

## Executive Summary

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

#### 1. Introduction

The City of Orange Community Development Department annually receives federal funds through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Every five years, HUD requires all jurisdictions receiving federal funds to submit a Consolidated Plan (Con Plan). The plan helps define the City's priorities, strategies, and goals for the five-year period.

The Consolidated Plan supports the objectives outlined in Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended. It also aligns with HUD's primary goals of creating sustainable urban communities by offering decent housing, providing a suitable living environment, and enhancing economic opportunities for individuals with low and moderate incomes.

The Consolidated Plan is for the period of July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2030. During this period, the City anticipates receiving Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME).

The CDBG program provides funding to support community development activities such as public infrastructure improvement, economic development, and public services. HOME funds can be used for affordable housing development activities such as rehabilitation and new construction and tenant-based rental assistance for low-income individuals and families.

The City of Orange 2025-2030 Con Plan is organized around 5 sections: Needs Assessment (NA), Market Analysis (MA), Strategic Plan (SP), and 2025 Annual Action Plan (AP).

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

All HUD-funded projects must meet one of three National Objectives: primarily benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevent or eliminate slum or blight; or meet other community development needs that address an urgent need to existing conditions posing a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. The City's five-year Con Plan strategic goals address housing and community needs including affordable housing, economic development, public facilities improvement, public services for low mod income persons, and fair housing.

### 3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Orange's evaluation of past performance has been completed through its Annual Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) prepared at the end of each fiscal year. The documents compare the measurable goals and objectives to the actual performance. The review of the fifth and final year of the 2020-2025 Con Plan period will be conducted in the 2025 CAPER, which will be submitted to HUD in September 2025.

### 4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Residents and stakeholders were included in the planning process and development of the Consolidated Plan in the following ways:

#### Community Needs Survey

The City of Orange conducted a community survey from August 2023 to December 2023, to gather input for its 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan. Over 180 residents participated. The survey featured 26 questions focused on identifying priority goals for the upcoming planning period. Topics included housing needs, infrastructure and facilities needs, service needs, fair housing issues, economic development needs and transportation needs. The survey was conducted at city-wide events including National Night Out, Treats in the Streets, Tree Lighting, El Modena Neighborhood Outreach Day, and offered at the City's public counters and website. The survey results offer valuable insights into the community's needs and priorities.

#### Housing Summit

A Housing Summit was held in November 2023 to collect data to inform the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Rights (AI) and the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. A Workbook was developed for Housing Summit participants to complete. The workbook responses were summarized to inform the AI and Con Plan. Approximately 42 individuals participated in the Housing Summit representing the following Organizations:

- OC Goodwill
- Jamboree Housing
- C&C Development
- The HUB OC
- Rescue Mission
- Love Orange
- Temporary Shelter
- Home Aid
- Building Partners
- Orange Housing Development Organization

### Public Hearing

Public Hearings on the Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) are held before the CDBG Committee and City Council to allow community members to provide input on local housing and development needs. These hearings help ensure that the City Council receives feedback on how federal funds should be allocated to address issues like affordable housing, homelessness, and public services, ensuring the plan aligns with the community's priorities and needs.

- Public Meeting #1 and Presentation on the Draft Consolidated was held before the CDBG Committee on February 13, 2025
- Public Hearing #1 for the deliberation on the recommendation of funding for applicants applying for CDBG funding and first review of the Consolidated Plan was held before the CDBG Committee on March 13, 2025
- Public Meeting #2 and Presentation on the Draft Consolidated Plan was held before the City Council on April 8, 2025
- Public Hearing #2 for the adoption of the Consolidated Plan was held before the City Council on June 24, 2025

#### 5. Summary of public comments

A public comment was received at the City Council meeting on April 8, 2025 to correct the draft 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan, clarifying that the City of Orange does not have any cold weather shelters and emphasizing the need for additional low and extremely low income housing units. The request was incorporated into the Consolidated Plan.

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

N/A

#### 7. Summary

The priority needs identified from findings from community needs survey, housing summit and community meetings are as follows:

### Affordable Rental Housing

- Increased supportive housing to assist homeless persons in the transition from homelessness, and to promote the provision of supportive housing to homeless persons to enable them to live as independently as possible.
- Increased senior housing units to accommodate the aging population.
- Low-barrier housing is housing where a minimum number of expectations are placed on people who wish to live there. The aim is to have as few barriers as possible to allow more people access to services.
- Homeowner housing rehabilitation.

- Housing code enforcement.
- Down payment assistance.
- Rehabilitation of aging apartment buildings.
- Accessibility to housing affordability.

#### Public Services

- Senior services are a top priority in the city for the aging population.
- Crime awareness, prevention and safety measures.
- Youth services and childcare services.
- Afterschool programs for youth engagement and development.

#### Homeless Populations Needs

- Homeless services including mental health and addiction services, permanent housing and transitional housing.

#### Public Facilities and Improvements

- Increased Code Enforcement to address infrastructure needs.
- Street improvements including undergrounding of utilities.
- Parking facilities including parking permit programs.
- Tree planting and urban greenery to enhance aesthetic and environmental quality.
- Create a more bike friendly environment.
- Mindfulness of segments of society that are most vulnerable to natural disasters.
- Identify broadband internet problems throughout the city and provide equal access throughout the city.

#### Economic Development

- Job creation and job-generating businesses to support local economic growth.
- Small business loans.
- Employment training.
- Rehabilitation of commercial buildings.

#### Fair Housing Services

- Support for family/children, race, and anti-discrimination efforts.
- Education and enforcement of anti-discrimination laws to ensure equal housing opportunities for all.

## The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	ORANGE	Community Development Department
HOME Administrator	ORANGE	Community Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

### Narrative

The Community Development Department is the lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan and administers CDBG and HOME programs. The City is not a recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) to directly fund homeless related projects. The City of Anaheim is the lead agency for the Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) Program and administers the Program for all jurisdictions in Orange County.

### Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Jessica Herrera, Housing Manager  
Community Development Department  
300 East Chapman Avenue,  
Orange, California 92866  
Telephone: (714) 744-7270

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

### 1. Introduction

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)).

The City advertised the availability of CDBG and HOME funds, solicited input from nonprofit organizations, and encouraged residents to participate in the development of the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan and the 2025-2026 Annual Action Plan. A housing summit was held on October 12, 2023 in which stakeholders from local organizations and agencies were invited by the City to engage in open dialogue regarding the following topics: CDBG funding, affordable housing development, fair housing law, homelessness needs, and vital social services. Furthermore, a needs assessment a survey was administered to learn about community needs and gaps.

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 City is not a recipient of homeless-related grants and therefore not a participant of Continuum of Care. However, the City takes part in a regional effort lead by the County of Orange to address homelessness in Orange and surrounding jurisdictions. The City is home to a regional healthcare cluster including UC Irvine Medical Center, Children's Hospital of Orange County (CHOC), and St. Joseph Hospital of Orange. Nonprofits such as Illumination Foundation and Family Solution Collaborative provide housing services to homeless families released from CHOC hospital and other Orange County hospitals.

If and when the City receives homeless grants that are eligible for housing services and case management services, they would consider allocating homeless funds to these groups. The City was the recipient of HOME American Rescue Program funds in 2022 and used the funding to support the Hub Resource Center (HRC) that provides resources, coordinates and facilitates continuum of care services, and assists with housing services to the City's most vulnerable population.

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 County of Orange is the lead agency for Continuum of Care and covers the Orange County jurisdiction, including 34 cities and Unincorporated Areas. Participation from County

departments and agencies, local governments, homeless, housing and supportive service providers, community groups (including non-profits, faith-based organizations, interested business leaders, schools, individuals with lived experience, and many other stakeholders) is welcomed and encouraged.

The City of Orange supports the County's efforts to develop effective programs to address the needs of homeless individuals. To help address the issue and find ways to address the underlying problems that lead to homelessness, Orange has joined with the cities of Anaheim, Brea, Buena Park, Cypress, Fullerton, La Habra, La Palma, Placentia, Villa Park, Stanton, and Yorba Linda in an unprecedented partnership called the North Service Planning Area (SPA). The North SPA Partnership is a joint collaboration that includes two full-service Navigation Centers to provide help to the region's homeless. The Buena Park Center and the Placentia Center will provide homeless individuals a total of 250 beds, health resources, job skill training, and the ability to reconnect with lost family. These facilities join the two shelters already built by the City of Anaheim, which house another 326 beds.

The County has put together a Consolidated Plan, which identifies the Urban County of Orange's overall housing and community development needs and outlines a strategy to address those needs. The City supports the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA's) applications for HUD/VASH funding for homeless veterans. In addition, the City has provided funding to key homeless resources/services which include HomeAid's Family Care Center operated by Mercy House and The HUB which feeds, clothes and provides services that support and enhance the quality of life for homeless individuals.

The City is not a recipient of ESG funds.

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

Agency/Group/Organization	Agency/Group/Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Friendly Center, Inc.	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons	Anti-poverty Strategy	Friendly Center participated in the public workshops and public hearing during the needs assessment process and completed needs assessment survey.
Assistance League of Orange	Services-Children Services-Education	Anti-poverty Strategy	Assistance League of Orange participated in the public workshops and public hearing during the needs assessment process and completed needs assessment survey.
Building Partners	Housing Developer	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy Strategic Plan	Building Partners participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.
C&C Development	Housing Developer	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy Strategic Plan	C&C Development participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.



County of Orange	Housing Services - Housing Services- Children Services- Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services- homeless Services- Health Health Agency Other government - County	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti- poverty Strategy	Various County agencies (i.e, Housing Authorities, Office of Care Coordination, Social Services Agency, Health Care Agency, Community Resources, and Housing and Community Development) participated in the Needs Assessment Survey and Housing Summit.
HomeAid	Nonprofit housing developer – Emergency shelter provider	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy Strategic Plan	HomeAid participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.
The HUB OC	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons-Services- Persons with disabilities-Services- vulnerable communities	Anti-poverty strategy Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy Strategic Plan	The Hub OC participated in the public meeting, public hearing during the needs assessment process, Housing Summit and completed needs assessment survey.
Jamboree Housing	Nonprofit housing developer	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy Strategic Plan	Jamboree Housing participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.
Love Orange	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons-Services- Persons with disabilities-Services- vulnerable communities	Anti-poverty strategy Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy	Love Orange participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.

OC Goodwill	Services – workforce development	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Strategic Plan	OC Goodwill participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.
OC Rescue Mission	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons-Services- Persons with disabilities-Services- vulnerable communities	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Strategic Plan	OC Rescue Mission participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.
Orange Housing Development Corporation (OHDC)	Non-profit housing developer	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy Strategic Plan	OHDC participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.
Temporary Shelter	Emergency Shelter Provider	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Strategy Strategic Plan	Temporary Shelter participated in the Housing Summit and needs assessment survey.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The City consulted all known local agencies and organizations involved in activities that are relevant to the preparation of this Consolidated Plan.

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	Homelessness strategy
Housing Element	City of Orange	Housing Affordability Policies and Programs

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 worked with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA), the Orange County Office of Care Coordination, and the Orange County Social Services Agency during the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

A Community and Stakeholder Survey was conducted to gather data for the preparation of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan process from August 10, 2023 through December 30, 2023. The survey was hosted on the City's website housing page, social media, city kiosk, and made available in paper form on the City Clerk and Community Development counters. To maximize outreach opportunities, the City also conducted the survey at the 2023 National Night Out, Treats in the Streets, and Annual Tree Lighting events and the 2023 El Modena Neighborhood Outreach. The City also held a Housing Summit in October 2023. A workbook was distributed to stakeholders at a Housing Summit to solicit input and assess housing needs, infrastructure and facilities needs including broadband, service needs, fair housing needs, economic development needs, and transportation needs.

The City advertised the availability of CDBG and HOME funds, held one public hearing (March 13, 2025) and one public meeting (February 13, 2025) before the CDBG program advisory body and a public meeting (April 8, 2025) and a public hearing before the City Council (June 24, 2025). The City collected input from local nonprofit agencies, and encouraged residents to participate in the development of the 2025- 2029 Consolidated Plan and the 2025-26 Annual Action Plan. The City provided the needs assessment survey in English and Spanish at various public and nonprofit service counters and on the City's website. The City considered the survey responses when setting program goals and priorities.

Citizen Participation Outreach	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Letters to Public Service Agencies	Invitation to 78 different fair housing service organizations across Orange County to participate in focus groups and interviews.	Four one-on-one interviews and two focus groups were conducted during the preparation of the Analysis of Impediments.	Comments comprised of the fair housing issues frequently encountered by the organizations, the underlying causes for those issues, and ongoing efforts currently to address them.	All comments received were considered in the preparation of this report.	N/A
3	Community Meetings (In person and virtual)	City residents, interested organizations	The City and County, respectively, provided opportunities to engage via in-person and online to accommodate various residents' needs.	Citizen input and comments will be included in the Con Plan.	All comments were accepted.	N/A

Citizen Participation Outreach	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	185 survey respondents participated.	Comments comprised of needs for affordable rental housing units, improvements to public facilities, and homeless shelters.	All comments received were considered in the preparation of this report.	N/A

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Orange held a housing summit in October of 2023 and promoted a community outreach survey to collect input from the public on housing and community needs. Based on the needs that were identified during the community outreach process, as well as data from the 2020 American Community Survey (5-year estimate) and 2016 – 2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), priority needs, goals, and objectives for the Consolidated Plan were identified.

