number, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.

Segregation: the illegal separation of racial or other groups in the location of housing and neighborhoods. Segregation can occur within a city or town, or in comparing multiple cities. Even though segregation is now illegal, often, housing continues to be segregated because of factors that make certain neighborhoods more attractive and expensive than others, and therefore more accessible to affluent White residents. See also: Integration.

Source of Income Discrimination: housing discrimination based on whether a potential tenant plans to use a Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 Voucher to pay part of their rent. Source of income discrimination is illegal under Massachusetts state law. See also: Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 Voucher.

Superfund Sites: any land in the U.S. that has been contaminated by hazardous waste and identified by the EPA as a candidate for cleanup because it poses a risk to human health and/or the environment

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): benefits paid to disabled adults and children who have limited income and resources, or to people 65 and older without disabilities who meet the financial limits.

Testers: people who apply for housing to determine whether the landlord is illegally discriminating. For example, Black and White testers will both apply for housing with the same landlord, and if they are treated differently or given different information about available housing, their experiences are compared to show evidence of discrimination.

Transit Trips Index: a HUD calculation that estimates transit trips taken for a family of 3, with a single parent, with an income of 50% of the median income for renters for the region. The higher the number, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit.

TTY/TDD: Text Telephone/Telecommunication Device for the Deaf. TTY is the more widely used term. People who are deaf or hard of hearing can use a text telephone to communicate with other people who have a TTY number and device. TTY services are an important resource for government offices to have so that deaf or hard of hearing people can easily communicate with them.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): a federal law protecting women who have experienced domestic and/or sexual violence. The law establishes several programs and services including a federal rape shield law, community violence prevention programs, protections for victims who are

evicted because of events related to domestic violence or stalking, funding for victim assistance services, like rape crisis centers and hotlines, programs to meet the needs of immigrant women and women of different races or ethnicities, programs and services for victims with disabilities, and legal aid for survivors of domestic violence.

City of Garden Grove

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

To:	Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission	From:	Timothy Throne
Dept:		Dept:	Community and Economic Development
Subject:	PUBLIC HEARING FOR 2020-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND FISCAL YEAR 2020-2021 ACTION PLAN	Date:	June 1, 2020

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this memorandum is to request that the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission conduct a public hearing on the City of Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Action Plan, as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

BACKGROUND

In 1995, HUD created the Consolidated Plan to serve as the planning document (comprehensive housing affordability strategy and community development plan) for state and local grantee governments to qualify for future funding under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Grant, and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG). Statutorily required under Title 1 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended. The Community Development Plan is required under Section 104 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (HCDA). 24 CFR Part 91 contains the regulations that set forth the Consolidated Plan submission requirements.

DISCUSSION

The Consolidated Plan is a three-part document that consists of 1) the Housing and Community Development Needs Assessment, 2) the Five Year Strategic Plan, and 3) the One-Year Action Plan.

The Housing and Community Needs Assessment provides a profile of the community and its development needs through the presentation and analysis of the local demographics, housing market and inventory conditions, and an inventory of existing affordable housing.

The Five-Year Strategic Plan outlines the jurisdiction's available community development resources and identifies its Housing and Community Development Objectives and Priorities for the upcoming five-year period.

Lastly, the One-Year Action Plan provides specific information describing the jurisdiction's proposed programs, projects, and activities designed to address the objectives and priorities outlined in the jurisdiction's Community Development Strategy. The One-Year Action Plan contains budget for Fiscal Year 2020-2021.

Various sources of data have been utilized in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan including surveying of residents, program beneficiaries, agencies, service providers, non-profit organizations, other city department, 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS), 2010 census data (base year), 2013-2017 ACS (most recent year) HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) 2012-2016 and the City's 2014-2021 Housing Element.

The following is a brief outline of the programs identified and included in the Consolidated Plan; six (6) Housing and Community Development objectives and priorities have been identified:

- Provide decent and affordable housing;
- Address the needs of homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness;
- Provide for a variety of community and supportive services;
- Address public facilities and infrastructure needs;
- Promote economic development employment opportunities; and
- Provide for planning and administration activities to address housing and community development needs in the City.

Prior to finalizing the Consolidated Plan, the City is required to provide a 30-day public review and comment period. A public notice announcing the commencement of the review and comment period was published on May 22, 2020, in the Orange County Register, the Viet Bao, and the Excelsior. The review and comment for the Consolidated Plan end June 23, 2020.

In addition to providing for public review and comment through a 30-day review period, HUD regulations require that local jurisdictions conduct a public hearing prior to the submission of the Consolidated Plan to further provide an opportunity for public review and comment.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

There is no impact to the General Fund. The proposed Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Action Plan will allow the City to access $x.x million in new entitlement grants from HUD, and $x.x million in unexpended previous year's funds. The allocation of HUD funds effectively leverages competitive grant, homeowners' rehabilitation contributions, and the City's General Fund.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission:

- Conduct a Public Hearing to receive comments concerning the FY 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and FY 2020-2021 Annual Actual Plan; and

- Recommend transmission of the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Action Plan to City Council.

Attachment 1: Draft 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Action Plan

City of Garden Grove

2020-2025 Consolidated Plan
FY 2020-2021 Action Plan

May 22, 2020 Public Review Draft

Executive Summary

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

The Consolidated Plan

The City of Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan is a planning document that identifies and develops a strategy to address critical housing and community development needs that can be addressed through federal funding sources, including Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG). This Consolidated Plan was prepared using the eCon Planning Suite system developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The system prescribes the structure and contents of this document, following HUD's Consolidated Planning regulations. The Consolidated Plan is comprised of the following major components:

- An assessment of housing and community development needs based on demographic and housing market information;
- Implementing strategies to address housing and community development needs;
- The Annual Action Plan outlining the City's intended uses of CDBG, ESG, and HOME funds for the upcoming fiscal year.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The primary objective of this program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of lower-income. CDBG funds are relatively flexible and can be used for a wide range of activities, including housing rehabilitation, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, acquisition of land and buildings, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities (including shelters for the homeless and infrastructure), removal of architectural barriers to housing needs, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans or grants to businesses. The City of Garden Grove's estimated annual entitlement of CDBG funds is $2,030,219.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME): The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for low- and

moderate-income households. The program gives local governments the flexibility to fund a wide range of affordable housing activities through housing partnerships with private industry and non-profit organizations. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership for low- and moderate-income households, including building acquisition, new construction and reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance. The City of Garden Grove's estimated annual entitlement of HOME funds is $803,230.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): The ESG program provides homeless persons with basic shelter and essential supportive services, including rehabilitating or remodeling a building used as a new shelter, operations, and maintenance of a homeless facility, essential supportive services, and homeless prevention. The City of Garden Grove's estimated annual allocation of ESG funds is approximately $174,721**.**

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview
The goals identified in this Consolidated Plan are based on the Needs Assessment and Community Survey, which are outlined below:

       I. Provide Decent and Affordable Housing

       II. Address the Needs of Homeless and Those at Risk

       III. Provide Community Services

       IV. Address Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs

       V. Promote Economic Development and Employment

       VI. Provide for Planning and Administration Activities

These goals will be achieved through the implementation of actions associated with the following priority areas:

- **Increase, Improve, and Preserve Affordable Housing -** There will be continued provision of affordable housing for lower-income households due to the high cost of housing in Garden Grove. This will be done through acquisition/rehabilitation of rental units, rehabilitation assistance to low-income homeowners, and reduction of substandard housing conditions, including addressing lead-based paint hazards.

- **Promote New Construction of Affordable Housing -** To help address the shortage of new affordable housing in the community, Garden Grove will promote and facilitate the new construction of affordable housing.

- **Provide Rental Assistance to Alleviate Cost Burden -** The Garden Grove Housing Authority administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. To assist the need demonstrated by the 13,800-person waitlist, the City will continue to support a Tenant-Based Rental Assistance program.

- **Promote Programs to Meet Homeless Needs -** The ESG funds allocated to the City will be used to address the needs of homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness. Garden Grove will also continue to participate in the Orange County Continuum of Care System for the Homeless.

- **Preserve and Improve Existing Supportive Services -** The preservation and improvement of existing community supportive services for special needs groups will be a priority area, especially for special needs groups including seniors, lower-income households, and youth. Anti-crime and safety programs will also be implemented to improve general safety and well-being.

- **Address Public Facilities/Infrastructure Needs -** Public facilities and infrastructure improvements will be addressed through Garden Grove's Capital Improvement Program. The City will help support improvements to public facilities and infrastructure in income-eligible areas.

- **Promote Economic Development and Employment -** Economic development and employment opportunities will be supported through various programs that will stimulate economic growth and vitality in the City.

- **Provide for Necessary Planning and Administration -** Planning and Administration activities to address housing and community development needs will be prioritized to allow effective service provision to city residents. Implementation of the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan will continue to be in compliance with the CDBG, HOME, and ESG program regulations and requirements.

3. Evaluation of past performance

During the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan period, targeted the use of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds in four primary areas:

1. Development of decent and affordable housing

2. Provision of community and supportive services

3. Improvement of public facilities and infrastructure

4. Expansion of economic opportunities and anti-poverty activities

The City of Garden Grove allocated the following resources to meet the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan during the 2015-2020 periods:

2015 - 2,620,846

2016 - 4,001,355

2017- 2,591,627

2018- 3,913,983

2019- 3,040,207

The performance of programs and systems are evaluated on a regular basis through Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports (CAPERs). A more detailed summary of the City's evaluation of past performance in previous CAPERs can be viewed on the City's website at https://ggcity.org/neighborhood-improvement.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Garden Grove provided public notice on Friday, August 23, 2019, through a press release inviting the residents of Garden Grove to add their input towards this Consolidated Planning process. The Survey was made available through the City of Garden Grove Website in English, Spanish and Vietnamese. The survey was also made available during community workshops. The Housing and Community Needs public workshops were announced for the public to give their views on the Consolidated Plan. The workshops were held on Wednesday, September 18, 2019, 6:30 p.m., at Bolsa Grande High School's cafeteria, 9401 Westminster Avenue, and on Thursday, October 17, 2019, 6:30 p.m., at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center 'A' Room, 11300 Stanford Avenue. The Bolsa Grande High School Cafeteria and the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center are accessible to those who are physically disabled and meet the American with Disability Act requirements.

The draft plan was made available for public review from **May 22, 2020 to June 23, 2020**. A public hearing is scheduled and is planned to be held with the Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission on **June 1, 2020** to gather community views on the draft plan. Another public hearing is scheduled and will be held with the City Council on **June 23, 2020** to gather additional community views on the draft plan. Approximately 8 people attended the workshops, and residents attended the public hearing to review the draft plan. There were 197 responses to the Survey.

5. Summary of public comments

Top priorities identified by the public include the following:

- Energy-efficient improvements for housing;
- Street/alley infrastructure improvements;
- Cleanup of abandoned lots and buildings;
- More anti-crime programs;
- Storefront improvements for businesses;
- Improvements for parks and recreation facilities; and
- Improved homeless shelters and services.

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

All views were accepted during the consultation process.

7. Summary

The City of Garden Grove has undertaken diligent and good faith efforts to outreach to all segments of the community that may benefit from CDBG, ESG, and HOME programs. The City of Garden Grove will continue to concentrate its resources for maximum impact and strive to address the needs, priorities, and goals identified in this 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan.

The Process

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency

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

CDBG Administrator	CITY OF GARDEN GROVE	Community And Economic Development Department
HOME Administrator	CITY OF GARDEN GROVE	Community and Economic Development Department
ESG Administrator	CITY OF GARDEN GROVE	Community and Economic Development Department

<div align="center">Table 1 – Responsible Agencies</div>

Narrative

The City of Garden Grove's Community and Economic Development Department, Office of Economic Development, Neighborhood Improvement Unit administers the City's CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs**.** In addition to this funding, the City also received CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funding in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic and have included the funding by amending the 2019-2020 Action Plan. This funding was made available by the federal government through the CARES Act which was passed by Congress and subsequently signed into law by President Trump on March 27th, 2020. The purpose of this funding is to provide "fast and direct economic assistance for American workers, families, and small businesses, and preserve jobs for our American industries", which have been greatly affected due to the social distancing directives issued by the federal government to curb the spread of the COVID -19 virus. The City allocated $1,194,311.00 in CDBG-CV funding and $602,486.00 in ESG-CV funding.

Community Development Block Grant (CDGB) - The CDBG is authorized under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, as amended 42 U.S.C.-

530.1 et seq. The Program provides annual grants to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income households. The funds are utilized for several community development projects, such as construction and improvement of public facilities and rehabilitation of housing and commercial buildings.

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) - The program provides a wide range of activities, including building, acquisition, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income households. HOME is provided to states and localities that communities use - often in partnership with local nonprofit groups. It is the largest Federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households.

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) – The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, revising the Emergency Shelter Grant Program in significant ways and renaming it the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program. This Program addressed the needs of homeless people in emergency or transitional shelters to assist people to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and homelessness.

The Consolidated Plan

According to HUD, this is a planning document designed to help states and local jurisdictions assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. Per HUD guidelines, the identification of needs and the adoption of strategies to address those needs must focus primarily on low- and moderate-income individuals and households. The Consolidated Plan must also address "special needs" identified by the federal government or locally, such as the needs of the elderly, persons with disabilities, large families, single parents, homeless individuals and families, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

In compliance with the guidelines and regulations set forth by HUD, this Consolidated Plan covers the period beginning July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2025, spanning five program years. This Consolidated Plan includes the following components:

- An assessment of the housing and community development needs and market conditions;
- A strategy that establishes priorities for addressing the identified housing and community development needs; and
- A one-year Action Plan that outlines the intended use of resources

The Consolidated Plan is carried out through an Annual Action Plan, which provides a concise summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the Consolidated Plan. Grantees report on accomplishments and progress toward Consolidated Plan goals in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1.   Introduction

The City of Garden Grove implemented a comprehensive outreach program to seek community input in the development of this consolidated plan. Residents, program beneficiaries, agencies, service providers, non-profit organizations, and other city departments provided inputs required to create strategic development plans for the city's needs for the 2020-2025 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(I)).

There has been input by residents, service providers, non-profit organizations, religious institutions, other city departments, and other agencies through a community survey and public hearings. These views are incorporated into the Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan and its programs. A total of 159 stakeholders, including: public and assisted housing providers and developers; private and governmental agencies; and health, mental health and service agencies were directly contacted and invited to participate in the planning process for Garden Grove.

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 County of Orange Department of Housing and Community Services (HCS) coordinate the County Continuum of Care in response to the ongoing homeless needs in the region. A collaborative approach to addressing homelessness in Garden Grove dubbed United to End Homelessness was established in May 2019 uniting the five major sectors of the population: residents, businesses, non-profit organizations, faith-based groups and philanthropic organizations. The City of Garden Grove also participates in the Point in Time Survey that assesses the level of homelessness and an inventory of available local community resources to address homelessness in the county. The Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission is an advisory body to the City Council that promotes citizen awareness, involvement, and support for neighborhood improvement and preservation for the community.

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

The City of Garden Grove is one of five jurisdictions that receive ESG funds directly within the County of Orange. To this end, the city contributes to the countywide CoC providing funding to:

- Engage homeless individuals and families living on the street;
- Improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families;

- Help operate these shelters;
- Provide essential services to shelter residents;
- Rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families;
- Prevent families/individuals from becoming homeless.

The City allocates the resources to sub-recipients to rehabilitate and operate emergency and transitional shelters, provide essential social services, and prevent homelessness.

The City actively participates in the Orange County CoC by attending meetings to discuss how to establish performance measures that benefit the broader goals of the region. Garden Grove provides data for CoC surveys and relies heavily upon the CoC's research and discussions to identify and address critical gaps in local care for the homeless. In doing so, the City is able to meet homeless needs in the community through assistance to providers and programs that offer emergency/transitional housing or homeless prevention services.

The Orange County CoC is the Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS) lead agency, also referred to as Orange County HMIS. This organization administers the HMIS for the region and sets a uniform standard for all homeless and at-risk service providers and agencies to submit client-level and demographic data for HUD reporting and local homeless strategies. All ESG-funded organizations enter information to the Orange County HMIS system.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	211 ORANGE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was Consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation Or areas for improved coordination?	This organization provided direct input, helped to identify priority needs in the community, and participated in a community workshop for the Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization** **Agency/Group/Organization Type**	HELPING OTHERS PREPARE FOR ETERNITY Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization provided direct input, helped to identify priority needs in the community and participated in a community workshop for the Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Garden Grove Community Arts Society
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization provided direct input helped to identify priority needs in the community and participated in a community workshop for the Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Illumination Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization provided direct input, helped to identify priority needs in the community, and participated in a community workshop for the Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Garden Grove United Methodist Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Church
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization provided direct input helped to identify priority needs in the community, and participated in a community workshop for the Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan.

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

No agency/ organization was left out of the consultation process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	County of Orange	The Orange County Point-in-Time count provided homeless data for the Consolidated Plan. The Orange County Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness Strategic Plan is closely aligned with the goals of the CoC. Garden Grove is an administering agency for CoC and ESG funds in addition to the City's CDBG and HOME allocations.

City of Garden Grove Housing Element (2014-2021)	City of Garden Grove Community and Economic Development Department	The Housing Element serves, as a policy guide to help the City meet existing and future housing needs. Both the Consolidated Plan and the Housing Element share common goals that address housing-related issues in the community.
Garden Grove Proposed Biennial Budget FY 2019-2020 and 2020-2021	City of Garden Grove Finance Department	The Consolidated Plan is aligned with the City's annual budgets. Finance prepares annual strategies and financing to fulfill the Action Plan and by extension the overall Consolidated Plan.
Economic Development Strategic Plan, 2018	City of Garden Grove Office of Economic Development	The City of Garden Grove's 2018 Economic Development Strategic Plan ("EDSP") is a baseline assessment of existing conditions that drive economic investment and outlines strategic recommendations to address the community's economic issues and opportunities.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City's Housing Authority coordinates its activities with the Orange County Housing Authority to provide affordable housing services. The Garden Grove Housing Authority has Memorandums of Understanding with service providers and developers who provide information on local needs and available housing. The Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) coordinates strategies to offer assistance to homeless persons. The City of Garden Grove reached out to several public agencies to participate in the Consolidated Planning process.

Narrative (optional):

The summaries of the discussions are included in the appendices below.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Citizen participation is a core part of the Consolidated Plan process. This plan is developed through a collaborative process that involves City Staff, service providers, residents, and non-profit agencies. This section gives insight into the collaborative process that took place in the development of this plan. Public input was used to prioritize community needs in the Consolidated Plan. The following avenues were used to obtain public comments:

Consolidated Plan Survey - The City of Garden Grove gave public notice on Friday, August 23, 2019, through a press release inviting residents of Garden Grove to add their input towards the consolidated planning process. The Survey was made available through the City of Garden Grove's website in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese. It was also made available during community workshops.

Community Workshops - In August 2019, the Housing and Community Needs Public Workshops were announced through a press release for the public to give their views on housing and community issues related to the Consolidated Plan. The workshops were held on Wednesday, September 18, 2019, at 6:30 p.m., at Bolsa Grande High School's cafeteria, 9401 Westminster Avenue, and on Thursday, October 17, 2019, at 6:30 p.m., at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center 'A' Room, 11300 Stanford Avenue.

Draft Consolidated Plan public review – May 22, 2020 – June 23, 2020

Public hearings to review the Consolidated Plan – June 1, 2020 (NICC) and June 23, 2020 (Council)

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)

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment of housing in the city of Garden Grove will feature data collected in the census and demographic data to assess the housing challenges within the jurisdiction. This assessment assists with the prioritization of housing and community development programs and activities for the use of CDBG, ESG, and HOME funds over the next five years.

The following summary of key findings gives an overview of the needs assessment results, with more detail included in each corresponding section of the Needs Assessment.

NA - 10 Housing Needs

- 61% of Garden Grove households are lower income (0-80%) of the Area Median Income (AMI). Of these, 23% (10,580) are extremely low income (0-30% AMI), 17% (7880) are very low income (30-50% AMI), and 22% (10,515) are low income (50-80% AMI).

- Approximately 40% of Garden Grove households are cost-burdened, of which 62% (11,667) are renters and 37% (6,835) are homeowners paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs.

- Severe housing problems (defined as lack of kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, or severe cost burden) affect about 33% of households (15,300). Out of this number, 64% are extremely low-income households (5,560 renters and 1,910 homeowners).

NA - 15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems and NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- Extremely low-income households are most affected in the jurisdiction as a whole. At least one racial/ethnic group has a disproportionate share of housing problems within almost all income categories.

NA - 25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- A disproportionately greater need exists among households that have a cost burden of 50% or higher for the entire jurisdiction. At least one racial/ethnic group has a disproportionate share of housing cost burden within almost all income categories.

NA - 30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

- A summary of disproportionately greater need and housing cost burden is provided. Within nearly all income categories, Hispanic, African American, American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Pacific Islander households have experienced a disproportionate amount of housing problems and housing cost burdens.

NA - 35 Public Housing

- The Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) currently serves approximately 2,200 lower-income households. The waiting list had 13,800 applicants as of February 2020.

NA - 40 Homeless Needs

- The 2019 Point-in-Time (PIT) homeless count found that 6,860 homeless persons were living in Orange County. Approximately 58% were unsheltered and living in a place not meant for human habitation.
- Countywide, 23% of homeless individuals are a member of a family, composed of both adults and children.

NA - 45 Non-Homeless Special Needs

- A brief analysis of groups in the population who have special housing needs and their characteristics.

NA - 50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs

- Needs and prioritization of public facilities and services.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The total household incomes are a vital indicator of how much of the population will require housing assistance. It is worth noting that these needs have been compounded with the economic strain caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The rising unemployment rate and economic downturn has been brought on as a result of the social distancing directives to mitigate the spread of the virus. This section explores household characteristics and housing problems experienced by different income levels:

- 0-30% of AMI-Extremely Low Income;
- 30%-50% of AMI -Very Low Income;
- 50%-80% of AMI -Low Income;
- 80%-100% OF AMI -Moderate Income.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	170,794	174,812	1.2%
Households	46,037	47,536	2%
Median Income	$61,026.00	$62,675.00	1.3%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source:	2006-2010 ACS, 2010 census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	10,580	7,880	10,515	5,125	12,890
Small Family Households	4,120	3,750	4,985	2,480	6,959
Large Family Households	1,955	1,650	2,670	1,275	2,530
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,120	1,850	2,330	1,230	3,109
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,890	1,140	1,290	495	925

Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,284	1,554	2,310	1,120	739

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Table 6 - Total Households Table

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Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

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Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

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Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

	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	260	100	125	4	489	80	30	25	10	145
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	550	365	320	85	1,320	105	120	170	135	530
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,135	735	855	240	2,965	150	205	510	215	1,080

	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
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,615	1,190	160	0	4,965	1,580	1,285	765	185	3,815
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	655	1,570	1,765	225	4,215	350	490	1,665	870	3,375
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	475	0	0	0	475	165	0	0	0	165

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 the four housing problems	5,560	2,390	1,455	330	9,735	1,910	1,640	1,470	545	5,565
Having none of the four housing problems	1,620	1,990	3,275	1,375	8,260	855	1,860	4,315	2,875	9,905
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	475	0	0	0	475	165	0	0	0	165

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source:	2011-2015 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	2,785	1,895	1,170	5,850	635	1,015	1,470	3,120
Large Related	1,419	835	340	2,594	350	425	610	1,385
Elderly	1,434	395	174	2,003	830	460	390	1,680
Other	485	520	415	1,420	290	140	220	650
Total need by income	6,123	3,645	2,099	11,867	2,105	2,040	2,690	6,835

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source:	2011-2015 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	2,510	655	95	3,260	605	725	410	1,740
Large Related	1,209	255	0	1,464	315	290	155	760
Elderly	994	160	4	1,158	565	305	135	1,005
Other	440	300	55	795	250	125	110	485
Total need by income	5,153	1,370	154	6,677	1,735	1,445	810	3,990

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source:	2011-2015 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	1,610	905	880	180	3,575	230	160	350	205	945
Multiple, unrelated family households	105	235	320	135	795	45	165	350	145	705
Other, non-family households	0	0	15	14	29	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	1,715	1,140	1,215	329	4,399	275	325	700	350	1,650

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source:	2011-2015 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								

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

Subject	Total Occupied Units	Owner-occupied Units	Renter occupied units
1 person Household	7,146	3785	3361
15-34 years	728	259	469
35-64 years	3,019	1,584	1,435
65 and over	3,399	1,942	1,457

(ACS estimates 2013-2017)

There are a total of 47,536 occupied housing units based on the 2013-2017 ACS 5 year estimates. Approximately 15% of these housing units are single-person households. As illustrated in the table above, most of these households are owner-occupied with 1,942 belonging to seniors 65 years and over. Households require mortgage assistance, especially those that belong to lower-income households (0-80% AMI). Renter households may need rent subsidies such as housing vouchers also for the lower-income households. Also, they may both need to have accessibility features and rehabilitation assistance to maintain a good quality of housing stock. There may be a need for additional social services for persons under 18 years of age who live alone.

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.

There were an estimated 14,626 persons with disabilities in the 2011-2015 ACS 5 year estimates, 75% of who were not in the labor force. This number rose to 16,817 in the 2013-2017 ACS estimates with 76% not in the labor force. Families in need of housing assistance who are disabled may have housing that lacks accessibility features including ramps, wide elevators and lower countertops, to name a few. They may also live in housing that has plumbing issues and those that lack kitchen facilities.

Families that are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are most likely to need emergency housing, rapid-re-housing, or homeless prevention assistance as they may be hiding from their assailants. They are at risk of being homeless as a result of their experiences. There are 365 unsheltered and 185 sheltered homeless individuals as a result of domestic violence in Orange County. Some of them likely include the 225 homeless people recorded in Garden Grove in 2019

What are the most common housing problems?

Based on tables 9 and 10 above, the most common housing problems for both renters and owners is overpayment. This can be further broken down as follows:

1. Housing cost burden > 30% - 18,702 households
2. Housing cost burden > 50% - 10,667 households

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

Table 8 illustrates the number of households that experience more than one housing problem in Garden Grove. Renter households are most affected at 9,735 households, 57% of which have a household income of 0-30% AMI. In comparison, both renter and owner households earning an income that is 50%-80% of the AMI have no housing problems. Given the data provided in table 7 above, households with a cost burden of 50% and no other housing problems were the highest at 4,965 for renter households. Extremely low-income households with 0-30% of the AMI were most affected at 72.8% of the households. For the owner households, the same income group (0-30% of the AMI) was most affected at a rate of 41.4%. Households with a cost burden of 30% and no other housing problem were also highest among renter households with a low income (50%-80% of AMI) at 41.9 % or 4215 households. Owner households in the same income category (50-80% of AMI) were also most affected at 3,375 (49.3%) households. Households that experienced overcrowding with 1.01-1.5 people per room were more prevalent among renters at 2,965. The income bracket most affected is the extremely low-income households (0-30% of AMI) at 38.3%. Owner households that were most affected by overcrowding were in the low-income bracket (50%-80% of the AMI), which represents 47.2% or 1,080 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

The individuals and families that are at the highest risk of homelessness are those that experience a housing cost burden of 50% or greater. This is evident for renter households with an extremely low income (0-30% of AMI), which is approximately 5,138 households, as illustrated in table 10. The numbers of individuals who are at risk of being homeless are even higher for elderly persons who have a fixed income and increased medical needs. The same can be said for persons with disabilities and families with members that are from either one or both special needs groups. Large families that are also within the extremely low-income category are also at a very high risk

of homelessness due to the higher cost of housing with more rooms. All this is further explored in NA 45, where special needs populations are examined in detail.

Formerly homeless families and individuals require access to healthcare and counseling services to secure income and permanent housing. They also require rental assistance through programs such as the City's Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program, which pays a portion of the household's rent and utility deposits. They also need access to economic programs that allow for skills building along with access to job boards and training that would allow them to rejoin the labor force and improve their standard of living.

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:

Households (families and individuals) are considered to be "at-risk" when they have low and limited income and would need to spend 30% or more of their income on housing. In some cases, these households spend 50% or more of their income on housing. They will therefore become homeless if they experience any strain on their income, including loss of employment or other emergencies requiring financial reserves.

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

High-cost burden and low incomes cause instability and an increased risk of homelessness. This is even more prominent for special needs groups that will be further discussed in NA 45 below.

Discussion

This section analyzed the relationship between incomes and housing problems. Notably, renter households suffer more housing problems than owner households. However, housing cost is the greatest challenge facing low-income households in this jurisdiction.

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

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

Introduction

According to the Federal Register as per the regulations at 91.205(b) (2), 91.305(b) (2), and 91.405, a grantee must provide an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group, at a given income level, experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. The final column in red texts shows the calculation to determine if a disproportionately greater need exists**.**

Although the purpose of these tables is to analyze the relative level of need for each race and ethnic category, the data also provides information for the jurisdiction, as a whole that can be useful in describing overall needs. Disproportionate housing needs in a population are defined as having one or more of the following four housing problems in greater proportion than the jurisdiction as a whole: 1) living in housing that lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) living in housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) more than one person per room (overcrowded), and 4) cost burden greater than 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI).

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	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,475	1,470	640	80.07%
White	1,440	390	200	70.94%
Black / African American	95	25	0	79.17%
Asian	3,745	825	290	77.06%
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	4	0	94.59%
Pacific Islander	35	0	0	100%
Hispanic	3,030	190	125	90.58%

Table 13 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,095	1,790	0	77.30%
White	1,030	745	0	58.03%
Black / African American	25	25	0	50%
Asian	2,435	555	0	81.44%

				88.24%
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	4	0	
Pacific Islander	50	0	0	100%
Hispanic	2,430	430	0	84.97%

Table 14 - Disproportionately Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,355	4,165	0	60.41%
White	1,420	1,635	0	46.48%
Black / African American	74	25	0	74.75%
Asian	2,490	1,150	0	68.41%
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	10	0	75%
Pacific Islander	30	35	0	46.15%
Hispanic	2,235	1,260	0	63.95%

Table 15 - Disproportionately Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,970	3,155	0	38.44%
White	550	1,245	0	30.64%
Black / African American	4	25	0	13.79%
Asian	770	1,150	0	40.10%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	4	0	71.43%
Hispanic	605	695	0	46.54%

Table 16 - Disproportionately Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. One hundred seventeen complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

A disproportionately greater need exists at the highest rate in the 0-30% of the AMI income category in the jurisdiction as a whole. 80.07% of extremely low-income households have a disproportionately greater need. 77.30% of very low-income households (30% -50% of AMI) have a disproportionately greater need. Only 38.44% of households earning 80%-100% of AMI had a disproportionately greater need.

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

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

Introduction

The disproportionately greater need is determined when members of a particular ethnic community or race experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.

Although the purpose of these tables are to analyze the relative level of need for each race and ethnic category, the data also provides information for the jurisdiction as a whole that can be useful in describing overall needs. Disproportionate housing needs in a population are defined as having one or more of the following four housing problems in greater proportion than the jurisdiction as a whole: 1) living in housing that lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) living in housing that lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) more than 1.5 person per room (severe overcrowded), and 4) cost burden greater than 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI).

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	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,470	2,475	640	70.57%
White	1,140	695	200	56.02%
Black / African American	95	25	0	79.17%
Asian	3,180	1,390	290	65.43%
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	4	0	94.59%
Pacific Islander	35	0	0	100%
Hispanic	2,900	325	125	86.57%

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,030	3,850	0	51.14%
White	670	1,110	0	37.64%
Black / African American	10	45	0	18.18%
Asian	1,655	1,335	0	55.35%
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	4	0	88.24%

	25	25	0	50%
Pacific Islander	25	25	0	50%
Hispanic	1,590	1,275	0	55.50%

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	**Has one or more of four housing problems**	**Has none of the four housing problems**	**Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems**	**Disproportionately greater need**
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,925	7,590	0	27.82%
White	470	2,585	0	15.38%
Black / African American	15	85	0	15%
Asian	1,105	2,535	0	29.95%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	35	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	40	0	38.46%
Hispanic	1,280	2,220	0	36.57%

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	875	4,250	0	17.07%
White	85	1,710	0	4.74%
Black / African American	0	30	0	0
Asian	365	1,560	0	18.96%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	4	0	71.43%
Hispanic	400	895	0	30.89%

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

A disproportionately greater need exists at the highest rate in the extremely low-income population in Garden Grove (0-30% of the AMI), which is 70.57%. 51.14% of very low-income households (30% -50% of AMI) have a disproportionately greater need. Only 17.07% of households earning 80%-100% of the AMI had a disproportionately greater need.