1. Economic Development
2. Affordable Rental Housing
3. Public Services
4. Homeless Population Needs
5. Public Capital and Infrastructure Improvements
6. Fair Housing Services
7. Tenant Based Rental Assistance

## NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205

### Summary of Housing Needs

The Housing Needs Assessment section of this Consolidated Plan utilizes data from the 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates as well as 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data from HUD. The City's total population is currently 139,320, a less than 1% decrease since 2009. Incidentally, the number of households actually increased slightly by 2%. Small family households make up the largest household group at 47%. Moreover, the two senior household categories (62 years to 74 years and 75 years and older) combined in the extremely low-income category is larger than the non-senior households. From this data, we can infer that affordable senior rental housing is a need in the community. The statistical data from the 2016-2020 ACS 5-year estimates on demographics, income, and housing reveals the following key information:

- Median household income is \$96,605.
- Median house price is \$680,300.
- Median monthly rent is \$1,751.
- More than half of the City's housing units are owner-occupied (59.2%).
- Almost 39% of the City's population makes less than \$75,000.
- Approximately 10.3% of the City's population lives below the poverty rate.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	139,760	139,320	-0%
Households	42,680	43,325	2%
Median Income	\$78,513.00	\$96,605.00	23%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

### Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	6,070	5,195	8,800	4,805	18,450
Small Family Households	1,705	2,325	3,550	1,845	10,790
Large Family Households	615	510	1,185	715	1,975
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,250	1,290	2,115	1,570	4,230
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,245	770	995	475	1,410



	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	1,110	854	1,330	700	1,415

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data                      2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	140	100	35	40	315	15	10	0	0	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	280	100	235	45	660	0	15	35	115	165
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	405	340	430	180	1,355	45	55	110	30	240
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,090	925	440	0	3,455	1,295	885	1,020	70	3,270

	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 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	360	980	1,800	455	3,595	150	650	1,050	725	2,575
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	295	0	0	0	295	50	0	0	0	50

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,915	1,465	1,140	265	5,785	1,350	965	1,165	215	3,695
Having none of four housing problems	1,155	1,260	3,445	2,100	7,960	650	1,505	3,055	2,225	7,435
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

### 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	1,130	1,285	985	3,400	400	640	665	1,705
Large Related	505	305	185	995	60	130	265	455
Elderly	665	325	385	1,375	855	625	900	2,380
Other	935	445	795	2,175	160	200	285	645
Total need by income	3,235	2,360	2,350	7,945	1,475	1,595	2,115	5,185

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

### 4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	410	410	345	325	0	670
Large Related	0	0	115	115	60	60	50	170
Elderly	485	135	25	645	775	360	600	1,735
Other	0	855	365	1,220	145	0	0	145
Total need by income	485	990	915	2,390	1,325	745	650	2,720

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

### 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	680	390	550	200	1,820	45	60	90	95	290
Multiple, unrelated family households	14	65	120	34	233	0	10	55	49	114

	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
Other, non-family households	30	44	0	10	84	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	724	499	670	244	2,137	45	70	145	144	404

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

It is important to note that the “other” classification in Tables 9, 10, and 11 is attributed to “single-person households.” 2016 – 2020 CHAS data for “low-income or below” (i.e. – making less than 80% AMI) and “single - person households” under the categories for “cost burden greater than 30%”, “cost burden greater than 50%”, and “crowding” indicates the following observations. Based on this information, there is a need for more affordable studios or 1-bedroom apartments for low income, single-person households.

1. Single-person households that are considered “low income or below” and “renters” make up roughly one third of the low-income household renters that report facing cost burden.
2. Cost burden greater than 30% - 2,175 single-person households with incomes less than 80% of AMI pay more than 30% of their income on rental housing expenses.

Cost burden greater than 50% - 1,220 single-person households with incomes less than 80% of AMI pay more than 50% of their income on rental housing expenses.

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.

The City does not allocate funding to the Section 8 program operated by the Orange County Housing Authority. Therefore, the City does not have access to the data collected from the

applicants through the Section 8 program to provide specific information on the number and types of families in need of Section 8 vouchers. Furthermore, the Orange County Housing Authority does not collect this type of information for families participating in the Section 8 program.

What are the most common housing problems?

Among renters, the most prevalent issue is housing cost burden greater than 30% of income, with 3,595 households affected, predominantly in the 50 - 80% AMI range. Additionally, 3,455 renter households face a housing cost burden greater than 50% of their income, 60% of which are in the 0 – 30% AMI income bracket. Similarly, overcrowding and severe overcrowding are more prevalent amongst lower income renting households. The most prevalent housing issue for owners is housing cost burden greater than 50%. Once again, the majority of owner households (40%) that reported a cost burden greater than 50% are in the extremely low-income (0 – 30% AMI) bracket.

Overall, the data reflects a shortage of affordable rental housing for households that make less than 30% of the Area Median Income.

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

Special needs populations such as the elderly are more susceptible to housing problems. For example, there are 485 renter households in the City of Orange that make less than 30% of the Area Median Income and report a housing cost burden greater than 50%, 100% of which are elderly 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 City of Orange does not receive funds to specifically address the needs of the homeless but rather works in collaboration with the County and surrounding jurisdictions to do such. Several nonprofits operate within Orange to provide support and resources to individuals or families who are at risk of becoming homeless, such as Mercy House and the Hub Resource Center.

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:

Not applicable.

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

The high cost of housing is a significant factor in the instability and increased risk of homelessness in the City of Orange. As previously mentioned, the median home value in Orange is \$680,300, which is 196% increase from the national median of \$229,800. Similarly, the median monthly rent in the City of Orange is \$1,751 compared to the national median of \$929.

#### Discussion

Refer to the sections above.

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

Assess the need of 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 City's primary racial or ethnic group is White including White Hispanics. A disproportionately greater housing need exists when members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the income level as a whole. The following tables identify the presence of one or more housing problems among households of differing race/ethnicities and income levels, with the analysis that follows identifying any racial/ethnic group having evidence of a disproportionate housing need.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,770	1,300	0
White	1,975	675	0
Black / African American	135	10	0
Asian	710	250	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,800	335	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,055	1,140	0
White	1,875	635	0



Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	30	10	0
Asian	380	175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	1,670	305	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

#### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,150	3,650	0
White	2,245	1,885	0
Black / African American	175	55	0
Asian	795	270	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,890	1,235	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,665	3,140	0
White	815	1,805	0
Black / African American	40	10	0
Asian	180	255	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	535	955	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

## Discussion

The tables above identify the presence of one or more housing problems (lacks complete kitchen, lacks complete plumbing, overcrowding at > 1 person per room, or overpayment at > 30%) for different racial/ethnic groups within a given income category. The following summarizes the results of these CHAS tables and identifies groups experiencing disproportionate housing need in the City of Orange.

## 0 – 30% of Area Median Income

- 79% of extremely low-income households in the City of Orange have one or more housing problems, 38% of these households identified as Hispanic.
- The highest incidence of housing problems amongst extremely low-income households is experienced by Black/African American households at 93% although they only make up roughly 2% of the total 6,070 extremely low-income households.

## 30 – 50% of Area Median Income

- The highest incidence of housing problems amongst low-income households is experienced by Pacific Islanders (100%), Black/African Americans (75%), and White

households (75%). Despite these numbers, Pacific Islanders and Black/African American households each only make up less than 1 percent of this income group.

- Similar to the last income group, zero households reported no or negative income without the presence of at least one other housing problem.
- Of the 1,975 Hispanic households in this income group, 85% experienced one or more housing problems.

#### 50 – 80% of Area Median Income

- 76% of Black/African American households in this income group experienced one or more of the four housing problems despite only making up 3% of this income group. 75% of Asian households in this income group experienced one or more housing problems while making up 12% of the total group.
- 59% of median income households in the City of Orange have housing problems, with high incidences among all racial groups, ranging from 54% (White) to 76% (Black/African American).
- 60% of Hispanic households in the median income bracket have housing problems. Hispanic households make up 36% of the total households in this income group.

#### 80 – 100% of Area Median Income

- 35% of median income households in the City of Orange have housing problems with incidences amongst racial groups ranging from 0% to 80%.
- The highest incidence of housing problems (80%) in this income group is experienced by Black/African American households although they only make up 1% of median income households in the City. Asian households make up 9% of this income group yet 41% experience housing problems.
- There are only 10 Pacific Islander households in the median income bracket, none of them experience housing problems.

## NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205

### (b)(2)

Assess the need of 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

While the City is predominately White (69%) and race plays a role in determining if a household is more susceptible to housing problems, severe housing problems are tightly linked to income levels as well as race and ethnicity.

A disproportionately greater housing need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10% or more) than the entire income bracket. The following tables identify the presence of *severe* housing problems among households of differing race/ethnicities and income levels, with the analysis that follows identifying any racial/ethnic group evidencing a disproportionate housing need.

#### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,265	1,805	0
White	1,720	935	0
Black / African American	110	40	0
Asian	630	335	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,690	450	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,430	2,765	0
White	1,085	1,425	0
Black / African American	30	10	0
Asian	280	270	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	960	1,015	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,305	6,500	0
White	765	3,365	0
Black / African American	80	150	0
Asian	375	690	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,070	2,065	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

## 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	480	4,325	0
White	150	2,475	0
Black / African American	0	50	0
Asian	50	380	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0
Hispanic	280	1,210	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

The tables above identify the presence of one or more severe housing problems (lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, overcrowding at more than 1.5 persons per room, or cost burden over 50%) for different racial/ethnic groups within a given income category. The following summarizes the results of these CHAS data tables and identifies groups experiencing disproportionate housing need in the City of Orange.

### 0 – 30% AMI

- 70% of extremely low-income households in the City of Orange, as a whole, have one or more severe housing problems.
- 73% of Black/African American households in this income group experience severe housing problems, although they only make up 2% of the total 6,070 extremely low-income households. Similarly, 65% of Asian households in this income group have severe housing problems, accounting for 16% of the total.
- There are 20 American Indian or Alaska Native households in this income bracket, none of which reported severe housing problems.

- Hispanic households face severe housing problems at a rate of 79%, representing 35% of the total households in this group.

### 30 – 50% AMI

- 47% of low-income households in the City of Orange have one or more housing problems.
- There are only 45 Pacific Islander households and 40 Black/African American households in the low-income group, respectively making up roughly 1% of the total 5,195 low-income households. However, these groups have the highest incidence of severe housing problems. 100% of Pacific Islander households and 75% of Black/African American low-income households reported severe housing problems.
- 51% of Asian households in this income group have severe housing problems, accounting for 11% of the total.

### 50 – 80% AMI

- 26% of households in the 50-80% AMI range report having one or more severe housing problems.
- The highest incidence of severe housing problems in the moderate-income bracket is found among Black/African American (35%) and Asian households (35%), although Black/African American households only make up 3% of moderate income households and Asian households only make up 12%

### 80 – 100% AMI

- 10% of households in the median income level report severe housing problems.
- 6% of White households in this income group experience severe housing problems, making up the largest portion of the total households at 2,625, which represents 55% of the total.
- 12% of Asian households in this income group have severe housing problems, accounting for 430 households and 9% of the total.
- Black/African American households comprised approximately 1% of this income group, while Pacific Islander households accounted for less than 0.5%. Although neither group experienced severe housing problems within this category, they remain at greater risk in lower income brackets. This trend highlights the intersectionality of income level and race/ethnicity in assessing a household's vulnerability to severe housing challenges.

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

Assess the need of 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 data indicates that White (including non-Hispanic) households earning less than 30% of Area Median Income (AMI) experience housing cost burden at a disproportionate rate, making up 56% of housing burdened households in this income category. Roughly one out of four of the households earning less than 30% of AMI identify as Hispanic. For income levels between 30% to 50% AMI and more than 50% of AMI, the impact of housing cost burdens affects higher percentages of White households followed by Hispanic and then Asian households.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	26,950	8,420	7,600	365
White	15,145	4,180	3,460	240
Black / African American	165	225	195	0
Asian	3,595	1,035	1,195	20
American Indian, Alaska Native	100	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	85	0	45	0
Hispanic	6,940	2,635	2,535	105

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

### Discussion:

Please refer to the narrative above.



### 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?

The data reflects that Black/African American and Pacific Islander households across different income levels have a disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole. Hispanic (including White Hispanic) households exhibited a disproportionate need as well. Households at lower income levels (below 80%) have an increased need for decent and affordable housing.

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

No other housing needs identified.

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

The City of Orange has few predominately Hispanic neighborhoods. These geographic areas include Central Orange (near Glassell Street and Katella Avenue), El Modena, and Olive (near Lincoln Avenue and Batavia Street).

## NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

### Introduction

The City of Orange does not own any public housing projects but works collaboratively with and is assisted by the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) which operates a Section 8 Rental Assistance and Housing Choice Voucher Program. Therefore, the City does not have access to the data collected for the Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher Program. The information shown in the following tables is collected from The Public and Indian Housing Information Center (PIC) dataset, an annual extract from HUD's administrative system that manages financial controls over Indian Housing, Housing Choice Voucher, and Public Housing programs.

### Totals in Use

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	10,825	0	10,418	187	207	10

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Characteristics of Residents

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

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	1,941	0	1,814	34	87	4
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	8,884	0	8,604	153	120	6
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The City does not allocate funding to the Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher program operated by the Orange County Housing Authority.

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

The City does not allocate funding to the Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher program operated by the Orange County Housing Authority.

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

The City does not allocate funding to the Section 8 or Housing Choice Voucher program operated by the Orange County Housing Authority.

Discussion

Please refer to the sections above.

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

### Introduction:

The County of Orange released the 2024 biennial "Point-in-Time Count" that provides information on homeless individuals and households throughout the County. This report shows that on a given night in the last ten days of January 2024, the City of Orange had a total of 369 homeless, including individuals and families, 42% of which were sheltered and 58% of which were unsheltered. Information on special populations such as seniors and veterans was not published in this report, however local nonprofits such as The Hub Resource Center (HRC), Mercy House, Illumination Foundation, and HomeAid offer housing navigation and case management services to this population. While Orange does not receive homeless related grants from HUD, the City supports the efforts of these organizations and the County of Orange's Continuum of Care strategies to address homelessness.

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

The City is not a recipient of homeless related grants.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)

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

This information is not included in the last PIT County Report.

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

This information is not included in the last PIT County Report.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2024 PIT count revealed that out of the 369 homeless in the City of Orange, 214 were unsheltered and 155 were sheltered. Although there was a slight decrease in the number of unsheltered (31% decrease) and sheltered (22% decrease) homeless between 2019 and 2022, the numbers in the latest 2024 report are higher than those of both 2019 and 2022, reflecting an increased need for homeless assistance in the City. The after-effects of the Covid-19 pandemic may also have impacted these numbers.

Discussion:

Please refer to the sections above.

## NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205

### Introduction:

Although special needs populations do not make up significant portions of the population, the City of Orange supports and encourages affordable housing development projects targeted to these groups, specifically low-income special needs persons, since they are more susceptible to fair housing barriers.

There are a number of senior housing developments throughout the City, many of which are affordable such as Triangle Terrace, a 75 unit affordable senior community comprised of studios and one-bedroom apartments, Palmyra, Richlyn & Fern Gardens Senior Apartment Homes offering one and two-bedroom units for low-income seniors, and Villa St. Joseph, a community of 18 one-bedroom units for seniors experiencing homelessness.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The American Community Survey's 2020 5 – year estimate reveals that approximately 8.5% of the City's population is disabled, 49% of which report an ambulatory difficulty.

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

As previously mentioned, the most common disability amongst residents in the City of Orange is ambulatory difficulties. This points to a need for more accessible housing and reasonable accommodations for those with ambulatory disabilities such as more ramps in public buildings. The City allocated \$90,000 of CDBG funds for the fiscal year of 2024 – 2025 to support the Public Works initiative of adding more ADA Wheelchair Access Ramps throughout Orange.

According to ACS 2016 – 2020 data, approximately 14% of the City's population is elderly (over the age of 65). The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) operates a Section 8 Rental Assistance/Housing Choice program for the City and provides housing to seniors seeking Section 8 housing units. The Orange County Health Care Agency administers the Senior Health Outreach & Prevention Program (SHOPP) which provides crisis intervention and community outreach services to low-income seniors over the age of 60. The City itself has a Senior Center where a variety of free and minimal cost workshops, services, and classes are offered. The Orange Senior Center also offers food assistance and transportation services. Sunrise of Orange is a 62-bed assisted living facility for seniors.

Overall, there is a need for more affordable housing for all special needs populations (disabled, elderly, and persons with HIV/AIDS).



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

According to information from the 2022 Orange County HIV Continuum of Care, at the end of 2022, there were 6,916 individuals residing in Orange County diagnosed with HIV. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that approximately 16% of persons living with HIV/AIDS are unaware of their status, therefore, the total estimated number of persons living with HIV in Orange County for the year of 2022 was 8,204.

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

The County of Orange administers a Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program which can be used for either project-based or tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rent, mortgage, or utility payments.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Orange proudly maintains 22 public parks, each featuring a unique range of amenities such as volleyball courts, tennis courts, BBQ stations, and community buildings. Despite these offerings, the City continues to face ongoing funding needs to support enhancements to its parks system, recreational facilities, and public streets.

As part of the preparation for the 2025–2029 Consolidated Plan, a community outreach survey revealed that approximately 27% of respondents identified parks and recreational facilities as the top priority among community facility needs. Additionally, the City's Public Works Department utilizes a significant portion of CDBG funding to support street and ADA improvements in neighborhoods primarily composed of low- and moderate-income residents.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined based on a needs assessment survey that was conducted in preparation for the 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan cycle.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City continues to face significant infrastructure challenges, particularly within low-income neighborhoods where public streets, sewer systems, and storm drains are in need of repair or replacement. According to the recent needs assessment survey, residents identified street improvements and enhanced code enforcement as top infrastructure priorities. The City's FY 2024 Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan also identifies eight roadway bridges requiring maintenance. These structures have been inspected by Caltrans, which has provided specific recommendations for repairs. While a comprehensive maintenance and retrofit plan has been developed, implementation is currently pending funding availability.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined based on a needs assessment survey that was conducted in preparation for the 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan cycle as well as the Public Works section of the City's FY 2024 Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City has a need for youth services and homeless services focused on providing supportive and transitional housing for residents experiencing homelessness. The City currently allocates CDBG funds to the HUB OC Youth Centers of Orange's after school program; Families Forward, a housing services and homeless prevention organization; the Friendly Center, which provides food

to those in need; and the Assistance League of Orange, an organization that provides uniforms and supplies to low-income children.

How were these needs determined?

These needs were determined based on a needs assessment survey that was conducted in preparation for the 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan cycle as well as the City's General Plan.

# Housing Market Analysis

## MA-05 Overview

### Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Overall, there is a very high demand for affordable housing within the City of Orange. Data from the 2016 – 2020 American Community Survey reflects that the median home value in the City is \$680,300, the median contract rent is \$1,751 and the median income is \$96,605. The high cost of living and housing, coupled with low wages, a dwindling of local, state, and federal funding, and increased cost of land and construction materials has only exacerbated the existing affordable housing crisis. Homeownership has become increasingly difficult for households in lower income brackets.

The City of Orange currently boasts 1,426 affordable housing units and continues to seek opportunities to partner with affordable housing developers to build affordable developments and units for low-income households. Most recently, the City added the following affordable housing developments to its list: Villa St. Joseph, a community of 50 affordable housing units, of which 18 one-bedroom units are for seniors experiencing homelessness; Valencia Gardens, a 62 unit affordable housing community; Katella Terrace, a 75 unit affordable housing development for seniors; and Orion, a 166 unit affordable senior housing development.

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

### Introduction

According to data from the 2016 – 2020 ACS 5 – year estimates, the total number of housing units in the City of Orange is 45,160. As shown below in table 31, the majority of housing units (56%) are single family houses. 66% of housing units in Orange are one-unit structures. Out of the occupied housing units in the City, 59.2% are owner-occupied and 40.8% are renter-occupied. The average household size is three. Due to the high cost of housing throughout the State, there is a high demand for affordable rental housing units.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	25,240	56%
1-unit, attached structure	4,445	10%
2-4 units	5,325	12%
5-19 units	3,580	8%
20 or more units	5,295	12%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	1,275	3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>45,160</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

### Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	130	1%	1,030	6%
1 bedroom	550	2%	4,135	23%
2 bedrooms	3,365	13%	7,510	42%
3 or more bedrooms	21,610	84%	5,005	28%
<i>Total</i>	<i>25,655</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>17,680</i>	<i>99%</i>

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The City leverages CDBG and HOME funds to assist low- to moderate-income families and individuals throughout the City who are in need of housing assistance. Furthermore, the Housing Choice Voucher program administered by the Orange County Housing Authority serves households with federally funded rental assistance. The Housing Authority gives priority on the

waiting list to veterans, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. There are currently 9,925 units throughout the entire County of Orange that receive assistance in the form of a Housing Choice Voucher, approximately 9% are veteran households and approximately 17% are part of the Authority's Family Unification Program which seeks to support families and youth who are at risk of losing their children to foster care, or who are aging out of foster care and at risk of homelessness.

The following is a list of affordable housing projects in the City of Orange that rely on funding from federal programs:

Project	30%	50%	60%	70%	Manager	Total
Valencia Gardens	20	9	25	7	1	62
Katella Terrace	8	44	21	0	1	74
Villa St. Joseph	24	25	0	0	1	50
Orion Project	17	32	32	83	2	166
Total	69	110	78	90	5	352

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

Typically, the City enforces a long-term affordability period of 55 years for most of its affordable housing projects. Some of these projects have an indefinite affordability term linked to the conditional land use permit. In the near future, only two project, Adams Triplex I and Casas Del Rio, will conclude their affordability periods in 2027 and 2028 respectively. Adams Triplex I includes three assisted affordable housing units while Cases Del Rio has 40 for elderly residents and although their current affordability is tied to their loan which terminates in 2028, their mission is to preserve the affordability of the units in perpetuity.

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

Overall, the City of Orange, and the state of California as a whole, is experiencing a housing shortage across all income levels. The City's Housing Plan, included in the 2021 – 2029 Housing Element, describes the specific policy action and goals the City intends to take to achieve long-term housing objectives. The City's 2021 – 2029 Regional Housing Needs Assessment identified the need for 3,936 new housing units, 27% of which are to be for very low-income (0 – 50% County Median Family Income [MFI]) residents, 15% low-income (51 – 80% County MFI), 17%

moderate income (81 – 120% County MFI), and 40%, the majority, for above moderate-income households (120% or more of County MFI).

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

It is clear that this is a need for affordable multifamily housing units in the City, especially for extremely low, very low, and low income households. The rising number of homeless individuals and families also points to a need for more transitional and supportive housing, as well as single-room occupancy (SRO) units which would also benefit senior residents struggling to access affordable housing that meets their needs.

#### Discussion

Overall, in the City of Orange, like many areas across California, the demand for affordable housing units often exceeds the available supply. Some key factors contributing to this include high land and construction costs, limited funding for affordable housing projects, zoning restrictions, and more. The City has taken steps to address this issue by identifying opportunities for housing sites near employment and transit hubs, offering incentives for developers such as the density bonus program, and utilizing funding from HOME and CDBG to support affordable housing projects and low- to moderate-income individuals and families.

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

### Introduction

The City of Orange's housing market has grown substantially in the past decade, with the median home value increasing by 27% based on the ACS data shown below in table 33. Population growth as well as a statewide housing shortage have contributed to the very strong demand for housing. As previously mentioned, the national median home value of \$229,800 is a 196% decrease from the median home value in Orange. This makes homeownership unattainable for many households in City, where the median rent is also 47% more than that of the U.S. as a whole. Due to the high cost of housing, many households in lower income brackets are at risk of homelessness and experience housing problems such as overcrowding or cost burden (paying more than 30% of their income towards housing costs).

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	534,300	680,300	27%
Median Contract Rent	1,469	1,751	19%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,220	6.9%
\$500-999	1,185	6.7%
\$1,000-1,499	3,855	21.8%
\$1,500-1,999	5,625	31.8%
\$2,000 or more	5,780	32.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,665</i>	<i>99.9%</i>

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

### Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	965	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,410	595
80% HAMFI	9,365	1,465
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,490
<i>Total</i>	<i>12,740</i>	<i>4,550</i>



Table 30 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

## Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$2,200	\$2,344	\$2,783	\$3,769	\$4,467
High HOME Rent	\$1,826	\$1,958	\$2,352	\$2,708	\$3,001
Low HOME Rent	\$1,381	\$1,479	\$1,776	\$2,051	\$2,288

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: 2024 HOME Program Rents for Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA HUD Metro

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

As previously noted, the City's Housing Element outlines plans to accommodate over 3,900 new housing units across different income levels. According to an affordable housing list published by the Orange County Housing & Community Development Commission and revised as recently as December of 2024, there are a little over 1,400 affordable housing units in the City of Orange, approximately 68% of which are affordable to low and very low-income households.

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

As previously discussed, the City of Orange and California as a whole boasts a competitive housing market with high costs. High home values, however, means less affordability, which is why the City maintains a number of affordable housing units that are greatly subsidized and have a long-term affordability period (i.e. - 55 years or in perpetuity).

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

According to the 2016 – 2020 ACS estimate, the median contract rent in Orange is \$1,751. Fair market rent based on the 2024 HOME Program Rent Limits published by HUD are more than this, even for one-bedroom units. Low HOME Rent Limits are less. HOME-assisted units throughout the City of Orange are subject to HOME rent limits which is good for the community in that it creates and preserves affordable housing.

## Discussion

Please refer to the sections above.

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

### Introduction

This section provides an overview of housing conditions in the City of Orange including housing stock, risk of containing lead-based paint, and the need of rental and owner-occupied rehabilitation.

There are four main housing conditions:

1. Lack of complete kitchen facility
2. Lack of complete plumbing facility
3. More than one person per room
4. Housing cost of more than 30%

More renter households experienced at least one of the aforementioned housing conditions than did owner-occupied housing units.

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

### Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	7,855	31%	8,410	48%
With two selected Conditions	135	1%	1,250	7%
With three selected Conditions	10	0%	120	1%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	17,650	69%	7,895	45%
<i>Total</i>	<i>25,650</i>	<i>101%</i>	<i>17,675</i>	<i>101%</i>

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

### Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,205	9%	1,920	11%
1980-1999	6,170	24%	3,670	21%
1950-1979	16,110	63%	10,185	58%
Before 1950	1,170	5%	1,905	11%
<i>Total</i>	<i>25,655</i>	<i>101%</i>	<i>17,680</i>	<i>101%</i>

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

## 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	17,280	67%	12,090	68%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,235	9%	1,150	7%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

## Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	1,830
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 35 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2016 – 2020 ACS 5-year Estimates

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The majority of housing units in the City of Orange—63% of owner-occupied and 58% of renter-occupied—were constructed between 1950 and 1979. This trend aligns with national patterns, as the largest share of the U.S. housing stock was built between 1975 and 1979, coinciding with the peak home-buying years of the baby boomer generation. The City also contains a significant concentration of historic homes within the Old Towne district, many of which require ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation to preserve their integrity and habitability.

To support preservation, the City offers a Mills Act Program, providing property tax incentives to owners who commit to restoring and maintaining historic properties. Additionally, the City acknowledges the broader need for housing rehabilitation assistance, particularly for low-income households. In accordance with the Housing Element, the City would consider implementing rehabilitation funding programs, subject to the availability of resources.

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

According to 2016 – 2020 CHAS data shown above in Table 39, only 9% of owner-occupied and 7% of renter-occupied housing units built before 1980 are occupied by families with children present. While exact data is not available, it is safe to assume that these units are likely occupied

by low to moderate income families as they are inexpensive to own and rent. The Orange County Health Care Agency operates the “Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention” program for the entire county. This agency receives reports of lead-based paint poisoning from the State and provides case management services as well as educational programs to families affected by lead poisoning. In addition, Orange County has a new program to help families affected by lead poisoning. The California Department of Public Health, Lead Poisoning Prevention at no cost to the homeowner. Households that are eligible must live in a housing unit within Orange County constructed before 1978, be low-income, and have a child under the age of six.

## Discussion

According to 2016 – 2020 ACS 5 – year estimate data, the City of Orange has a total of 45,157 housing units, 4.1%, or 1,830 of which are vacant.

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

### Introduction

The City of Orange does not own, operate, or develop public housing units. Instead, the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program for the city. Since the City of Orange does not allocate funding to this program, it does not have access to the data collected through Section 8 administration.

The data presented in the following table is sourced from the federal Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center and reflects information on the Orange County Housing Authority as a whole. Because the City of Orange does not have direct access to this dataset, it cannot verify or provide detailed insights beyond what is reported at the federal level.

### Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				9,925			879	1,669	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

The City of Orange does not develop or manage public housing. Public housing developments are typically owned and operated by local public housing authorities (PHAs), but the City of Orange does not have its own PHA. Instead, the Orange County Housing

Authority (OCHA) oversees federally funded housing assistance programs, such as the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, for eligible low-income households within the city.

Since OCHA primarily administers rental assistance rather than constructing or managing public housing developments, there is no dedicated public housing stock within the City of Orange. Affordable housing in the city is instead provided through private developments that receive federal, state, or local funding support, such as Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects, HUD-assisted housing, and other subsidized rental opportunities.

Given that the city does not directly operate public housing, it does not maintain detailed records on public housing units within its jurisdiction. Data on public and assisted housing in the area must be obtained through regional or federal sources such as OCHA or HUD databases.

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 is no public housing in the City of Orange. Given that the city does not directly operate public housing, it does not maintain detailed records on public housing units within its jurisdiction. Data on public and assisted housing in the area must be obtained through regional or federal sources such as OCHA or HUD databases.