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

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

Introduction:

The housing cost burden refers to the percentage of income that households spend on housing.

HUD has determined that housing should cost less than 30% of a household's total income to be

considered affordable. The disproportionately greater need is determined when members of a particular ethnic community experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	%	30-50%	%	>50%	%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	25,330	53.89	10,060	21.40	10,930	23.26	680
White	9,415	65.79	2,585	18.06	2,110	14.74	200
Black / African American	325	61.32	100	18.87	105	19.81	0
Asian	8,825	51.41	3,880	21.84	4,755	26.77	305
American Indian, Alaska Native	19	10.05	70	37.04	100	52.91	0
Pacific Islander	105	46.67	45	20	75	33.33	0
Hispanic	6,360	47.25	3,285	24.41	3,660	27.19	155

<div align="center">Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI</div>

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

In this section, the first column sets a baseline for comparing households that are considered affordable at a cost burden of less than 30%. A disproportionately greater need exists among households that have a cost burden of 50% or higher, which is 23.28% for the entire jurisdiction. American Indian/Alaska Native households have a disproportionately greater housing cost burden between 30-50% at 37.04%, and 52.91% of households have a housing cost burden that is greater than 50% in the jurisdiction. Pacific Islander households also experience a disproportionately greater housing cost burden that is greater than 50% at 33.33% in the jurisdiction.

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?

For NA-15: Housing problems

- 0-30% AMI - Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need at 100 %, followed by American Indian/Alaska Native at 94.59% and Hispanic households at 90.58%.

- 30%-50% AMI- Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need at 100 %, followed by American Indian/Alaska Native households at 88.24%, Hispanic households at 87.97%, and Asian households at 81.44%.

- 50-80% AMI- American Indian/Alaska Native households have a disproportionately greater need at 75%, followed by African American households at 74.75%.

- 80-100% AMI- Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need at 71.43%.

For NA-20: Severe housing problems

- 0-30% AMI - Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need at 100 %, followed by American Indian/Alaska Native at 94.59%, and Hispanic households at 86.57%.

- 30%-50% AMI- American Indian/Alaska Native households have a disproportionately greater need at 88.24%.

- 50-80% AMI- Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need at 38.46%.

- 80-100% AMI- Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need at 71.43%, followed by Hispanic households at 30.89%.

For NA-25: Housing Cost Burdens

- 30%-50% Cost burden - American Indian/Alaska Native households have disproportionately greater housing cost burden at 37.04%.

- Cost Burden greater than 50%- American Indian/Alaska Native households have disproportionately greater housing cost burden at 52.91%, followed by Pacific Islander households at 33.33%.

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

No other needs have been identified.

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

Asian/Pacific Islander households, Hispanic households, and White households form a majority of the population in Garden Grove. Based on this map, racial or ethnic groups are seemingly evenly distributed in the city except for the West to North West of the city, where white households are the majority and the East where there are a higher percentage of Hispanic households. Asian/Pacific islander households are populated in the central and southern parts of the city. However, data on the percentage of households with burdens/housing problems are unavailable.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The City of Garden Grove Housing Authority is a Section 8 Housing Authority. The City works with the County of Orange and local jurisdictions to provide lower-income affordable housing for its residents. In total, the City provides approximately 1,171 affordable units to lower-income households. Due to the 13,800 applicants on the Housing Authority's Section 8 Choice Voucher Program waiting list, there is a need to develop additional units of affordable housing.

Totals in Use

	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 | 2,569 | 51 | 2,516 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source:	PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

				Program Type				
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	16,446	14,423	16,487	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	6	2	4	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	1,273	29	1,244	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	322	7	313	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	2,569	51	2,516	0	0

# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – 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	451	11	440	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	66	3	63	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	2,037	34	2,001	0	0	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	11	2	9	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source:	PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	0	0	286	11	275	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	2,283	40	2,241	0	0	2

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

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source:	PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Based on table 24 above, there are 2,569 families requesting housing with accessibility features. 1,273 elderly program participants (older than 62 years of age) and 322 disabled families are also in need of this type of affordable housing. Currently, 2,677 applicants on the Housing Authority's Section 8 Choice Voucher Program waitlist are disabled, which represents approximately 19%.

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

With voucher holders having an average annual income of $16,446 (26.3% of AMI), applicants require affordable housing. Approximately, 4,164 households require affordable housing with accessibility features.

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

These needs are not different from the housing needs of the general population. This is evident where the disproportionately greater need exists among extremely low, very low, and low-income households which may not be receiving any housing assistance. These households may

include the 14,425 that have one or more housing problems and an income ranging from 0-80% of the AMI.

Discussion

Refer to the discussion above.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

According to the "2019-2020 Budget: Considerations for Governor's Proposals to Address Homelessness", California has more people experiencing homelessness than any other state in the nation and is facing a severe affordable housing crisis. California has 25% of the total homeless population in the nation, which represented around 130,000 homeless individuals as of January 2018. The Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) is a regional partnership that aims to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness and preventing homelessness by;

- Promoting community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness through Regional Coordination and collaboration;
- Advocating for funding and resources to end homelessness and provide funding for proven efforts by nonprofit providers, States, and local government agencies to quickly rehouse people experiencing homelessness while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities;
- Promoting access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families;
- Promoting implementation of best practices and evidence-based approaches to homeless programming and services.

The City of Garden Grove is part of the Orange County CoC, which comprises 34 cities and Unincorporated Areas and requires participation from County departments and agencies, local governments, housing providers, homeless and supportive service providers, and community groups (including non-profits, faith-based organizations, business leaders, schools, and individuals with lived experiences).

According to the Orange County 2019 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, 6,860 persons were registered as homeless in Orange County. Out of this number, 3,961 were experiencing unsheltered homelessness (57.74%), and 2,899 (42.26%) of individuals were sheltered. The County is divided into three service planning areas (SPA): North, Central, and South. The City of Garden Grove is located in the Central SPA, where there are 3,332 homeless individuals.

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):

Due to the high mobility of homeless persons and families, it is quite difficult to keep track of the rate of homelessness over 12 months. The PIT Count helps assess homelessness in the jurisdiction and provides data that can be used to address the needs of the homeless. There are two main categories of homeless persons in the Orange County 2019 PIT count under which families are counted.

- Unsheltered Homeless - People with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

- Sheltered Homeless - People who are living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals).

- Chronically homeless - Persons who have either been continuously homeless for at least 12 months or have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined occasions total at least 12 months.

Occasions are separated by a break of at least seven nights. Stays in institutions of fewer than 90 days do not constitute a break and are also considered in this count. 2,491 adults were experiencing chronic homelessness. Of this number, 52% (1,932) were unsheltered, and 25.81% (559) were sheltered.

There are also three subpopulations considered in the 2019 PIT count:

- **Veterans -** There were 311 veterans counted in Orange County. Nearly 31.83% were sheltered, and 68.17% were unsheltered. 46.30% of the veterans were identified as chronically homeless. 54.66% of sheltered and unsheltered veterans were age 55 and older.

- **Seniors (62 years and above)** - There were 612 seniors counted. 48.86% of them were chronically homeless. 14.05% of the seniors are veterans, and 43.2% of unsheltered seniors were retired and disabled.

- **Transitional youth (18-24 years)** - 275 transitional age youth were counted as experiencing homelessness countywide. Of these, 117 were sheltered and 158 were counted as unsheltered. A total of 12% were identified as chronically homeless.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:		Unsheltered (optional)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.86%	112 Individuals	1.87%	74 Individuals
Asian	3.28%	95 Individuals	3.11%	123 Individuals
Black or African American	15.01%	435 Individuals	8.41%	333 Individuals
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1.21%	35 Individuals	1.67%	66 Individuals
White	72.54%	2,103 Individuals	72.71%	2,880 Individuals
Multiple Races or Other	4.10%	119 Individuals	12.24%	485 Individuals
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**		**Unsheltered (optional)**	
Hispanic or Latino	38.84%	1,126 Individuals	34.18%	1,354 Individuals
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	65.82%	2,607 Individuals	14.69%	426 Individuals

Derived from the 2019 PIT count- Orange County page 22

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

During the 2019 PIT Count, there were 466 families totaling over 1,550 persons that were counted as homeless in Orange County. Out of this number, 584 persons were adults and 966 persons were children. In the City of Garden Grove alone, there were 225 homeless persons. Out of this number, there were 63 families and 7 veterans. In the City of Garden Grove, the homeless family composition were as follows:

FAMILY COMPOSITION	SHELTERED		UNSHELTERED	
TWO PARENT FAMILY	18.79%	28 Families	40.00%	12 Families
ONE PARENT FAMILY	81.21%	121 Families	60.00%	18 Families
Single Father	4.03%	6 Families	10.00%	3 Families
Single Mother	77.18%	115 Families	50.00%	15 Families

2019 PIT Count Orange County page 44

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

In the Central SPA, the extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group is shown as follows:

Race:	Sheltered:		Unsheltered:	
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.05%	61 Individuals	2.19%	40 Individuals
Asian	4.78%	72 Individuals	4.60%	84 Individuals
Black or African American	14.09%	212 Individuals	8.21%	150 Individuals
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1.13%	17 Individuals	1.26%	23 Individuals
White	72.29%	1,088 Individuals	71.87%	1,313 Individuals
Multiple Races or Other	3.65%	55 Individuals	11.88%	217 Individuals
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**		**Unsheltered:**	
Hispanic or Latino	40.66%	612 Individuals	33.22%	607 Individuals
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	59.34%	893 Individuals	66.78%	1,220 Individuals

PIT 2019 Orange County –Central SPA Page 43

Non-Hispanic ethnicities have the highest prevalence of homelessness in Orange County and in the City of Garden Grove. Specifically, white individuals had the highest number of homeless persons in the Central SPA.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In Orange County, there were a total of 3,961 unsheltered and 2,899 sheltered families and individuals. In the Central SPA, there were 1,827 unsheltered and 1,505 sheltered individuals and families. This is further broken down in the table below.

Population	Description	Unsheltered (1,827)	Sheltered (1,505)	TOTAL (3,332)
Individuals	Individuals ages 18+	1,706	1,023	2,729
Families	Households with at Least 1 adult and 1 child	30 FAMILIES 121 persons in Households: 44 Adults 77 Children	149 FAMILIES 477 persons in Households: 182 Adults 295 Children	**179 FAMILIES** 598 persons in Households: 226 Adults 372 Children
Unaccompanied Youth	Minors (17 and Younger without Parent/guardian)	0	5	5

Orange county PIT Count, 2019: Central Service Planning Area page 40

A total of 52.02% of homeless adults in Orange County were chronically homeless and unsheltered, while those who were sheltered represent 25.81% of the population. In comparison, the number of chronically homeless people in the central SPA was 52.91% unsheltered, and 25.56% sheltered adults. The City of Garden Grove has 225 (163 unsheltered and 62 sheltered) persons recorded as experiencing homelessness. Of these, 162 were individuals (149 unsheltered and 13 sheltered), 63 were families (14 unsheltered and 49 sheltered), 7 were unsheltered veterans, 8 were transitional aged youth (4 unsheltered and 4 sheltered), and 15 were unsheltered seniors.

Discussion:

The Garden Grove Coalition to end homelessness offers rental assistance through the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program. The program pays a portion of a household's rent (including security and utility deposits) while offering services to achieve self-sufficiency for homeless individuals and families. The program is administered by two non-profit service providers, Interval House and Mercy House and aims to assist 20 households over a 12-month period.

Orange County also launched the Marching Home: A Strategy to End Veterans Homelessness in Orange County. The purpose is to house the 311 veterans who identified as experiencing homelessness during the 2019 PIT Count. There was, however, an increase in the number of homeless persons/families in Orange County by 43% compared to the 2017 PIT count.

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

Special needs groups have unique challenges to access affordable housing. These challenges include but are not limited to: being a senior (over the age of 62), overcrowding due to large family sizes, female-headed households, persons with physical disabilities, persons with developmental disabilities, persons who have severe mental illness, persons with drug/alcohol addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons with AIDS and related diseases.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Seniors: Seniors are defined as persons above the age of 62. Typically, elderly persons have limited and fixed incomes, increasing physical limitations and disabilities, and high medical expenses. Also, many are transit-dependent and live alone. Based on the ACS 2013-2017 5- year estimates, 16.1% of the population in Garden Grove is above the age of 62. There were an estimated 9,490 owner-occupied units and 5,293 renter-occupied units of persons from the age of 60 to 85 years and over.

Large Families: Household size is broken into large (5+) and small (4 or less). These households are usually families with two or more children or families with extended family members. Based

on the 2010 Census, there were approximately 13,000 large households with four or more members in Garden Grove. At least 56% were homeowners. This number increased to about 20,175 in the 2013-2017 ACS estimates, 43% being renters and 42% being homeowners. The greatest problem experienced by this population is a high housing cost burden, which leads to overcrowding in many cases. According to CHAS data, 86% of large families renting experienced housing problems, compared to 67% of all households who are renting in Garden Grove.

Female Heads of Households: According to the 2010 census data, 16% of all households in Garden Grove were female-headed, representing approximately 7,400 households. At least 7% of these households had children. This number reduced slightly to 7,383 households covering 15.5% of households in the 2013-2017 ACS estimates. Of these, 13% are owners, while 18.5% are renter households.

Persons with a Disability: HUD defines a disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities for an individual. In the 2010 census, 10% of the United States' population reported a disability. A total of 40% identified as senior citizens. Most were unable to work and may only have access to a fixed income.

Developmentally Disabled: A "developmental disability" is a disability that originates before an individual is 18 years of age, continues, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for that individual (i.e., mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism). Developmental disabilities do not include other handicapping conditions that are solely physical.

Severely Mentally ill: Severe mental illness includes a diagnosis of psychoses (e.g., schizophrenia) and major affective disorder (e.g., bipolar disorder, major depression).

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

The needs for all these populations are determined through this Consolidated Plan as follows:

Seniors – Due to their fixed incomes, increasing medical needs and mobility challenges, seniors require accessible housing in close proximity to healthcare facilities and ease of transit. Seniors

also need rehabilitation services to maintain and improve the condition of their housing. Additionally, seniors often need rental assistance through housing vouchers due to their fixed incomes.

Disabled - Disabled individuals would require not only housing assistance in the form of rental and mortgage subsidies, but also group housing with accessibility features that would be ideal for people with mobility issues and sensory limitations. Their housing needs will also require ease of access to transit, shopping and healthcare facilities. They may also require specialized medical care and education, especially for the developmentally disabled. Additionally, disabled individuals who have been discharged from medical/healthcare facilities might also need transitional housing.

Large Families and Families with Female Heads of Households - Large families need low-cost housing that require a minimum of 3 bedrooms to accommodate all members in the home sufficiently. This housing would need to cost lower than the Fair market rent for 3 and 4 bedroom households at $2,626 and $3,045 respectively. Families with Female Heads of Households may not only require affordable housing assistance, but those with children also need accessibility to healthcare facilities and educational institutions. Childcare assistance for those who are not of school-going age may also be required. These same needs may also apply to large families

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

According to the Orange County HIV Disease Surveillance and Monitoring Program, through the 2018 HIV Disease Fact Sheet by the Health Care Agency, Disease Control Division, the total estimated number of people living with HIV (PLWH) in Orange County is 7,262. There were 6,369 PLWH at the end of 2018 and an estimated 893 persons who are unaware of their HIV status. Of that total 87.7% have been diagnosed, 81.7% had linked to HIV care, 66.4% were retained in HIV care, while 62.8% PLWH are estimated to be receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART).

The rate of those who have HIV has decreased from 8.2% in 2009 to 4.4% in 2018. There were 280 persons newly diagnosed with HIV and 57 persons were concurrently diagnosed with AIDS in

2018. This indicates that the individual was living with HIV disease, but unaware of their status for a significant amount of time. Concurrently diagnosed persons are those who had an AIDS-defining condition (CD4 count below 200 cells/μL and a diagnosis of a disease that is an indicator condition for AIDS) within one month (31 days) of their HIV diagnosis.

The rate of infection among males was 17.0% from 2016 to 2018. The female population had a significantly lower infection rate at 1.6% in the same period. The average rate of infection per 100,000 population from 2016-2018 was highest among African American people at 29.8%, followed by Hispanic people at 12.9%, Caucasians at 7.4% and Asians were the least likely at 6.6%. The rate of infection was the highest among persons between 26-35 years of age at 26.9%.

The rate of infection in Garden Grove per 100,000 population was between 9.6-13.7%. In the 2019 PIT count, 2.07% (25) sheltered Individuals and 2.47% (42) unsheltered individuals had HIV in the Central SPA. Individuals with HIV require consistent medical care in addition to transitional and affordable housing.

Discussion:

Refer to the discussion above.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities offer social and recreational services that are useful to the entire population, such as parks, youth centers, and firehouses and community centers. These facilities may also offer additional support for special needs groups, such as childcare facilities for single-parent households, homeless, and healthcare facilities as well. In the City of Garden Grove, the following facilities are considered:

- Park & Recreation Facilities
- Health Care Facilities
- Youth Centers
- Libraries

- Fire Stations & Equipment
- Community Centers
- Child Care Centers
- Senior Centers

How were these needs determined?

The City of Garden Grove conducted a Community Needs Survey for this Consolidated Plan. The need for Parks and recreation facilities, as well as fire stations and equipment, were identified as high priority areas as indicated below:

● Park & Recreation Facilities - 51.81%

● Fire Stations & Equipment - 41.49%

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public improvements ensure that infrastructure such as pavements and street lighting, which improve neighborhoods by upgrading public works. They also include neighborhood services such as graffiti removal, parking facilities, and tree planting. In the City of Garden Grove, the following facilities are considered:

● Drainage Improvements

● Sidewalk/Alley Improvements

● Street Lighting

● Water/Sewer Treatment

● Graffiti Removal

● Trash & Debris Removal

● Cleanup of Abandoned Lots and Buildings

● Parking Facilities

● Tree Planting

How were these needs determined?

The City of Garden Grove conducted a Community Needs Survey for this Consolidated Plan. The need for public works and neighborhood facilities were identified as high priority areas, as indicated below:

Public Works:

● Street/Alley Improvements - 62.94%

● Sidewalk Improvements - 54.17%

Neighborhood Services:

● Cleanup of Abandoned Lots and Buildings - 71.79%

● Graffiti Removal - 62.76%

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Special Needs Services include programs, initiatives, and services offered in public facilities, including homeless services and HIV /AIDS services and centers, which also serve special needs

groups. They also include community services such as legal services and transportation services, which are aimed at improving the quality of life for the residents. In the City of Garden Grove, the following services are considered:

- Neglected/Abused Children Center/Services
- Homeless Shelters and/or Services
- Substance-Abuse Services and Counseling
- Domestic Violence Services and Counseling
- Centers/Services for Disabled Persons
- Accessibility Improvements (ADA)

- HIV/AIDS Centers & Services
- Anti-Crime Programs
- Youth Activities
- Health Services
- Transportation Services
- Mental Health Services
- Senior Activities
- Child Care Services
- Legal Services

How were these needs determined?

The City of Garden Grove conducted a Community Needs Survey for this Consolidated Plan. The need for community and public services were identified as high priority areas, as indicated below:

Community Services

- Anti-Crime Programs - 70.62%
- Mental Health Services - 53.61%

Special Needs Services

- Homeless Shelters and/or Services - 53.40%

- Substance-Abuse Services and Counseling - 44.21%

- Neglected/Abused Children Center/Services - 44.21%

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The city of Garden Grove has had a modest population growth rate of 1.2% from 2010 to 2017 based on the ACS data estimates. The cost of housing, however, is rising much faster each year. This growing population requires a growing housing market that caters to all income categories. This section is broken down as follows:

MA 10 - Number of Housing Units

Examines the current number of different types of housing and projects future housing needs that cater to the population within the city.

MA 15 - Housing Costs

Analyzes the cost of housing, taking into consideration projected home values and comparing HOME and fair housing rents.

MA 20 - Condition of Housing

The age of housing is analyzed to determine the quality of the housing stock.

MA 25 - Public and Assisted Housing

The availability of affordable housing units and growth potential for low-income households is examined in this section.

MA 30 - Homeless Facilities and Services

This section is a follow up from the Needs Assessment (NA), which outlined the programs and initiatives that support homeless persons within the jurisdiction.

MA 35 - Special Needs Facilities and Services

This section expands on the Needs Assessment that explored the facilities and services available to special needs groups, such as seniors and the disabled.

MA 40 - Barriers to Affordable Housing

This area looks at how government regulations can prevent the growth of the housing market by preventing timely construction and rehabilitation of housing stock.

MA 45 - Non-Housing Community Development Assets

This section analyzes how the labor force has acted as an asset towards economic development efforts within the city. The relationship between academic attainment, income level, and the ability to afford housing is analyzed.

MA 50 - Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

This section attempts to visualize the location of households that experience housing problems or low-income areas within the jurisdiction

The Market Analysis also gives insights into the housing needs in the City of Garden Grove and how regional and state agencies, through their programs, actualize local goals to improve housing in the jurisdiction.

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

Based on the 2017 ACS, the total number of housing units was an estimated 48,758. 1-unit detached structures are the most prevalent type of housing in the housing market at 56.3%. This is followed by 5-19 units of housing at 12.8% and 20 or more units of housing at 10.2% respectively. Mobile homes, boats and RVs were the least prevalent at 3.6%. Owner-occupied housing units constitute 53.8% of occupied households in the city, while renter-occupied households make up 46.2% of the city.

There has been a small growth of housing units in Garden Grove from 2010 (47,454) at an annual rate of approximately 1.4%, with the exception of a small decline of 0.1% from 2016 to 2017.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	Percentage
1-unit detached structure	27,473	56.3%
1-unit, attached structure	4,187	8.6%
2-4 units	4,142	8.5%
5-19 units	6,220	12.8%
20 or more units	4,981	10.2%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	1,755	3.6%
Total	48,758	100%

Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	288	1.1%	726	3.3%
1 bedroom	751	2.9%	5,799	26.4%
2 or 3 bedrooms	15,235	59.5%	12,951	59%
4 or more bedrooms	9,324	36.4%	2,462	11.2%
Total	25,598	100%	21,938	100%

Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS

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

The City of Garden Grove is a recipient of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) to fund housing initiatives. Housing grants and funding is targeted to fund programs that serve extremely low to moderate income households earning

0-80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). There are about 18 housing projects with 1,232 affordable housing units in the table below.

Project Name	Affordable Units	Total Units
Acacia Villa Apartments	159	161
Arbor Glen Apartments	68	136
Arroyo Vista	10	148
Aslam	10	10
Crystal View Apartments	80	400
Briar Crest and Rose Crest	Briar –32 Rose –10	Briar –32 Rose –10
Garden Grove Manor	31	78
Garden Grove Senior Apartments	85	85
Jordan Manor	64	65
OC Community Housing Corp	44	44
Malabar	126	126
Stuart Drive Apartments	144	144
Rose Garden Apartment	95	95
Sungrove Senior Apartments	80	82
Thomas House	14	14
Tudor Grove	144	144
Valley View Senior Villas	36	178
Total	**1,232**	**1,952**

Orange County affordable housing list updated on December 10th, 2019.

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

According to the City of Garden Grove's 2014-2021 Housing Element, between 2014 and 2024, a total of 21 assisted developments that provide 528 affordable units have expiring affordability covenants. These include developments that hold Federal Section 8 contracts and/or were financed with redevelopment set aside funds or federal programs (CDBG, HOME).

Development Name	Total Units	Affordable Units	Term of Affordability in years	Termination of Covenant
Arroyo Vista Development Partners LLC (12242-12352 Haster Street)	148	10	15	2014
Crystal View Apartments (12091 Bayport) 12091 Bayport	402	80	15	2013
Framingham Investment (14072 Buena Street)	4	4	15	2015
Framingham Investment (14112 Buena Street)	4	4	15	2015
Framingham Investment (12681 Morningside)	8	8	24	2020
Grove Park (12622-12682 Keel and 1272-12692 Morningside)	104	104	15	2024
Jamboree - Rose Crest (11762 Stuart Drive)	10	10	15	2013
Jordan Manor Senior Housing (11441 Acacia)	65	65	36	2021
Pat Stein (Palma Vista 10772, 10781 and 10862 Palma Vista)	24	24	15	2012
12131Tamerlane Drive	4	4	15	2021
12182 Tamerlane Drive	6	4	15	2020
12171Tamerlane Drive	4	4	15	2021
12141Tamerlane Drive	4	4	15	2020
12161 Tamerlane Drive	4	4	15	2021
12212 Tamerlane Drive	8	3	15	2019
12222Tamerlane Drive	9	4	15	2019
12181Tamerlane Drive	6	4	15	2019
12201Tamerlane Drive	6	4	15	2019
12202Tamerlane Drive	6	4	15	2019
Tudor Grove (12631 Sunswept Avenue)	144	144	30	2022
Valley View Senior Apartments (12220 Valley View)	178	36	30	2020
TOTAL	1,148	528		

Affordable Units At-Risk of Converting to Market Rate: City of Garden Grove Housing Element (2014-2024)

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

The number of housing units in Garden Grove has seen a modest growth of 1.4% from 2010 to 2017 based on ACS data estimates. The number of vacant units also reduced from 3.7% in 2010 to 2.5% in 2017 and the vacancy rate also reduced from 4.4% to 1.6%, which is an indicator that population growth is outpacing the availability of housing.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) is a mandated state quota for increasing housing stock within different jurisdictions. This allocation mandates that jurisdictions have to increase their housing stock to meet the demand for housing in different income categories. For the City of Garden Grove, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) determines this allocation. About 27.9% of households in Garden Grove are low-income households. Based on the RHNA allocations for the City of Garden Grove as shown in the table below, there is a 38% allocation for extremely low and low-income populations. This allocation is also pursuant to AB 2634, where local jurisdictions are required to project the housing needs of extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI).

Income Group	% of County AMI	2013 Total Housing Units	Allocated Percentage of Units
Extremely/Very Low	0-50%	164	22%
Low	51-80%	120	16%
Moderate	81-120%	135	18%
Above moderate	120%+	328	44%
Total		**747**	**100%**

Southern California Association of Governments-RHNA 2014-2021

Also, based on the needs assessment there is a need for low-income housing units in the housing stock to reduce the rate of overpayment and overcrowding.

Discussion

Refer to discussion above

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

The cost of housing is an indicator of the availability and affordability of housing in a jurisdiction. The high cost of housing may lead to overpayment, overcrowding and in some cases homelessness, especially for low-income households (0-50% of AMI)

According to the ACS 2013-2017 data estimates, there has been an increase in median rents by 5% and a slight increase of median home values by 0.4%, as illustrated in Table 33 below. The

Area Median Income (AMI) has only increased by 1.3% from 2010-2017 which shows that the cost of housing is increasing at a higher rate than incomes.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2010	**Most Recent Year: 2017**	**% Change**
Median Home Value	472,900	476,300	0.4%
Median Contract Rent	1,284	1,421	5%

Table 33 – Cost of Housing

Data Source:	2006-2010 ACS (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	**Number**	**%**
Less than $500	1,516	7.1%
$500-999	2,216	10.4%
$1,000-1,499	8,304	39.1%
$1,500-1,999	5,348	25.2%
$2,000 or more	3,872	18.2%
Total	*21,256*	*100.0%*

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	**Renter**	**Owner**
30% HAMFI	1,860	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,864	985
80% HAMFI	15,269	2,825
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,920

Total	*20,993*	*9,730*

<div align="center">Table 35 – Housing Affordability</div>

Data Source:	2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,294	1,493	1,876	2,626	3,045
High HOME Rent	1,224	1,313	1,577	1,814	2,004
Low HOME Rent	957	1,025	1,230	1,421	1,585

<div align="center">Table 36 – Monthly Rent</div>

Data Source:	HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Based on the data in Table 35 above, households with extremely low- and very low-incomes in Garden Grove have a shortage of affordable housing. There are 1,860 affordable rental units available to extremely low-income households (0-30% of HAMFI) and 3,864 renter and 985 owner units available to very low-income households (31-50% of HAMFI). According to the 2013-2017 ACS estimates, about 8,937 households have incomes between 0-30% of AMI in Garden Grove and about 8,889 households with incomes between 30%-50% of AMI. The City has 18,094 housing units affordable to households earning incomes between 50%-80% of AMI.

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

As indicated in the introduction above, the AMI has only increased by 1.3% while median rents have gone up by 5% with a slight increase of median home values increasing by 0.4% between 2010 and 2017. According to Table 34, 39.1% of renters were paying $1,000-$1,499, which is the median value based on the 2013-2017 ACS data. The Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA HUD Metro FMR Area HOME/ Housing Trust Fund (HTF) Homeowner value limits for 2018 show a $60,000

increase in the unadjusted median value from $540,000 for existing units to $600,000 for new units. This figure saw an increase in 2019, which increased to $560,000 for existing units ($20,000 increase from 2018) and $630,339 ($30,339 increase from 2018) for new units, which is an increase of $70,339 from existing to new units. This indicates that the cost of housing continues to rise in Garden Grove. In addition to the increase in affordable housing units through the RHNA allocation, the City continues to invest in rental assistance through the Section 8 Program, as well as maintaining the current housing stock through the City's rehabilitation programs and partnerships with nonprofits and developers.

In addition, the housing market may also be affected as a result of the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a high risk of homelessness due to increased rents and higher home values after the virus is eradicated and this may have lasting effects on the housing market.

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

The Fair Market Rent is determined by the housing demand and supply in an area while HOME Rent Limits are what beneficiaries of the affordable housing programs pay. HOME rents in the city are lower than the fair market rents. However, those paying high HOME rents for two or more bedroom units are paying higher than the median contract rent. The same applies to those paying low HOME rents for 4 or more bedroom units. This may greatly affect large families who identify, as a special needs group. There may be a need to provide subsidies for development permits and fees to maintain the low cost of new units and to maintain lower rents.

Discussion

In the last quarter of 2019, the Tenant Protection Act (AB 1482) was enacted to protect low-income renter households from arbitrary rental increases. However, the law came into effect on January 1, 2020 since it did not receive a two-thirds majority vote by the California State Assembly. During the implementation period there has been a need to issue temporary eviction moratoriums across the state of California by various jurisdictions to stop the eviction of tenants.

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

Introduction

Housing units need to be maintained to ensure reinvestment, safety, and quality of housing. There are 4 conditions examined under the ACS data to determine the need for rehabilitation: lack of complete plumbing facilities, lack of complete kitchen facilities, 1.01 or more occupants per room in the household, and selected monthly owner or gross rent costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30%. The age of the housing stock informs the City of Garden Grove of the rehabilitation needs for its housing stock.

Definitions

According to the California Housing Law and Regulations (SB-488 on Substandard Housing), a housing unit is considered substandard when its condition "endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety, or welfare of the public or the occupants." These conditions include inadequate or lack of sanitation facilities, such as: poor water supply, lack of lavatory and/or shower, poor or deteriorating flooring, damaged foundations and walls, and poor condition of electrical wiring and plumbing.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
With one selected Condition	9,076	35.5%	12,078	55.1%
With two selected Conditions	678	2.6%	2,849	13%
With three selected Conditions	18	0.1%	92	0.4%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	15,826	61.8%	6,919	31.5%
Total	*25,598*	*100%*	*21,938*	*100%*

Table 37 - Condition of Units

Data Source:	2013-2017ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
2000 or later	1,419	5.5%	1,365	6.2%
1980-1999	2,986	11.7%	4,039	18.4%
1960-1979	8,222	32.1%	9,853	44.9%
Before 1960	12,971	50.7%	6,681	30.5%
Total	*25,598*	*100%*	*21,938*	*101%*

Table 38 – Year Unit Built

Data Source:	2013-2017 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	21,193	83%	16,534	75%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	1940	8	800	4

Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 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			

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Any housing structure that is more than 30 years old requires maintenance to remain fit for habitation. According to the 2013-2017 ACS data estimates, there are 82.8% of owner units and 75.4% of renter units that are at least 39 years old. This study also shows that 79% of all the

housing units are more than 30 years old. 48% of the housing stock has no selected housing conditions. Out of the 52% of units that have one to three housing conditions, 21,154 units require rehabilitation for one housing condition. Renter households have a higher need for rehabilitation with 68.5% of them having one to three housing conditions. 38.2% of the owner units have one to three housing conditions.

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

Housing that has been built before 1978 are at high risk of having lead-based paint (LBP) hazards. Based on Table 39 above, 83% of owner households (21,193) and 75% of renter units (16,534) were built before 1980 and are therefore at risk of having LBP hazards based on the 2013-2017 ACS data.

Discussion

Refer to the discussion above.

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

The City of Garden Grove Housing Authority receives federal funds to facilitate the housing needs of persons from low-income households. The City does not operate or own public housing units, however, it disseminates rental assistance through the Section 8 vouchers. The City is currently serving 2,200 households through the rental assistance program.

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				2,200			0	0	0

# of accessible units									

<div align="center">

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

Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

</div>

Data Source:	PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

There are no public housing units.

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:

There are no public housing units.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

<div align="center">

Table 42 - Public Housing Condition

</div>

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

There are no public housing units.

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

There are no public housing units.

Discussion:

Refer to discussion above.

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

Introduction

The Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) has coordinated housing and social services funding for the homeless since 1988. The inter-agency and multi-organizational planning body also conducts the Point in Time (PIT) Homeless Biennial Count to monitor the rate of homelessness.

The PIT Count determines the number of homeless persons in the jurisdiction by conducting a county-wide count of all sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals on a given day. Those participating in the PIT Count were asked to complete surveys of each homeless person they encountered throughout the day and submit the results. The data that was collected is intended to capture information that can be used by jurisdictions to address issues surrounding homelessness.

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 Children)	590	n/a	816	516	n/a
Households with Only Adults	1798	400	319	1711	n/a
Chronically Homeless Households	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Veterans	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unaccompanied Youth	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<center>Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households</center>

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

211 OC is one of the main resources offering assistance to persons experiencing homelessness in Orange County and Garden Grove. The platform offers links and contacts to health and human services. Services offered include the following:

Health Services and Facilities:

Children's Hospital of Orange County (Garden Grove) - This is a community health center provided by Children's Hospital of Orange County (CHOC) in collaboration with the Boys and Girls Club of Garden Grove, the Children and Families Commission of Orange County, and Healthy

Smiles for Kids of Orange County. The 14,000 square-foot center provides pediatric medical-related services to children in Garden Grove. Services include childcare, immunizations, sick care, specialty care referral, education on childhood safety, and Healthy Families application assistance.

Magnolia Park Family Resource Center (Garden Grove) - This center provides health services that include health education classes and insurance enrollment assistance. The Center also provides Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program information, free immunization clinics, free home health visits for new moms, medical screenings, and doctor referrals.

Horizon Cross-Cultural Community Center (Garden Grove) - This center provides health and wellness programs and services community-wide. Their community health fair provides medical screening for disease and illnesses; immunizations and consultation with medical staff; application and eligibility assistance for programs including Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, Medical Services Initiative (MSI), and Access for Infants and Mothers (AIM); as well as providing educational materials on various diseases. The center also provides child seat safety classes and fish contamination education.

County of Orange Health Care Agency - This is a regional provider that promotes individual, family, and community health through coordination of public and private sector resources. Services sponsored by the Health Care Agency include: food protection, hazardous waste regulation, protection from animal-related diseases, water quality monitoring and pollution prevention, mental health services, alcohol and drug abuse services, preventive health services for the aging, healthcare for incarcerated individuals, communicable disease control, child health, and a disability program. All Health Care Agency services are available to the Garden Grove community.

Nhan Hoa Comprehensive Health Care Clinic - This is a non-profit organization founded in 1992 by a group of Vietnamese professionals who responded to the needs of the underserved Vietnamese population. This facility provides cost-effective, family-based health services to people who may not otherwise have access to these services due to financial, language, cultural, lifestyle, or psychological barriers. Services offered include general medicine, health education,

and application assistance for MSI and Healthy Families programs, pediatric care, women's healthcare, vision and dental care.

Casa de la Familia - is sponsored by the California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. La Familia's services are designed to promote a better understanding of alcohol and drug abuse and related effects on families and communities. The programs are administered and funded through the State Victim Assistance Program, Board of Control. Programs offer psychological counseling and psychiatric treatment to victims and their families to help them cope with the trauma of being either a victim or a witness of a crime.

Mental Health Services:

The Orange County Health Care Agency, Behavioral Health Services coordinates resources, treatment programs, support services, and educational outreach for Orange County residents of all ages, backgrounds, and income status. Behavioral Health Services consists of three divisions: Adult Mental Health Services, Children and Youth Mental Health Services and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services. Additionally, the Orange County Health Care Agency manages the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) program, which consist of six components: Community Services and Supports (CSS), Workforce, Education and Training (WET), Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI), Capital Facilities and Technological Needs, MHSA Housing, and Innovative Programs.

Employment Services: Several programs and services are available to help homeless and non-homeless persons in the city of Garden Grove and the region gain employment. A few of these programs are listed below.

Orange County One-Stop Center - is funded by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and provides coordinated, customer-friendly, locally driven workforce development services and programs. Through the collaborative efforts of federal, state, county, local agencies, and businesses, the Orange County One-Stop Centers are designed to meet the needs of the employer and job seeker. One-Stop Centers are located in the cities of Westminster, Irvine, and Buena Park.

Self-Sufficient Family Program - This program is provided through the Garden Grove Housing Authority and is designed to encourage participants in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher

Program to move towards career development and economic self-sufficiency. The program helps households find full-time and better paying jobs. Many participants achieve significant educational milestones, including bachelor's degrees, associate's degrees, and/or education certificates.

Project Independence - has offices in three locations throughout Orange County. Project Independence provides supportive services for adults with developmental disabilities, including: independent living, behavioral support, employment development, placement and training services, and recreational programs.

Youth Employment Opportunity Program (YEOP) - is provided by the California Employment Development Department for youths between the ages of 15 to 21 who are at risk of not achieving their educational goals. The program is designed to assist youth in achieving their educational and vocational goals with an emphasis on education, assessment, and peer advising.

Orange County Workforce Investment Board - WIA youth services emphasizes long-term educational and career development for youth ages 16 to 21 that are foster youth or emancipated foster youth, pregnant or parenting, ex-offenders, disabled, deficient in basic skills, school dropouts, homeless, runaway, and have other barriers to employment. The WIA youth services help youth achieve placement in employment or education, attainment of a degree or certificate, and literacy and numeracy gains.

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.

Emergency Shelters: HUD defines emergency shelter as any facility with overnight sleeping accommodations. The primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless in general or specific populations of homeless persons. The length of stay can range from one night up to as much as three months or more. Local emergency shelters include:

- A total of 1,318 emergency shelter beds that serve the Central SPA, where the city of Garden Grove is located.

Transitional Housing: HUD defines transitional housing as a program that is designed to provide housing and appropriate support services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months. Local transitional housing facilities include:

- Grandma's House of Hope (Men's Bridge) - 10 beds
- Thomas House - 64 beds
- There are a total of 578 transitional housing beds that serve the Central SPA where the city of Garden Grove is located.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): HUD defines PSH as long-term, community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons. PSH intends to enable special needs populations to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or provided by other public or private service agencies. PSH programs in Orange County include:

Shelter Plus Care (S+C) - is provided through the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) and is designed to assist homeless disabled individuals and families by providing safe permanent housing. In addition, PSH assists the homeless individual maintain residential stability, increase their life skills, obtain greater self-sufficiency and advance the goals of ending chronic homelessness. In 1997, OCHA received the first grant award to serve 35 homeless, disabled households. OCHA currently administers 13 tenant-based and two project-based S+C grant projects, which provide rental assistance and supportive services for over 600 formerly homeless and disabled households through a collaborative effort between OCHA and various care providers throughout Orange County.

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

Introduction

Special needs groups were mentioned and broken down in the Needs Assessment section above. This section outlines the facilities available to these groups in the city of Garden Grove and within 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

As described in the NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment, supportive housing services are needed for the City's elderly, persons with disabilities, developmentally disabled persons, persons with addictions, and those living with HIV/AIDS. Elderly persons may require long-term supportive housing that includes long-term assisted living, transportation, and nursing care. While many disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment, more severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely disabled individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Those suffering from substance abuse might require counseling or case management and a short-term housing solution while undergoing rehabilitation. Other more challenging or on-going conditions might require supportive services that include long-term assisted living, as well as transportation and nursing care. Persons with HIV are often able to live independently as advances in medical treatment enable persons with HIV to lead normal lives. However, persons living with AIDS may require long-term supportive housing as their health conditions deteriorate and impact their ability to work.

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

In 2016, the County of Orange was approved through the State of California's Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to implement the Whole Person Care (WPC) Pilot Program. WPC is a five-year project that coordinates physical health, behavioral health, and social services in a patient-centered approach. WPC aims to improve health and well-being through more efficient and effective use of resources for Medi-Cal beneficiaries struggling with homelessness. WPS coordinates hospitals, Cal Optima, community clinics, OC Health Care Agency (HCA) behavioral health services and public health services, as well as recuperative care providers to improve access and navigation of services for the homeless population.

The County's program includes the development of WPC Connect, which alerts participating entities when a patient experiencing homelessness enters an emergency room. Upon notification

of a non-urgent situation, the County's community partner connects the individual to recuperative care or other supportive services, which may include: one on one support through a Cal Optima care coordinator, coordinated entry into permanent supportive housing, linkage to mental health and substance use disorder treatment and a community referral network.

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

The funding allocations for FY 2020-21 will be focused on specific projects addressing high community priorities and producing tangible community benefits. To this end, the City will fund the following projects over the next year:

1. **Administration and Planning -** Provide for necessary planning and administration activities for the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs.
2. **Special Resource Team –** Street Outreach services to Garden Grove Homeless individuals. Connect homeless residents to shelter and essential services.
3. **Senior Center Services -** Services provided by the H. Louis Lake Senior Center designed to support Garden Grove senior citizens will benefit approximately 300 individuals.
4. **Meals on Wheels -** Home-delivered and congregate meals provided to 260 Garden Grove seniors.
5. **Maureen Drive Rehabilitation** – CDBG funds will be used to rehabilitate local residential streets.
6. **Garden Grove Park Rehabilitation** – CDBG funds to rehabilitate the Garden Grove Park.
7. **Home Improvement Grant –** Provides decent and affordable housing through grants to low-income Garden Grove residents and seniors for home repair activities. Approximately 40 households will benefit from the Home Improvement Grant Program.
8. **Jobs 1st Program -** Promote economic development by giving loans and grants to Garden Grove businesses in exchange for hiring or retaining low-income workers. The project will benefit Garden Grove businesses and assist approximately 7 businesses throughout the year.

9. **New Construction of Affordable Housing -** Improve and promote affordable housing by increasing the affordable housing stock.

10. **Acquisition/ Rehabilitation of Affordable Housing -** This project will increase, improve, and preserve affordable housing.

11. **Tenant Based Rental Assistance –** Provide rental assistance to approximately 37 extremely low income households throughout the year.

12. **ESG 20 Garden Grove -** Promote programs that address the needs of homeless persons and those at-risk of becoming homeless.

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 by 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The projects mentioned in the previous question also cover special needs groups.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Housing Regulations are enforced to ensure proper urban planning, however, these policies can be a hindrance to the growth of the housing stock. According to the city of Garden Grove Housing Element (2014-2021), they include the following:

Development Fees - The City charges planning fees to process and review plans for residential projects and also charges impact fees to ensure that infrastructure and facilities are in place to serve these projects. These fees include: a zone change of $2,700, planned unit development review of $4,725, and site plan review of $3,375, to name a few. The City has designed their fees to recoup City costs associated with the review and approval of proposed projects. These fees may increase the cost of building affordable housing in the jurisdiction. It is worth noting that these fees are much lower in Garden Grove compared to neighboring jurisdiction (Fountain Valley, Santa Ana, Stanton, and Westminster).

Development Review and Permit Processing - These are necessary steps to ensure that residential construction proceeds in an orderly manner. However, the time and cost of permit

processing and review can be a constraint to housing development if they place an undue burden on the developer. The review process in Garden Grove takes approximately 4 to 6 weeks for a typical single-family project, 6 to 8 weeks for a typical multi-family project, and approximately 10 to 12 weeks for a planned unit development. To improve the permit process, the City has created its one-stop counter and streamlined process.

Environmental Review Process - Environmental factors such as the presence of sensitive biological resources and habitats or geological hazards can constrain residential development in a community by increasing costs and reducing the amount of land suitable for housing construction. State law (California Environmental Quality Act, California Endangered Species Act) and federal law (National Environmental Protection Act, Federal Endangered Species Act) require an environmental review of proposed discretionary projects (e.g., subdivision maps, use permits, etc.). Costs resulting from the environmental review process are added to the cost of housing.

Loopholes by Public Policies - The Tenant Protection Act (AB 1482) was enacted in October 2019, protecting renters from paying high rents, however, the law came into effect on the 1st of January 2020 since it did not receive a two-thirds majority vote. During the 85-day waiting period, there has been a need to issue temporary eviction moratoriums across the state of California by various cities to stop the eviction of tenants due to the 30-day notice period required for eviction. This has rendered several lower-income renters homeless and in need of emergency housing.

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

Introduction

Economic growth and development drive various factors including incomes and housing costs. Educational attainments also determine the level of income. The purpose of this section is to show how the level of education affects employment type. This, in turn, affects the level of income and the type of housing a household can afford to occupy. This section explores the level of economic development in Garden Grove.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business by Sector	Number of	Number of Jobs	Share of	Share of	Jobs fewer

	Workers		Workers %	Jobs %	workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	559	29	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	10,467	7,225	15	16	1
Construction	3,898	2,401	6	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	10,664	8,179	15	18	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4,116	1,237	6	3	-3
Information	1,304	1,256	2	3	1
Manufacturing	10,958	7,485	15	17	1
Other Services	2,566	2,242	4	5	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	6,256	2,040	9	5	-4
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	8,257	6,307	12	14	2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,737	647	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	4,084	2,556	6	6	0
Total	64,866	41,604	--	--	--

Business Activity

Table 45 - Business Activity

Data Source:	2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	89,435
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	89,359

Unemployment Rate	6.2
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.9
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.2

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	14,400
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,850
Service	10,735
Sales and office	19,825
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	7,440
Production, transportation and material moving	6,395

Table 47 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source:	2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	44,846	56%
30-59 Minutes	28,029	35%
60 or More Minutes	7,207	9%
Total	*80,083*	*100%*

Table 48 - Travel Time

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 25 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	**Unemployed**	
Less than high school graduate	15,303	871	7,407
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16,113	1,218	5,377
Some college or Associate's degree	21,364	1,052	5,587
Bachelor's degree or higher	17,133	722	2,403

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age					
	18–24 yrs.	**25–34 yrs.**	**35–44 yrs.**	**45–65 yrs.**	**65+ yrs.**	**Qualifications Total**
Less than 9th grade	142	1,541	3,513	7,405	4,612	17,213
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,784	2,395	3,037	5,690	2,653	15,559
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	5,120	4,875	6,102	11,738	5,790	30,025
Some college, no degree	8,095	6,034	4,725	10,649	4,494	33,997
Associate's degree	1,209	1,794	1,847	2,968	1,380	9,198
Bachelor's degree	1,716	5,810	3,601	6,025	2,919	20,071
Graduate or professional degree	41	1,342	1,371	2,109	1,249	6,112
Age Totals	**18,107**	**23,791**	**24,196**	**46,584**	**23,097**	

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,040- 34% of AMI
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,931 – 43% of AMI
Some college or Associate's degree	35,828- 57% of AMI
Bachelor's degree	46,460- 74% of AMI
Graduate or professional degree	70,506- 112% of AMI

Table 51 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source:	2013-2017 ACS

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

The three major employment sectors in the city of Garden Grove with the largest share of workers are: manufacturing with 10,958; education and healthcare services with 10,664; and arts, entertainment, and accommodations with 10,467. Sectors with the greatest share of jobs are: education and health care services at 8,179, representing 18%; manufacturing at 7,485, representing 17%; and arts, entertainment, and accommodations at 7,225, representing 16%.

The biggest occupational sector in Garden Grove is in sales and office at 19,825 people. The management, business and financial sector follow at 14,400 people. This is due to the Grove District and the Anaheim Resort destinations with restaurants, convention space, commercial and industrial business opportunities and retail locations.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The total civilian labor force in Garden Grove is 89,435 people, 59.7% of whom are employed and 16 years of age and older. The total unemployment rate is 6.2%, which is higher than the state's 4.0% rate, with the highest rate of unemployment belongs to persons between the ages 16-24 at 28.9%. It is important to note that a portion of this age group forms part of the dependent population as some of them fall under the age of 18.

With 56% of people traveling less than 30 minutes to work, the transportation system is sufficient to cater to the present workforce. The labor forces with the highest number of employed workers are those with an Associate's Degree or equivalent. The unemployment rate represents the mismatch between the number of jobs available and the number of workers, which is greater than 6%. According to the Business Activity Table 45 above, there are a low share of jobs in the following sectors: agriculture, mining, oil, & gas; transportation and warehousing; and finance, insurance, and real estate. There is a need to diversify the economy of Garden Grove to increase job opportunities. Since some of the work in these sectors may require some technical skills, there is a need for training opportunities for the workforce to take up roles in these industries.

The City of Garden Grove Office of Economic Development provides programs that facilitate a partnership with the business community through the Chamber of Commerce. The goal is to retain and attract companies in Garden Grove by providing support, economic incentives, and development opportunities.

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

The following is a summary of planned and existing projects in Garden Grove that will boost the economy:

Cottage Industries - Shaheen Sadeghi, who created "anti-malls" in Costa Mesa and revitalized downtown Anaheim with the Packing House and Center Street Promenade, is buying and leasing 17 parcels, mostly houses, that will be transformed into small businesses. Sadeghi's vision is to create a vibrant downtown for Garden Grove. The plan is to preserve these buildings by converting them into art galleries, restaurants, yoga and coffee shops. This will greatly boost tourism in the city.

SteelCraft Garden Grove - An outdoor urban eatery built primarily out of 22 repurposed shipping containers. The 20,000 square-foot craft food and drink gathering space houses 10 unique small businesses consisting of boutique eateries, a brewery, wine vendor, micro-retail space, incubator space, and a vintage arcade. SteelCraft Garden Grove celebrated its grand opening on September 26, 2019. The property is located in Garden Grove's downtown area and has created over 100 new jobs.

BN Group - The City approved the sale of the City-owned real property consisting of approximately 1.45 acres, which is located at 13650 Harbor Boulevard. The developer is BN Group and they have secured a franchise agreement for the development of a Home 2 Suites by Hilton hotel. The developer has completed entitlements and construction drawings for a new 124-room hotel. The ground breaking ceremony was held on June 27, 2010. The hotel began construction in the 1st quarter 2019. This project is the first new hotel to be built south of the Garden Grove Freeway.

The Brookhurst Triangle Development - The largest residential and commercial multiphase mixed-use development in the city consisting of a minimum of 80,000 square feet and up to 200,000 square feet of commercial/retail space, and a maximum of 600 residential units and boutique hotel. The master plan for the project includes residential rental units, for-sale condominiums, and up to 120 affordable housing units.

The Nickelodeon Resort - This is a public-private partnership between the City of Garden Grove and Kam Sang Company. Comprising a 600-room resort hotel with 500 guest rooms and 100 timeshare units, a resort pool, and Nickelodeon amenities, the project will also include above and below-grade structured parking of approximately 350,000 square feet. Also, the development will feature approximately a 10,000 square foot spa, 3,000 square foot fitness center, 6,000 square foot arcade, 17,000 square feet of restaurant space, 4,500 square foot studio, 1,950 square feet of retail space, 25,400 square foot of meeting space and a 10,600 square foot office. Additionally, the development will feature a resort pool with water features of approximately 2.5-4 acres.

Site C - The Site C project is a resort hotel campus that has entitlements to build two hotel towers, a 398 key hotel and a 371 key hotel. The development will include approximately 40,000 square feet of restaurant/retail and entertainment space, a stand-alone restaurant pad, conference/meeting space and a 1,221 space parking structure. Upon completion, it is anticipated the project will generate approximately $3.8 to $4.9 million in additional annual tax revenue for the City.

There will need to be plans to expand infrastructure developments including drainage, roads, pavements and streetlights for the planned developments. There will also need to be plans to expand city services such as waste collection and management and security to these areas.

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

The 45-65 year old range of workers represents the highest number of persons for every academic category, with a total of 46,584 workers. This also shows that part of the senior population still makes a significant part of the workforce, especially due to their academic qualifications. People with some college and no degrees represent 33,997 workers in Garden Grove and form the highest category of educational attainment in the city.

The largest occupational sectors in Garden Grove are sales and office, and management, business and finance, which may not require specialized training. However, sectors such as healthcare still require specialized training to increase the number of workers which may be necessary due to the population increase that is driving prospective workers to Garden Grove.

The City of Garden Grove will continue to work with local educational institutions, employers, real estate developers, and other stakeholders to review changes in Garden Grove's workforce needs and anticipate changes occurring in employment 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.

Several workforce training initiatives and programs are available to Garden Grove residents that will help meet the service needs of the community, as described in this Consolidated Plan. The Orange County One-Stop Centers provide comprehensive employment and training services, including a resource center with access to computers, fax machines, copiers, and telephones. Other services include a resume distribution program, veteran transition services, a career resource library, labor market information, networking opportunities, job search workshops, on-site interviews with local employers, transferable skills information, job leads, and training programs. There are programs for youth, older workers, and people with disabilities, adults, and veterans.

The Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce is a non-profit, non-governmental, and voluntary membership organization of local businesses and leaders interested in enhancing the Garden Grove community. The Chamber of Commerce serves as the link between businesses, local government, neighborhood associations, and the general public. Chamber members can mutually aid each other in promoting and producing business, as well as aid the community by providing important services and tax revenues.

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

Yes

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

The Orange County Community Services Division (OCCS) prepares the Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy that provides the framework required for entities and projects in Orange County to be eligible to receive the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) funding every five years. The 2019-2023 Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) identifies some of the major trends impacting Orange County which include:

- Technological advances, such as social media, e-commerce, and automation, which are currently disrupting many traditional industries;
- A surging housing market representing tremendous economic growth while simultaneously creating affordability concerns for many residents; and
- Near record-low unemployment rates and significant employment growth in traditional and emerging industry sectors.

The 2019 CEDS Report provides a blueprint designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of a roadmap to diversify and strengthen the regional economy by aligning efforts to arrive at common countywide goals, which include:

- Addressing the skills gap and the discrepancies between employer needs and employee skills, by better aligning education and training programs with the current job market;

- Promoting key industry clusters that drive economic growth and innovation in Orange County and making Orange County more competitive in an interconnected global economy;

- Maintaining and improving county infrastructure;

- Improving conditions in Orange County's "Red Zone" areas with higher than average unemployment and lower than average per capita income.

Garden Grove's economic development goals are closely aligned with the County's CEDS, which are: increase the local tax base, create and retain jobs within the City, address sales tax leakage, diversify the sales tax base, create new markets within the City, and build local and regional relationships to aid in the advancement of the economic development mission. The Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce is also providing resources and incentives that drive economic growth within the city.

Discussion

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, small businesses and industries have been forced to downsize or completely close down causing high rates of unemployment and economic strain in the country. This is also the case in the City of Garden Grove. CDBG-CV funds were allocated to the

Small Business Job Retention Program in the 2019-2020 AAP. Any funding that will remain from this program will be carried forward to support economic activity in Garden Grove for the 2020-2021 AAP.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Housing problems would likely be concentrated or are highest in neighborhoods with extremely low, very low, and low-income households. Due to the high housing cost burden, they are likely to lack surplus income that can be used to rehabilitate their housing stock. Referring to the corresponding Map in Appendix C, the darkest areas have the greatest housing problems, which are an indicator of where low-income homes are located. The Northwestern and Western part of Garden Grove have a poverty index of 70.1%-100%. Parts of the Northern, Eastern and Southern parts of the city have a lower poverty index of about 40.1%-60%. The Northern, Eastern and Southern parts of the city are densely populated compared to the Western parts of Garden Grove. Housing problems are likely experienced more in these densely populated areas.

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

Areas with concentrations of minority residents may have different needs, particularly in areas where recent immigrants tend to reside. Concentration, in this case, refers to the locations where racial groups live in greater frequency than the population as a whole. As previously mentioned, racial or ethnic groups are evenly distributed in the city. The exception is for the West to North West portion of the city, where White households live at a greater frequency, and the East where Hispanic households represent the majority. Asian/Pacific islander households are located at a higher frequency in the Central and Southern parts of the city.

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

These neighborhoods are likely to have lower-income families earning 0-80% of the Area Median Income. These households characteristically have a fixed income and therefore lack the financing to rehabilitate their homes.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Garden Grove strives to have community assets in all areas of the city. Schools, parks, recreational centers, shopping, libraries, public transportation, police and fire stations, are found throughout the city, including areas with concentrations of lower-income households. The city has a network of active and dedicated nonprofit organizations and community groups that work to address the housing and community development needs in these neighborhoods and the city at large. Many of the lower-income areas are located within a short distance of these organizations along major corridors.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City will continue to work closely with its partners-from nonprofit housing and service providers to private sector developers and other local agencies in Orange County-to ensure services and programs are delivered in an effective and efficient manner and provide assistance to those who are most in need.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Garden Grove 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan describes the City's strategy for addressing housing and community development needs to enhance the quality of life for community members through the use of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds. The 5-Year Housing and Community Development Strategic Plan is the focal point of this Consolidated Plan, laying out a specific course of action to accomplish housing and community development goals and objectives. The Strategic Plan describes:

1. Priorities for assisting households in Garden Grove;

2. Programs to assist those households;

3. 5-year objectives that identify planned accomplishments.

Also, the Strategic Plan describes the institutional structure for carrying out the Consolidated Plan, discusses the City's anti-poverty strategy, and describes efforts to reduce barriers to affordable housing and lead-based paint hazards.

Priority Goals

The CDBG and HOME programs have a stated national goal to support the development of viable urban communities by funding programs that provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and expansion of economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate-income. The ESG program is designed to provide emergency and transitional housing in addition to supportive services for the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless. The City of Garden Grove intends to pursue national goals through the implementation of this Strategic Plan. Thus, the City will allocate CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds for the support of community planning, development, and housing programs and activities directed toward achieving the following priorities:

- Provide decent and affordable housing;

- Address the needs of homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness;

- Provide community and support services;

- Address public facilities and infrastructure needs;

- Promote economic development and employment opportunities;

- Provide for planning and administration activities.

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

Geographic Area

Not applicable. The City of Garden Grove has not established any geographic priority areas.

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City has not established specific target areas to focus the investment of CDBG funds at this time. In terms of the specific geographic distribution of investments, infrastructure improvements and public facilities will be focused primarily in areas with concentrations of lower-income populations. Appendix C contains a map and a list of applicable census block groups that illustrate the lower-income areas in the City (defined as a block group with at least 51% of the population with incomes not exceeding 80% of the Area Median Income or AMI). Investments in public facilities and services for special needs populations and primarily lower-income persons will be made throughout the city. Housing assistance will be available to income-qualified households citywide. The City will evaluate eligible projects and programs based on the urgency of need, availability of other funding sources, and financial feasibility.

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

Priority Needs

Table 53 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Increase, Improve, and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Description	The provision of affordable housing for lower-income households is a key concern due to the high cost of housing in Garden Grove. Encouraging and facilitating the production of affordable housing allows persons of all economic segments to live in the community. The City will continue to take an active role in the production, preservation, and improvement of affordable housing through acquisition/rehabilitation of rental units, rehabilitation assistance to low-income homeowners, and abatement of substandard housing conditions, including addressing lead-based paint hazards. When funding is available, the City will support homeownership programs as a means of augmenting the City's affordable housing stock.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Approximately 61% of the City's households are lower-income households earning less than 80% AMI, and may require assistance to maintain their homes or afford their rents. Since the majority of the housing stock is older (built during the 1950s), there remains an ongoing need for housing rehabilitation activities and assistance. Furthermore, almost a quarter of the housing units are overcrowded, which accelerates deterioration of

		housing. With 13,800 applicants on the Section 8 waiting list, the City recognizes the continuing demand for affordable housing and will continue to seek opportunities to increase and preserve the supply of affordable housing through rehabilitation and acquisition of properties to provide additional affordable units. In addition, the price of housing has significantly outpaced income growth in the past decade, making homeownership out of reach for households with lower incomes (less than 80% of the AMI). While funding resources are very limited, Garden Grove will actively seek federal and state housing program funds to assist lower-income households to achieve homeownership.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Promote New Construction of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Description	To help address the shortage of new affordable housing in the community, Garden Grove will promote and facilitate new construction of affordable housing. While funding resources in this endeavor are limited, particularly after the loss of Redevelopment Agencies in California, Garden Grove will continue to support new projects that include affordable housing through targeted policies to facilitate such developments and use of available funds.
	Basis for Relative Priority	With the loss of Redevelopment in 2012, the City has limited resources to create new affordable housing units. However, due to the high need for affordable housing in Garden Grove and the region as a whole, the City will strive to leverage any available funds, such as HOME funds, to facilitate the

		development of new affordable housing. In particular, affordable senior housing is a key need in the community, as evidenced by the rapid leasing of units in new senior developments. There are currently 400 units of senior housing being built on Garden Grove Boulevard. The growing need for affordable senior housing will continue as the population ages. In addition to leveraging available funds, the City provides density bonuses and streamlined review for projects involving affordable housing to facilitate development of this housing product.	
3	Priority Need Name	Provide Rental Assistance to Alleviate Cost Burden	
	Priority Level	High	
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Large Families Families with Children Homeless Individuals and Families Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities	
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide	
	Associated Goals	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing	
	Description	The City will provide rental assistance to lower-income renter households to alleviate rental cost burden.	
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Garden Grove Housing Authority administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program in the City. Section 8 program participants and applicants are extremely low- and very low-income households (with incomes less than 50% AMI). As of February 2020, there were approximately 2,200 households receiving rental assistance through the Section 8 program and 13,800 households on the waitlist. To assist the need demonstrated by the waitlist, the City supports a Tenant Based Rental Assistance program.	

4	Priority Need Name	Promote Programs to Meet Homeless Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Large Families Families with Children Elderly 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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Address the Needs of Homeless and Those At Risk
	Description	Address the needs of homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness through allocation of ESG funds to support local efforts to prevent and address homelessness. The City will also continue to participate in the Orange County Continuum of Care System for the Homeless.