## Public Housing Condition

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

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

There is no public housing in the City of Orange. Given that the city does not directly operate public housing, it does not maintain detailed records on public housing units within its jurisdiction. Data on public and assisted housing in the area must be obtained through regional or federal sources such as OCHA or HUD databases.

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

There is no public housing in the City of Orange. Given that the city does not directly operate public housing, it does not maintain detailed records on public housing units within its jurisdiction. Data on public and assisted housing in the area must be obtained through regional or federal sources such as OCHA or HUD databases.

Discussion:

The city does not operate or own public housing units.

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

### Introduction

#### Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	730	1,553	1,364	0	1,673
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	217	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households



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

In addition to targeted services for individuals experiencing homelessness, the City of Orange collaborates with various mainstream service providers to address health, mental health, and employment needs. These services are integral to a comprehensive approach, helping individuals achieve stability and self-sufficiency.

#### Health and Mental Health Services

Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA): HCA offers a range of health services, including mental health programs for adults with serious mental illnesses. The Supported Employment (SE) program serves residents aged 18 and older, assisting them in obtaining competitive or volunteer employment.

Be Well Orange County: A collaborative initiative aimed at establishing a coordinated system of mental health care, Be Well OC provides crisis stabilization units, outpatient services, and community-based support to individuals, including those experiencing homelessness.

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs): Facilities such as Serve the People and SOS Health Care offer accessible medical, dental, and mental health services to low-income and homeless individuals in Orange County.

#### Employment Services

Orange County Workforce Development Board (OCWDB): Through the America's Job Centers of California (AJCCs), OCWDB provides job training, placement assistance, and career counseling to help individuals, including those experiencing homelessness, re-enter the workforce.

Goodwill of Orange County: Offers vocational training and employment services tailored to individuals facing barriers to employment, such as homelessness or disabilities.

Working Wardrobes: Provides job readiness programs, including resume building, interview preparation, and professional attire, to empower individuals transitioning into the workforce.

By integrating these mainstream services with targeted homeless assistance programs, the City of Orange and its partners strive to address the multifaceted challenges faced by individuals experiencing homelessness, promoting long-term stability and well-being.

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 Shelter and Crisis Response

Emergency Shelter Beds: There are 730 emergency shelter beds available for both households with adults and children and households with only adults in Orange County. These facilities provide temporary shelter, case management, and access to supportive services aimed at transitioning individuals into permanent housing.

### Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Permanent Supportive Housing for Adults and Families: There are currently 1,364 PSH beds designated for households with adults and children, with 1,673 additional beds under development. These units provide long-term housing with on-site case management and supportive services, targeting individuals who have experienced chronic homelessness.

Veteran Permanent Supportive Housing: There are 217 PSH beds specifically for veterans, providing stable housing and wraparound services for those who have served in the military and are experiencing homelessness.

### Targeted Services by Population

#### 1. Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families

- Be Well OC: Provides mental health and substance use treatment services, including crisis stabilization.
- Illumination Foundation: Offers temporary housing, medical respite care, and case management for those with serious health conditions.
- Mercy House: Provides permanent supportive housing and emergency shelter to individuals experiencing long-term homelessness.

#### 2. Families with Children

- Family Assistance Ministries (FAM): Provides shelter, rental assistance, and case management for families.
- Pathways of Hope: Offers family shelter programs and rapid rehousing assistance.
- Orange County United Ways United to End Homelessness Program: Focuses on housing placement and financial assistance for families in crisis.
- Family Care Center: Provides emergency shelter, food, and services to families in need.

### 3. Veterans and Their Families

- Veterans Affairs (VA) Supportive Housing (VASH) Program: Offers housing vouchers and case management for homeless veterans.
- Tierney Center for Veteran Services: Provides employment support, housing assistance, and mental health services to veterans and their families.
- U.S. Vets Inland Empire: Offers transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless veterans.

### 4. Unaccompanied Youth

- Casa Youth Shelter: Provides temporary housing and crisis intervention for youth aged 12-17.
- Covenant House California Orange County: Offers housing and job training programs for homeless youth.
- Orangewood Foundation: Supports young adults aging out of foster care with transitional housing, education, and job support.

These services and facilities work in coordination to address the diverse needs of the homeless population, providing shelter, housing assistance, mental health support, employment services, and long-term stability. The City of Orange remains committed to leveraging these resources as part of the regional effort to reduce homelessness and provide sustainable solutions for vulnerable individuals and families.

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

### Introduction

As of 2024, the City of Orange, California, has an estimated population of approximately 137,965 residents. According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 5% of the population under the age of 65, and 30.4% of those aged 65 and over, are living with disabilities. This equates to approximately 13,800 individuals with disabilities in the city.

To support these residents, the City of Orange offers a range of services and facilities aimed at enhancing the quality of life for individuals with special needs.

### Services in the City of Orange

**Regional Center of Orange County (RCOC):** A private, nonprofit organization contracted by the State of California to coordinate lifelong services and support for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. RCOC serves over 26,000 Orange County residents with conditions such as autism, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, and intellectual disabilities.

**Comfort Connection Family Resource Center:** Operated by RCOC, this center connects families who have children with special needs to community resources and support, free of charge. Most of the staff are parents of children with developmental disabilities, providing peer support and guidance.

**Family Support Network:** Offers a wide range of programs to provide resources for families of children with special needs or those at risk. Services include assistance with navigating special education, disability services, and access to assistive.

### Countywide Services technology

**In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS):** Helps eligible aged, blind, and disabled individuals, allowing them to remain safely in their own homes. Services include personal care, household chores, and accompaniment to medical appointments.

**Dayle McIntosh Center:** Offers services and advocacy for persons with disabilities, promoting independent living and community integration.

**Council on Aging Southern California:** Provides programs such as the Long-Term Care Ombudsman, Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program (HICAP), and the Financial Abuse Specialist Team (FAST) to support older adults and individuals with disabilities.

These services, among others, are designed to enhance the quality of life for individuals living with disabilities in the City of Orange and throughout Orange County, ensuring access to necessary support and resources.

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

The City of Orange recognizes the critical need for affordable housing and quality care for its vulnerable populations, including:

- Frail elderly individuals
- Persons with disabilities
- Individuals living with addiction issues
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Public housing residents
- Chronically homeless individuals and families
- Families with children
- Veterans and their families
- Unaccompanied youth
- Victims fleeing from domestic violence

Through strategic partnerships, affordable housing projects, and supportive services, the City of Orange continues to work toward sustainable housing solutions for these populations.

#### Supportive Housing and Services by Population

##### Frail Elderly Persons

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS): Provides personal care, housekeeping, and medical accompaniment to help seniors remain in their homes.

Council on Aging Southern California: Offers programs such as the Long-Term Care Ombudsman and Health Insurance Counseling to support seniors.

Meals on Wheels: Ensures homebound seniors receive nutritious meals and wellness checks.

### Persons living with Disabilities

Dayle McIntosh Center: Assists individuals with disabilities in navigating housing options and maintaining sustainable living arrangements.

Regional Center of Orange County (RCOC): Coordinates lifelong services for individuals with developmental disabilities, including housing assistance.

### Individuals living with Addiction

Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA): Provides behavioral health services, including substance use treatment and housing options for those in need.

Mercy House: Offers housing and comprehensive supportive services to various populations, including those overcoming substance addictions.

### Persons living with HIV/AIDS and Their Families

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): Provides housing assistance and supportive services to individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

Radiant Health Centers: Offers housing resources and support services tailored for people affected by HIV/AIDS.

### Public Housing Residents

Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA): Administers housing assistance programs, including the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

Orange County Community Housing Corporation (OCCHC): Assists extremely low-income families in achieving self-sufficiency through housing and education.

### Housing and Services for Homeless Individuals and Families

The City of Orange participates in Orange County's regional Continuum of Care (CoC) strategy to address homelessness. The 2024 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count identified 7,322 individuals experiencing homelessness countywide, with 369 sheltered and unsheltered individuals residing in the City of Orange.

### Emergency Shelter and Crisis Response

730 emergency shelter beds are available for both households with adults and children and households with only adults in Orange County.

## Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

1,364 permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds for adults and children, with 1,673 additional beds under development.

217 permanent supportive housing beds for veterans, offering stable housing and wraparound services.

## Targeted Services for Homeless Populations

Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families: Be Well OC, Illumination Foundation, and Mercy House provide mental health care, temporary housing, and case management.

Families with Children: Family Assistance Ministries (FAM), Pathways of Hope, and Orange County United Way provide shelter, rental assistance, and family support programs.

Veterans and Their Families: Veterans Affairs (VA) Supportive Housing (VASH), Tierney Center for Veteran Services, and U.S. Vets offer housing, job training, and healthcare services.

Unaccompanied Youth: Casa Youth Shelter, Covenant House California, and Orangewood Foundation provide housing, job training, and life skills programs.

## Affordable Housing for Seniors and Vulnerable Populations

The City of Orange continues to support affordable housing developments aimed at serving vulnerable populations.

## Recent and Upcoming Affordable Housing Projects

### The Orion (Under Construction)

- 166-unit affordable housing development for seniors (55+).
- Includes eight permanent supportive housing units for seniors experiencing homelessness.
- Features a clubroom, fitness center, community garden, and secure parking.

### Villa St. Joseph Apartments (Completed)

- 50-unit permanent supportive housing complex for seniors, including 18-units for those experiencing homelessness.
- Residents receive housing vouchers and supportive services from the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA).

## Valencia Gardens

- 62-unit affordable housing development
- Features a community room, computer room, and BBQ Pavilion and outdoor seating area

## Katella Terrace

- 74-unit affordable housing development for seniors (55+)
- Features community garden, outdoor patio, and dog park

Through these initiatives and ongoing collaborations with nonprofit organizations and service providers, the City of Orange remains dedicated to enhancing housing stability, expanding affordable housing options, and providing supportive services to its most vulnerable residents.

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

The City of Orange, in collaboration with Orange County agencies and nonprofit organizations, offers several programs to ensure that individuals transitioning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing. These initiatives aim to provide stable housing environments coupled with essential services to facilitate successful community reintegration.

### 1. Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) Program

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) administers the NED program, which provides Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers to non-elderly individuals with disabilities transitioning from nursing facilities to independent living. Eligible individuals are referred by partner agencies, such as the Dayle McIntosh Center.

### 2. Mainstream Voucher Program

This program offers rental assistance to non-elderly homeless individuals with disabilities who are exited, or have exited, from recuperative care or are frequent users of hospital emergency services. Referrals are made through the Orange County Health Care Agency (HCA) and the Coordinated Entry System (CES).

### 3. Illumination Foundations Recuperative Care Program

The Illumination Foundation provides recuperative care, offering safe bridge housing where individuals experiencing homelessness can recover after hospital discharge. The program includes medical oversight, intensive case management, behavioral health therapy, and



substance use counseling, facilitating stabilization and connection to long-term housing solutions.

#### 4. Housing and Residential Care Facilities

Orange County offers various housing options for individuals requiring behavioral health care who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. These include emergency housing, permanent supportive housing, and residential rehabilitation facilities. The Orange County Health Care Agency provides resources and shelter referrals for individuals experiencing homelessness with mental health needs.

#### 5. Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Program

Under the PBV program, OCHA partners with property owners to provide rental assistance for specific units designated for individuals transitioning from institutions. Eligible individuals are referred through the Coordinated Entry System (CES). To access this program, individuals can contact 2-1-1 to be connected to a CES access point.

These programs collectively aim to support individuals returning from health institutions by providing stable housing and comprehensive services, thereby promoting successful reintegration into the community.

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

The City of Orange is committed to addressing the housing and supportive service needs of residents who are not homeless but have other special needs, including elderly persons, persons with disabilities, veterans, and families with young children. Over the next year, the city will implement various programs and policies to support these vulnerable populations, with a particular focus on Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and supportive housing initiatives.

#### Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) Program Launch (2025)

In 2025, the City of Orange launched a HOME-funded Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program to provide rental and security deposit assistance for eligible low-income households. This program will help families secure safe, stable, and affordable housing while promoting housing choice. This program will help families secure safe, stable, and affordable housing while promoting housing choice.

## TBRA Eligibility and Preferences

To ensure that assistance reaches those with the greatest need, the city has identified the following preferences for HOME TBRA assistance:

- Current residents of the City of Orange intend to continue residing in the city.
- Families with children under the age of 12.
- Veterans with a valid DD-214 (honorable discharge).
- Elderly people, as defined by the Social Security Administration as qualified for full retirement benefits.

Through the launch of the TBRA program in 2025, and enhancement of supportive services, the City of Orange continues to address the housing and service needs of special needs populations. By prioritizing families, veterans, elderly individuals, and persons with disabilities, the city is working toward increasing housing stability, reducing cost burdens, and improving access to essential support services for its most vulnerable residents.

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

The City of Orange actively participates in Orange County's Continuum of Care (CoC), collaborating with regional agencies, service providers, and housing organizations to address housing and supportive service needs for both homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness. While the CoC primarily focuses on homelessness response, the City of Orange also prioritizes housing and supportive services for non-homeless special needs populations, including frail elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, veterans, and families with children. Over the next year, the city plans to expand its efforts by launching the HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program in 2025, which will provide rental and security deposit assistance to eligible households, ensuring greater access to stable, affordable housing. Additionally, the city continues to support the development of affordable and supportive housing projects, such as The Orion senior housing community and Villa St. Joseph Apartments for elderly individuals experiencing homelessness. By maintaining its commitment to fair housing practices, rental assistance, and social service coordination, the City of Orange aims to provide long-term housing solutions and wraparound services that promote stability and self-sufficiency for its vulnerable residents.

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

### Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Orange, like many jurisdictions in California, faces significant challenges in developing and maintaining affordable housing options due to land constraints, zoning regulations, and high development costs. While the City recognizes the importance of providing affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, various public policies, both local and state impact the feasibility of affordable housing development. This chapter outlines the negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment, particularly regarding land availability, zoning restrictions, community opposition, and regulatory challenges.

#### Limited Land Availability for Residential Development

One of the most significant barriers to affordable housing development in the City of Orange is the scarcity of vacant land. With limited available land zoned for residential use, identifying suitable sites for affordable housing projects is increasingly difficult. The high cost of land further exacerbates this issue, making it challenging for developers to produce affordable housing units that are financially viable. The limited land supply also restricts the City's ability to meet state-mandated housing goals, creating further pressure on policymakers and developers.