	Basis for Relative Priority	It is estimated that two to three families are on the verge of homelessness for every family in a shelter. The "at-risk" population is comprised of families and individuals living in poverty who, upon loss of employment or other emergency requiring financial reserves, would lose their housing and become homeless. Families in this situation are generally experiencing a housing cost burden, paying more than 30% of their income for housing. According to the 2011 CHAS, 83% of the City's extremely low-income renter-households and 71% of the extremely low-income owner-households were spending more than 30% of their income on housing. These households are very vulnerable to sudden change in financial situations and could have the potential to become homeless. Furthermore, approximately 31% of female-headed families are living below the poverty level, making these households particularly vulnerable to homelessness.
		Another at-risk population group includes veterans who may face difficulty paying rent or maintaining jobs due to posttraumatic stress disorder or other mental health issues. Veterans comprised 4.5%of the countywide homeless population in 2019. Individuals released from penal, mental, or substance abuse facilities are also at risk if they cannot access permanent housing or lack an adequate support network, such as a family or relatives in whose homes they could temporarily reside.
		Another particularly vulnerable population is foster care youth. Upon reaching 18 years of age, foster youth lose eligibility for many public services and are often released without the skills necessary to obtain employment and a place to live. Several agencies throughout the county provide temporary housing and services to abused, neglected, abandoned, and/or runaway children. Once these children reach legal adult age, the services provided by these agencies cannot continue. It is important to ensure that these young adults do not age out of their program into a life of homelessness.
5	Priority Need Name	Preserve and Improve Existing Supportive Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Large Families Families with Children 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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Description	The City will preserve and improve existing community supportive services for special needs groups, in particular seniors, lower-income households, and youth. An overarching need for all special needs groups is anti-crime and safety programs to improve general safety and well-being. The City will also continue to address community safety for all community members, including special needs groups, by supporting crime prevention efforts.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City has a large number of lower-income households with extensive needs for a variety of supportive services. Based on community input and analysis of needs for community services, the City will focus on crime prevention and awareness programs, services for seniors, and services for lower-income households.
6	**Priority Need Name**	Address Public Facilities/Infrastructure Needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Large Families Families with Children Elderly 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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Address Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs
	Description	The City will improve neighborhoods through public facilities and infrastructure improvements. While public facilities and infrastructure improvements are primarily addressed through the City's Capital Improvement Program by the Public Works Department, when funding is available from federal resources such as CDBG, the City will help support improvements to public facilities and infrastructure in income-eligible areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Infrastructure improvements are CDBG-eligible activities in lower-income areas, which constitute a majority of the City. Much of the City's infrastructure, including roads and sidewalks, were built over 30 years ago and are now in need of replacement or repair. In addition, as the City is largely characterized by families with children, parks and recreational facilities are well used and in high demand. Maintenance and improvement of the City's facilities and infrastructure is thus an important need for special needs groups in the community. CDBG funds have been utilized in the past on a limited basis to finance street maintenance and construction of new facilities within CDBG income-eligible areas. For the most part, however, the Public Works Department (charged with the planning and operation of capital improvements that lie within the public right-of-way) relies on General Fund monies; County, State, and Federal expenditures; and grants to fund most infrastructure improvements.

7	Priority Need Name	Promote Economic Development and Employment Opportunities
	Priority Level	Medium
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Large Families Families with Children Individuals Families with Children 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	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Promote Economic Development and Employment Opportunities
	Description	The City will promote economic development and employment opportunities by supporting programs that increase jobs and stimulate economic growth and vitality in the City.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Job training and placement services are a critical need for the unemployed population, as are housing assistance and other social services. Upon availability of funds, the City will also support and invest resources in economic development project(s) that stimulate business growth and create jobs. Improved economic health will yield additional resources for the

		provision of services for the City's special needs groups, in addition to providing employment opportunities for unemployed residents.
8	**Priority Need Name**	Provide for Necessary Planning and Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Income Low Income Moderate Income Large Families Families with Children Elderly 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 Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide for Planning and Administration Activities
	Description	The City will provide for necessary planning and administration activities to address housing and community development needs in the City. The City will

		implement the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan by delivering a variety of housing and community development programs and activities. The City will continue to administer the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs in compliance with program regulations and requirements.

In addition, the City will actively promote services provided by the City's fair housing provider at public counters, on the City's website, etc. The City will also continue to comply with fair housing planning requirements (Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice) and incorporate actions in the annual Action Plan. |
| | **Basis for Relative Priority** | To ensure the effective use of limited CDBG and HOME funds, the City must allocate money towards planning and monitoring.

The City enforces State and Federal fair housing laws. To achieve fair housing goals, Garden Grove has contracted with a fair housing service provider to provide information, mediation, and referrals to residents. Additionally, the City also collaborates with other Orange County municipalities and the County of Orange to complete a comprehensive Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Included in promoting fair housing, the City will continue to work toward providing and maintaining equal housing opportunities for special need residents. |

Narrative (Optional)

Through the community survey, the following needs were identified as the highest priority areas in Garden Grove:

- Increase, Improve, and Preserve Affordable Housing;

- Promote New Construction of Affordable Housing;

- Provide Rental Assistance to Alleviate Cost Burden;

- Promote Programs to Meet Homeless Needs;

- Preserve and Improve Existing Supportive Services;

- Address public facilities and infrastructure needs;

- Promote economic development and employment opportunities;

- Provide for necessary planning and administration activities.

These priority needs have formed the goals that the city has set over the next 5 years. The disbursement and expenditure of CDBG, HOME, and ESG grants will be based on the following criteria:

- High Priority: The City will make every effort to address this need using available CDBG or HOME funds during the next 5 years.
- Low Priority: If additional CDBG or HOME funds are available, activities to address this need may be funded by the City during these 5 years.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Given the high demand for rental assistance in the City indicated by the 2,200 households participating in the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program and the 13,800 person waitlist, the City plans to utilize HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for individuals experiencing homelessness and those at risk of homelessness.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The high demand for rental assistance in the City is indicated by the 2,200 households participating in the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program and the 13,800-person waitlist. The City plans to utilize HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). The TBRA Program will be for very low- and extremely low-income households, as these households are most in need in the City, as described in the Needs Assessment.
New Unit Production	The majority of the City's lower- and moderate-income households experience housing cost burden. The supply of affordable housing is limited compared to the need. Based on funding availability and allocations, the City will allocate a portion of the HOME funds to increase the supply of safe, decent, affordable housing for lower-income households (including extremely low-income households), such as seniors.
Rehabilitation	About 79% of the City's housing stock is at least 30 years of age, indicating a significant need for rehabilitation. The City will provide assistance to rehabilitate single-family units and multi-family units. This will be included in the annual Action Plans.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City has traditionally been active in increasing and preserving the supply of affordable housing through acquisition and rehabilitation of properties. While funding resources are limited, the City has been effective in working with several nonprofit organizations and developers to produce affordable units through acquisition and rehabilitation. The City enters into these partnerships not only to preserve the supply of affordable housing in the community but also to stimulate high-quality property management and neighborhood improvement.

Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

For the 5 years covering July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2025, the City has planned for the following estimated allocations:

- $9.9 million in CDBG funds;
- $3.9 million in HOME funds;
- $852,000 in ESG funds.

Garden Grove does not receive funding under the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. In estimating the amounts of funding available over this Consolidated Plan period, the City took a conservative approach to assume an annual reduction of 3 percent.

In terms of program income, the City anticipates an unsteady stream of program income throughout this Consolidated Plan. During the past 5 years, the level of program income received varied from $30,000 in one year to over $90,000 in another. An Additional $99,163 in ESG-CV funds has been allocated to boost the 2020-2021 budget. Program income received from the repayment of rehabilitation (CDBG and HOME) and first-time homebuyer (HOME) loans will automatically be re-programmed for loan activities in those same or similar programs from which the funds were originally provided to the extent possible. If additional program income funds are received that are not automatically reprogrammed, specific projects will be identified during the Action Plan process.

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	$2,030,219		$1,171,757	$3,201,976	$7,869,781	The estimated amount of CDBG funds available over the planning period is based on a 3% annual reduction, rounding down to approximately $9.9 million over five years. Approximately, **$1,171,757** in unexpended and/or unanticipated prior year resources will be carried over to fund the GG Park and Maureen street Rehab Projects, as well as the Home Improvement and JOBS 1st Programs.
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer Assistance Homeowner Rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	$803,230	$50,000	$640,000	$1,493,230	$3,096,770	The estimated amount of HOME funds available over the planning period is based on a 3% annual reduction, rounding down to approximately $3.9 million over five years and anticipated program income of $250,000 over the same five years. Approximately, **$640,000** in unexpended prior year resources will be carried over to fund Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

ESG	Public-Federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight Shelter Rapid-Rehousing Homeless Prevention services Homeless Management Information System management	$174,721		$5,442	$180,163	$677,279	The estimated amount of ESG funds available over the planning period is based on a 3% annual reduction, rounding down to approximately $852,000 over five years. Approximately, **$5,442** in unexpended prior year resources will be carried over to fund Homeless Prevention.

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

As is the case for many communities across the nation, the housing and community development needs in Garden Grove surpass the funding available to meet those needs. Therefore, effective and efficient use of limited funds is crucial, and leveraging multiple funding sources is often necessary to achieve housing and community development objectives. Most activities to be pursued by the City with CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds will be leveraged with a variety of funding sources, including grants from state, federal, and local governments, private foundations, capital development funds, general funds, private donations of funds or services, and various other funding sources. For new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and acquisition of affordable housing, the City encourages the use of Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

ESG and HOME Match Requirements:

Federal match requirements apply to the City's HOME and ESG funds. The HOME program requires that for every HOME dollar spent, the City must provide a 25% match with non-federal dollars. HUD allows the City to use various resources to meet this match requirement. The HOME match obligation may be met with any of the following eligible sources:

- Cash or cash equivalents from a non-federal source;
- Value of donated land or real property;
- A percentage of the proceeds of single- or multi-family housing bonds issued by a state, a state instrumentality, or local government;
- Value of donated materials, equipment, labor, and professional services; or
- Sweat equity.

According to HOME program guidelines, no more than 25% of the City's match liability for any one year can be met through loans to housing projects, but amounts over what may be banked as match credit for future years. The City has an excess of match funds from previous years.

The ESG program requires that for each dollar of the City's ESG grant in any given year, the City must provide a 100% match with non-federal dollars. Garden Grove will continue to require its ESG partners to leverage non-federal funds and report their successes with each quarterly performance report. ESG partners may count the following as matching resources:

- Grants from other sources;
- Salary paid to staff (not included in the award) to carry out the project of the recipient;
- Time contributed by volunteers;
- The value of any donated material or building, or any lease, calculated using a reasonable method to establish a fair market value.

Garden Grove Housing Authority

The Garden Grove Housing Authority provides rental subsidies for eligible low-income (50% MFI) families with federal grant funds from the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Housing Authority assists over 2,200 low-income families. Congress determines the funding level for this program annually. Currently, funding is approximately $35.5 million per year.

The Garden Grove Housing Authority also administers a Family Self-Sufficiency Program, which assists housing participants in achieving economic self-sufficiency through education, training, and employment. Approximately 44 very low-income families are involved in the program per month, which is currently funded at $69,380 per year.

CalHome Grants

CalHome Grants are given to local public agencies and nonprofit developers to assist individual households through deferred-payment loans. The grants are given to local public agencies or nonprofit corporations for first-time homebuyer down payment assistance, home rehabilitation, self-help mortgage assistance, or technical assistance for self-help homeownership programs. The City is committed to applying for CalHome funding in the future and plans to utilize the remaining funds in the reuse account on CalHome activities during this Consolidated Planning cycle.

Workforce Initiative Subsidy for Homeownership Grant

Under the Workforce Initiative Subsidy for Homeownership (WISH) Program, the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco sets aside a portion of its annual Affordable Housing Program contribution to provide matching grants through bank members for down payment and closing cost assistance to eligible first-time homebuyers. Through the continued partnership with Pacific Mercantile Bank, who is a member bank of Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco, the City will continue to leverage WISH funds for homebuyers.

Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program

In 2019, the City was awarded an annual allocation of Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program funds. The Permanent Local Housing Allocation Program is part of a 15-bill housing package aimed at addressing California's housing shortage and high housing costs. The first year of the grant is designed to assist jurisdictions with planning and administration activities, including: updating the Housing Element, creating objective development standards, creating objective development standards for supportive housing, updating the City's density bonus ordinance, creating development standards for hotel and motel conversions, updating the multi-family residential ordinance to allow by-right permanent supportive housing, and providing funding for the University of California, Irvine Housing Study.

Eligible program activities after the first year include predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of multifamily, residential live-work, and rental housing that is affordable to extremely low-, very low-, low-, or moderate-income households; affordable rental and ownership housing that assists households earning up to 120% AMI, or 150% AMI in high-cost areas; matching portions of funds placed into local or regional housing trust funds; matching portions of funds available through the Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Asset Fund; capitalized reserves for services connected to the preservation and creation of new permanent supportive housing; assisting persons who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness; accessibility modifications; efforts to acquire and rehabilitate foreclosed or vacant homes and apartments; homeownership opportunities; and matching funds invested by a county in an affordable housing development project.

Low-Moderate Income Housing Trust Fund

The City anticipates receiving approximately $13M into the LMIHAF over the 5-year Consolidated Plan period. Per State regulations, up to $250,000 per year may be expended to provide programs and services to homeless Garden Grove households. During FY 2019-2020, the City utilized $100,000 in LMIHAF monies to subsidize the services portion of a rental assistance program for homeless households as a part of the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program. The City expects to extend this program throughout the 5-year Consolidated Planning period to reduce homelessness within the jurisdiction. Remaining LMIHAF monies will be expended to produce affordable housing for low-income residents throughout the City.

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

Approximately $200,000 of anticipated program income over the remaining 4 Years on the Consolidated Plan is included in the $3,096,770 expected amount of HOME funds available in the remainder of the Consolidated Plan.

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
Garden Grove	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Housing Authority of the City of Garden Grove	Departments and agencies	Planning Rental	Jurisdiction
Fair Housing Foundation	Regional organization	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental public services	Region
211 ORANGE COUNTY	Continuum of Care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region

Table 56 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Lack of funding resources is the primary obstacle to meeting all of the needs identified in the Needs Assessment and those identified as priorities in this Strategic Plan. The public and private agencies, which serve the needs of low- and moderate-income residents, offer supportive housing services. In 2012 the state ended Redevelopment, taking a primary funding source from local agencies to fill the state budget shortfalls. Continued state budget shortfalls have caused the state of California to reduce funding for local aid to cities and towns, significantly impacting the funding of local programs. Also, entitlement grants have not kept up with inflation and have been reduced over the years, further decreasing funds available to provide services and meet the City's needs. In some cases, having a portion of the funds available from resources through the City may not do a project if sufficient public and private funds, such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) or additional development financing, are not available to the project or program.

The City of Garden Grove will continue to function in a coordinating role between local non-profit service providers and other county, state, and federal organizations, as well as regional agencies and plans such as the Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC).

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

Persons Living with HIV have access to all the facilities and services offered to persons who experience homelessness. In addition to these services, homeless persons with HIV also receive short-term supportive housing from organizations such as APAIT and Radiant Health Services, which provide emergency shelter and access to healthcare.

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

Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X

Other			
Other			

Table 57 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The needs of homeless persons have been previously discussed in the Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis sections. The number of services available is not sufficient to meet the needs of residents. The City continues to collaborate and work closely with local organizations to continually make progress in meeting specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness. Some of the following activities that have been undertaken in recent years include:

- **City Net:** ESG funds for street outreach services to connect homeless individuals and families to essential services and housing;
- **Thomas House Temporary Shelter:** ESG funds to support shelter operations and essential services;
- **Mercy House:** ESG funders for shelter operations and homeless prevention services;
- **Interval House:** ESG funds for essential services for victims of domestic violence, including rapid rehousing;
- **Community SeniorServ, Inc.:** CDBG funds for senior services to support hot lunches and delivered meals;
- **Interval House (HEART):** HOME and LMIHTF funds for tenant based rental assistance and supportive services for homeless individuals and families through the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program;
- **Mercy House (HEART):** HOME and LMIHTF funds for tenant based rental assistance and supportive services for homeless individuals and families through the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program.

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

The special needs populations and homeless persons receive services that are coordinated through the Garden Grove Housing Authority as well as the Orange County Continuum of Care Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Orange County 2-1-1 services are also a

resource that links persons in need to different agencies that offer assistance. The greatest challenge the City continues to experience is the lack of funding resources.

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

In May 2019, a campaign was launched in Orange County dubbed "united to end homelessness" that brought together businesses, non-profits, faith-based institutions, philanthropists and governments to create strategies that would end homelessness. Under this campaign, the Garden Grove Coalition to End Homelessness (GGCEH) was formed as a comprehensive approach for homeless persons to obtain and maintain permanent housing.

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	Provide Decent and affordable housing	2020	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	**Citywide**	Increase, Improve, and Preserve Affordable Housing, Promote New Construction of Affordable Housing	CDBG: $1,000,000 HOME: $3,510,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation: 200 Households/Housing Units Rental Units Constructed: 5 Housing Units Rental Units Rehabilitated: 10 Housing Units Tenant Based Rental Assistance (HEART & VVSV): 134 Households Assisted
2	Address the Needs of Homeless Individuals and Those At Risk of Homelessness	2020	2025	Homeless	**Citywide**	Promote Programs to Meet Homeless Needs, Provide Rental Assistance to Alleviate Cost Burden	ESG: $789,000	Homeless Persons Served: 1500 Persons Assisted

3	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2020	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	**Citywide**	Preserve and improve Existing Supportive Services	CDBG: $2,093,475	Special Resource Team: Assisted 1000 Homeless Individuals & 200 Street Exits for Homeless Individuals Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
4	Address Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs	2020	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	**Citywide**	Address Public Facilities/Infrastructure Needs	CDBG $4,326,525	Low/Moderate Income Individuals Assisted: 10,000
5	Promote Economic Development and Employment Opportunities	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	**Citywide**	Promote Economic Development and Employment Opportunities	CDBG $500,000	Other: Land acquisition for economic development activities. Small Business Assistance Program: 20 Jobs Created or Retained
6	Provide for Planning and Administration Activities	2020	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	**Citywide**	Provide for Necessary Planning and Administration	CDBG: $1,980,000 (20%) HOME: $390,000 (10%) ESG: $63,000 (7.5%)	**Not applicable.**

Table 58 – Goals Summary

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)

Based on information from the Garden Grove Housing Authority, Rental assistance through section 8 vouchers will continue to be provided to the current recipients totaling up to about 2,200 people. This will also be extended to those who will be moved from the waitlist to beneficiaries, including those exempt from the waitlist process such as veterans and victims of domestic violence.

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City is focused on providing decent and affordable housing through a variety of programs as funding permits. Programs and activities to accomplish the City's goal include: new construction of affordable housing; acquisition and/or rehabilitation activities; rehabilitation assistance programs; lead-based paint hazard reduction efforts and home ownership assistance.
2	Goal Name	Address the Needs of Homeless Individuals and Those At Risk of Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City of Garden Grove will continue to use its funds to address homeless needs in the City in a manner that supports the countywide CoC system.
3	Goal Name	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	The City will provide for a variety of community and supportive services, with a focus on crime awareness and prevention programs and senior services. Other services may be considered if funding is available.
4	Goal Name	Address Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs
	Goal Description	The City will coordinate improvements to public facilities and infrastructure to improve living conditions for low-income residents and neighborhoods.
5	Goal Name	Promote Economic Development and Employment Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will promote greater employment opportunities and support of economic development activities throughout the city.
6	Goal Name	Provide for Planning and Administration Activities

Goal Description	The City will continue to administer the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs in compliance with program regulations and requirements. To ensure the effective use of limited CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, the City must allocate funding towards planning and monitoring of the programs.	
	The City complies with state and federal fair housing laws. To achieve fair housing goals, the City has contracted with a fair housing service provider to provide information, mediation, and referrals to residents. Garden Grove will strive to provide and maintain equal housing opportunities for all residents in the City, including special needs residents.	

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)

There is no public housing in Garden Grove.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not Applicable.

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

Not Applicable.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not Applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As previously explained in Market Analysis, the following are barriers to affordable housing:

Development Fees - The fees the City charges to process and review plans for residential developments may increase the cost of building affordable housing in the jurisdiction. **Development Review and Permit Processing -** The review process for building permits can be a constraint to housing development if they place an undue burden on the developer. The longer housing projects take to be built or rehabilitated, the higher the development or rehabilitation cost may become. This could also affect the affordable housing stock due to conversion to market rents.

Environmental Review Process - Environmental factors such as the presence of sensitive biological resources and habitats or geological hazards can constrain residential development in a community by increasing costs and reducing the amount of land suitable for housing construction

Legislative Barriers - The AB 1482 legislation was voted into law to prevent arbitrary rental increases on lower-income households. However, due to the 85-day waiting period before the

law came into effect on the 1st of January 2020, many tenants were given eviction notices so that their homes could be converted to market rents.

Other non-governmental constraints include:

Financing - Economic conditions and national policies determine interest rates for borrowing money for residential developments as well as mortgage rates. This affects the ability to purchase or rehabilitate housing due to increased costs.

Infrastructure Constraints - Public facilities, particularly drainage and sewage, need to be updated and expanded constantly to accommodate the growing number of housing units. Deficiencies in sewer capacity, as well as land designations for this essential infrastructure, reduces land that is available for housing development.

Environmental Constraints - the city of Garden Grove is located in a region with seismic activity that may deter the development of housing within certain areas. However, it is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone that would affect housing production. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 prevents the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The act prohibits new construction of houses in California within these zones unless a comprehensive geologic investigation shows that the fault does not pose a hazard to the proposed structure.

The city of Garden Grove is within a flood zone, according to The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps. According to FEMA, the term "100-year flood" refers to the flood elevation level that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. There is a need for more investment in flood prevention when developing residential units.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Market and governmental factors pose barriers to the provision of adequate and affordable housing. These factors tend to disproportionately impact lower- and moderate-income households due to their limited resources for absorbing the costs. Garden Grove works to remove barriers to affordable housing by implementing a Housing Element that is consistent with

California law and taking actions to reduce costs or provide offsetting financial incentives to assist in the production of safe, high-quality, affordable housing. The City is committed to removing governmental constraints that hinder the production of housing and offers a "one-stop" streamlined permitting process to facilitate efficient entitlement and building permit processing.

The City of Garden Grove has instituted additional actions aimed at reducing the impact of the public sector role in housing costs. City efforts to remove barriers to affordable housing include:

- Periodical analysis and revision of the zoning code aimed at developing flexible zoning provisions in support of providing an adequate supply of desirable housing, such as mixed-use zoning standards and updates to the Housing Element;
- Provision of affordable housing projects through acquisition and rehabilitation activities, and new construction of affordable housing units;
- Establishing a streamlined service counter to reduce the processing time;
- Density bonuses for affordable projects;
- Continued assessment of existing policies, procedures, and fees to minimize unnecessary delays and expenses to housing projects.

Also, the City will use its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) report in coordination with other local jurisdictions. This report has identified any potential impediments to fair housing and has established a Fair Housing Action Plan to outline steps to overcome any identified impediments.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Garden Grove participates in the Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) system. For the past several years, leadership and coordination of Orange County's Continuum of Care planning process have been the shared responsibility of OC Partnership, 211 Orange County, and the Orange County Community Services Department. This public/nonprofit partnership helps ensure comprehensive, regional coordination of efforts and resources to reduce the number of

homeless and persons at risk of homelessness throughout Orange County. This group serves as the regional convener of the year-round CoC planning process and acts as a catalyst for the involvement of the public and private agencies that make up the regional homeless system of care. The Orange County Continuum of Care system consists of six basic components:

1. Advocacy on behalf of those who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless;

2. A system of outreach, assessment, and prevention for determining the needs and conditions of an individual or family who is homeless;

3. Emergency shelters with appropriate supportive services to help ensure that homeless individuals and families receive adequate emergency shelter and referrals;

4. Transitional housing to help homeless individuals and families who are not prepared to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living;

5. Permanent housing, or permanent supportive housing to help meet the long term needs of homeless individuals and families;

6. Reducing chronic homeless in Orange County and addressing the needs of homeless families and individuals using motels to meet their housing needs.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Garden Grove uses ESG funds to support a variety of services and programs for the homeless (sheltered and unsheltered), consistent with the goals of the Orange County CoC. This includes funding for the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program which is currently administered by two non-profit service providers, Interval House and Mercy House. Most of these services and programs supported by the City include an outreach component.

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 City actively participates in the Orange County CoC by attending meetings to discuss how to establish performance measures that benefit the broader goals of the region. Consistent with the objectives of the countywide CoC, the City's Neighborhood Improvement Committee has developed several strategies to address homelessness. Some of the tasks recently undertaken by the City include: assisting with the 2019 Point in Time Count conducted by the County of Orange; development of a brochure for homeless persons that includes an inventory of local community resources; meetings with local homeless committee activists, including ALMMA (Association of Local Missions & Ministries in Action) to explore potential locations in the community for homeless to shower, store items and use as a permanent address to obtain assistance.

Also, the City addresses the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons through the allocation of its ESG funds. Part of this funding is used for the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program, which is part of Garden Grove's Comprehensive Four-Point approach to end homelessness. The aim of the program is to assist 20 households over a 12-month period through providing a portion of a household's rent (including security and utility deposits) while offering services to achieve self-sufficiency. Garden Grove supports several homeless services providers that provide homeless prevention, supportive services, and emergency and transitional shelters. These include:

- Women's Transitional Living Center (emergency shelter and support services for 1,280 domestic violence survivors);
- Interval House (domestic violence shelter for support services to 400 victims of domestic violence and rapid re-housing services);
- OC Partnership (provides technical support and training to homelessness service providers);
- Thomas House Temporary Shelter (food supply, shelter, and life skill resources to approximately 30 homeless families);
- Mercy House (seasonal homeless shelter and homeless prevention services).

The City mobilizes its Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, to the extent possible, to address the needs of homeless individuals and families. The Housing Authority gives homeless

families referred by social service and emergency/transitional shelter programs preference for Section 8 vouchers to assist in the transition to stable and permanent housing.

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

According to the 2012 Orange County Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness, the chronically homeless are the primary targets of most outreach activities presently conducted in Orange County. The two organizations most frequently involved in these efforts are the County of Orange Health Care Agency and the Mental Health Association of Orange County. These two agencies dispatch outreach teams to cities and unincorporated areas throughout the Orange County region. The Mental Health Association of Orange County has teams of workers who also conduct outreach to the chronically homeless throughout the County. These teams are dispatched on a referral basis, as well as through the agency's outreach schedule. Frequently, the Health Care Agency and the Mental Health Association of Orange County collaborate and coordinate activities and services for individual clients.

Since 2005 (when the planning began for the Mental Health Services Act), the Orange County Health Care Agency has partnered with several private agencies to allocate resources for the mentally ill homeless individuals, including outreach activities. This work involves comprehensive services to assist various homeless populations with mental illness, including: children, transitional age youth, adults, older adults, those dually diagnosed with co-occurring disorders, and those discharged from the Orange County jail system.

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

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

The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch (CLPPB), as part of the state government, provides a children's environmental health program with multi-layered solutions to this complex problem. Children are considered particularly at risk of lead-based paint (LBP) hazards because

of their developing immunities. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 250,000 American children aged 1 to 5 years old have blood lead levels higher than the level considered normal. High blood lead levels are a concern because they may cause harmful effects to a child's developing organ systems such as the kidneys, brain, liver, and blood-forming tissues. This may affect a child's ability to learn. Their bodies absorb up to 40% of the lead with which they come into contact as opposed to only 10% absorbed by adults. Lead enters the body through breathing or ingestion.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has a childhood lead poisoning prevention branch (CLPPB) to certify construction professionals in identifying lead hazards in and around the home. The program ensures that construction activities involving lead are performed in a manner to eliminate existing lead hazards and avoid creating new lead hazards for children and other occupants, as well as the construction professionals. The primary activities include:

- Evaluating and accrediting training providers who teach lead specialists on how to find and abate lead hazards;
- Evaluating the qualifications of applicants for lead certification and granting certification to those qualified to perform lead-related construction work in an effective and lead-safe manner.

The Home Improvement Grant Program requires lead based paint inspections and lead safe work on all projects containing lead in the paint.

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

The number of lead poisoning cases in Orange County is declining. This can be attributable to public outreach and education and increased public awareness of lead-based paint hazards.

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

When HUD funds are used to assist in the rehabilitation of housing units, testing for lead-based paint is required; when lead-based paint is found, the abatement efforts are included in the scope

of the rehabilitation assistance.

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

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

Poverty is defined by the U.S. Social Security Administration as the minimum income an individual must have to survive at a particular point in time. Although there are many causes of poverty, some of the more pronounced causes of poverty include:

- Low income-earning capability;
- Low educational attainments and job skills;
- Discrimination;
- Personal limitations (e.g., developmental and physical disabilities, mental illness, drug/alcohol dependency, etc.).

Based on the 2017 ACS estimates, 15.8% of Garden Grove residents live in poverty. Out of this number, 29.6% are unemployed. The City has several projects being planned, such as the Brookhurst Triangle Development, which includes residential rentals, for-sale condominiums, and affordable housing units. Garden Grove continues to look for ways to expand economic activities to include all people and provide programs to those people who are less fortunate. Other essential elements of the City's anti-poverty strategy include:

- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program;
- Housing Choice Voucher Family Self Sufficiency Program;
- Economic development programs;
- Workforce Investment Board outreach and training programs;
- Anti-Crime programs;
- Housing Rehabilitation programs;
- Creation of Affordable Housing;
- Homeless service programs.

Through these programs, the City is working to reduce the number of families living below the poverty line. The goals and strategies outlined in this Consolidated Plan are related to funding

housing production, community development, and community services activities. These goals and strategies often directly address poverty issues through the provision of funding or services or indirectly through the creation of jobs.

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

The City will allocate up to 15% of its CDBG funds annually to public service agencies that offer supportive services to reduce poverty. Many of these agencies also assist with securing affordable housing.

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

HUD uses information from the Integrated Disbursement & Information System (IDIS) to report to Congress and to monitor grantees for Community Planning and Development (CPD) activities underway across the nation. Through staff training, particularly the Community and Economic Development and Finance Departments are experienced working on HUD program financial administration and IDIS. The City continues to ensure that personnel are well equipped to improve the timeliness of HUD fund drawdowns, establish better procedures and schedules for aligning the City's general budget planning and the HUD Action Plan process. This will also ensure proper handling of the City's general ledger, remaining funds, and IDIS records.

Monitoring will include the review of funding applications, performance goals, and contracts, quarterly or semi-annual performance reports or audits, and an approval process for reimbursement requests. The purpose of the City's monitoring procedures is to evaluate the following areas consistently:

● **Performance Management**: Ensure that grantees and recipients are conducting their program following agreed-upon performance goals in the contract, utilizing funds only for

eligible activities, and establishing that the clients are eligible for the applicable HUD-funded program (i.e., they meet income guidelines).

● **Financial Management**: Ensure that grantees and recipients are adhering to all appropriate federal financial management requirements. The City's contract manager will carefully review requests for reimbursement to make sure that costs are eligible, properly classified, and procured according to procedures and spending limits established by federal regulation and the contract budget. Also, the City will evaluate the contractor's annual audits to ensure compliance with the applicable federal Office of Management and Budget standards.

● **Other Administrative Management**: Ensure that work is implemented in compliance with federal environmental and labor regulations as well as policies regarding conflict of interest and prohibitions on political activity.

● **Annual Objectives and Outcomes Measures**: Pursuant to HUD requirements for the use of an outcome performance measurement system, this is used to identify the objective and outcome categories. This will be achieved, in part, through the CAPER annual reports.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

For the 1-year period covering July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, the City has planned for the following allocations:

- **CDBG funds - $2,030,219**

- **HOME funds - $803,230**

- **ESG funds - $174,721**

Garden Grove does not receive funding under the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. In recent years, the levels of CDBG and ESG funds have been trending downward, however, the most recent HOME allocation was nearly twice as much as previous years.

In terms of program income, the City anticipates an unsteady stream of program income over the course of this Action Plan. During the past five years, the level of program income received varied from $30,000 in one year to over $90,000 in another. Program income received from the repayment of loans will be re-programmed for similar loan activities in the same or similar programs from which the funds were originally provided.

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	$2,030,219	$0	$1,171,757	$3,201,976	$7,869,781	The amount of CDBG funds available during the planning period is based on actual funds available. Approximately, **$1,171,757** in unexpended and/or unanticipated prior year resources will be carried over to fund the GG Park and Maureen street Rehab Projects, as well as the Home Improvement and JOBS 1st Programs.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	$803,230	$50,000	$640,000	$1,493,230	$3,096,770	The amount of HOME funds available during the planning period is based on actual funds available. Approximately, **$640,000** in unexpended prior year resources will be carried over to fund Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

		New construction for ownership TBRA						
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	$174,721	$0	$5,442	$180,163	$677,279	The amount of ESG funds available during the planning period is based on actual funds available. Approximately, **$5,442** in unexpended prior year resources will be carried over to fund Homeless Prevention.

Table 59 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The housing and community development needs in Garden Grove surpass the funding available to meet those needs. Therefore, effective and efficient use of funds is crucial, and the leveraging of multiple funding sources is often necessary to achieve housing and community development objectives. Most activities pursued by the City with CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds will be leveraged with a variety of funding sources, including grants from local, state, and federal governments, private foundations, capital development funds, general funds, private donations of funds or services, and various other funding sources. The City encourages the use of Low Income Housing Tax Credits for new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and acquisition of affordable housing. Federal match requirements apply to the City's HOME and ESG funds.

The HOME program requires that for every HOME dollar spent, the City must provide a 25% match with non-federal dollars. HUD allows the City to use various resources to meet this match requirement. According to HOME program guidelines, no more than 25% of the City's match liability for any one year can be met through loans to housing projects, but amounts in excess of that may be banked as match credit for future years. The City has an excess of match funds from previous years. The ESG program requires a 100% match with non-federal dollars. Garden Grove will continue to require its ESG partners to leverage non-federal funds and report their successes with each quarterly performance report.

The Garden Grove Housing Authority provides rental subsidies for eligible low-income (50% MFI) families. The Section 8 Rental Assistance Program is funded by federal grants through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Garden Grove Housing Authority provides assistance to over 2,200 low-income families. Congress determines the funding level for this program annually. Current funding is approximately $35.5 Million per year. The Garden Grove Housing Authority also administers a Family Self-Sufficiency Program, which assists housing participants in achieving economic self-sufficiency through education, training, and employment. Approximately 44 very low-income families are involved in the program, and the program is currently funded at $69,380 annually.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that

may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The Housing Authority owns numerous apartment complexes located throughout Garden Grove. The properties the Garden Grove Housing Authority owns currently have affordability covenants secured against the property and are offering the units to very low-income families at an affordable rent. The following properties are owned by the Housing Authority: 12912 7th Street, 11361 Garden Grove Blvd., 13931 9th Street, 12892 & 12942 Grove Street, 10936 Acacia Pkwy., 12291 Thackery Drive, 12882 Brookhurst Way, 12661 Sunswept Avenue, and 12602 Keel Avenue. During FY 2020-21, the City will continue to monitor these projects for compliance with rent/income limits to ensure Garden Grove residents have access to quality affordable housing.

Discussion

Refer to the discussion above.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objective

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Provide Decent and affordable housing	2020	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	**Citywide**	Increase, Improve, and Preserve Affordable Housing Promote New Construction of Affordable Housing Provide Rental Assistance to Alleviate Cost Burden	CDBG: $200,000 HOME: $1,242,423	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation: 40 Households/Housing Units Rental Units Constructed: 1 Housing Units Rental Units Rehabilitated: 2 Housing Units Tenant Based Rental Assistance (HEART & VVSV): 37 Households Assiste

2	Address the Needs of Homeless Individuals and Those At Risk of Homelessness	2020	2025	Homeless	**Citywide**	Promote Programs to Meet Homeless Needs	ESG: $167,059	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 3 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 87 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 26 Persons Assisted (9 households) Other: 200 Other
3	Provide Community and Supportive Services	2020	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	**Citywide**	Preserve and Improve Existing Supportive Services	CDBG: $304,532	Public Service Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 415 Persons Assisted Special Resource Team: 200 Referrals 40 Street Exits Meals on Wheels: Home delivered meals to 55 unduplicated seniors Senior Center: 300 new seniors enrolled in programs

4	Address Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs	2020	2025	Non-Homeless Special NeedsNon-Housing Community Development	**Citywide**	Address Public Facilities/Infrastructure Needs	CDBG: $2,116,400	Low/Moderate Income Individuals Assisted: 12,073 Individuals GG Park Rehab: 9517 individuals assisted Maureen/Barclay Rehab: 2556 individuals assisted
5	Promote Economic Development and Employment Opportunities	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	**Citywide**	Promote Economic Development and Employment	CDBG: $175,000	JOBS 1st Program: 7 Jobs Created or Retained
6	Provide for Planning and Administration Activities	2020	2025	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	**Citywide**	Provide for Necessary Planning and Administration	CDBG: $406,043 HOME: $200,807 ESG: $13,104	**Not applicable.**

Table 60 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City is focused on providing decent and affordable housing through a variety of programs as funding permits. Programs and activities to accomplish the City's goal include: new construction of affordable housing; acquisition and/or rehabilitation activities; rehabilitation assistance programs; lead-based paint hazard reduction efforts; and home ownership assistance.
2	**Goal Name**	Address the Needs of Homeless Individuals and Those At Risk of Homelessness
	Goal Description	The City of Garden Grove will continue to use its funds to address homeless needs in the City in a manner that supports the countywide CoC system.
3	**Goal Name**	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Goal Description	The City will provide for a variety of community and supportive services, with a focus on crime awareness and prevention programs and senior services. Other services may be considered if funding is available.
4	**Goal Name**	Address Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs
	Goal Description	The City will coordinate improvements to public facilities and infrastructure to improve living conditions for low-income residents and neighborhoods.
5	**Goal Name**	Promote Economic Development and Employment Opportunities
	Goal Description	The City will promote greater employment opportunities and support of economic development activities throughout the city.
6	**Goal Name**	Provide for Planning and Administration Activities
	Goal Description	The City will continue to administer the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs in compliance with program regulations and requirements. To ensure the effective use of limited CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, the City must allocate funding towards planning and monitoring of the programs.
		The City complies with state and federal fair housing laws. To achieve fair housing goals, the City has contracted with a fair housing service provider to provide information, mediation, and referrals to residents. Garden Grove will strive to provide and maintain equal housing opportunities for all residents in City, including special needs residents.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-21 Action Plan implements the first year of the 2020–2025 Consolidated Plan and addresses HUD consolidated planning requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs for the City of Garden Grove. This plan outlines the action steps that Garden Grove will use to address housing and community development needs in the City. The plan also includes a listing of activities that the City will undertake during FY 2020-21 (July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021) that utilize CDBG, HOME and ESG funds.

The City makes its funding allocation decisions in part based on proposals received as part of the annual RFP process. Through this process, funds are awarded to eligible activities that support the goals and address the priority needs described in the Strategic Plan. While CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding allocations for FY 2020-21 will not address all of the community's priority needs, allocations are focused toward specific projects addressing high community priorities and producing tangible community benefits.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Administration and Planning
2	Special Resource Team
3	Senior Center Services
4	Meals on Wheels Program
5	Maureen Drive Rehabilitation
6	Garden Grove Park Rehabilitation
7	Home Improvement Grant
8	Jobs 1st Program

9	New Construction of Affordable Housing
10	Acquisition/ Rehabilitation of Affordable Housing
11	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
12	ESG20 Garden Grove

Table 61 – Project Information

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

The major obstacle to addressing the underserved needs in the community is the lack of adequate funding, especially for affordable housing activities. With the dissolution of redevelopment in California and reduced state and federal funding levels, the City's ability to address the extensive needs in the community is seriously compromised

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

Prior Year Funds Description

Tenant Based Rental Assistance – During FY 19-20, the City began administering the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program, which provides rental assistance with wrap-around services to literally homeless households. Due to its success, the City anticipates extending the program through FY 20-21 with $500,000 in prior year, unexpended HOME funds. Additionally, during FY 20-21, the City anticipates offering rental assistance to 17 senior citizens at-risk of becoming homeless due to the expiring affordability covenants of the Valley View Senior Villas affordable housing project. Rental assistance for this vulnerable population will be subsidized with $140,000 in prior year, unexpended HOME funds.

Emergency Solutions Grant – During FY 2018-19, there was $5,442.77 of unexpended Emergency Solutions Grant funds. In order to spend these unexpended funds, Mercy house will be allocated the $5,442.77 of funds for Homeless Prevention services for Garden Grove homeless individuals and families.

Beach/Trask Sewer Project - During FY 2019-20, the City of Garden Grove began work on the Beach/Trask Sewer Project (Project) to fulfill a $1,542,000 repayment obligation created by canceling HUD Activity #318. Initial projections estimated the Project cost to be at $1.6M, however, the Project was bid lower than anticipated ($1.1M), which will leave a portion of the repayment obligation unpaid. During FY 20-21, the City anticipates funding the Maureen/Barclay Street Rehab project with $862,900 in prior year, unexpended funds and the Garden Grove Park Rehab project with $192,000 in prior year, unexpended funds. The total amount of $1,054,900 in prior year funds will be used to fulfill the remainder of the repayment obligation to HUD.

JOBS 1st Program - During FY 2019-20, the City funded the JOBS 1st (formerly Small Business Assistance Program) with $100,000 in CDBG funds to provide financial assistance to four (4) businesses in exchange for creating four (4) new jobs for low-income individuals; however, the program was only able to assist one (1) business and create one (1) new job. $75,000 in CDBG funds will be carried over to assist three (3) additional businesses during FY 2020-21.

Home Improvement Grant - During FY 2019-20, the City funded the Senior Home Improvement Grant Program with $162,000 in CDBG funds to assist 30 seniors with home repairs. $41,857 of unexpended program funds will be carried over to assist approximately eight (8) additional seniors during FY 2020-21.

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration and Planning
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide for Planning and Administration Activities
	Needs Addressed	Provide for Necessary Planning and Administration Activities
	Funding	CDBG: $406,043 HOME: $200,807
	Description	Provide for necessary planning and administration activities to address housing and community development needs in the City.

	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable.
	Location Description	11222 Acacia Parkway, Garden Grove, CA 92840
	Planned Activities	Planning and public participation, contract design, management and monitoring, financial administration, and HUD communication to administer the City's CDBG and HOME programs. Garden Grove will strive to provide and maintain equal housing opportunities for all residents in the City, including special needs residents.
2	**Project Name**	Special Resource Team
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Preserve and Improve Existing Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: $121,695
	Description	The Police Department's Special Resource Team is responsible for providing response and outreach to homeless individuals. The main goal for the Special Resource Team is to get the homeless residents the services they need to get off of the streets. Funding this organization will enhance safety in lower-income areas.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Provide 200 referrals to homeless service providers which results in 40 Street Exits.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Homeless Street Outreach
3	**Project Name**	Senior Center Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services

	Needs Addressed	Preserve and Improve Existing Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: $162,837
	Description	Provide one or more programs for seniors at the H. Louis Lake Senior Center. Programs include recreation and socialization, daily lunch, nutrition health education, and support for seniors.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	300 Individuals
	Location Description	11300 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove, CA 92840.
	Planned Activities	Recreation and socialization programs, daily lunch, nutrition health education classes, and support services for seniors.
4	Project Name	Meals on Wheels Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Community and Supportive Services
	Needs Addressed	Preserve and Improve Existing Supportive Services
	Funding	CDBG: $20,000
	Description	Provide raw food for congregate meals to Garden Grove residents citywide.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	55 Individuals
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide raw food for congregate meals.
5	Project Name	Maureen Drive Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs
	Needs Addressed	Address Public Facilities/Infrastructure Needs

	Funding	CDBG: $1,333,500
	Description	CDBG funds will be used to rehabilitate local residential streets
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Low/Moderate Income Individuals Assisted: 2,556 Individuals
	Location Description	Maureen Drive
	Planned Activities	Infrastructure rehabilitation
6	**Project Name**	Garden Grove Park Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address Public Facilities and Infrastructure Needs
	Needs Addressed	Address Public Facilities/Infrastructure Needs
	Funding	CDBG: $328,000
	Description	Garden Grove Park Rehabilitation
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Low/Moderate Income Individuals Assisted: 9,517 Individuals
	Location Description	9301 Westminster BLVD.
	Planned Activities	Garden Grove Park Rehabilitation
7	**Project Name**	Home Improvement Grant
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing

	Needs Addressed	Increase, Improve, and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $200,000
	Description	The program provides a grant of up to $5,000 for exterior minor home repairs, energy conservation activities, accessibility improvements, security and safety improvements, exterior refurbishing, and painting to eligible lower-income homeowners.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation: 40 Households/Housing Units
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Home improvement grants for exterior minor home repairs, energy conservation activities, accessibility improvements, security and safety improvements, exterior refurbishing, and painting.
8	**Project Name**	Jobs 1st Program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Promote Economic Development and Employment Opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Promote Economic Development and Employment
	Funding	CDBG: $175,000
	Description	Provide Small Business Assistance loans/grants to promote job creation and retention
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Small Business Assistance Program: 7 Jobs Created and/or Retained
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide small business assistance loans.
9	**Project Name**	New Construction of Affordable Housing

	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Promote New Construction of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $301,211
	Description	Facilitate predevelopment of new housing projects
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 new affordable housing units
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Use HOME funds to support new projects that include affordable housing through target policies and procedures to facilitate such developments.
10	**Project Name**	Acquisition/ Rehabilitation of Affordable Housing
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Increase, Improve, and Preserve Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $301,212
	Description	Dedication of affordable rental housing units in exchange for financial assistance for developers to acquire and/or rehabilitate properties.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2 rental units.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	The City will use HOME funds to assist a developer acquire, rehabilitate, and manage rental units at affordable rents.
11	**Project Name**	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	

	Goals Supported	Provide Decent and Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Provide Rental Assistance to Alleviate Cost Burden
	Funding	HOME: $640,000
	Description	TBRA for extremely low income individuals and families.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 37 extremely low income households will benefit from the TBRA Program.
	Location Description	City wide
	Planned Activities	Rental assistance for extremely low income families.
12	**Project Name**	ESG 20 Garden Grove
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Address the Needs of Homeless Individuals and Those At Risk of Homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Promote Programs to Meet Homeless Needs
	Funding	ESG: $180,163
	Description	Provide shelter and supportive services for homeless families.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 3 Households Assisted (9 individuals) Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 87 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 26 Persons Assisted (9 households) Other: 200 Other

Location Description	Citywide	
Planned Activities	Provide Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter Essential Services, Emergency Shelter Operations, Homeless Prevention, Rapid-Rehousing, and Homeless Management and Information Systems.	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City has not established specific target areas to focus the investment of CDBG funds. MA-50 of the Consolidated Plan contains a map of block groups illustrating the lower-income areas in the City (defined as a block group where at least 51% of the population have incomes not exceeding 80% of the AMI). Investments in housing and community development services serving special needs populations and primarily lower-income persons will be made throughout the City. Housing assistance will be available to income-qualified households citywide.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 62 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The majority of the city of Garden Grove qualifies as a low- and moderate-income area. Therefore, given the extensive needs in the community, the City has not targeted any specific neighborhood for investment of CDBG and HOME funds. Instead, projects are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, while considering emergency needs, cost effectiveness, feasibility, and availability of other funding to address the specific needs.

Discussion

Refer to discussion above.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City plans to utilize HOME and CDBG funds to support its authorized housing activities, including the Home Improvement Grant Program, as well as the acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable housing units.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	49[1]
Non-Homeless	43
Special-Needs	0
Total	92

Table 64 - One-Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	49
The Production of New Units	1
Rehab of Existing Units	40
Acquisition of Existing Units	2
Total	92

Table 65 - One-Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

Refer to responses above.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Garden Grove Housing Authority receives federal funds to facilitate the housing needs of persons from low-income households. The City does not operate or own public housing units. However, it disseminates rental assistance through the Section 8 vouchers. The City is currently serving approximately 2,200 households through the rental assistance program.

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

Not Applicable. The City of Garden Grove does not operate any public housing units.

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

participate in homeownership

Not Applicable. The City of Garden Grove does not operate any public housing units.

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

Not Applicable. The City of Garden Grove does not operate any public housing units.

Discussion

Refer to responses above.

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

Homeless prevention services are identified as a high priority need in the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan. The City plans to address the needs of homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness through allocation of ESG funds to support local efforts that prevent and address homelessness. The City of Garden Grove also administers the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program, which forms part of the Comprehensive Four-Point Approach to End Homelessness. Through HEART, a portion of a household's rent (including security and utility deposits) is paid while offering services to achieve self-sufficiency. The program aims to assist 20 households over a 12-month period. The City will also continue to participate in the Orange County Continuum of Care System for the Homeless.

During Fiscal Year 2020-21, the City of Garden Grove will provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 17 seniors at-risk of becoming homeless due to the expiration of affordability covenants at the Valley View Senior Villas affordable housing project. The rental assistance will be used to keep the residents in their housing units until permanent, affordable housing accommodations can be secured.

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

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

Garden Grove participates in the Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) system. For the past

several years, leadership and coordination of Orange County's Continuum of Care planning process have been the shared responsibility of OC Partnership, 211 Orange County, and the OC Community Services. This public/nonprofit partnership helps ensure comprehensive and regional coordination of efforts and resources to reduce the number of homeless individuals and persons at risk of homelessness throughout Orange County. This group serves as the regional convener of the year-round CoC planning process and works as a catalyst for the involvement of the public and private agencies that make up the regional homeless system of care. The Orange County Continuum of Care system consists of 6 basic components:

1.   Advocacy on behalf of those who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless;

2.   A system of outreach, assessment, and prevention for determining the needs and conditions of an individual or family who is homeless;

3.   Emergency shelters with appropriate supportive services to help ensure that homeless individuals and families receive adequate shelter and referrals;

4.   Transitional housing to assist homeless individuals and families who are not prepared to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living;

5.   Permanent housing or permanent supportive housing to help meet the long term needs of homeless individuals and families;

6.   Reducing chronic homelessness in Orange County and addressing the needs of homeless families and individuals using motels to meet their housing needs.

During FY 2020-21, the City plans to fund street outreach services to reach out to unsheltered homeless people; connect them with emergency shelter, housing or critical services; and provide urgent non-facility-based care to unsheltered homeless people who are unwilling or unable to access emergency shelter, housing or an appropriate health facility.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City actively participates in the Orange County CoC by attending meetings to discuss how to

establish performance measures that benefit the broader goals of the region. Consistent with the objectives of the countywide CoC, the City's Neighborhood Improvement Division has developed several strategies to address homelessness. Some of the tasks recently undertaken by the City include:

1. Point in Time Survey conducted by the County of Orange and CityNet;
2. Development of a brochure for homeless persons that includes an inventory of local community resources; and
3. Collaborating with ESG entitlement jurisdictions within the County of Orange to discuss issues, concerns, and best practices for meeting the needs of the homeless population.

In addition, the City addresses the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons through allocation of its ESG funds. Garden Grove will provide funding to Interval House, which provides domestic violence shelter and support services to victims of domestic violence. In addition, City Net, the City's street outreach service provider will connect homeless individuals and families to local shelters and service providers.

The City mobilizes its Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, to the extent possible, to address the needs of homeless individuals and families. The Housing Authority gives homeless families referred by social service and emergency/transitional shelter programs preference for Section 8 vouchers to assist in transitioning to stable and permanent housing.

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 City plans to fund Interval House to provide short to medium term rental assistance for up to 24 months, including up to six months of rental arrears, to homeless individuals and families. Homeless individuals and families will be located in permanent housing while they are given services to increase their income. In addition, Interval House will provide housing

relocation, stabilization, case management, legal services for housing needs, and credit repair assistance. All services are designed to seamlessly transition clients into suitable and stable permanent housing.

Interval House advocates are specialized in assisting clients with housing search and placement through established operational agreements with over 40 landlords. Clients may be immediately housed in local CoC shelters or access emergency homeless assistance through social services during housing search. All ineligible applicants are offered resources through 2-1-1 Orange County.

As part of the efforts to provide housing for the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, the City of Garden Grove will award ESG funds to service providers who provide rental assistance through the HEART Program. At present, two non-profit service providers, Interval House and Mercy House, administer the program. The aim is to assist 20 households over a 12-month period through providing a portion of a household's rent (including security and utility deposits) while offering services to achieve self-sufficiency.

During Fiscal Year 2020-21, the City of Garden Grove will provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 17 seniors at-risk of becoming homeless due to the expiration of affordability covenants at the Valley View Senior Villas affordable housing project. The rental assistance will be used to keep the residents in their housing units until permanent, affordable housing accommodations can be secured.

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

One of the key strategies for homeless prevention is employment development. The goal is to enhance a person's ability to obtain and keep a job, and to make an adequate income to be self-sufficient. To that end, the Garden Grove Housing Authority operates a Family Self Sufficiency

Program (FSS) within its jurisdiction. FSS is a HUD program that provides the following support services: educational and/or job assessment, enrollment in an educational or job training program, childcare provisions, transportation, case management, budget counseling, and First Time Home Buyer counseling. Workforce Training initiatives available in Garden Grove include:

- The Orange County One-Stop Centers provide comprehensive employment and training services, including a Resource Center with access to computers, fax machines, copiers, and telephones. Other services include a resume distribution program, veteran transition services, a career resource library, labor market information, networking opportunities, job search workshops, on-site interviews with local employers, transferable skills information, job leads, and training programs. There are programs for youth, older workers, people with disabilities, adults, and veterans.

- The Garden Grove Chamber of Commerce is a non-profit, non-governmental, voluntary membership organization of local businesses and leaders interested in enhancing the Garden Grove community. The Chamber of Commerce serves as the link between businesses, local government, neighborhood associations, and the general public. Chamber members can mutually aid each other in promoting and producing business and aid the community by providing important services and tax revenues.

The City works diligently to expand and conserve the affordable housing inventory, especially affordable rental housing that benefits the extremely low- and very low-income households who are most at risk of becoming homeless. Lower-income households referred to the Housing Authority by local transitional housing and emergency shelters are given priority for the Section 8 program. The City will allocate ESG funds to Mercy House to provide homeless prevention services in the form of short to medium term rental assistance for up to 24 months, including up to 6 months of arrears, to individuals and families at imminent risk of homelessness. The housing assistance provided will be located in permanent housing. In addition, funds for homeless prevention will also provide financial assistance such as rental application fees, security deposits and/or services such as case management, housing search and placement, and legal

services.

During Fiscal Year 2020-21, the City of Garden Grove will provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 17 seniors at-risk of becoming homeless due to the expiration of affordability covenants at the Valley View Senior Villas affordable housing project. The rental assistance will be used to keep the residents in their housing units until permanent, affordable housing accommodations can be secured.

Mercy House will engage persons in need of homeless prevention through referrals from 2-1-1 Orange County and will participate in the Orange County Homeless Provider Forum. To ensure that the most vulnerable are served, eligible households will be those at imminent risk of homelessness, who fall at or below 30% AMI, and have been served a notice of eviction. Mercy House will work with households to increase income, find employment, and set a household budget that will prepare them for long-term stability and to prevent recidivism and homelessness. There will also be continued rental assistance for persons experiencing homelessness and those at risk of being homeless through the Homeless Emergency Assistance Rental Transition (HEART) Program that Mercy House and Interval House administers. The HEART Program is part of Garden Grove's Comprehensive Four-Point Approach to End Homelessness, which provides rental assistance for persons who are homeless, and those at risk of homelessness. In addition, while receiving services, case managers from Mercy House and Interval House will meet with the household receiving assistance regularly to encourage accomplishments of goals, money savings, and debt payoffs.

Discussion

Refer to responses above.

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

Introduction:

Development Fees - The fees the City Charges to process and review plans for residential developments may increase the cost of building affordable housing in the jurisdiction. This may, in turn, affect rents, which may become fair market rents.

Development Review and Permit Processing - The review process for building permits can be a constraint to housing development if they place an undue burden on the developer. The longer housing projects take to be built or rehabilitated, the higher the development or rehabilitation cost may become. This could also affect the affordable housing stock due to conversion to market rents.

Environmental Review Process - Environmental factors such as the presence of sensitive biological resources and habitats or geological hazards can constrain residential development in a community by increasing costs and reducing the amount of land suitable for housing construction

Legislative Barriers - AB 1482 legislation was voted into law to prevent arbitrary rental increases on lower-income households. However, due to the 85-day waiting period before the law came into effect on the 1st of January 2020, many tenants were given eviction notices so that their homes could be converted to market rents.

Financing - Economic conditions and national policies determine interest rates for borrowing money for residential developments as well as mortgage rates. This affects the ability to purchase or rehabilitate housing due to increased costs.

Infrastructure Constraints - Public facilities, particularly drainage and sewage, need to be updated and expanded constantly to accommodate the growing number of housing units. Deficiency in sewer capacity, as well as land designations for this essential infrastructure, reduces land that is available for housing development.

Environmental Constraints - The city of Garden Grove is located in a region with a seismic activity that may hinder the development of housing within certain areas. However, it is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone that would affect housing production. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 prevents the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The Act prohibits new construction of houses in California within these zones unless a comprehensive geologic investigation shows that the fault does not pose a hazard to the proposed structure.

The city of Garden Grove is within a flood zone, according to The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps. According to FEMA, the term "100-year flood" refers to the flood elevation level that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. There is a need for additional investment in flood prevention when developing residential units.

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

Market and governmental factors pose barriers to the provision of adequate and affordable housing. These factors tend to disproportionately impact lower- and moderate-income households due to their limited resources for absorbing the costs. Garden Grove works to remove barriers to affordable housing by implementing a Housing Element that is consistent with California law and taking actions to reduce costs or provide offsetting financial incentives to assist in the production of safe, high-quality, affordable housing. The City is committed to removing governmental constraints that hinder the production of housing and offers a "one-stop" streamlined permitting process to facilitate efficient entitlement and building permit processing.

The City of Garden Grove has instituted additional actions aimed at reducing the impact of the public sector role in housing costs. City efforts to remove barriers to affordable housing include:

● Periodical analysis and revision of the zoning code aimed at developing flexible zoning provisions in support of providing an adequate supply of desirable housing, such as mixed-use zoning standards and updates to the Housing Element;
● Provision of affordable housing projects through acquisition and rehabilitation activities, and new construction of affordable housing units;
● Establishing a streamlined service counter to reduce the processing time;
● Density bonuses for affordable projects;
● Continued assessment of existing policies, procedures, and fees to minimize unnecessary delays and expenses to housing projects.

Also, the City will use its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) report in coordination with other local jurisdictions. The AI has identified any potential impediments to fair housing and has established a Fair Housing Action Plan to outline steps to overcome any identified impediments.

Discussion:

Refer to responses above.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This section discusses the City's efforts in addressing underserved needs, expanding and preserving affordable housing, reducing lead-based paint hazards, and developing institutional structure for delivering housing and community development activities.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The major obstacle to addressing underserved needs is the lack of adequate funding, especially for affordable housing activities. With reduced state and federal funding levels, the City's ability to address the extensive needs in the community is seriously compromised. The City will strive to leverage available funds to overcome obstacles in meeting underserved needs. The City continues to use its 2014-2021 Housing Element, which includes a commitment to pursue state, federal, and other funding opportunities to increase the supply of safe, decent, affordable housing in Garden Grove for lower-income households (including extremely low-income households), which includes: seniors citizens, disabled, homeless, and those at risk of homelessness.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Garden Grove has several programs in place to increase and preserve the supply of affordable housing for lower-income households. One of these programs produces affordable housing through the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing housing units, as well as the construction of new units. In the past, the City has partnered with nonprofit organizations and housing developers to accomplish this goal. Increased sustainability of existing single-family housing is

accomplished through the provision of grants to low-income residents and senior repairs homes.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City has an aggressive policy to identify and address lead-based paint hazards in HUD-funded housing rehabilitation projects. A licensed professional for detecting the presence of lead-based paint first inspects all housing units rehabilitated with federal funds. The City ensures lead-safe work practices are used to perform all rehabilitation where lead-based paint is identified. All homes identified as containing lead paint are tested post-rehabilitation to ensure the hazard has been mitigated.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Garden Grove continues to look for ways to expand economic activities to include all people, including those at or below the poverty line. In the past, the City has focused on the creation of jobs for low- and moderate-income persons through economic development in the Harbor Boulevard area. In recent years, the Jobs 1st Program was implemented as a resource for businesses to create or retain jobs. The Jobs 1st Program offers financial assistance to for-profit businesses in exchange for them to hire or retain at least one low-income full-time employee.

In addition, other essential elements of the City's anti-poverty strategy include:

● Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program;

● Housing Choice Voucher Family Self Sufficiency Program;

● Economic development programs;

● Workforce Investment Board outreach and training programs;

● Anti-crime programs;

● Housing rehabilitation programs;

● Creation of affordable housing;

● Homeless service programs.

Through these programs, the City is working to reduce the number of families living below the poverty line. The goals and strategies contained in this Consolidated Plan aim to fund housing, community development, and community services. In addition, the City will allocate up to 15% of its CDBG funds annually to public service agencies that offer supportive services in an effort to reduce poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Successful program implementation requires coordination, both internally and with outside agencies. The City makes changes, as needed, to its staff assignments to address the administrative, planning, and reporting needs of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds. Project management improvements have included strengthened project eligibility review and staff training of regulatory compliance and procedures. The City of Garden Grove Neighborhood Improvement Division of the Community and Economic Development Department serves as the lead agency in the administration and compliance of CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs and grant management. The Neighborhood Improvement Division coordinates activities related to CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds, including coordination of internal departments, outside agencies, and grant recipients.

The City's ongoing efforts in its institutional structure include strengthening project designs through negotiating stronger and more specific performance goals for project contracts. This includes ongoing education and technical assistance for program stakeholders including fellow City Departments implementing HUD-funded programs, outside contractors, Neighborhood Improvement and Conservation Commission, City Council, and the public. The City also amended the Citizen Participation Plan to make it more readable and to officially designate the City Council as the public hearing body.

Capacity building is another development component within the City's institutional structure. In addition to in-house training and development of improved management systems, the City will continue to participate in all HUD training offered locally. To gather more information, build staff knowledge, and seek regional solutions to regional problems, the City participates in regional

efforts such as the Orange County Continuum of Care for the Homeless.

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

Housing, supportive services, and community development activities are delivered by a number of public agencies, nonprofit entities, and private organizations. The City of Garden Grove will continue to function in a coordinating role between local non-profit service providers and other county, state, and federal organizations. To enhance coordination, the City participates in regional planning groups and forums to foster collaboration with other agencies and organizations.

Through collaboration, the City identifies common goals and strategies to avoid overlaps in services and programs and identify potential for leveraging resources. The City also continues to work with a wide range of public and community social service agencies to address the various needs of the community. The City also utilizes the services of 211 Orange County, whose mission is to help people in the community find the help they need by eliminating the barriers to finding and accessing social services.

Discussion:

Refer to responses above.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0

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

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

    The City of Garden Grove does not anticipate using forms of investment beyond what is listed in Section 92.205.

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

   The City of Garden grove does not anticipate using HOME funds for home-buyer activities during FY 20-21.

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

The City of Garden grove does not anticipate using HOME funds for home-buyer activities during FY 20-21.

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

The City of Garden grove does not anticipate using HOME funds to refinance existing debt.

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

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

Please see City of Garden Grove Protocols for Administering the Emergency Solutions Grant, included as Appendix C.

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

The City of Garden Grove participates in the Orange County Continuum of Care system (CoC). The Orange County CoC has established the Orange County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), an online database used by homeless and at-risk service providers that records demographic and service usage data and produces an unduplicated count of the people using those services.

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

The City, along with the cities of Anaheim, Irvine, Santa Ana and the County of Orange, has developed the Orange County ESG collaborative. During the 5-year Consolidated Plan cycle, the collaborative conducts an open and competitive Request for Proposal process for making sub-awards.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with

homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The City consults with the Continuum of Care, which has former homeless individuals as members. Subrecipients who run the shelters and the rapid re-housing programs in the community have former homeless individuals in their organizations who help shape policies and make decisions about services and programs that receive ESG funding.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The performance standards for evaluating ESG are described in the Protocols for Administration of The Emergency Solutions Grant, included in Appendix B.

Appendix A:

Alternate/Local Data Sources

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name**
	2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	U.S. Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The American Community Survey (ACS) is a mandatory, ongoing statistical survey that samples a small percentage of the population every year.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The American Community Survey (ACS) gives communities the current information they need to plan investments and services.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	The American Community Survey collects data on an ongoing basis, January through December, to provide every community with the information they need to make important decisions.
	New data is released every year, in the form of estimates, in a variety of tables, tools, and analytical reports.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	See http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	See http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/sample_size_and_data_quality/
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	See http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
2	**Data Source Name**
	2019 Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	County of Orange, OC Community Services
	OC Partnership
	Focus Strategies
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Once every two years, Orange County undertakes an effort to enumerate all of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless people within the county in a given 24-hour period. This effort, known as the

Homeless Point In Time Count, is congressionally mandated for all communities that receive U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for homeless programs. HUD's requirement includes a count of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless people, as well as the incidence of certain subpopulation characteristics among the homeless population. HUD requires that the Count be conducted during the last ten days in January.