#### Zoning Regulations and Historic District Constraints

In addition to land scarcity, the City of Oranges historic district neighborhoods have unique zoning regulations and development requirements that further constrain affordable housing development. These regulations preserve the architectural and cultural character of historic neighborhoods but limit the ability to construct new housing units or modify existing structures to accommodate increased residential density. While these measures serve an important preservation purpose, they reduce opportunities for expanding the City's housing stock, particularly for low- and very low-income households.

#### Public Opposition to Affordable Housing Development

Another barrier to fair housing in the City of Orange is community resistance to affordable housing projects. Even when the city approves high-density or income-restricted housing developments, they frequently face strong public opposition during the review process. Many residents express concerns related to neighborhood character, property values, traffic congestion, and infrastructure strain, which can delay or even derail projects that would otherwise help meet affordable housing needs. The presence of Not in My Backyard (NIMBY) attitudes remains a significant challenge, limiting the City's ability to expand housing options for low- and moderate-income residents.

## State-Mandated Housing Goals and Policy Adjustments

In response to California's ongoing housing crisis, the state has introduced new legislation and funding mechanisms to facilitate residential development and encourage local governments to streamline housing projects. The City of Orange is currently in the process of updating its Housing Element, which includes a Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) requirement of 3,900 new housing units over the next eight years. Despite efforts to revisit zoning policies and development programs, the high cost of land and construction remains a significant obstacle to fulfilling these mandates.

Furthermore, the City has incorporated new state laws on accessory dwelling units (ADUs), reducing regulatory burdens on homeowners and property managers to develop ADUs as a means of increasing the housing supply. While these changes represent progress, ADUs alone are not enough to meet the demand for affordable housing, particularly for very low-income households.

## City Efforts to Promote Affordable Housing Development

Despite these barriers, the City of Orange has implemented several initiatives to encourage affordable housing development:

- **Allocation of HOME and Local Funds:** The City continues to allocate HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds and other local funding sources to support the development of affordable housing projects.
- **Density Bonus Program:** Developers are offered density bonuses and waivers for certain development standards (provided they do not violate the building code) to encourage higher-density residential projects.
- **Streamlined Approval Processes:** The City has revised its land use policies to align with state-mandated housing development reforms, making it easier to expedite the approval process for certain residential projects.

The development of affordable housing in the City of Orange is a complex challenge impacted by land scarcity, zoning regulations, high development costs, community opposition, and state-mandated housing requirements. While the City is actively working to address these barriers through policy adjustments, financial incentives, and regulatory reforms, overcoming these challenges will require continued collaboration with state agencies, developers, and community stakeholders. The expansion of affordable housing options remains a critical priority to ensure fair housing opportunities for all residents, particularly low- and moderate-income households, seniors, and persons with disabilities.

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

### Introduction

A strong local economy and workforce are essential components of a thriving community. To assess the economic landscape, workforce composition, and educational attainment of residents in the City of Orange, this section analyzes business activity, employment trends, labor force participation, and educational attainment using data from multiple sources, including:

- 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, which provide insights into business activity, workforce demographics, occupations by sector, travel time to work, and educational attainment by age and employment status.
- 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) business activity jobs data, which highlights employment distribution across industries and key employment centers in the city.
- Median earnings data from the past 12 months, which offers a snapshot of income levels across different educational backgrounds and occupational sectors.

By analyzing these datasets, the City of Orange can better understand employment trends, workforce mobility, and economic challenges, which can help guide non-housing community development initiatives, workforce training programs, and local business support efforts.

### Economic Development Market Analysis

Over the past five years, Orange County's economy has demonstrated remarkable resilience, navigating challenges such as the global pandemic and supply chain disruptions. The region has maintained a strong economic foundation, characterized by low inflation and unemployment rates, which have consistently remained below national averages. In 2023, job growth in Orange County slightly surpassed the national average, underscoring the area's robust economic health.

Despite this positive trajectory, a notable challenge has emerged: the number of jobs created in most business sectors exceeds the available workforce. This imbalance has led to a tight labor market, compelling employers to seek talent beyond county borders. As the economy continues to recover and expand, particularly in sectors such as construction, logistics, retail trade, and financial services,

the demand for skilled workers remains high. Projections suggest that while economic activity is expected to accelerate, it may take up to five years to fully regain all jobs lost during the early stages of the pandemic.

## Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	407	110	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	7,991	9,297	14	8	-5
Construction	4,021	11,774	7	11	4
Education and Health Care Services	8,836	19,833	15	18	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4,583	8,447	8	8	0
Information	1,385	560	2	1	-2
Manufacturing	5,510	7,232	10	7	-3
Other Services	1,963	3,347	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	6,671	11,799	12	11	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5,835	8,904	10	8	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,588	1,363	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	3,394	4,710	6	4	-2
Total	52,184	87,376	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

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

## Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	75,025
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	71,690
Unemployment Rate	4.47
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	12.12
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.88

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source:

2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	21,895
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,255
Service	6,080
Sales and office	16,475
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair	4,945
Production, transportation and material moving	3,170

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

## Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	37,602	59%
30-59 Minutes	21,729	34%
60 or More Minutes	4,823	8%
<i>Total</i>	<i>64,154</i>	<i>100%</i>

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	5,865	305	3,435

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,070	305	3,560
Some college or Associate degree	17,020	655	4,485
Bachelor degree or higher	25,600	915	3,430

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

## Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	165	500	1,240	2,610	1,165
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,220	1,585	1,160	2,505	1,345
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,835	4,260	3,210	6,460	3,555
Some college, no degree	7,270	4,700	3,795	8,200	4,595
Associate degree	755	1,650	1,115	2,700	1,580
Bachelor degree	1,430	7,695	5,185	8,420	3,540
Graduate or professional degree	70	2,240	2,245	4,170	3,415

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	25,976
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35,560
Some college or Associate degree	46,919
Bachelor's degree	62,963
Graduate or professional degree	87,518

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The City of Orange has a diverse economy, with several key employment sectors driving local job growth. The education and healthcare services sector are the largest employer, with 8,836



workers, reflecting the presence of major institutions such as Chapman University and UCI Health. Following closely, the arts, entertainment, and accommodations sector employs 7,991 workers, supported by the city's hotels, restaurants, and entertainment venues, which benefit from Orange's proximity to major tourist attractions like Disneyland and Anaheim's resort district. The retail trade sector accounts for 5,835 workers, highlighting the city's vibrant commercial centers, including The Outlets at Orange and Old Towne Orange's shopping district. Meanwhile, manufacturing remains a key industry, employing 5,510 workers, driven by aerospace, food production, and specialized manufacturing firms. Overall, the City of Orange has a total workforce of 52,184 employees, contributing to a balanced economy with opportunities across multiple industries.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The business community in the City of Orange relies on a skilled workforce and modern infrastructure to sustain growth and remain competitive. As the local economy continues to expand, businesses face challenges in workforce availability and infrastructure capacity that must be addressed to maintain economic momentum.

### **Workforce Needs**

The City of Orange has a strong labor market, but job creation is outpacing the number of available workers in many sectors, particularly in healthcare, education, retail, and hospitality. Key workforce challenges include:

**Skilled Labor Shortages:** Industries such as healthcare, manufacturing, and technology require workers with specialized skills. Expanding vocational training programs and partnerships with local colleges and universities can help bridge skill gaps.

**Cost of Living and Workforce Retention:** High housing costs in Orange County make it difficult for many workers to live near their jobs, leading to longer commutes and labor shortages in certain industries.

**Entry-Level and Service Sector Employees:** The hospitality, retail, and service industries require a steady pipeline of entry-level workers, but competition with neighboring cities and wage pressures make recruitment challenging.

### **Infrastructure Needs**

Businesses in the City of Orange rely on efficient transportation, digital connectivity, and commercial space availability to operate effectively. Key infrastructure needs include:

**Transportation and Mobility:** With rising traffic congestion and long commute times, businesses need improvements in public transit options, road maintenance, and parking availability. Expanding Metrolink services, bus routes, and last-mile transportation solutions can help workers access job centers more efficiently.

**Technology and Broadband Expansion:** Reliable high-speed internet and digital infrastructure are critical for businesses, particularly in professional services, education, and healthcare. Expanding fiber-optic networks and 5G connectivity will support business growth and remote work opportunities.

**Commercial and Industrial Space:** As demand for manufacturing, logistics, and office space increases, businesses require affordable and well-located commercial properties. Encouraging adaptive reuse of underutilized spaces and promoting mixed-use developments can provide more options for businesses to expand.

Addressing these workforce and infrastructure needs is essential for business retention, economic growth, and long-term sustainability in the City of Orange. Through strategic planning, workforce development programs, and infrastructure investments, the city can continue to support a dynamic and competitive business environment.

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 City of Orange is poised for significant economic growth due to several planned public and private sector investments and initiatives. These developments are expected to enhance job creation and business expansion opportunities in the coming years.

#### Public Sector Investments:

**OC Streetcar Project:** The OC Streetcar, currently under construction, is a significant public transportation project that will connect the City of Orange with Santa Ana and Garden Grove. Scheduled to begin operations in August 2025, this streetcar line is anticipated to improve regional connectivity, reduce traffic congestion, and stimulate economic activity along its route. Enhancing accessibility is expected to attract new businesses and support existing ones, thereby contributing to job growth in the area.

#### Private Sector Investments:

**Healthcare Corridor Development:** The City of Orange is home to a robust healthcare sector, with several prominent hospitals and medical centers. Ongoing investments in healthcare facilities are

expected to create additional employment opportunities and attract related businesses to the area.

These initiatives are likely to create a demand for a skilled workforce and necessitate infrastructure enhancements. To address these needs, the City of Orange may consider implementing workforce development programs focused on sectors experiencing growth, such as healthcare and transportation. Collaborations with local educational institutions could facilitate training programs aligned with industry requirements. Additionally, infrastructure improvements, particularly in transportation and digital connectivity, will be essential to support the anticipated economic expansion and ensure sustainable development.

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

The City of Orange has a diverse and educated workforce that largely aligns with the city's major employment sectors, including education, healthcare, arts, entertainment, accommodations, retail trade, and manufacturing. However, differences in educational attainment and income levels reveal potential workforce development needs.

#### Educational Attainment and Workforce Participation

According to the most recent data, the labor force in the City of Orange consists of individuals with varying levels of education and employment status:

##### High School Diploma or Equivalency

- 10,070 civilian employed individuals
- 305 unemployed individuals
- 3,560 not in the labor force

##### Some College or associate's degree

- 17,020 civilian employed individuals
- 655 unemployed individuals
- 4,485 not in the labor force

##### Bachelor's Degree or Higher

- 25,600 civilian employed individuals
- 915 unemployed individuals
- 3,430 not in the labor force

The high percentage of individuals with some college or higher education supports the demand for skilled labor in education, healthcare, and professional services. However, there is a significant number of high school graduates and individuals with some college education who are unemployed or not in the labor force, suggesting the need for job training programs and vocational education.

## Median Earnings by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment significantly impacts income levels, reflecting the demand for higher-skilled jobs in the region:

- Less than High School Diploma – \$25,976
- High School Graduate – \$35,560
- Some College or associate's degree – \$46,919
- Bachelor's Degree – \$62,963
- Graduate or Professional Degree – \$87,518

These earnings indicate that higher education and specialized training lead to better job opportunities and higher wages in the city.

## Workforce Development and Economic Implications

While the City of Orange has a well-educated workforce, there is a clear need for vocational training, workforce development programs, and industry-aligned skill-building initiatives to support individuals with a high school diploma or some college education. The Orange County Workforce Development Board (OCWDB) plays a vital role in bridging these gaps by collaborating with local businesses and educational institutions to ensure that workers are equipped with relevant skills for the evolving job market.

Additionally, as job creation continues to outpace workforce availability, initiatives focused on upskilling workers, expanding trade programs, and increasing job placement services will be crucial for maintaining a strong labor market and supporting business growth in the City of Orange.

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

The City of Orange, in collaboration with various organizations, offers several workforce training initiatives to enhance the skills of its residents and align them with local employment opportunities.

- Orange County Workforce Development Board (OCWDB): The OCWDB designs and implements programs for businesses, adult job seekers, dislocated workers, and young adults. By partnering with educational institutions, businesses, labor organizations, and economic development entities, the OCWDB prepares workers to meet the demands of Orange County's growing economy.

- OC Workforce Solutions: As an American Job Center of California, OC Workforce Solutions provides comprehensive, no-cost employment and training services for job seekers. Services include career counseling, job search assistance, and access to training programs aimed at enhancing employability in various sectors.
- UpSkill OC by Orange County United Way: This initiative supports candidates by enrolling them in training programs that equip them with skills sought by employers in Orange County. By focusing on in-demand middle-skills jobs, UpSkill OC connects participants with sustainable employment opportunities.
- READY S.E.T. OC: Managed by the OCWDB, this program offers high-quality services for young adults, including career exploration, educational support, and skills training in in-demand industries and occupations. The goal is to guide participants toward good jobs along career pathways or enrollment in post-secondary education.

These initiatives align with the City's Consolidated Plan by addressing the need for workforce development and business support. By enhancing the skills of the local workforce, these programs contribute to economic development, reduce unemployment, and support the growth of local businesses, thereby fostering a more prosperous and resilient community.

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

The City does not participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. Orange primarily allocates CDBG funds to public services and improvements to public facilities.

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.

Economic development is a top priority for the City of Orange, and one of the main goals outlined in this Consolidated Plan. The City intends to address this through a variety of community-based solutions and activities. The City will be exploring and developing options for strategy and programs in 2025 and 2026.

In addition, Orange County Business Council is an active organization that partners with businesses, government, and academia to promote economic development in Orange County. They research economic indicators and publish several reports including workforce indicators report and community indicators report. The City's Economic Development Manager is tasked with interfacing with the local businesses in Orange to address any issues related to land use, waste collection systems, and signage.

## Discussion

The City of Orange has a diverse and well-educated workforce that largely aligns with its key employment sectors, including education, healthcare, arts, entertainment, accommodations, retail trade, and manufacturing. With a total workforce of 52,184 employees, the city benefits from a strong labor market. However, job creation is outpacing workforce availability, particularly in specialized fields such as healthcare and advanced manufacturing. Educational attainment plays a significant role in employment opportunities and earnings, with median salaries increasing as education levels rise—ranging from \$25,976 for individuals with less than a high school diploma to \$87,518 for those with graduate or professional degrees. Workforce training initiatives, such as those supported by the Orange County Workforce Development Board (OCWDB), local community colleges, and UpSkill OC, are actively working to bridge skill gaps and connect workers to high-demand industries. Additionally, the city faces workforce challenges related to housing affordability, long commutes, and skills mismatches, which impact recruitment and retention across industries. Moving forward, investments in vocational training, workforce development programs, and infrastructure improvements will be essential to sustaining economic growth and supporting the City's Consolidated Plan goals.

## MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The City does not have specific geographic areas with a concentration of households that have multiple housing problems, nor does it have a definition for "concentration".

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

The City of Orange has few predominately Hispanic neighborhoods. These geographic areas include Central Orange (near Glassell Street and Katella Avenue), El Modena, and Olive (near Lincoln Avenue and Batavia Street). These neighborhoods have older housing units that make these areas less expensive for low-income residents.

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

While these areas may have more affordable housing and a different mix of retail businesses, they do not differ significantly from the rest of the city.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas are near parks, libraries, and schools. These community assets promote social equity for these neighborhoods.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Any strategic opportunities would include the redevelopment of existing properties and the repair and upgrade of existing infrastructure.

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

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

Access to reliable high-speed internet is essential for all residents of the City of Orange, particularly for low- and moderate-income households. Broadband connectivity enables participation in educational programs, access to healthcare services, and economic opportunities, all of which are critical components of a sustainable and equitable community.

In the City of Orange, several broadband providers offer a range of services to meet the diverse needs of the community:

- AT&T Fiber: Offers fiber-optic internet with speeds up to 5 Gbps, providing extensive coverage in Orange.
- Spectrum: Provides cable internet services with download speeds up to 1 Gbps, covering approximately 94% of Orange residents.
- Google Fiber: Offers high-speed fiber-optic internet services with speeds up to 2 Gbps in select areas of Orange County.
- Frontier Communications: Provides fiber-optic internet services with plans offering symmetrical upload and download speeds up to 7 Gbps, available in various parts of California, including Orange.
- Cox Communications: Offers cable internet services with download speeds up to 1 Gbps in select areas of Orange.
- Verizon: Provides 5G mobile and home internet services, offering high-speed connectivity and reliable coverage.

Despite the availability of these services, challenges persist in ensuring that all households, especially those with low and moderate incomes, have access to affordable and reliable broadband. Addressing these challenges is crucial for promoting digital equity and supporting the city's sustainability goals.

The City consulted with a broadband stakeholder, Verizon, in order to gain insight on the broadband needs of the City. Orange is well-known for its downtown historic district, also dubbed 'Old Towne' or 'The Circle', boasting original structures built after the City's incorporation with distinct Victorian and Spanish Colonial Revival architectural styles. This one-square mile district is a cherished community hub that preserves Orange's rich history. However, preserving the architectural integrity of this area has proven to be a challenge in delivering high-speed internet



and mobile coverage. The largest Nationally Registered Historic District in California contains the remnants of railroad tracks and old cobblestone roads. This mitigates the installation of fiber broadband wiring in the ground, a necessary part of delivering internet and mobile service. In fact, any projects in that area must adhere to strict historic preservation standards. These standards ensure that any infrastructure changes, including broadband installation, do not compromise the architectural integrity or historical significance of the area. Projects often require evaluations by historic preservation professionals and compliance with design standards specific to the district. Verizon's Community and Government Affairs department has met with City staff and representatives to discuss this issue and while there are no current projects underway, the City will continue to partner with providers and stakeholders to ensure that the needs of the community are being met.

By integrating broadband infrastructure development into its sustainability initiatives, the City of Orange can enhance digital inclusion, providing all residents with the tools necessary to thrive in a connected society.

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

Access to reliable and affordable high-speed internet is essential for economic development, education, healthcare, and overall quality of life. While the City of Orange has several broadband providers, the market remains dominated by a few major companies, leading to limited competition in certain areas. This lack of competition can result in higher prices, slower speeds, and fewer service options, disproportionately impacting low- and moderate-income households who rely on affordable broadband for remote work, virtual learning, and telehealth services.

#### Challenges of Limited Broadband Competition

1. High Costs and Limited Pricing Options – In areas where only one or two broadband providers operate, residents and businesses face higher prices due to a lack of competitive pricing. Increased competition would encourage providers to offer better pricing and more flexible service plans to attract customers.
2. Inconsistent Service Quality – Some neighborhoods, particularly those with lower population densities, experience slower speeds and network congestion. More competition would incentivize providers to improve infrastructure and service quality to remain competitive.
3. Barriers to Digital Inclusion – Limited broadband options widen the digital divide, especially for low- and moderate-income households. Expanding competition could lead to more affordable service plans and digital equity programs, ensuring that all residents have access to reliable high-speed internet.

4. Limited Investment in Fiber-Optic Expansion – Some areas of the City of Orange lack fiber-optic broadband, which provides faster speeds and greater reliability compared to traditional cable or DSL. Increased competition would encourage providers to invest in fiber-optic expansion and improve service availability across all neighborhoods.

#### Encouraging Broadband Expansion and Competition

To address these challenges, the City of Orange can explore public-private partnerships, policy incentives, and infrastructure grants to attract new broadband providers. The city can also advocate for state and federal funding to support broadband expansion projects in underserved areas. By fostering an environment where multiple providers compete for customers, residents and businesses will benefit from more affordable pricing, faster speeds, and enhanced digital access, strengthening the city's economic development and sustainability goals.

Furthermore, in an increasingly digital world there is an ever-growing need for wireless internet and mobile connectivity, this need is especially exacerbated for individuals who are low- or moderate-income as they may struggle to secure access to reliable coverage due to a lack of affordability or access to necessary devices. Verizon addresses this need in the City of Orange, and elsewhere, through programs such as Total Wireless and SafeLink, offering discounted internet and phone services to eligible families and individuals. These initiatives ensure affordable connectivity, helping households stay connected to essential resources and opportunities.

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

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

The City of Orange is increasingly vulnerable to natural hazards exacerbated by climate change, necessitating proactive measures to enhance community resilience. Rising heatwaves, prolonged droughts, increased wildfire risks, and flooding hazards threaten public health, infrastructure, and economic stability. Projections indicate a significant rise in extreme heat days, with temperatures exceeding 93.9°F increasing from an average of 7 days annually in 1990 to an anticipated 25 days per year by 2050. Drought conditions continue to strain the Santa Ana watershed, which has experienced drought in 73% of weeks since 2000, impacting both water supply and quality. Approximately 35% of buildings in Orange face significant wildfire risks, with the frequency of extreme fire weather days projected to increase through 2050, while 39% of buildings are at risk of flooding, with a 29% chance of experiencing severe flood damage over 30 years due to intensified rainfall patterns and potential sea-level rise.

Recognizing these challenges, the City of Orange has developed a comprehensive Sustainability Plan in collaboration with Chapman University, aimed at identifying sources of greenhouse gas emissions and implementing strategies to mitigate climate-related hazards. Additionally, the city's Safety Element, within its General Plan, outlines specific wildfire mitigation and prevention strategies, particularly in areas designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFSZ), ensuring a structured approach to wildfire resilience.

### Mitigation and Prevention Strategies for Wildfire Risks

To minimize wildfire risks and enhance safety, the City has implemented key mitigation measures:

- **Vegetation Management:** The city enforces defensible space regulations, requiring the clearance of flammable vegetation around properties to reduce fuel loads near structures.
- **Building Codes and Standards:** Fire-resistant building materials and construction methods are mandated for new developments and significant remodels within VHFSZs to strengthen structural resilience.
- **Infrastructure Improvements:** Collaboration with utility providers ensures power line maintenance and upgrades to minimize ignition sources and enhance system resilience.

In addition to mitigation, the City employs prevention strategies to enhance community preparedness and reduce fire risks:

- **Public Education and Outreach:** The city conducts educational programs to inform residents about wildfire risks, preparedness measures, and evacuation procedures, fostering community awareness and readiness.
- **Emergency Evacuation Planning:** The development of detailed evacuation routes and procedures ensures efficient and safe evacuations during wildfire emergencies, with regular drills and updates to response plans.
- **Interagency Collaboration:** The City actively participates in mutual aid agreements and collaborates with local, state, and federal agencies, including the Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA), to coordinate wildfire prevention and emergency response efforts.

By integrating climate resilience strategies, wildfire mitigation efforts, and sustainability initiatives, the City of Orange seeks to protect its residents, infrastructure, and natural resources from the escalating risks associated with climate change. These ongoing efforts reflect the City's commitment to adapting to environmental challenges and building a safer, more resilient community for future generations.

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

The areas of the City that are vulnerable to wildfires are located on the eastern part of the city and do not include low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The City developed its strategic plan based on high priority community needs identified during the community outreach process. The City conducted:

- Needs assessment survey at City sponsored events including National Night Out, Treats In the Streets, Tree Lighting, El Modena Neighborhood outreach day, and via the City's website and public counters
- Housing Summit with stakeholders that included non-profits, affordable housing developers, housing advocacy groups, and continuum of care providers
- Scheduled three public hearings before the CDBG Program Advisory Body and the City Council to gain public input on community needs.

The City also participated in a regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing covering Orange County as a whole in which a total of six community meetings were held in March 2025 to gather public input on the fair housing issues impacting residents of Orange County. Moreover, four one-on-one interviews and two focus groups were conducted in January and February 2025. Approximately 78 organizations that provide fair housing services throughout Orange County were invited to participate and offer insight on the needs of the community.

A total of 180 respondents participated in the City survey, 27% chose affordable rental housing as the top housing program the City should be considered. Demographic information was also collected to determine whether participant involvement such as city residents, work for or own a business in the city or represent a housing agency, social service agency or a non-profit.

For this reason, the strategic plan for CDBG and HOME funds is not only based on the survey data but also on grant applications for projects received in the past. Both the survey data and historic funding allocations guide the City to follow a strategic funding allocation plan that will result in a greater benefit to the community while meeting the regulatory and statutory requirements.

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

### Geographic Area

1	Area Name:	City of Orange
	Area Type:	City of Orange
	Other Target Area Description:	City of Orange
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

### General Allocation Priorities

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

The City allocates CDBG and HOME funds to projects or programs located in CDBG-eligible areas. These areas are determined based on the census tracts and block groups published by HUD that have more than 51% of low- and moderate-income households. Moreover, the City allocated CDBG funding to programs that provide direct benefit to low and moderate income households regardless of where they reside in the City. The City also provides subrecipients with an eligibility map that denotes all the areas within the city with a median income for eligibility.

**CITY OF ORANGE**  
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
Low-Moderate Income Areas

**Legend**  
CDBG Qualified Census Tract (2025)

Scale: 5,500 2,750 0 2,750 5,500 Feet

Consolidated Plan

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

### Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Economic Development
	Description	City Council identified as a high priority
	Basis for relative priority	City Council identified priority
2	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing
	Description	Data collected from the needs assessment survey indicated affordable housing as a high priority need.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs assessment survey.



3	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Homelessness
	Description	Homelessness is a high priority need based on the needs assessment survey.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs assessment survey
4	Priority Need Name	Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Community Development
	Description	Public services and public facilities improvement is a high priority need based on the comments received during the community outreach process.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment
5	Priority Need Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance

Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly
Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
Associated Goals	Affordable housing
Description	Assist households experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness with a security deposit in accordance with State Law and a deposit for establishing utilities.
Basis for Relative Priority	Needs Assessment

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

#### Narrative (Optional)

Priority needs are based on input collected from the community outreach process and the types of project proposals submitted for CDBG and HOME funds. The 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan and FY 2025- 2026 Action Plan identifying housing, homelessness and community development projects as high priority needs to be pursued in order to provide affordable housing as well as community services and public facility improvements for low and moderate income residents.

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

### Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City has launched its TBRA program using HOME funds to provide assistance to eligible households with one-time security deposit and utility deposit assistance when moving into a new housing unit. Many low- to moderate-income households live paycheck to paycheck and therefore find it difficult to come up with the funds for a deposit advance in order to move into a new unit. Therefore, this program aims to mitigate this barrier by providing assistance in the form of a grant that will be paid directly to the landlord.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	<p>The City's security and utility deposit TBRA program is administered using HOME funds. For this program, the City has established the following preferences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Current City of Orange resident with intention of remaining in the City of Orange;</li> <li>2. Families with children;</li> <li>3. Veterans with honorable discharge; and</li> <li>4. Elderly as defined by retirement or social security requirements.</li> </ol> <p>The City recognizes that special needs populations such as veterans and the elderly are more susceptible to fair housing discrimination and barriers, and therefore always seeks to provide comprehensive services and assistance that properly address community needs.</p>
New Unit Production	According to the City's 2021 – 2029 Housing Element, the City's Regional Housing Needs Allocation for the current planning period is 2,265. This includes 677 moderate income units and 1,588 above moderate-income units. The City expects to fulfill the housing unit requirements through a combination of existing residentially zoned areas and certain mixed-use zones within the community. Additionally, an estimated 103 accessory dwelling units (ADUs) are projected to be developed.
Rehabilitation	The rehabilitations of housing units depend on contractor costs and material costs.
Acquisition, including preservation	The acquisition and preservation depend on land costs and demand for housing.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

### Introduction

The City annually receives CDBG and HOME funds that are earmarked for community-based projects. The City is working with a local affordable housing developer (Orange Housing Development Corporation) to allocate HOME funds for several affordable housing projects including the newly completed Villa St. Joseph, Katella Terrace, and the Orion project which is still under construction. With the new State housing legislatives and funds, the City is making every effort to promote the creation and preservation of affordable housing units. In the past, the City used its HOME funds as well as its former redevelopment funds to subsidize affordable housing projects. With new State funds, the City continues to encourage and support affordable housing projects and over the next five years, will receive State funding that will be used for transitional and permanent supportive housing projects.

### 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 Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$1,010,888	0	0	\$1,010,888	\$4,043,552	The City allocates CDBG funds to public services, Fair Housing services, economic development, and public facilities projects.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction	\$338,366	0	\$549,467	\$887,833	\$1,353,464	The City allocates HOME funds to affordable housing projects and TBRA program.

		Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City uses former redevelopment funds with HOME funds to comply with the match requirement under the HOME program. The While there is no match requirement under the CDBG program, the City gives priority to projects or programs that leverage CDBG funds with other local and state funds.

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 City does not own land or property that could be used to address the needs in this plan.

Discussion

Please refer to the sections above.