The sheltered portion of the count is extracted from data in the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), operated by 211 Orange County, and includes all persons who occupied a shelter or transitional housing bed on the night of the count. The unsheltered portion of the count is based on a morning count and survey.

What was the purpose for developing this data set?

The results of the count and survey allow for a better understanding of who is experiencing homelessness in Orange County. At its core, the count provides data as required by HUD to enumerate and describe the homeless population in the community.

Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.

Tuesday, January 22, 2019

Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

The 2019 Orange County Point in Time (PIT) count uses a public places count with sampling methodology, which is one of only two methodologies appropriate for a jurisdiction of the size and urbanization of Orange County. The public places with sampling methodology counts visibly homeless people in public places and then applies a statistical formula to account for the geography not visited on the morning of the count. This count integrated an interview with counted people to extrapolate characteristics of the unsheltered population.

Concurrent with the count, surveys were administered to counted persons (adults only) who were awake, willing, and able to participate. The survey collected additional information on where the respondent was living, demographics for the respondent and his/her family, disabilities, and the length of time that the person has been homeless.

Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.

Homeless individuals who are sheltered and unsheltered are represented in the Point in Time Count. Sheltered persons are those staying in an emergency shelter, transitional housing site or Safe Haven site (a specific type of program; Orange County has no designated Safe Haven programs.) the night before the unsheltered count. Data for those sheltered persons comes from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) or from surveys provided by shelters and transitional housing programs not participating in HMIS.

Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.

The 2019 PIT provides demographic data on age, gender, race and ethnicity of homeless population and subpopulations. During the PIT, 6,860 homeless persons were surveyed.

4	**Data Source Name**
	2019 Point in Time Summary Homeless Populations
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Orange County Homeless Management Information System
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	HMIS is an online database used by homeless and at-risk service providers that records demographic and service usage data and produces an unduplicated count of the people using those services.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The count is conducted to understand homelessness in the community in order to end it. This "Point-in-Time" count provides vital information that guides and shapes the way we approach and solve homelessness in Orange County.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	Tuesday, January 22, 2019
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	The Point in Time (PIT) count is a biannual tally of people without a home on a particular night.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	This is a Sheltered-Only county.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	Demographic information of homeless populations.

Appendix B:

Summary of Public Outreach

Garden Grove Housing and Community Workshop and Focus Group: September 18, 2019 and October 17,2019.

The City of Garden Grove provided public notice on Friday, August 23, 2019, through a press release, inviting the residents of Garden Grove to add their input towards this Consolidated Planning process. The workshops were held on Wednesday, September 18, 2019, at 6:30 p.m., at Bolsa Grande High School's cafeteria at 9401 Westminster Avenue, and on Thursday, October 17, 2019, at 6:30 p.m., at the Garden Grove Community Meeting Center 'A' Room at 11300 Stanford Avenue.

Approximately 18 residents, service providers and housing developers were in attendance. The community workshop explained the importance and purpose of the Consolidated Plan, the three different HUD grants that the City receives and the types of projects that can be funded in each grant. In addition, there was a discussion about what projects the City has funded in the past and a discussion about what the City should focus on in the future.

Summary of Comments

The participants were asked the following question: **What do you see as The City of Garden Grove's 5-year priorities?**

The responses were outlined as shown below, highlighting the areas the participants identified as priorities and what needs to be resolved for each area within Garden Grove :

Public Comments - September 18, 2019

Brookhurst Corridor

- Lack of street lighting (Katella and Brookhurst)
- Beautification of businesses along Brookhurst
- Lack of security in shopping areas and banks
- Residents do not feel safe in this area of town

Korean Business District

- Small business assistance is needed to revitalize area
- Outreach is needed for business owners

- Business owners are having a difficult time working with the City (conditional use permits)
- Businesses and residents are moving out of Garden Grove due to a feeling of exclusion

Homeless Issue

- Growing homelessness issue
- Homeless people congregating behind stores and buildings
- Homeless at public libraries

Mobile Home Owners

- Mobile home owners are concerned about a lack of rent control in mobile home parks
- Owners feel excluded from the City's programs

2020 Census

- Hard to reach communities are not comfortable providing personal information to someone they have never seen before
- Targeted outreach to the Spanish, Korean, Vietnamese, and elderly is needed to build trust in these communities to receive an accurate count

Miscellaneous

- Lack of handicap ramps on sidewalks
- Additional outreach and education on affordable housing
- Code complaint

Public Comments - October 17, 2019

Con Plan Focus Group

- High need for affordable housing.
  -Both for veterans and homeless persons.
- Need for emergency shelter beds and transitional housing.
- Access to food and clothing.
- Provide additional emergency services for homeless.
- Need for homeless prevention and rental assistance programs.

Con Plan Community Workshop

- Provide youth programs (YMCA and after school programs).
- High need for affordable housing.
- Need for homeless resources.

Housing and Community Needs Public Workshops

Workshop #1: Wednesday, September 18, 2019

6:30 p.m.

Bolsa Grande High School Cafeteria

9401 Westminster Avenue
Garden Grove, CA 92844

Workshop #2: Thursday, October 17, 2019

6:30 p.m.

Garden Grove Community Meeting Center – A Room

11300 Stanford Avenue
Garden Grove, CA 92840

The City of Garden Grove receives approximately $2.6 million annually from the federal government for housing, community development, and infrastructure projects. We need your input to help determine housing and community needs in Garden Grove for future funding, as part of a consolidated plan.

If you are unable to attend either workshop we would sincerely appreciate you filling out a community survey so we can receive your feedback. You can use one of the links below to access the survey in English, Spanish, or Vietnamese. If you have any questions regarding the community meetings or the consolidated plan, feel free to contact Timothy Throne at (714) 741-5144 or via email at **timothyt@ggcity.org**.

English survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/9YTM9P6
Spanish survey: https://es.surveymonkey.com/r/9CC6KBN
Vietnamese survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/M3Z6ZWZ

Powerpoint Presentation

Purpose of the Meeting

- Inform you about the ConPlan : what it is, why it is important and how it affects the services provided to this community.

- Describe the 2015-2020 ConPlan planning process.

- Obtain stakeholders input on the housing, community (social services) and economic development needs of Garden Grove moderate and below - moderate income residents and future funding priorities.

3

The Consolidated Plan is designed to help states and local jurisdictions to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. The consolidated planning process serves as the framework for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities… "U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development"

4

To meet their housing and community development priorities, the City of Garden Grove receives three types of funding :

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnership (HOME)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

5

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The purpose of the CDBG program is to enhance and maintain viable urban communities through the provision of decent housing and a suitable living environment and the expansion of economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

CDBG activities are more flexible than the other two funding sources from HUD. Activities may include neighborhood revitalization, street improvements, code enforcement and economic development.

CDBG activities must meet the Federal goals of developing viable urban communities by providing: decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities.

6

HOME Investment Partnership (HOME)

The Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) was created by the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 (NAHA). The purpose of the HOME program is limited to the following purpose s:

- To expand the supply of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing, primarily rental housing.
- To strengthen the ability of state and local government to provide housing.
- To assure that federal housing services, financing, and other investments are provided to state and local governments in a coordinated, supportive fashion.
- To expand the capacity of nonprofit community based housing development organizations (CHDOs).
- To leverage private sector participation in financing affordable housing

7

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

ESG grants are provided to cities to assist, protect, and improve living conditions for the homeless. Specifically, the ESG program provides funding to:

- Engage homeless individuals and families living on the street
- Improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families
- Help operate these shelters and provide essential services to shelter residents
- Rapidly re-house and provide essential services to homeless individuals and families
- Prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless and provide essential services to those at risk of homelessness

8

The Consolidated Plan Process

Consultation Process

Meet with:

Department Representatives

Housing Agencies

Social Services

Health Services

Homeless Services

Planning Agencies

Citizen Participation Process

Meet with:

Neighborhood Associations

Residents

Community Businesses

Churches

Identify Priorities

Draft City of Garden Grove 2020–2025 ConPlan

Compile Housing and Community Needs Data

Develop a Five-Year Strategic Plan and an Annual Action Plan

Set Priorities (examples)

Identify Priorities

First-Time Homebuyer Loans

Senior Services and Housing

Parks and Recreation

Employment Opportunities

Sample Eligible Activities*

- Youth Services
- Job Training
- Homeless Services
- Homeless Shelters
- First Time Homebuyers Assistance
- Housing Rehabilitation

*Please note this list is not inclusive of all types of activities that may be eligible under the CDBG, HOME and ESG Program:

10

DISCUSSION

What do you see as The City of Garden Grove's 5-year priorities?

11

YOUR INPUT— COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY

Need	Scale of Importance			
	No Need	Low	Medium	High
Public Facilities				
Senior Citizen Centers	1	2	3	4
Youth Centers	1	2	3	4
Centers for Disabled	1	2	3	4
Child Care Centers	1	2	3	4
Parks and Recreation	1	2	3	4
Healthcare Facilities	1	2	3	4
Parking	1	2	3	4
Community Centers	1	2	3	4
Shelters for Abused and Neglected Children	1	2	3	4
Facilities for Homeless	1	2	3	4

12

Community Meetings and Workshops Sign Up Sheets

September 18, 2019

9/18/19 Consolidated Plan Community Workshop Sign-In Sheet		
Name	**Telephone #**	**Email Address**
Francisca Garcia	657 334-5383	Sarai Olvera453@gmail.com
Sarai Olvera	657 334-5383	Sarai Olvera453@gmail.com
IRIS VAZQVEZ	(714) 530-6492	
Sergio Vazquez	714) 864-0327	
Long Dinh	(714) 537-4601	celyhanhan@gmail.con
THOA LUONG	657) 335-0633	
MAI LUONG	(714) 592 825 9822	
ROXANNE CHOU	714-309-855	Roxanne.Chou@ASM.CA.GOV
Thoathuong 85@gmail		

October 17, 2019

Sign-In for FOCUS GROUP

Last Name	First Name	Org.	Signature
Aimola	Michael	MSA Property Consulting Group	*[signature]*
Bradley	Shaun	META Housing Corporation	
Linares	Nancy	Thomas House	*[signature]*
Nayar	Ajay	AOF/Golden State Community Development Corp. AOF/Pacific Affordable Housing Corp.	*[signature]*
Rangel	Martha	Interval House	*[signature]*
Rodriguez	Brenda	Affordable Housing Clearinghouse	
Tran	Helen	Affordable Housing Clearinghouse	*[signature]*
Verdeja	Stella	Fair Housing Foundation	*[signature]*
Knight	Gayle	H.O.P.E.	*[signature]* Gayle Knight

Garden Grove Consolidated Plan 2020-2025 Community Needs Survey :

The City of Garden Grove conducted a Consolidated Plan Community Needs Survey that was made available from August 23, 2019 to January 25, 2020 through the City of Garden Grove wwebsite in English, Spanish and Vietnamese and also during community workshops. The Housing and Community Needs public workshops were announced for the public to give their views on the Consolidated Plan.

The purpose of the Community Needs Survey was to assess community opinions and concerns in six needs categories.

- Community Facilities;

- Community Services;

- Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements;

- Special Needs Services;

- Housing;

- Economic Development.

Each category of needs was further divided into specific improvement topics, including youth centers as a community facilities topic and homeless shelters/services as a special needs topic. For each category, the respondents were asked to identify unmet needs that warrant expenditure of public funds and rank each topic by level of priority. Each question had the following key to guide respondents: High Need (H), Medium Need (M), Low Need (L) and No Concern (N/C). An average score was calculated for each activity/program within each need category; the higher averages(closer to 3)represent the community's assessment of that activity/program as more in need. The diagrams below show the needs of the community by

Community Needs Survey Questions

<u>English</u>

Copy of 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan Survey

The City of Garden Grove is requesting your input to identify the community's needs. By completing this online survey, you will help the City prepare its 5-year Consolidated Plan to receive Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) money and will help the City set future goals and programs to better serve the community. Please rate each program or activity below based on what you feel is the level of need.

H = High Need ; M = Medium Need ; L = Low Need ; N/C = No Concern

Please press submit when you complete the online survey. Thank you!

Copy of 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan Survey

City of Garden Grove

1. Housing

	H	M	L	N/C
Home Improvement Programs	☐	☐	☐	☐
First Time Homebuyer Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐
Affordable Senior Rental Housing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Affordable Family Rental Housing	☐	☐	☐	☐
Housing for the Disabled	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fair Housing Services (landlord/tenant rights)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Energy Efficient Improvements	☐	☐	☐	☐
Lead-Based Paint Testing/Removal	☐	☐	☐	☐
Accessibility Improvements (ADA)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rental Housing for Large Families	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. Infrastructure

	H	M	L	N/C
Street/Alley Improvements	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drainage Improvements	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sidewalk Improvements	☐	☐	☐	☐
Street Lighting	☐	☐	☐	☐
Water/Sewer Treatment	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. Neighborhood Services

	H	M	L	N/C
Graffiti Removal	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trash & Debris Removal	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cleanup of Abandoned Lots and Buildings	☐	☐	☐	☐
Parking Facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tree Planting	☐	☐	☐	☐

4. Community Services

	H	M	L	N/C
Anti-Crime Programs	☐	☐	☐	☐
Youth Activities	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Senior Activities	☐	☐	☐	☐
Child Care Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal Services	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. Businesses and Jobs

	H	M	L	N/C
Job Creation/Retention Programs	☐	☐	☐	☐
Employment Training and Career Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Start-up Business Financial Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐
Commercial/Industrial Rehabilitation	☐	☐	☐	☐
Façade/Storefront Improvements	☐	☐	☐	☐
Small Business Loans	☐	☐	☐	☐
Business Mentoring and Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Community Facilities

	H	M	L	N/C
Park & Recreation Facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health Care Facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐
Youth Centers	☐	☐	☐	☐
Libraries	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fire Stations & Equipment	☐	☐	☐	☐
Community Centers	☐	☐	☐	☐
Child Care Centers	☐	☐	☐	☐
Senior Centers	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. Special Needs Services

	H	M	L	N/C
Neglected/Abused Children Center/Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Homeless Shelters and/or Services	☐	☐	☐	☐
Substance-Abuse Services and Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Domestic Violence Services and Counseling	☐	☐	☐	☐
Centers/Services for Disabled Persons	☐	☐	☐	☐
Accessibility Improvements (ADA)	☐	☐	☐	☐
HIV/AIDS Centers & Services	☐	☐	☐	☐

Spanish

Copy of 2020-2025 Encuesta del plan Consolidado

La Ciudad de Garden Grove le pide su participación en identificar las necesidades de la comunidad. Al completar esta encuesta en línea, usted ayudará a la Ciudad a preparar su Plan Consolidado de 5 años para recibir fondos Federales del Programa Federal de Subvención en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG por sus siglas en ingles) y establecer metas y programas para servir mejor a la comunidad en el futuro. Por favor, evalue cada programa o actividad basado en lo que usted cree sea el nivel de la necesidad.

A = Alta; M = Mediana; B = Baja; N = Ninguna

Por favor, pulse enviar al completar la encuesta en línea. Gracias!

Copy of 2020-2025 Encuesta del plan Consolidado

1. Viviendas

	A	M	B	N
Programas de Mejoramiento del Hogar	☐	☐	☐	☐
Asistencia para Compradores de Vivienda por Primera Vez	☐	☐	☐	☐
Viviendas de Renta Económica para Personas de la Tercera Edad	☐	☐	☐	☐
Viviendas de Renta Económicas para Familias	☐	☐	☐	☐
Vivienda para las Personas con Discapacidades	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios de Vivienda Justa (Derechos de Propietario / Inquilino)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mejoramientos de Energía Eficiente	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pruebas/Eliminacion de Pintura a Base de Plomo	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mejoramientos de Accesibilidad (ADA)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Viviendas de Renta para Familias Grandes	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. infraestructura

	A	M	B	N
Mejoramientos de Calles / Callejónes	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mejoramientos de Drenaje	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mejoraminetos de las Banquetas / Aceras	☐	☐	☐	☐
Alumbrado de Calles	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tratamiento de Agua / Alcantarillado	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. Servicios a los Vecindarios

	A	M	B	N
Limpieza de Graffiti	☐	☐	☐	☐
Limpieza de Basura	☐	☐	☐	☐
Limpieza de Lotes y Edificios Abandonados	☐	☐	☐	☐
Facilidades de Estacionamiento	☐	☐	☐	☐
Plantación de Árboles	☐	☐	☐	☐

4. Servicios a la Comunidad

	A	M	B	N
Programas de Lucha Contra el Crimen	☐	☐	☐	☐
Actividades para la Juventud	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios de Salud	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios de Transporte	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios de Salud Mental	☐	☐	☐	☐
Actividades para Personas de la Tercera Edad	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios de Cuidado Infantil	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios Legales	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. Empresas y Empleos

	A	M	B	N
Programas de Creación/Retención de Empleo	☐	☐	☐	☐
Entrenamiento de Empleo y Asesoria de Carrera	☐	☐	☐	☐
Asistencia Financiera para Creación de Empresas	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rehabilitación Comercial / Industrial	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mejoramientos de Fachada en el Area Comercial	☐	☐	☐	☐
Préstamos para Empresas Pequeñas	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios de Consejería y Mentorias para Negocios	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Edificios / Propiedades de la Comunidad

	A	M	B	N
Parques y Recreación	☐	☐	☐	☐
Centros de Salud	☐	☐	☐	☐
Centros Juveniles	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bibliotecas	☐	☐	☐	☐
Estaciones de Bomberos y Equipos Contra Incendios	☐	☐	☐	☐
Centros Comunitarios	☐	☐	☐	☐
Centros de Cuidado de Niños	☐	☐	☐	☐
Centros para Personas de la Tercera Edad	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. Servicios de Necesidades Especiales

	A	M	B	N
Centros / Servicios para Niños Abusados / Descuidados	☐	☐	☐	☐
Refugios y / o Servicios para Personas Sin Hogar	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios de Abuso de Sustancias y Consejería	☐	☐	☐	☐
Servicios de Violencia Doméstica y Consejería	☐	☐	☐	☐
Centros / Servicios para las Personas con Discapacidad	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mejoramientos de Accesibilidad (ADA)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Centros y Servicios de VIH / SIDA	☐	☐	☐	☐

Vietnamese

Thành phố Garden Grove mong cộng đồng tham gia đóng góp ý kiến bằng cách điền vào bản khảo sát để giúp Thành phố xác định nhu cầu cần thiết của cộng đồng. Khi hoàn thành khảo sát trực tuyến này, quý vị sẽ giúp Thành phố chuẩn bị Kế hoạch Hợp nhất 5 năm (5-year Consolidated Plan) để nhận được tài trợ từ chương trình 'Phát triển cộng đồng từ liên bang'(CDBG) và sẽ giúp Thành phố đặt ra các mục tiêu và chương trình trong tương lai để phục vụ cộng đồng tốt hơn. Vui lòng đánh giá từng chương trình hoặc hoạt động dưới đây dựa trên những gì quý vị cảm thấy là cần thiết.

H = Nhu cầu cao; M = Trung bình; L = Nhu cầu thấp; N/C = Không quan tâm.

Vui lòng nhấn gửi (Submit) khi quý vị hoàn thành khảo sát trực tuyến. Cảm ơn quý vị!

Thành phố vườn Grove

1. Nhà ở

	H	M	L	N/C
Chương trình sửa chữa nhà	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hỗ trợ cho người mua nhà lần đầu	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nhà cho người cao niên thuê giá phải chăng	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nhà cho gia đình thuê giá phải chăng	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nhà ở cho người khuyết tật	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dịch vụ nhà ở công bằng (quyền của chủ nhà /người thuê nhà)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cải thiện hiệu quả năng lượng	☐	☐	☐	☐
Kiểm tra/Loại bỏ sơn dựa trên chì	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cải thiện các lối ra vào (ADA)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nhà cho các gia đình lớn thuê	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. Cơ sở hạ tầng

	H	M	L	N/C
Cải thiện Đường /Hẻm	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cải thiện hệ thống thoát nước	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cải tiến vỉa hè	☐	☐	☐	☐
Đèn đường	☐	☐	☐	☐
Xử lý nước / cống rãnh	☐	☐	☐	☐

3. Phục vụ cho khu phố

	H	M	L	N/C
Xóa graffiti	☐	☐	☐	☐
Loại bỏ rác và mảnh vụn	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dọn dẹp các tòa nhà và bãi đất bỏ hoang	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bãi đậu xe	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trồng cây	☐	☐	☐	☐

4. Phục vụ cộng đồng

	H	M	L	N/C
Chương trình chống tội phạm	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hoạt động thanh niên	☐	☐	☐	☐
Các dịch vụ sức khoẻ	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dịch vụ đưa rước	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dịch vụ sức khỏe tâm thần	☐	☐	☐	☐
Phục vụ người cao niên	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dịch vụ chăm sóc trẻ em	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dịch vụ pháp lý	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. Doanh nghiệp và việc làm

	H	M	L	N/C
Tạo việc làm/ Chương trình duy trì	☐	☐	☐	☐
Đào tạo việc làm và Tư vấn nghề nghiệp	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hỗ trợ tài chính khởi nghiệp	☐	☐	☐	☐
Công nghiệp thương mại Phục hồi chức năng	☐	☐	☐	☐
Khu công nghiệp/ Cải thiện khu công nghiệp	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cho vay cho doanh nghiệp nhỏ	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hướng dẫn và Tư vấn kinh doanh	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Những cơ sở phục vụ cộng đồng

	H	M	L	N/C
Công viên & phục vụ cộng đồng	☐	☐	☐	☐
Cơ sở chăm sóc sức khỏe	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trung tâm thanh thiếu niên	☐	☐	☐	☐
Thư viện	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trạm cứu hỏa & Trang thiết bị	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trung tâm cộng đồng	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trung tâm chăm sóc trẻ em	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trung tâm người cao niên	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. Phục vụ nhu cầu đặc biệt

	H	M	L	N/C
Bỏ bê/ Lạm dụng trẻ em	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dịch vụ và tư vấn lạm dụng chất gây nghiện	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dịch vụ và tư vấn Bạo lực gia đình	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trung tâm / Dịch vụ cho Người tàn tật	☐	☐	☐	☐
Khả năng tiếp cận Cải tiến (ADA)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trung tâm phòng chống HIV/AIDS & Phục vụ	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trung tâm / Dịch vụ vô gia cư	☐	☐	☐	☐

Community Needs Survey Results

Q1 Housing

Answered: 194   Skipped: 3

Fair Housing Services...

Energy Efficient...

Lead-Based Paint...

Accessibility Improvements...

Rental Housing for Large...
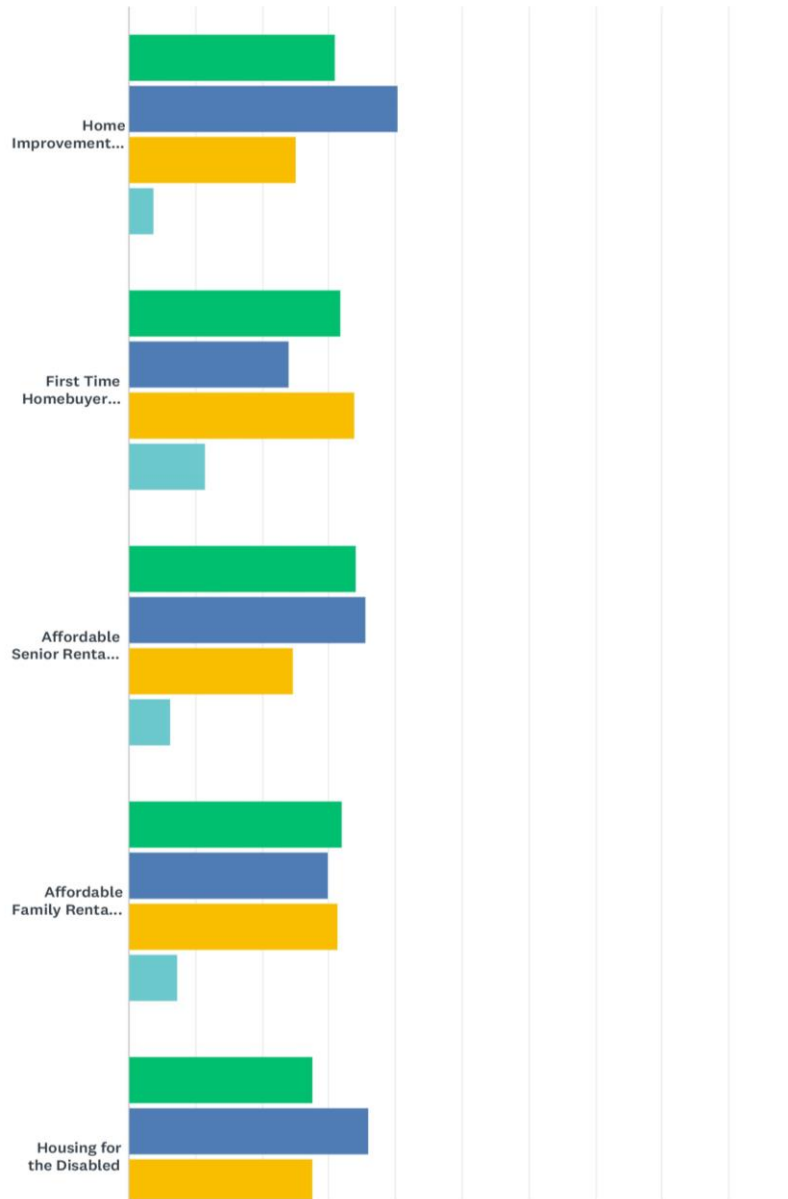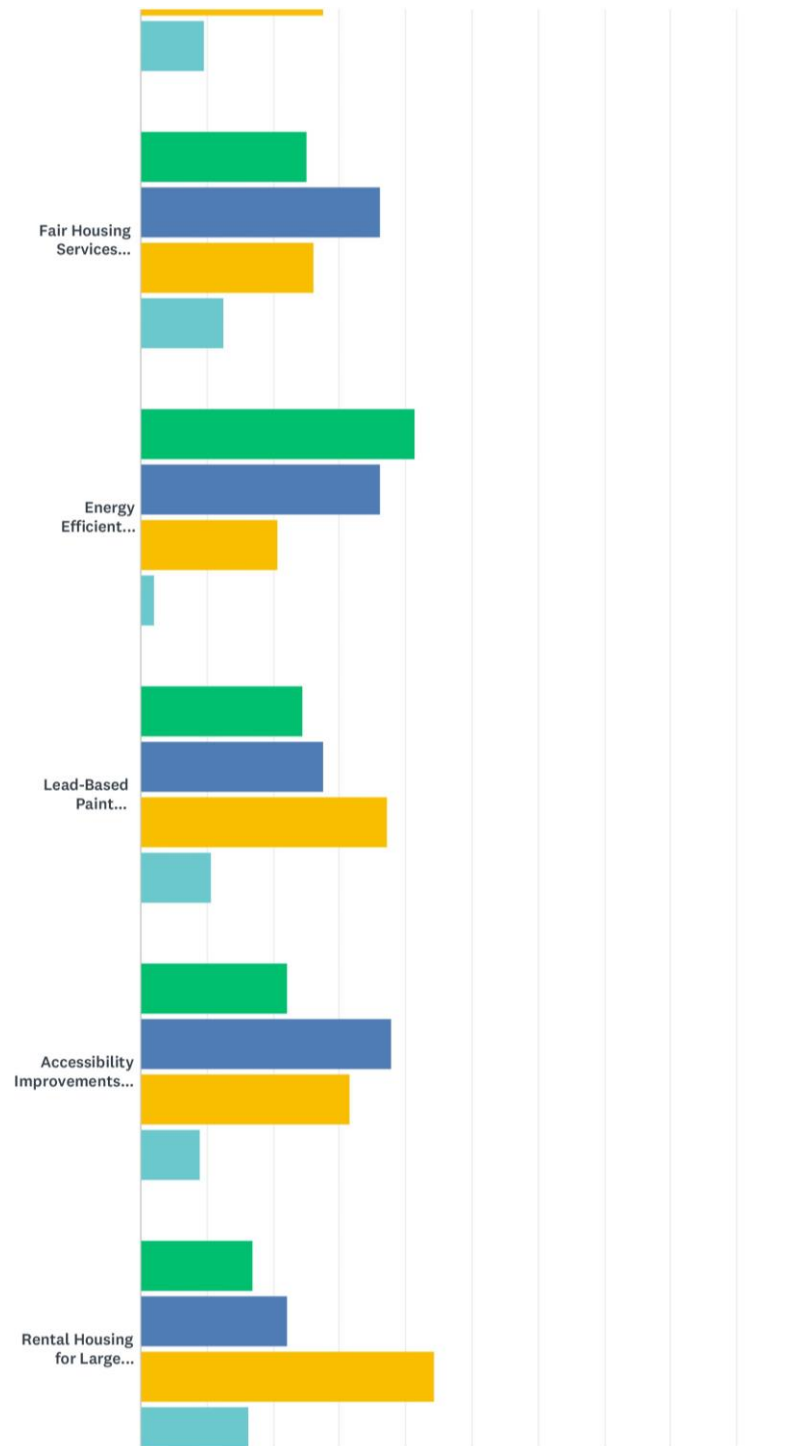
	H	M	L	N/C	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Home Improvement Programs	30.89% 59	40.31% 77	25.13% 48	3.66% 7	191
First Time Homebuyer Assistance	31.77% 61	23.96% 46	33.85% 65	11.46% 22	192
Affordable Senior Rental Housing	34.03% 65	35.60% 68	24.61% 47	6.28% 12	191
Affordable Family Rental Housing	31.94% 61	29.84% 57	31.41% 60	7.33% 14	191
Housing for the Disabled	27.51% 52	35.98% 68	27.51% 52	9.52% 18	189
Fair Housing Services (landlord/tenant rights)	25.13% 48	36.13% 69	26.18% 50	12.57% 24	191
Energy Efficient Improvements	41.45% 80	36.27% 70	20.73% 40	2.07% 4	193
Lead-Based Paint Testing/Removal	24.47% 46	27.66% 52	37.23% 70	10.64% 20	188
Accessibility Improvements (ADA)	22.11% 42	37.89% 72	31.58% 60	8.95% 17	190
Rental Housing for Large Families	16.93% 32	22.22% 42	44.44% 84	16.40% 31	189

Q2 Infrastructure

Answered: 197   Skipped: 0

Street/Alley Improvements

Drainage Improvements

Sidewalk Improvements

Street Lighting

Water/Sewer Treatment
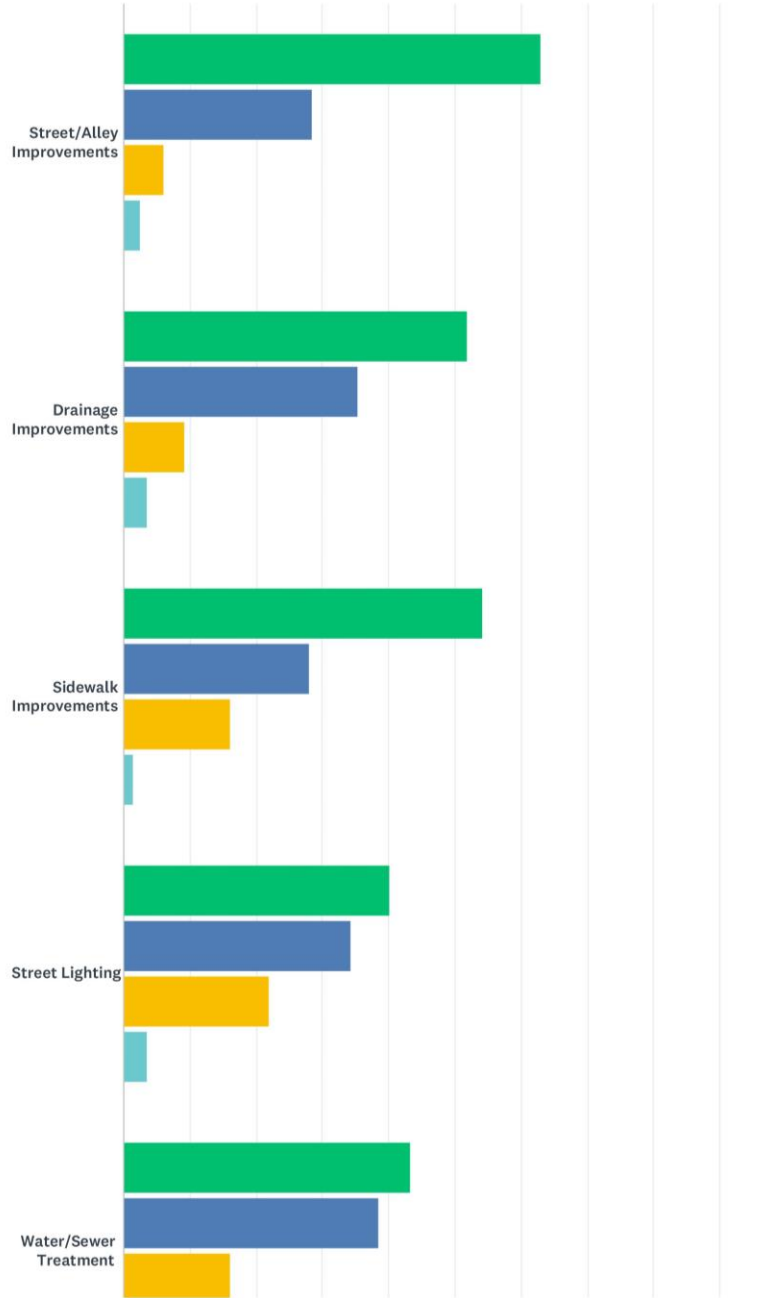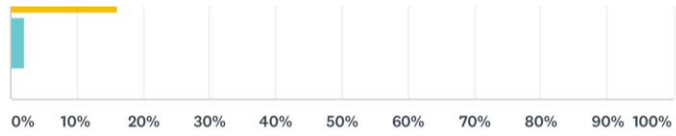
	H	M	L	N/C	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Street/Alley Improvements	62.94% 124	28.43% 56	6.09% 12	2.54% 5	197
Drainage Improvements	51.79% 101	35.38% 69	9.23% 18	3.59% 7	195
Sidewalk Improvements	54.17% 104	28.13% 54	16.15% 31	1.56% 3	192
Street Lighting	40.10% 77	34.38% 66	21.88% 42	3.65% 7	192
Water/Sewer Treatment	43.23% 83	38.54% 74	16.15% 31	2.08% 4	192

195

Q3 Neighborhood Services

Answered: 197   Skipped: 0

Graffiti Removal

Trash & Debris Removal

Cleanup of Abandoned Lo...

Parking Facilities

Tree Planting

0%   10%   20%   30%   40%   50%   60%   70%   80%   90% 100%
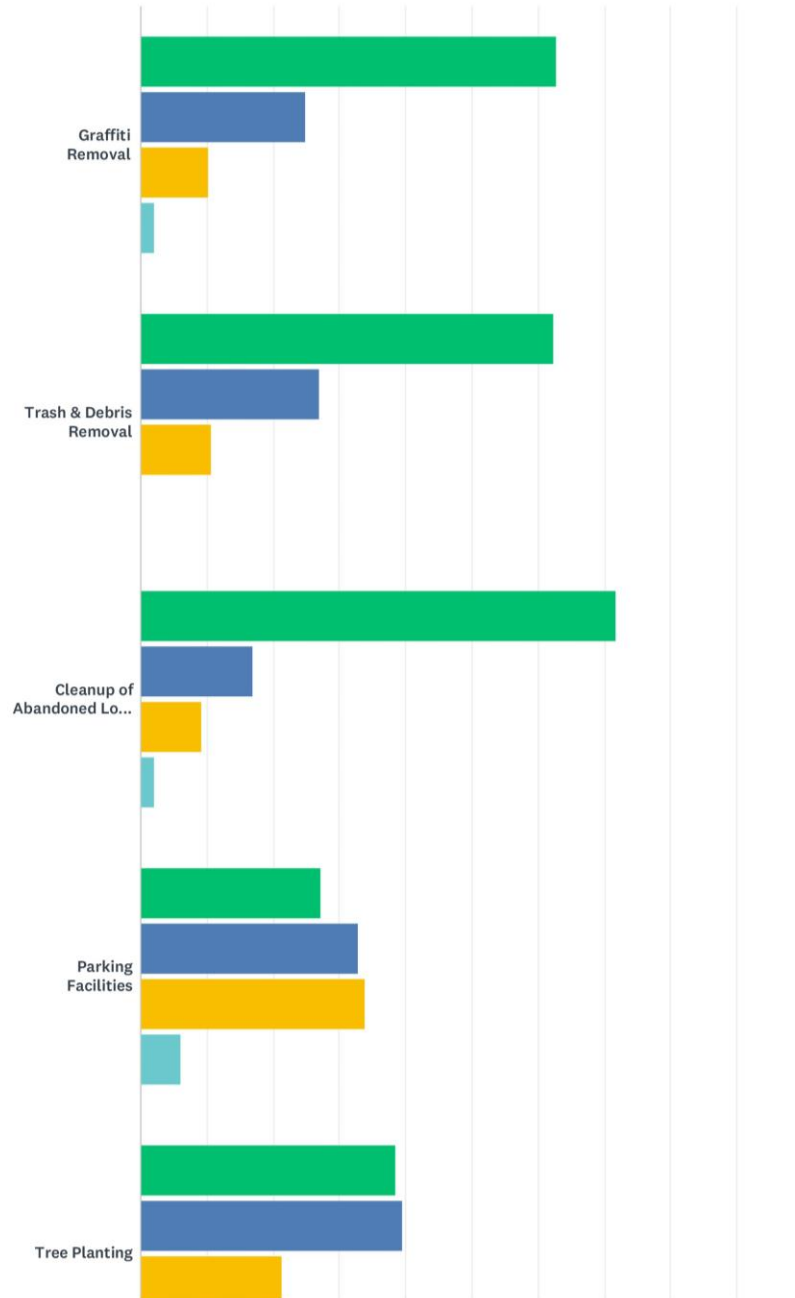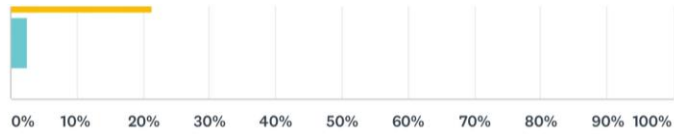
■ H   ■ M   ■ L   ■ N/C

	H	M	L	N/C	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Graffiti Removal	62.76% 123	25.00% 49	10.20% 20	2.04% 4	196
Trash & Debris Removal	62.24% 122	27.04% 53	10.71% 21	0.00% 0	196
Cleanup of Abandoned Lots and Buildings	71.79% 140	16.92% 33	9.23% 18	2.05% 4	195
Parking Facilities	27.18% 53	32.82% 64	33.85% 66	6.15% 12	195
Tree Planting	38.58% 76	39.59% 78	21.32% 42	2.54% 5	197

Q4 Community Services

Answered: 195   Skipped: 2
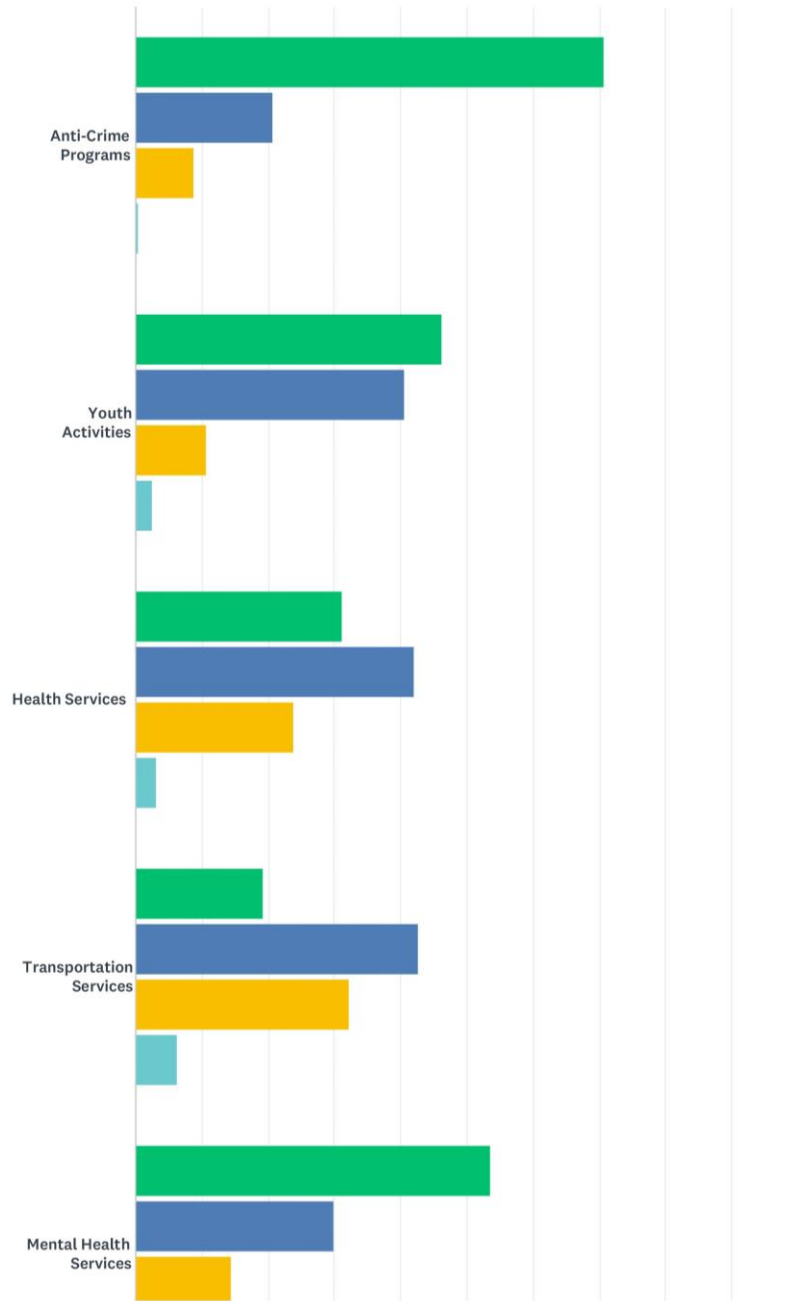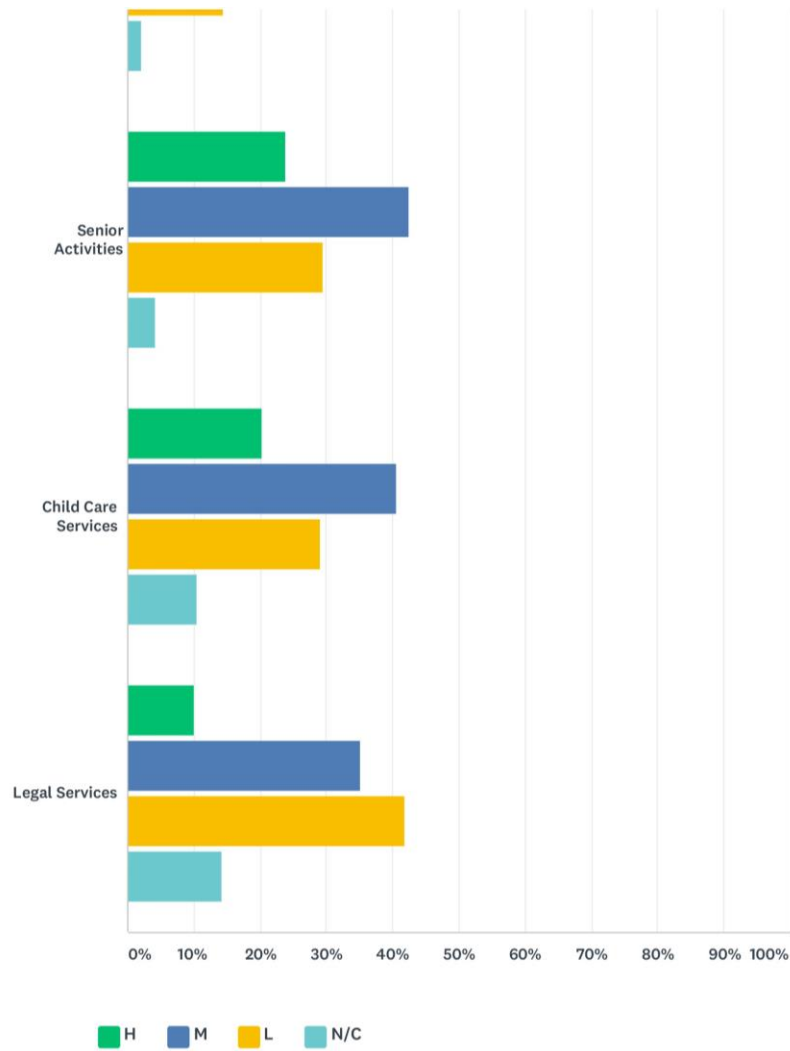
	H	M	L	N/C	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Anti-Crime Programs	70.62% 137	20.62% 40	8.76% 17	0.52% 1	194
Youth Activities	46.15% 90	40.51% 79	10.77% 21	2.56% 5	195
Health Services	31.09% 60	41.97% 81	23.83% 46	3.11% 6	193
Transportation Services	19.27% 37	42.71% 82	32.29% 62	6.25% 12	192
Mental Health Services	53.61% 104	29.90% 58	14.43% 28	2.06% 4	194
Senior Activities	23.83% 46	42.49% 82	29.53% 57	4.15% 8	193
Child Care Services	20.31% 39	40.63% 78	29.17% 56	10.42% 20	192
Legal Services	9.95% 19	35.08% 67	41.88% 80	14.14% 27	191

199

Q5 Businesses and Jobs

Answered: 195   Skipped: 2
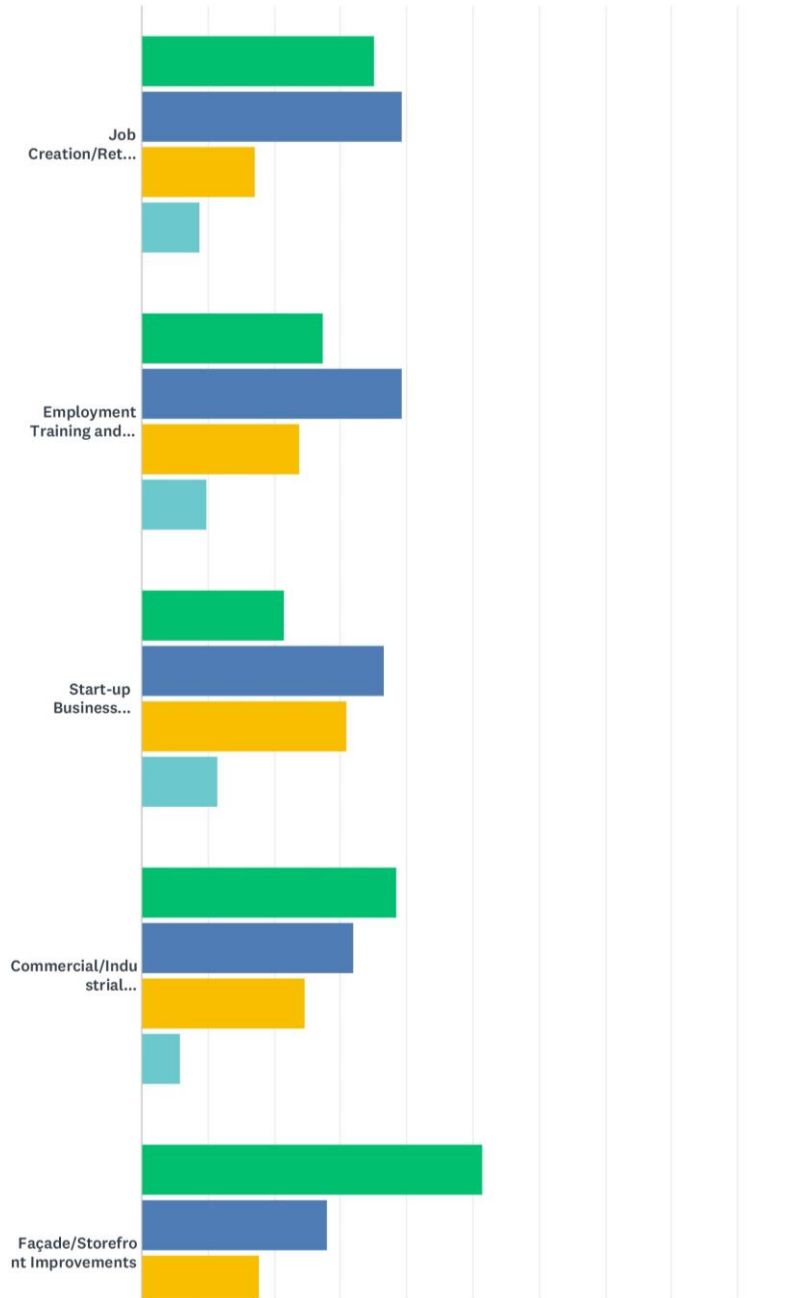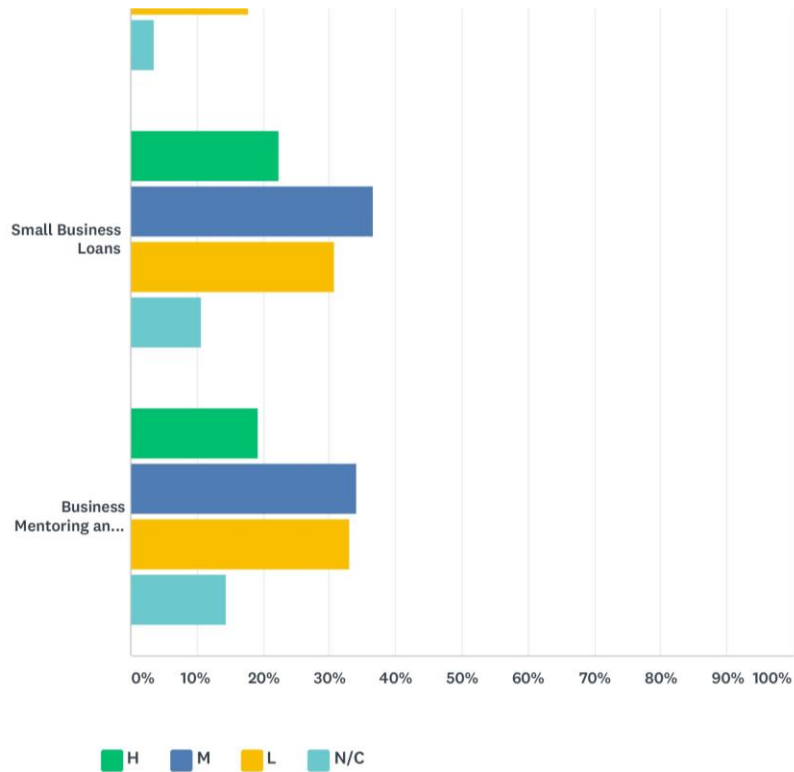
	H	M	L	N/C	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Job Creation/Retention Programs	35.23% 68	39.38% 76	17.10% 33	8.81% 17	193
Employment Training and Career Counseling	27.46% 53	39.38% 76	23.83% 46	9.84% 19	193
Start-up Business Financial Assistance	21.47% 41	36.65% 70	30.89% 59	11.52% 22	191
Commercial/Industrial Rehabilitation	38.42% 73	32.11% 61	24.74% 47	5.79% 11	190
Façade/Storefront Improvements	51.56% 99	28.13% 54	17.71% 34	3.65% 7	192
Small Business Loans	22.34% 42	36.70% 69	30.85% 58	10.64% 20	188
Business Mentoring and Counseling	19.15% 36	34.04% 64	32.98% 62	14.36% 27	188

Q6 Community Facilities

Answered: 194   Skipped: 3
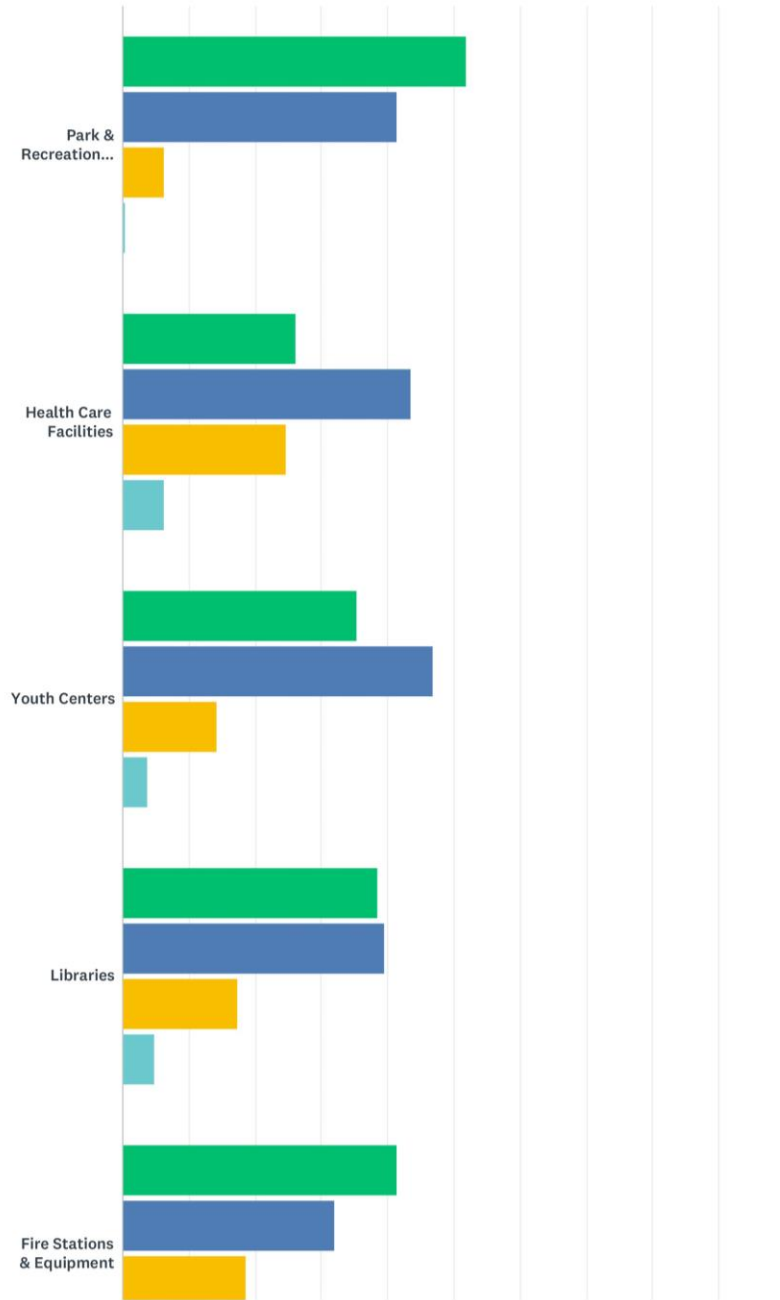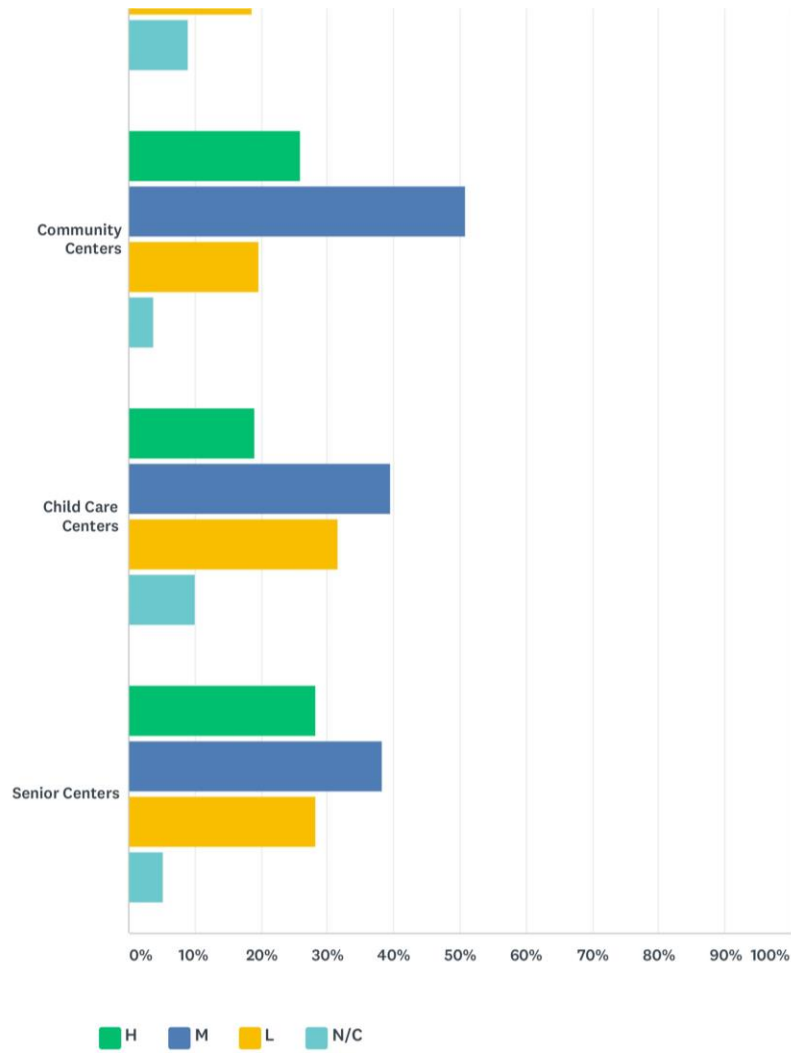
	H	M	L	N/C	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Park & Recreation Facilities	51.81% 100	41.45% 80	6.22% 12	0.52% 1	193
Health Care Facilities	26.18% 50	43.46% 83	24.61% 47	6.28% 12	191
Youth Centers	35.26% 67	46.84% 89	14.21% 27	3.68% 7	190
Libraries	38.42% 73	39.47% 75	17.37% 33	4.74% 9	190
Fire Stations & Equipment	41.49% 78	31.91% 60	18.62% 35	9.04% 17	188
Community Centers	25.93% 49	50.79% 96	19.58% 37	3.70% 7	189
Child Care Centers	18.95% 36	39.47% 75	31.58% 60	10.00% 19	190
Senior Centers	28.27% 54	38.22% 73	28.27% 54	5.24% 10	191

Q7 Special Needs Services
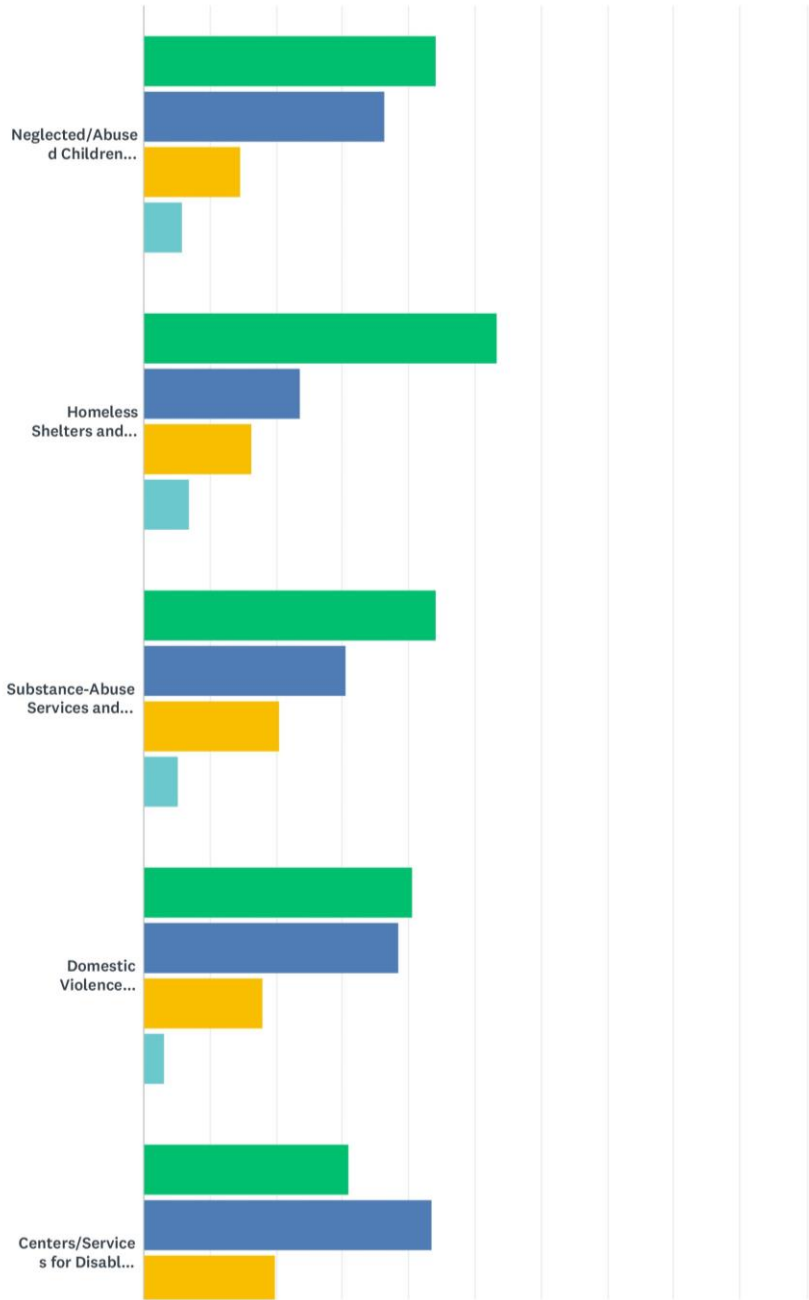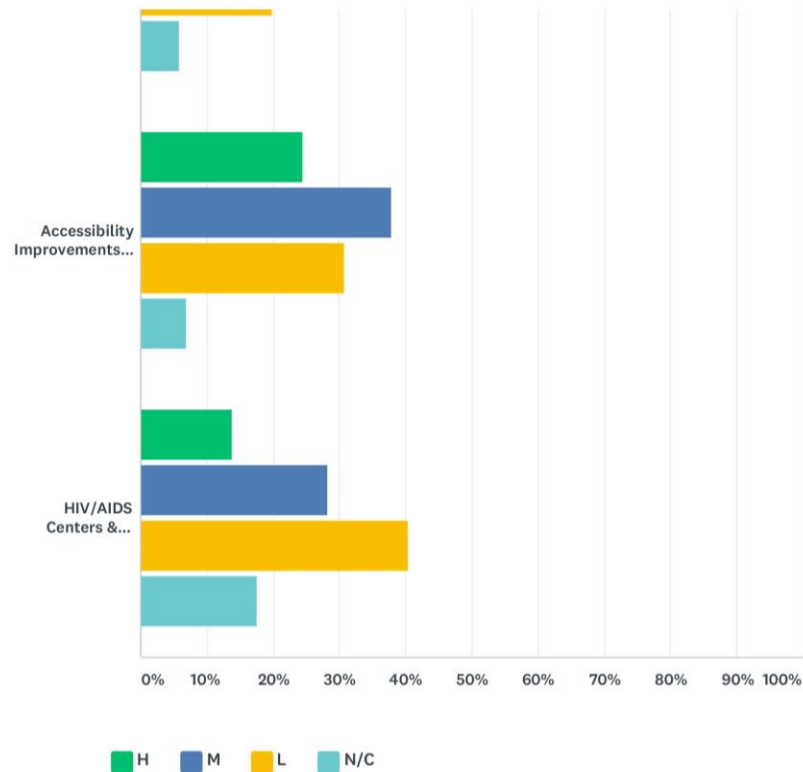
	H	M	L	N/C	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Neglected/Abused Children Center/Services	44.21% 84	36.32% 69	14.74% 28	5.79% 11	190
Homeless Shelters and/or Services	53.40% 102	23.56% 45	16.23% 31	6.81% 13	191
Substance-Abuse Services and Counseling	44.21% 84	30.53% 58	20.53% 39	5.26% 10	190
Domestic Violence Services and Counseling	40.53% 77	38.42% 73	17.89% 34	3.16% 6	190
Centers/Services for Disabled Persons	30.89% 59	43.46% 83	19.90% 38	5.76% 11	191
Accessibility Improvements (ADA)	24.47% 46	37.77% 71	30.85% 58	6.91% 13	188
HIV/AIDS Centers & Services	13.83% 26	28.19% 53	40.43% 76	17.55% 33	188

Service Provider Mailing List

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Appendix C:

References

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool

Legend

Jurisdiction

Region

Demographics 2010
1 Dot = 75

White, Non-Hispanic

Black, Non-Hispanic

Native American, Non-Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic

Hispanic

Other, Non-Hispanic

Multi-racial, Non-Hispanic

TRACT

R/ECAP

Percent Households with Burden: Data not Available

AFFHT0004 | Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS   Date created: 8/10/2019

Name: Map 6 - Housing Problems

Description: Households experiencing one or more housing burdens in Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs and race/ethnicity dot density

Jurisdiction: Garden Grove (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

Region: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

HUD-Provided Data Version: AFFHT0004

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Emergency Solutions Grant References

Protocols for Administering
The Emergency Solutions Grant

City of Garden Grove
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DIVISION
11222 ACACIA PARKWAY
GARDEN GROVE, CA 92840

OVERVIEW

This document establishes protocols for administering the Emergency Solutions Program (ESG) and replaces previous protocols for the defunct Emergency Shelter Grants Program. The protocols herein incorporate changes in the ESG program pursuant to the Interim Rule (effective January 4, 2012), which established the regulations for the Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG). Unlike the former Emergency Shelter Grants Program that emphasized serving the needs of the homeless in emergency or transitional shelters, the focus of the ESG aims at "assisting people to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness" (Interim Rule, Federal Register / Vol. 76, No. 233. p. 75954).

Regulatory Authority. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, was promulgated on May 20, 2009, reauthorized and amended the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371 et seq) consolidating three homeless assistance programs into one grant program and revising the Emergency Shelter Grants program and renaming it as the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program. The HEARTH Act also codifies into law the Continuum of Care planning process.

Effective January 4, 2012, the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Emergency Solutions Grants Program and Consolidated Plan Conforming Amendments interim rule revised the regulations for the Emergency Shelter Grants program by establishing the regulations for the Emergency Solutions Grants program, which replaced the Emergency Shelter Grants program.

Objectives. The ESG Program provides funding to achieve these objectives:

- Engage homeless individuals and families living on the street;
- Improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families;
- Help operate these shelters;
- Provide essential services to shelter residents,
- Rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families, and
- Prevent families/individuals from becoming homeless.

Beneficiary Eligibility

City staff will ensure compliance by subrecipients with the minimum eligibility criteria for ESG beneficiaries:

- For essential services related to street outreach, beneficiaries must meet the criteria under paragraph (1)(i) of the "homeless" definition under 24 CFR 576.2, namely:

  An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;

- For emergency shelter, beneficiaries must meet the "homeless" definition in 24 CFR 576.2.

    (1) An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

    (i) An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings ,including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;

    (ii) An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low income individuals); or

    (iii) An individual who is exiting an institution where he or she resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution;

    (2) An individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that

    :(i) The primary nighttime residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;

    (ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and

    (iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith-based or other social networks, needed to obtain other permanent housing;

    (3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who:

    (i) Are defined as homeless under section 387 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732a), section 637 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9832), section 41403 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–2), section 330(h) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b(h)), section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012), section 17(b) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(b)) or section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);

    (ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing at any time during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of application for homeless assistance;

    (iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during the 60-day period immediately preceding the date of applying for homeless assistance; and

    (iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse (including neglect), the

presence of a child or youth with a disability, or two or more barriers to employment, which include the lack of a high school degree or General Education Development (GED), illiteracy, low English proficiency, a history of incarceration or detention for criminal activity, and a history of unstable employment; or

(4) Any individual or family who:

(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions that relate to violence against the individual or a family member, including a child, that has either taken place within the individual's or family's primary nighttime residence or has made the individual or family afraid to return to their primary nighttime residence;

(ii) Has no other residence; and

(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks, e.g., family, friends, faith based or other social networks, to obtain other permanent housing.

- For essential services related to emergency shelter, beneficiaries must be "homeless" and staying in an emergency shelter (which could include a day shelter).

- For homelessness prevention assistance, beneficiaries must meet the requirements described in 24 CFR 576.103par. That is, those who meet the criteria under "At Risk of Homelessness", and who have an annual income below 30% of the median family income for the area. At Risk of Homelessness" means an individual or family who has an annual income below 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD, and does not have sufficient resources or support networks.

- For rapid re-housing assistance, beneficiaries must meet requirements described in 24 CFR 576.104, that is:

  Program participants who meet the criteria under paragraph (1) of the "homeless" definition in § 576.2 or who meet the criteria under paragraph (4) of the "homeless" definition and live in an emergency shelter or other place described in paragraph (1) of the "homeless" definition.

Further eligibility criteria may be established at the local level in accordance with 24 CFR 576.400(e).

Minimum Documentation. The following standards for documenting homelessness are to be monitored by City staff.

Persons living on the street	Certify that the persons served reside on the street.	Provision of services (e.g., outreach, food, health care, clothing) to persons who reside on the streets and not in shelters or other places meant for human habitation), require the outreach or service worker to sign and date a general certification that: • verifies that the services are going to homeless persons, and • indicates where the persons served reside.
Persons coming from living on the street (and into a place meant for human habitation)	Obtain information to indicate that the participant is coming from the street.	You must verify that an individual is coming from the street through: • organizations or outreach workers who have assisted him/her in the past; • determining where the resident receives assistance checks, if applicable; and/or • other information regarding the participant's recent past activities. Document your verification efforts! Your staff should prepare a statement that is then signed and dated. As a last resort, if you are unable to verify in this manner that the person is coming from living on the street, the participant or a staff member may prepare a short written statement about the participant's previous living place and have the participant sign the statement and date it.
Persons coming from an emergency shelter	Verify from the emergency shelter staff that the participant has been residing at the emergency shelter.	You need to obtain from the referring agency a written, signed, and dated verification that the individual has been a resident of the emergency shelter.
Persons coming from a transitional housing	Verify with the transitional housing staff that: • the participant has been residing at the transitional housing; and	You must obtain from the referring agency two written, signed, and dated verifications: • a signed statement from the transitional housing staff indicating that the individual had been a resident there; and

	▪ the participant was living on the streets or in an emergency shelter prior to living in the transitional housing facility or was discharged from an institution or evicted prior to living in the transitional housing and would have been homeless if not for the transitional housing.	▪ the referring agency's written, signed, and dated verification as to the individual's homeless status when he/she entered their program. If the referring agency did not verify the individual's homeless status upon entry into their program, you will need to verify that status yourself. That is, in addition to the written, signed, and dated verification from the referring agency that the individual has been residing in the transitional housing, you need to verify their status upon entry into transitional housing and document that status according to the instructions here. (For example, if the person was living on the streets before moving into the transitional housing, you will need to obtain the documentation required under "Persons coming from living on the street" above).

Persons being evicted from a private dwelling	Have evidence of the eviction proceedings.	You need to obtain two types of information:
		
		▪ Documentation of:
		  ✓ the income of the participant;
		  ✓ what efforts were made to obtain housing; and
		  ✓ why, without the homeless assistance, the participant would be living on the street or in an emergency shelter.
		
		▪ Documentation of one of the following:
		
		  ✓ For formal eviction proceedings, evidence that the participant was being evicted within the week before receiving homeless assistance;
		  ✓ Where a participant's family is evicting, a signed and dated statement from a family member describing the reason for the eviction;
		  ✓ Where there is no formal eviction process (in these cases, persons are considered evicted when they are forced out of the dwelling unit by circumstances beyond their control), two things are needed:
		
		    ▪ a signed and dated statement from the participant describing the situation; and
		
		    ▪ documentation and verification (through written, signed, and dated statements) of

		efforts to confirm that these circumstances are true.
Persons from a short term stay (up to 30 consecutive days) in an institution who previously resided on the street or in an emergency shelter	Verify from the institution staff that the participant has been residing at the institution and was homeless before entering the institution	. You must obtain: ▪ written verification from the situation's staff that the participant has been residing in the institution for less that 31 days; and ▪ information on the previous living situation. Preferably, this will be the institution's written, signed, and dated verification on the individual's homeless status when he/she entered the institution. If the institution's staff did not verify the individual's homeless status upon entry into the institution, you will need to verify that status yourself, according to the instructions above (i.e., if the person was living on the streets before moving into the institution, you will need to obtain the documentation required under "Persons coming from living on the street").

Persons being discharged from a
 	
longer stay in an institution
	Verify from the institution staff that the participant has been residing at the institution and will be homeless if not provided with assistance.	You need to obtain signed and dated:
		
		▪ evidence from the institution's staff that the participant was being discharged within the week before receiving homeless assistance; and
		
		▪ documentation of the following:
		
		  ✓ the income of the participant;
		  ✓ what efforts were made to obtain housing; and
		  ✓ why, without the homeless assistance, the participant would be living on the street or in an emergency shelter.

Persons fleeing domestic violence	Verify that the participant is fleeing a domestic violence situation.	You must obtain written, signed, and dated verification from the participant that he/she is fleeing a domestic violence situation. If the participant is unable to prepare the verification, you may prepare a written statement about the participant's previous living situation, have the participant sign, and date it.

SALIENT ESG COMPONENTS

The following summarizes the five allowable ESG components and corresponding activities. Refer to **Exhibit 1** for a detailed summation of ESG components, activities and allowable costs.

- **Street Outreach.** Essential Services necessary to reach out to unsheltered homeless individuals and families, connect them with emergency shelter, housing, or critical services, and provide them with urgent, non-facility-based care. Component services per 24 CFR 576.101 comprise the following:

  - ✓ Engagement,
  - ✓ Case management,
  - ✓ Emergency health and mental health services,
  - ✓ Transportation.

- **Emergency Shelter.** Per 24 CFR 576.102, ESG funds may be used to renovate a building to serve as an emergency shelter. Site must serve homeless persons for at least 3 or 10 years, depending on the cost and type of renovation (major rehabilitation, conversion, or other renovation). Note: Property acquisition and new construction are ineligible.

  - ✓ Essential Services for individuals and families in emergency shelter. Component services generally consist of case management, childcare, education services, employment assistance and job training, outpatient health services, legal services, life skills training, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and transportation.

  - ✓ Shelter Operations, including maintenance, rent, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, and furnishings.

  - ✓ Relocation assistance for persons displaced by a project assisted with ESG funds.

  - ✓ **Homelessness Prevention.** Housing relocation and stabilization services and/or short and/or medium-term rental assistance necessary to prevent the individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter or another place described in paragraph (1) of the "homeless" definition in § 576.2.

    Component services and assistance generally consist of short-term and medium-term rental assistance, rental arrears, rental application fees, security deposits, advance payment of last month's rent, utility deposits and payments, moving costs, housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services, and credit repair. For specific requirements and eligible costs, see 24 CFR 576.103, 576.105, and 576.106.

- **Rapid Re-Housing.** <u>Housing relocation and stabilization services</u> and <u>short and/or medium-term rental assistance</u> as necessary to help individuals or families living in an emergency shelter or other place described in paragraph (1) of the "homeless" definition move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

  Component services and assistance generally consist of short-term and medium-term rental assistance, rental arrears, rental application fees, security deposits, advance payment of last month's rent, utility deposits and payments, moving costs, housing search and placement, housing stability case management, mediation, legal services, and credit repair. For specific requirements and eligible costs, see 24 CFR 576.104, 576.105, and 576.106.

The following chart summarizes the ESG components and related activities:

Components	ESG Eligible Activities														
	Renovation/ Rehab	Essential	Services	Operations	Housing	Relocation &	Stabilization/	Financial Assistance	Housing	Relocation &	Stabilization/	Financial	Services	Rental	Assistance
Street Outreach			✓												
Shelter	✓		✓												
Homeless Prevention							✓				✓				✓
Rapid Re-Housing							✓				✓				✓

ESG funds are also used for the following:

- **HMIS.** Grant funds may be used for certain Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and comparable database costs, as specified at 24 CFR 576.107.

- **Administration.** Pursuant to 24 CFR 576.108.,up to 7.5% of a recipient's fiscal year grant can be used for administrative activities, such as general management, oversight, coordination, and reporting on the program. State recipients must share administrative funds with their subrecipients who are local governments and may share with their subrecipients who are nonprofit organizations.

SALIENT MONITORING COMPONENTS

City staff will monitor subrecipients to ensure compliance with ESG requirements outlined below.

The Eligibility Evaluation form and the Subrecipient Agreement will include the following performance objective and performance outcome by ESG activity category.

	Performance Objective		Performance Outcome	
	Create	Provide Decent		
ESG Activity	Suitable Living	Affordable	Availability/	
Category in IDIS	Environments	Housing	Accessibility	Affordability
Shelter	✓		✓	
Street Outreach	✓		✓	
Homeless Prevention		✓		✓
Rapid Re-Housing		✓		✓

Obligation & Expenditure Deadlines

In accordance with 24 CFR 576.203, the City is to adhere to the following deadlines:

ESG Timeliness Requirement	Timeframe
Obligate funds (from the date HUD signs the grant agreement)	60 Days
Select subrecipient organizations	120 Days
Reimburse subrecipient organizations	30 Days
Expend all ESG funds	2 Years

In addition, an Emergency Shelter facility must be maintained and used for the homeless based upon minimum time periods (See 24 CFR 576.102(c)(1)) according to the types of activities assisted with ESG funds. Emergency Shelter Facilities (24 CFR 576.2) comprise facilities primarily intended to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in

general or for specific populations of the homeless and which do not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

Emergency Shelter Activities	Timeframe
Major Rehabilitation	10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed Rehabilitation, if Rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent (75%) of the value of the building before Rehabilitation. A recorded deed or use restriction is required.
Conversion	10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed Conversion, if Conversion costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building after Conversion. A recorded deed or use restriction is required.
Renovation	3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed Renovation.
Shelter Operations or Essential Services	Term of the Standard Agreement, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long as the Applicant serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, veterans, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Along with monitoring activity eligibility, cost eligibility and proper documentation to support beneficiary eligibility, City staff will also ensure compliance with the following general requirements.

- **Uniform Administrative Requirement.**   ESG regulations at 24 CFR 576.407(c) require the governmental agencies apply 24 CFR Part 85, except for 24 CFR 85.24 and 85.42 , and program income is to be used as match under 24 CFR 85.25 (g). The requirements of 24 CFR Part 84 apply to Private Nonprofit subrecipients, except for 24 CFR 84.23 and 84.53, and program income is to be used as the non-Federal share under 24 CFR 84.24 (b).

- **Homeless Participation**. Under 24 CFR 576.405 the City is ensure subrecipients provide for the participation of not less than one homeless individual or formerly homeless individual on the Board of Directors or other equivalent policy-making entity, to the extent that the entity considers and makes policies and decisions regarding any facilities, services or other assistance that receives funding under ESG.

- **Program Termination**. The City will review the termination/denial policy in each subrecipient's Written Standards to verify that the following minimal components are included: a progressive discipline warning

system, written notices, a formal appeal process, and consideration of the appeal by someone not involved in the original termination. Staff will also monitor each subrecipient's compliance with ESG regulations at 24 CFR 576.402 to ascertain whether persons or families receiving assistance who violate program requirements are terminated only in the most severe cases. The subrecipient is required to terminate assistance in accordance with a formal process that has been established and that recognizes the rights of individuals or families affected.

City staff will monitor compliance with the following area-wide systems coordination requirements pursuant to 24 CFR 576.400.

- **Consultation with CoCs.** Staff will assist subrecipients are to consult with the CoC to (1) determine how ESG funds will be allocated in that region; (2) identify the performance standards for evaluating the outcomes of projects and activities; and (3) identify the funding, policies and procedures for the administration and operation of the HMIS, if appropriate

- **Coordination with Other Targeted Homeless Services**. City staff will monitor subrecipients to verify that other programs are targeted to homeless people in the area covered by the CoC to provide a strategic, community-wide system to prevent and end homelessness for that area.

- **System and Program Coordination with Mainstream Resources**. The subrecipient is to coordinate and integrate ESG-funded activities with mainstream housing, health, social services, employment, education, and youth programs for which families and individuals at risk of homelessness and homeless individuals and families may be eligible.

- **Centralized or Coordinated Assessment**. Each ESG-funded subrecipient is to work with the CoC to ensure the screening, assessment and referral of participants are consistent with the Written Standards. A Victim Service Provider may choose not to use the CoC Centralized or Coordinated Assessment System.

- **Written Standards** .Once the CoC has developed Written Standards in accordance with the requirements outlined in 24 CFR 576.400(e)(2)(3), Each subrecipient is to use the CoC's Written Standards.

- **Participation in HMIS.** The subrecipient is to ensure that data on all persons served and all activities assisted under ESG are entered into the applicable community-wide HMIS in the area in which those persons and activities are located, or a comparable database in accordance with HUD's standards on participation, data collection and reporting under a local HMIS. If the subrecipient is a Victim Service Provider or a Legal Services Provider, it may use a comparable database that collects client level data over time (i.e., longitudinal data) and generates unduplicated aggregate reports based on the data. Information entered into a comparable database must not be entered directly into or provided to an HMIS.

City staff will monitor each subrecipient's compliance with other federal and state requirements set forth at 24 CFR 576.406-576.408.

- Per 24 CFR 576.407(a), the subrecipient is to adhere to the requirements in 24 CFR Part 5, Subpart A, including the nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements at 24 CFR 5.105(a). Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, 12 U.S.C. 41701u, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135 apply, except that homeless individuals have priority over other Section 3 residents in accordance with 24 CFR 576.405(c).

- **Faith-Based Activities**. Religious organizations may receive ESG funds if agreeable to providing all eligible ESG activities in a manner that is in accordance with 24 CFR 576.406. ESG funds may not be used for the rehabilitation of structures if those structures are used for inherently religious activities. Where a structure is used for both eligible and inherently religious activities, funds may not exceed the cost of those portions of the rehabilitation that are attributable to eligible activities in accordance with the federal cost accounting requirements. Sanctuaries, chapels, or other rooms the religious congregation uses as its principal place of worship are ineligible for ESG-funded improvements. Disposition of real property after the term of the grant, or any change in use of the property during the term of the grant, is subject to government-wide regulations governing real property disposition (See 24 CFR Parts 84 and 85).

- Organizations that are religious or faith-based are eligible to receive ESG funds but may not engage in inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization as part of the programs or services funded under ESG. Refer to 24 CFR 576.406 for additional details.

- **Affirmative Outreach.** As required under 24 CFR 576.407(b), the subrecipient is to establish procedures that ensure the use of the facilities, assistance, and services are available to all on a nondiscriminatory basis.

- **Displacement, Relocation, and Acquisition**. In accordance with 24 CFR 576.408, the displacement of persons as a result of a Components/Activities assisted with ESG funds must be provided Relocation Assistance pursuant to the URA and 49 CFR Part 24. Temporary relocation is not permitted. No tenant occupant of housing (a dwelling unit) that is converted into an Emergency Shelter may be required to relocate temporarily for a Component/Activity assisted with ESG funds or be required to move to another unit in the same building/complex. The acquisition of real property, whether funded privately or publicly, for a Component/Activity assisted with ESG funds is subject to the URA and the federal government-wide regulations at 49 CFR Part 24, Subpart B. Refer to 24 CFR 576.408 for additional details.

- **Match**. City staff will monitor matching contributions from each subrecipient to verify that the amount of match equals the amount of ESG funds received per 24 CFR 576.201, and that the match sources include any federal source other than the ESG Program, as well as State, local, and private sources (see 24 CFR 576.201).

- **Shelter and Housing Standards.** City staff will require per 24 CFR 576.403 that any ESG-assisted shelter to meet minimum Habitability Standards. Shelters renovated with ESG funds, are to meet State or local government Safety and Sanitation Standards, as applicable, include energy-efficient appliances and materials, as well as incorporate lead-based paint remediation and disclosure requirements.

- **Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements.** City staff will monitor subrecipients have written policies and procedures to ensure that ESG funds are used in accordance with requirements at 24 CFR 576.500. In addition, sufficient records must be established and maintained to enable HCD and HUD to determine whether ESG requirements are being met. Refer to for additional details. (24 CFR 576.500):
  - ✓ **Homeless status**. Follow written intake procedures to ensure compliance with the homeless definition in § 576.2. The procedures must require documentation at intake of the evidence relied upon to establish and verify homeless status.
  - ✓ **At risk of homelessness status.** For each individual or family who receives ESG homelessness prevention assistance, the records must include the evidence relied upon to establish and verify the individual or family's "at risk of homelessness" status. This evidence must include an intake and certification form that meets HUD specifications.
  - ✓ **Determinations of ineligibility.** For each individual and family determined ineligible to receive ESG assistance, the record must include documentation of the reason for that determination.
  - ✓ **Annual income.** For each program participant who receives homelessness prevention assistance, or who receives rapid re-housing assistance longer than one year
    - ➢ Income evaluation form completed by the subrecipient; and
    - ➢ Source documents for the assets held by the program participant and income received over the most recent period (*e.g.,* wage statement, unemployment compensation statement, public benefits statement, bank statement);
    - ➢ If source documents are unobtainable, a written statement by the relevant third party (*e.g.,* employer, government benefits administrator) or the written certification by the subrecipient's intake staff of the oral verification by the relevant third party of the income the program participant received over the most recent period for which representative data is available; or
    - ➢ If source documents and third party verification are unobtainable, the written certification by the program participant of the amount of income the program participant received for the most recent period representative of the income that the program participant is expected to receive over the 3-month period following the evaluation.
  - ✓ *Program participant records.* In addition to evidence of homeless status or "at risk of homelessness" status, as applicable, records must be kept for each program participant that document:
    - ➢ The services and assistance provided to program participant, including the security deposit, rental assistance, and utility payments made on behalf of the program participant;
    - ➢ Compliance with the applicable requirements for providing services and assistance to t program participant under the program components and eligible activities provisions at § 576.101 through §576.106, the provision on determining eligibility and amount and type of assistance at § 576.401(a) and (b), and the provision on using appropriate assistance and services at § 576.401(d) and (e); and

- ➢ Where applicable, compliance with the termination of assistance requirement in § 576.402.
- ✓ *Centralized or coordinated assessment systems and procedures.* Documentation evidencing written intake procedures for, the centralized or coordinated assessment system(s) developed by the CoC.
- ✓ *Rental assistance agreements and payments.* The records must include copies of all leases and rental assistance agreements for the provision of rental assistance, documentation of payments made to owners for the provision of rental assistance, and supporting documentation for these payments, including dates of occupancy by program participants.
- ✓ *Utility allowance.* The records must document the monthly allowance for utilities (excluding telephone) used to determine compliance with the rent restriction.
- ✓ *Shelter and housing standards.* Documentation of compliance with the shelter and housing standards in § 576.403, including inspection reports.
- ✓ *Emergency shelter facilities.* The amount and type of assistance provided to each emergency shelter.
- ✓ *Services and assistance provided.* Types of essential services, rental assistance, and housing stabilization and relocation services and the amounts spent on these services and assistance. Subrecipients that are units of general-purpose local government must keep records to demonstrate compliance with the maintenance of effort requirement, including records of the unit of the general-purpose local government's annual budgets and sources of funding for street outreach and emergency shelter services.
- ✓ *Coordination with CoC and other programs.* Document their compliance with the requirements of § 576.400 for consulting with the CoC and coordinating and integrating ESG assistance with programs targeted toward homeless people and mainstream service and assistance programs.
- ✓ *HMIS.* Records of the participation in HMIS or a comparable database by all projects.
- ✓ *Matching.* The recipient must keep records of the source and use of contributions made to satisfy the matching requirement in § 576.201. The records must indicate the particular fiscal year grant for which each matching contribution is counted. The records must show how the value placed on third party, noncash contributions was derived. To the extent feasible, volunteer services must be supported by the same methods that the organization uses to support the allocation of regular personnel costs.
- ✓ *Conflicts of interest.* Records to show compliance with the organizational conflicts-of-interest requirements in § 576.404(a), a copy of the personal conflicts of interest policy or codes of conduct developed and implemented to comply with the requirements in §576.404(b), and records supporting exceptions to the personal conflicts of interest prohibitions.
- ✓ *Homeless participation.* Document compliance with the homeless participation requirements under § 576.405.
- ✓ *Faith-based activities.* Document compliance with the faith-based activities requirements under § 576.406.
- ✓ *Other Federal requirements.* Document compliance with the Federal requirements in § 576.407, as applicable, including:
  - ➢ Records demonstrating compliance with the nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements under § 576.407(a), including data concerning race, ethnicity, disability status, sex, and family characteristics of persons and households who are applicants for, or program participants in, any program or activity funded in whole or in part with ESG funds and the affirmative outreach requirements in § 576.407(b).
  - ➢ Records demonstrating compliance with the uniform administrative requirements in 24 CFR part 85(for governments) and 24 CFR part 84 (for nonprofit organizations).

- ➢ Records demonstrating compliance with the environmental review requirements, including flood insurance requirements.
- ➢ Certifications and disclosure forms required under the lobbying and disclosure requirements in 24 CFR part 87.
- ✓ *Relocation.* Document compliance with the displacement, relocation, and acquisition requirements in § 576.408.
- ✓ *Financial records.*
  - ➢ Supportive documentation for all costs charged to the ESG grant.
  - ➢ Documentation showing that ESG grant funds were spent on allowable costs in accordance with the requirements for eligible activities under § 576.101-§576.109 and the cost principles in OMB Circulars A-87 (2 CFR part 225) and A-122 (2 CFR part 230).
  - ➢ Records of the receipt and use of program income.
  - ➢ Documentation of compliance with the expenditure limits in § 576.100 and the expenditure deadline in § 576.203.
- ✓ *Subrecipients and contractors.*
  - ➢ The recipient must retain copies of all solicitations of and agreements with subrecipients, records of all payment requests by and dates of payments made to subrecipients, and documentation of all monitoring and sanctions of subrecipients, as applicable. If the recipient is a State, the recipient must keep records of each recapture and distribution of recaptured funds under § 576.501.
  - ➢ The recipient and its subrecipients must retain copies of all procurement contracts and documentation of compliance with the procurement requirements in 24 CFR 85.36 and 24 CFR 84.40-84.48.
  - ➢ The recipient must ensure that its subrecipients comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified by the recipient and HUD notice or regulations.
- ✓ *Confidentiality.*
  - ➢ Written procedures to ensure:
    - ☐ All records containing personally identifying information of any individual or family who applies for and/or receives ESG assistance will be kept secure and confidential;
    - ☐ The address or location of any domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking shelter project assisted under the ESG will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of the shelter; and
    - ☐ The address or location of any housing of a program participant will not be made public, except as provided under a preexisting privacy policy of the recipient or subrecipient and consistent with state and local laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality.
    - ☐ Written confidentiality procedures.
- ✓ *Period of record retention.* All records pertaining to each fiscal year of ESG funds must be retained for the greater of 5 years or the period specified below.
  - ☐ Documentation of each program participant's qualification as a family or individual at risk of homelessness or as a homeless family or individual and other program participant records must be retained for 5 years after the expenditure of all funds from the grant under which the program participant was served;
  - ☐ Where ESG funds are used for the renovation of an emergency shelter involves costs charged to the ESG grant that exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before renovation, records

must be retained until 10 years after the date that ESG funds are first obligated for the renovation; and

☐ Where ESG funds are used to convert a building into an emergency shelter and the costs charged to the ESG grant for the conversion exceed 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, records must be retained until 10 years after the date that ESG funds are first obligated for the conversion.

✓ *Access to records.*

➢ *Federal government rights.* Notwithstanding the confidentiality procedures established under paragraph (w) of this section, HUD, the HUD Office of the Inspector General, and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their authorized representatives, must have the right of access to all books, documents, papers, or other records pertinent to the ESG grant, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts. These rights of access are not limited to the required retention period but last as long as the records are retained.

➢ *Public rights.* Provide citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties with reasonable access (consistent with state and local laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality and the confidentiality requirements in this part) to records regarding any uses of ESG funds the recipient received during the preceding 5 years.

➢ *Reports.* The recipient must collect and report data on its use of ESG funds in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) and other reporting systems, as specified by HUD. The recipient must also comply with the reporting requirements in 24 CFR parts 85 and 91 and the reporting requirements under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, (31 U.S.C. 6101 note), which are set forth in appendix A to 2 CFR part 170.

THE MONITORING PROCESS

Monitoring of ESG-assisted activities takes place on a quarterly and annual basis.

Quarter Reports

Each quarter, subrecipients submit an ESG Subgrantee Report **(Exhibit 2)**, which City staff use to monitor performance measured against the requirements initially outlined in the Eligibility Evaluation **(Exhibit 3)** and Subrecipient Agreement **(Exhibit 4).**

Desk Audit

Desk reviews are done at the City and entail a review of reports and other documentation that are submitted to the City that help the City understand how well a project is managed, and whether it is achieving its goals and compliance obligations.

At the close of each program year, City staff issue a monitoring letter **(Exhibit 5: Monitoring Notification Letter: On-Site Visit** or **Exhibit 6: Annual Monitoring Notification Letter: Desk Audit)** will be sent to the subrecipient transmitting the following documents to be completed and returned to the City prior to the scheduled monitoring visit:

- *Monitoring Notification Letter: Desk Audit*

  A Monitoring Notification Letter: Desk Audit will be sent to the owner/property manager detailing the salient terms of the Subrecipient Agreement that will be the source of monitoring.

- **Monitoring Checklist**
  This report collects information as a basis for conclusions to be included in the Monitoring Summary letter and follow-up **(Exhibit 7: Monitoring Checklist)**.

- **Monitoring Summary**
  A Monitoring Summary Letter will be provided to the subrecipient that serves as the formal notification of the results of the monitoring. All negative conclusions will be considered a finding or concern with a specific required corrective action. A copy is retained in the Project monitoring file.

  - ✓ A "finding" is a deficiency in project performance evidencing an unmet statutory or regulatory requirement.

  - ✓ A "concern" relates to project performance-requiring improvement before becoming a finding.

  The subrecipient is to provide a written response within 30 days of the date of the Monitoring Summary letter. Upon completion of all corrective actions, a letter is sent to the owner/property manager stating that the monitoring findings and concerns have been closed. A copy is retained in the Project monitoring file.

ON-SITE VISIT

On-site monitoring enables the City to conduct a more in-depth level of review than the desk review and entails a visit to the office of the owner or property manager to review documents and source information, as well as observe operations. On-site monitoring is necessary when the risk analysis or desk review suggests that there may be problems, or if a protracted period of time has elapsed since the last visit.

The following steps are to be taken when monitoring *on-site*:

- **Monitoring Notification Letter: On-Site Visit**
  A Monitoring Notification Letter: On-Site Visit will be sent to the owner/property manager at least two weeks in advance of the monitoring visit. The letter will detail the salient terms of the Subrecipient Agreement that will be the source of monitoring. The letter will also notify the owner/property manager of the date and time of an interview that will be conducted to make sure that the owner and/or manager thoroughly understands the purpose, scope, and schedule for the monitoring.

In addition to the aforementioned reports, these items also are to be reviewed:

- **Monitoring Summary**
  After the monitoring visit, a Monitoring Summary letter is forwarded to the subrecipient that serves as the formal notification of the results of the monitoring. All negative conclusions are considered a finding or concern with a specific required corrective action. If relevant, the letter may stipulate steps initiated by the owner/property manager to correct areas of noncompliance or nonperformance. A copy is retained in the Project monitoring file.

  ✓ A "finding" is a deficiency in project performance evidencing an unmet statutory or regulatory requirement.

  ✓ A "concern" relates to project performance requiring improvement before becoming a finding.

  The owner/property manager is to provide a written response within 30 days of the date of the Monitoring Summary letter. Upon completion of all corrective actions, a letter is sent to the owner/property manager stating that the monitoring findings and concerns have been closed. A copy is retained in the Project monitoring file.