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

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Orange	Government	Non-homeless special needs neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	
ORANGE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY	Government	Rental	
ORANGE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CHDO	Rental	
Fair Housing Foundation	Non-profit organizations	public services	

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure  
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City partners with Orange County Housing Authority for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program to provide rental assistance. The City allocates CDBG funds to nonprofit groups to provide public services to the low-income communities. And finally, the City collaborates with the Orange Housing Development Corporation who is a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) to develop rental housing units for low and very low income households. The City is receptive to collaboration with nonprofit groups, other local agencies, and affordable housing developers to help achieve community and housing goals and objectives consistent with the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan.

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

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

Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS		X	
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			
Other			

Table 51 - 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 City does not receive homeless-related grants or HOPWA grants.

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

While the City does not receive homeless-related grants, they collaborate with the County of Orange and other local agencies to address issues on homelessness and special needs residents at a regional level.

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

The City proactively participates in an effort and coordination to carry out priority needs (i.e. - housing, homelessness, and community development) and works closely with other local agencies to further the goals and objectives of the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan.

## 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	Economic Development	2025	2029	Economic Development	CDBG eligible areas	Economic Development	CDBG: \$200,000	Revitalized commercial area
2	Affordable Housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,200,000	Rental units constructed: 11 Household Housing Unit
3	Homelessness	2025	2029	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness	CDBG: \$3,034,841	Housing for Homeless added: 0 Household Housing Unit
4	Community Development	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG eligible areas	Community Development	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 15000 Persons Assisted  Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50000 Persons Assisted
5	Tenant Based Rental Assistance	2025	2029		Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$133,000	Households assisted: 25

Table 52 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions



1	Goal Name	Create Economic Development Opportunities
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to qualifying businesses serving or employing extremely low, low and moderate income employees
2	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Provide affordable housing to extremely low, low, and moderate income households.
3	Goal Name	Homelessness
	Goal Description	Addressing homelessness by providing housing units to homeless families.
4	Goal Name	Community Development
	Goal Description	Provide public services to low-income population and improve public facilities within low income neighborhoods.
5	Goal Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to households experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness with a security deposit in accordance with State Law and a deposit assistance for establishing utilities.

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

The City intends to allocate HOME funds to affordable housing projects during the next five years. Below are the estimated number of households benefiting from these affordable housing projects.

1. Extremely low-income households - 0
2. Low-income households – 11
3. Moderate-income households - 01

## 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)

Not applicable because the City does not operate a public housing facility.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not applicable because the City does not operate a public housing facility.

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

Not applicable because the City does not operate a public housing facility.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable because the City does not operate a public housing facility.

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

### Barriers to Affordable Housing

As common in many communities, a variety of constraints affect the provisions and opportunities for adequate housing in the City of Orange. Housing constraints consist of both governmental constraints, including but not limited to development standards and building codes, land use controls, and permitting processes; as well as, nongovernmental or market constraints, including but not limited to land costs, construction costs, and availability of finances. Combined, these factors create barriers to the availability and affordability of new housing, especially for lower and moderate-income households.

Due to a housing crisis in California, the State has passed new housing legislatives and provided funding to help cities prepare and plan for housing and land use policies to streamline housing development projects. The City has incorporated new legislations on accessory dwelling units that makes it less stringent for homeowners or property managers to build accessory dwelling units. In the meantime, the City is in the process of updating its Housing Element.

Section 65583 of the California Government Code sets forth the specific content requirements of a jurisdiction's housing element. These requirements include obligations on the part of local jurisdictions to provide their "fair share" of regional housing needs. Local governments and Councils of Governments (COGs) are required to determine existing and future housing need and the allocation of this need must be approved by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). Orange is located in the SCAG regional planning area (but is not a member of SCAG). SCAG is the COG responsible for preparing the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) for all jurisdictions within the SCAG region in coordination with HCD.

The RHNA allocation provides requirements for housing at all income levels within the community. The allocation is divided up between very low, low, moderate, and above moderate-income categories. Specific housing types and densities are generally associated with providing housing for each income category; the Housing Element must allow for the required number of units to be built throughout the City by facilitating and promoting certain housing types.

HCD established the planning period for the current RHNA from October 15, 2021 to October 15, 2029. For the 2021-2029 planning period the City is allocated a total of 3,936 units, including 1,067 units affordable to very low-income households, 604 units affordable to low-income, 677 units affordable to moderate income, and 1,588 units affordable to above-moderate income households.

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

The City continues to seek funding from the State or federal sources in order to provide financial assistance for affordable housing projects. Moreover, the City offers density bonus, waivers and concessions for development standards, and deferred impact fees to incentivize residential developers. Finally, the City is preparing a land use ordinance and specific plans to streamline the entitlement process and promote housing production.

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

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

The City is not a recipient of homeless-related grants, but do collaborate with the County of Orange to address homelessness.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In collaboration with several neighboring Orange County cities, the City of Orange participates in the North Services Planning Area (SPA) partnership. The North SPA Partnership is a joint collaboration that includes two full-service Navigation Centers to provide help to the region's homeless – the Buena Park Center and the Placentia Center will provide homeless individuals a total of 250 beds, health resources, job skill training, and the ability to reconnect with lost family. These facilities join the two shelters already built by the City of Anaheim, which house another 326 beds.

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.

In addition to participating in the North SPA, Orange has undertaken several other initiatives over the past few years to address local homelessness issue; including partnering with HomeAid of Orange County to develop the Orange Family Care Center. The Orange Family Care Center specializes in serving the needs of families who are experiencing homelessness and has over 55 beds.

The Orange Police Department's Homeless Engagement, Assistance & Resource Team (HEART) program has been operating since 2013. HEART Officers engage daily with local homeless individuals, working with them one-on-one to help facilitate their re-entry back into mainstream society. The Police Department also assists in providing resources and assistance through collaborations with local community organizations.

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

Beginning in 2022, "The HUB OC" established the Hub Resource Center (HRC) to oversee continuum of care services on behalf of the City of Orange and manages rental facilities including laundry machines, portable showers, hand washing stations, and portable restrooms to help with personal hygiene – in an effort to reduce the transmission of COVID-19. The HUB OC manages the recruiting, training, and mobilizing the team of volunteers from local churches and the community to help meet the needs of homeless residents in partnership with the City of Orange, the HEART team, and LOVE Orange. A summary of services provided by the HUB OC is listed below:

- Provide initial contact with homeless individuals for intake information;
- Coordinate with the HEART team for entry into Coordinated Entry System (CES) and Homeless
- Management Information System (HMIS);
- Coordinate efforts with local non-profits to recruit volunteers;
- Provide training to volunteers as listed below:
- Manage and provide homeless individuals with referrals to shelters
- Distribute hygiene supplies to homeless individuals
- Manage the on-site hygiene resources that include laundry, showers, wash stations, and restrooms
- Manage and provide homeless individuals with access to phone charging stations
- Provide homeless individuals with referrals to mental, medical, vision, dental, and healthcare services;
- Provide homeless individuals with referrals to veterinary care services
- Provide homeless individuals with referrals to COVID-19 vaccines
- Provide homeless individuals with referrals to clothes providers including resources from Full Circle
- Provide homeless individuals with voucher assistance and referrals to bus or other modes of transportation
- Provide the children of homeless individuals with referrals to free after school care through the Youth Centers of Orange

The goal of the HRC in the long run is to continue to offer the same services it does now, but adjust meals to a more nutritional, medical, and supplemental based service. Current services such as showers and laundry will continue to be offered and will encourage the clients to attend a class, workshop, or other empowering services offered at the site through one of its partners or volunteers. Currently, the HUB OC has over 40 partners and is continuously seeking out

additional partners to expand services and resources for the homeless community at no additional cost. The HUB OC develops its partnerships by reaching out to schools, non-profits, and local businesses and donors directly and sharing the mission and vision of the HRC with the goal of receiving continuous or one-time financial or in-kind donations. Partnerships are also developed through word of mouth from volunteers and current partner organizations already providing services at the site. If the outreach results in a long-term partnership, the HUB OC will create agreements for the service or donation to be provided at no-cost at the HRC, including those services already being offered.

The HRC has already started to secure partnerships for the classes, workshops, and other empowering services it will offer at the site in the long-term. Examples include:

- Work Program focused on creating healthy work ethics and facilitating project participation throughout the City to develop workforce skills;
- Classes on health care for individuals living on the streets by nurses from local state university.
- Support classes for mothers including lactation and birthing that will also offer essential items that can be purchased using EBT and WIC onsite;
- Resume building and application assistance by professionals and volunteers in our community;
- Drug and addiction programs through Celebrate Recovery/AA that offers video and workbook curriculum, sponsors, and success chips;
- Men's and Women's support groups for holistic well-being;
- Associate Degree Program through a local college that clients will be able to complete at the HRC through the use of donated computers;
- Nutritional courses by a food scientist;
- Outreach courses for volunteers and local businesses wanting to understand the difficulties of the homeless population and discover ways in which they can help.

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

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

The County of Orange Health Care Agency ensures that residents receive information about the risks of Lead Based Paint (LBP) hazards and the services available to those who have been exposed.

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

An estimated 7% to 9% of homes in Orange were built before 1980 where families with children live. The Orange County Health Care Agency operates the “Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention” program for the entire county. This agency receives reports from the State and provides case management services as well as educational programs to families affected by lead poisoning.

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

The City of Orange, in collaboration with Orange County, addresses lead-based paint hazards through targeted programs and public education. The County’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) provides case management, environmental investigations, and education to eliminate lead exposure, especially in children. The Lead Hazard Removal Program offers free remediation services for homes built before 1978, focusing on households with young children or pregnant individuals. Additionally, public awareness campaigns emphasize the risks of lead exposure and promote lead-safe practices within the community. These efforts aim to protect families from the harmful effects of lead-based paint.

Currently, due to limited federal funding, the City does not operate housing related programs such as a minor home repair program or a down payment assistance program.



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

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

During the community outreach process, homeless was identified as a priority need in the city. While the City is not a recipient of homeless related grants, they do collaborate with other local agencies at a regional level to address this issue. Moreover, the City continues to support programs and projects that benefit families at poverty level by allocating its CDBG and HOME funds.

As previously discussed above, the City of Orange the City of Orange participates in the North Services Planning Area (SPA) partnership. The North SPA Partnership is a joint collaboration that includes two full-service Navigation Centers to provide help to the region's homeless – the Buena Park Center and the Placentia Center will provide homeless individuals a total of 250 beds, health resources, job skill training, and the ability to reconnect with lost family. These facilities join the two shelters already built by the City of Anaheim, which house another 326 beds.

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

The City encourages affordable housing projects by offering incentives such as density bonus and waivers in development standards. Additionally, the City collaborates with local affordable housing developers to provide housing to very low and low income households.

## SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City monitors CDBG and HOME funded projects by first evaluating whether a subrecipient of CDBG fund is at risk of noncompliance using a risk assessment process and then performing onsite monitoring of the subrecipients to correct any noncompliance issues. The City's monitoring procedures include the following steps.

1. Assessing the risk threshold of CDBG funded programs using risk factors such as high organizational turnover or slow expenditure rate.
2. Evaluating quarterly performance reports of CDBG funded projects to ensure projects are meeting beneficiary goals as well as timely expenditure of funds.
3. Collecting and evaluating certified annual report of HOME funded projects.
4. Reviewing tenant income certification of HOME funded projects.

## Expected Resources

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

#### Introduction

The City annually receives CDBG and HOME funds that are earmarked for community-based projects. While affordable housing is a high priority need, the City has not received viable applications for affordable housing projects to allocate CDBG and HOME funds. With new State housing legislatives and funds, the City is making every effort to promote the creation and preservation of affordable housing units. In the past, the City used its HOME funds as well as its former redevelopment funds to subsidize affordable housing projects. Over the next five years, the City will receive State funding that will be used for transitional and permanent supportive housing projects.

#### 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 Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$1,010,888	0	0	\$1,010,888	\$4,043,552	The City allocates CDBG funds to public services, Fair Housing, economic development, and public facilities projects.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental	\$338,366	0	\$549,467	\$887,833	\$1,353,464	The City allocates HOME funds to affordable housing projects and tenant based rental assistance.

		new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 53 - 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 City uses former redevelopment funds with HOME funds to comply with the match requirement under the HOME program. The City plans to use Housing Trust Funds from the County of Orange and SB 2 funds from the State along with HOME funds for affordable housing projects. While there is no match requirement under the CDBG program, the City gives priority to projects and programs that leverage CDBG funds with other local and state funds.

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 City does not own land or property that could be used to address the needs in this plan.

#### Discussion

Please refer to the above sections.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Economic Development	2025	2026	Economic Development	City of Orange	Economic Development	CDBG: \$70,741	Program to be developed15.
2	Affordable Housing	2025	2026	Affordable Housing	City of Orange	Housing Rehab and Housing new construction	HOME: \$0	Rental units constructed: 0 Household Housing Unit
3	Community Development - Public Service Programs	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Orange	Public services/homeless/non homeless special need	CDBG: \$151,631	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 11,780Persons Assisted
4	Community Development - Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2025	2026	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Orange	Public facilities and infrastructure improvements	CDBG: \$586,339	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6,099 Persons Assisted

5	Administration/ Planning	2025	2025	Administration	City of Orange	Administration of CDBG and HOME program	CDBG \$177,177  HOME: \$33,836.65	Successful administration of the CDBG and HOME programs.
---	-----------------------------	------	------	----------------	----------------	--	---	--

Table 54 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Provide assistance to businesses serving or employing qualifying populations
2	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Multi-family new housing development or acquisition/rehab of existing housing for low-to-moderate income residents.
3	Goal Name	Homelessness
	Goal Description	Assistance and resources to individuals experiencing homelessness.
4	Goal Name	Community Development - Public Service Programs
	Goal Description	Services for low to moderate income individuals and families, fair housing, resources for homeless individuals.
5	Goal Name	Community Development – Public facilities and capital improvement for low-income neighborhoods
	Goal Description	Providing public services and public facilities improvement for low-income neighborhoods.
6	Goal Name	Rental Assistance

	Goal Description	Rental Assistance to low-and-moderate income individuals.
7	Goal Name	Administration/Planning
	Goal Description	Administration and planning for grant management.



## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

The FY 2025-2026 Action Plan identifies housing and community development projects as high priority needs. The City will allocate the CDBG funds to public facilities projects including street improvement and Americans with Disability Act improvements, as well as to public services programs serving qualifying populations. These projects funded under the CDBG program will address the needs of low- and moderate-income residents.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	PS-Orange Fair Housing Program
2	PF-ADA Wheelchair Access Ramps
3	PF-25-26 Street Rehabilitation
4	PS-Affordable Housing Supportive Services
5	PS-After School Community Program
6	PS-Bike Patrol Program-Community Oriented Policing
7	PS-Operation School Bell
8	PS-Community Food Orange
9	PS-Case Management Support for expectant mothers experiencing homelessness
10	ED-Community Development Assistance Program
11	AD-Administration

Table 55 – Project Information

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

The City allocates CDBG funds to activities that address the priorities of the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan and comply with CDG regulations. The City and the CDBG Program Committee consider funding requests from nonprofit organizations based on the proposed benefits to low- and moderate-income residents, the agency's demonstrated capacity to carry out the proposed activities, and financial feasibility of the proposed activity, and the funding available.

## AP-38 Project Summary

### Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Orange Fair Housing Program
	Target Area	CDBG eligible areas within the City of Orange
	Goals Supported	Community Development – Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Fair housing counseling
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Providing Fair Housing Services to low and moderate income Orange residents.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	150 low- and moderate-income persons
	Location Description	Low- and moderate-income areas.
	Planned Activities	The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) will provide fair housing education, counseling, and enforcement; and related housing activities to affirmatively further housing laws on behalf of the City to comply with federal regulations.

2	Project Name	CDBG Fiscal Year 25-26 ADA Wheelchair Ramp Replacement
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas within the City of Orange
	Goals Supported	Community Development – Public facilities and capital improvement for low-income neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Public Infrastructure improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$97,723
	Description	This project includes the construction of sidewalk access ramps at various locations throughout the City. These access ramps will improve accessibility for the disabled to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,000 low- and moderate-income disabled persons
	Location Description	Various city locations.
3	Planned Activities	This project includes the construction of sidewalk access ramps at various locations throughout the City. These access ramps will improve accessibility for the disabled to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
	Project Name	25-26 Street Rehabilitation
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas within the City of Orange

	Goals Supported	Community Development – Public facilities and capital improvement for low-income neighborhoods
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure Improvements in low to moderate income areas
	Funding	CDBG: \$488,616
	Description	Roadway pavement rehabilitation and pedestrian facilities
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5,099 low and moderate income persons
	Location Description	Various eligible streets in the City
	Planned Activities	Street improvement will include addressing issues with pavement distress and raveling of roadways; replacement of segments of sidewalks, driveways, curb ramps, curb and gutters.
4	Project Name	Affordable Housing Supportive Services
	Target Area	67 W. Struck Avenue
	Goals Supported	Community Development – Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Supportive services to extreme low, low and moderate households
	Funding	CDBG: \$19,544
	Description	Supportive services providing access to housing and resources aimed at preventing homelessness.

	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	130 low- and moderate-income persons
	Location Description	62-unit affordable housing complex
	Planned Activities	Dedicated Care Team, comprised of multi-disciplinary specialists and subject matter experts, who work together to identify suitable housing options and create a plan for short and long-term goals.
5	Project Name	The Hub OC Community Center
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas within the City of Orange
	Goals Supported	Community Development – Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services for low- and moderate-income children
	Funding	\$39,089
	Description	The programs will provide supervised after-school recreation with a homework assistance component for children of ages five to 13.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	175 low-income and at-risk youth.

Consolidated Plan

ORANGE

118

	Location Description	Three community centers in the City of Orange
	Planned Activities	The programs will provide supervised after-school recreation with a homework assistance component for children of ages five to 13.
6	Project Name	Bike Patrol Program – Community Oriented Policing
	Target Area	Low- and Moderate-Income Areas within the City of Orange
	Goals Supported	Community Development – Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless outreach and resources
	Funding	CDBG: \$53,747
	Description	This program will provide a community-oriented policing strategy designed to improve the quality of life in high density housing located in Low Income areas of the City.
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10,000 low income persons
	Location Description	City Parks in CDBG areas
	Planned Activities	This program will provide a community-oriented policing strategy designed to improve the quality of life in high density housing located in Low Income areas of the City.
	Project Name	Operation School Bell

7	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas within the City of Orange
	Goals Supported	Community Development – Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services for low to moderate income persons
	Funding	CDBG: \$14,658
	Description	This program will provide school clothing/uniforms, undergarments, shoe vouchers, and hygiene kits to Low Income elementary school (Kindergarten to Sixth Grade) students in the Orange Unified School District (OUSD).
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	260 low-income students
	Location Description	124 South Orange Street
	Planned Activities	The program will provide school clothing and hygiene kits to Low Income OUSD elementary school (Kindergarten to Sixth Grade) students.
8	Project Name	Community Food Orange
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas within the City of Orange
	Goals Supported	Community Development Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services for low to moderate income persons
	Funding	CDBG: \$14,658
	Description	This program will provide free food to low-income residents.

	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1000 low- and moderate-income persons
	Location Description	147 W. Rose Avenue, 1820 N. Meats Avenue
	Planned Activities	Food will be distributed on a weekly basis at two Friendly Center sites.
9	Project Name	Steps to Independence
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Areas within the City of Orange
	Goals Supported	Community Development – Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services for expectant mothers experiencing homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$9,935
	Description	Case management for expectant mothers experiencing homelessness
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	65 low- and moderate-income persons
	Location Description	123 W Maple
	Planned Activities	Case management for expectant mothers experiencing homelessness aimed at self-sufficiency
10	Project Name	Community Development Assistance Program
	Target Area	City-wide eligible areas



	Goals Supported	Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Assistance to qualifying businesses serving or employing low- and moderate-income persons
	Funding	\$70,741
	Description	Assistance to qualifying businesses serving or employing low- and moderate-income persons
	Target Date	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Program to be developed
	Location Description	300 E Chapman Avenue
	Planned Activities	Business assistance that serves low- and moderate-income persons
11	Project Name	Planning and Administration
	Target Area	City of Orange
	Goals Supported	Planning and Administration of grant
	Needs Addressed	Public facilities infrastructure and improvements; public services/homeless/non-homeless special need; housing rehabilitation and development – new construction.
	Funding	CDBG: 177,177 HOME: \$33,836.65
	Description	Planning and administration of grant funding.
	Target Date	6/30/2026

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Low to moderate income individuals throughout the City of Orange.
	Location Description	300 E Chapman Avenue
	Planned Activities	Administration and planning of grant funding.

## 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

### Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Orange	100%

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

## Affordable Housing

### AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

#### Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless: 0	.
Non-Homeless: 0	.
Special-Needs: 0	.
Total: 0	.

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

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

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type  
Discussion

See the previous portions of this section for discussion.

## AP-60 Public Housing – **91.220(h)**

### Introduction

There is no public housing in the City of Orange.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

### Discussion

Not applicable

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

### Introduction

The City identified unmet needs for homeless and special needs population during the needs assessment process. The City also received applications for homeless-related programs to allocate FY 2025-26 CDBG funds. Given the limited public service funds available, not all the funding requests can be addressed. However, the City plans to use other funding sources to provide financial assistance for the operation of the two homeless navigation centers in Buena Park and Placentia.

Additionally, the City used HOME-America Rescue Plan (HOME-ARP) funds for the HRC which services those experiencing homelessness and the most vulnerable populations. Services that meet special needs are provided including food, laundry, and shower services are provided, as well as one-stop location for the coordination with continuum of care agencies.

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

While the City does not receive Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds, the City supports the County of Orange Continuum of Care strategies to address homelessness. Additionally, the City is part of the North Orange County Service Planning Area and actively collaborates with the County of Orange and other local cities to address homeless related needs. Finally, the City gives priority and allocates CDBG funds to projects benefiting the homeless population whenever it receives applications for CDBG funds.

The City also supported the services at the HRC with HOME-ARP. Services at the HRC specifically focused on helping homeless individuals with accessing services and resources they need to improve their situation, including food, water and services for mental and physical well-being, job training resources, and housing needs. Due to the centralized and unique structure of the HRC, the staff is very familiar with the individual needs of clients, helping to maximize the effectiveness of the services offered and leverage other resources.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City continues to support projects related to homelessness by allocating CDBG funds to these projects.

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 collaborates with the Orange County Housing Authority to provide Section 8 rental assistance to homeless families. The City is also working on implementing its Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocations mandated through the California Department of Housing and Community Development by supporting projects that create permanent housing for the homeless population or those at risk of becoming homeless (extremely low and very low income).

The City supports OCHA's applications for Continuum of Care Program Permanent Supportive Housing Program projects. Currently, # households are residing in Orange with certificates for this program.

The City also supports OCHA's applications for the Housing and Urban Development-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) Program vouchers, which combines rental assistance with case management and clinical services for homeless veterans. The VA Medical Center in Long Beach screens and selects veterans for participation in the Program, and refers qualified veterans to OCHA, which administers the housing component of the Program. Currently, 28 Orange households are participating in the HUD-VASH Program as of September 16, 2024.

Additionally, the City used HOME-ARP funding for services at the Hub Resource Center (HRC) that provides basic needs services including food, clothing, showers, and laundry, and in addition, offers access to continuum of care partners on-site in a centralized setting to ensure that individuals are able to receive the support they need. On-site partner agencies offer support for connection to housing, mental and physical wellness, and childcare needs to allow parents more opportunities to improve their situation.

Finally, the City established a TBRA program to assist eligible households with security and utility deposit assistance when moving into a new housing unit.

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

The City supports OCHA's applications for the Rental Assistance for Non-Elderly Persons with

Disabilities (NED) Program, which provides incremental Section 8 vouchers. The goal of the Program is to enable Non-Elderly, Disabled households to transition from health care institutions or skilled nursing care to independent living with appropriate services.

The City also supports OCHA's applications for the Family Unification Program (FUP), which provides Section 8 Rental Assistance to eligible families whose lack of adequate housing is a primary factor in the separation or threat of imminent separation of children from their families. The Program also provides vouchers for up to 18 months to emancipated youth (18- to 21-year-old children that left foster care at age 16 or older and lack adequate housing). The Orange County Social Services Agency refers potential FUP participants to OCHA, which administers the housing component of the Program.

### Discussion

The City supports nonprofit applications for Continuum of Care funds to provide services and housing to the homeless. The City also seeks to provide CDBG funds to nonprofit agencies that serve the homeless. The Orange Police Department has a Homeless Engagement Assistance and Resource Team (HEART) to reach out to the homeless and connect them with the services. Officers work with the Orange County Mental Health Department and the Centralized Assessment Team to address homeless issues and find long-term solutions.

In addition, the City used HOME-ARP funds for services to the most vulnerable populations at the HRC which offers access with continuum of care partners on-site, including social services, mental and physical wellness services, and resources to help individual improve their situation.



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

### Introduction:

The City faces limited available land for residential development and given the high cost of land, it is difficult to create financially viable affordable housing projects. Additionally, the City's historic district neighborhoods have specific zoning regulations and requirements further complicating the development of affordable housing. While the City acknowledges the importance of providing affordable housing for low- and moderate-income residents, it allocates home and local funds to such projects whenever possible.

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

The City grants regulatory incentives and concessions to housing developers through its discretionary process. Concessions such as increased density (Density Bonus Ordinance) may be granted for a project when it includes a certain number of long-term affordable housing units.

### Discussion:

See the previous sections for discussion.

## AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

### Introduction:

The City will undertake a variety of activities aimed at addressing the needs of households at low and moderate income levels. It allocated CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation to carry out Fair Housing activities, resolve any issues regarding Fair Housing, and hold workshops for tenants and landlords. Additionally, the City is preparing land use planning documents and ordinances using State SB 2 funds to streamline the entitlement process and encourage affordable housing development projects. Finally, the City is updating the Housing Element and will identify parcels suitable for housing development opportunities as well as developing policies and programs to support the development of affordable housing units for extremely low- and low-income households.

### Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City supports services and projects aimed at addressing homelessness, social services, and housing affordability. It collaborates with Orange County Housing Authority to provide Section 8 rental assistance to low-income families. Furthermore, the City allocates CDBG funds to public services projects benefitting low- and moderate-income households. The allocation of CDBG and HOME funds is based on high priority unmet needs that were discovered during the needs assessment process of the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan.

### Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing.

The City addresses the need for affordable housing through a variety of programs and incentives such as the density bonus incentive for developers and the TBRA program to provide security and utility deposit assistance. The City also leverages federal funds through HOME and CDBG to assist low- to moderate-income families and individuals in securing affordable housing. There are several affordable housing developments throughout Orange such as Villa St. Joseph, Katella Terrace, and the Orion.

### Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Given limited CDBG funds, the City does not directly fund lead-based paint evaluation and reduction. It does support the County of Orange efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards. If funding is available in the future, the City and the County plan to intensify their efforts to reduce the risk of lead poisoning for young, low income children.

### Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City uses CDBG dollars to fund a variety of community programs such as Families Forward which helps families experiencing homelessness or are on the verge of homelessness in regaining

stability and self-sufficiency through counseling, career-coaching, and skills training.

#### Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City's Community Development Department includes the following Divisions: Building and Safety, Code Enforcement, Planning, and Housing. This enables the City to effectively coordinate its housing activities. The Planning Division performs functions that directly affect the development and rehabilitation of housing including preparation of the State-mandated Housing Element. The Planning Division also oversees the permit process, regulates development and conducts compliance with zoning and building codes, and administers the Density Bonus Program.

The Housing Division administers the CDBG and HOME programs and is responsible for updating the Consolidated Plan every five years, preparing Annual Action Plans, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). This Division works with various City departments that carry out CDBG-funded projects.

The City also works with Orange Housing Development Corporation (OHDC) and other developers to develop or rehab affordable housing projects. OHDC has provided attractive, affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households. The City encourages nonprofit agencies to apply for CDBG funds for programs that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income residents.

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

The City will continue to work with public and private agencies to coordinate the delivery of housing and related services. City staff sits on the Orange County Housing Authority Advisory Committee to provide input on housing issues that affect the community. The City also maintains close relationship with nonprofit organizations that provide social services to the community.

#### Discussion:

Please refer to the previous sections.

## Program Specific Requirements

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

#### Introduction:

#### 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
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
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements
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.
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Total Program Income

#### Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

#### 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: N/A
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: N/A

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: N/A
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: N/A
5. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). N/A
6. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific category of individuals with disabilities (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). N/A
7. If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a). N/A

## Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name
	Community Needs Survey
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	The City of Orange
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	A Community and Stakeholder Survey was conducted to gather data for the preparation of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan process from August 10, 2023 through December 30, 2023. The survey was hosted on the City's website housing page, social media, city kiosk, and made available in paper form on the City Clerks and Community Development counter. To maximize outreach opportunities, the City also conducted the survey at the 2023 National Night Out event and the 2023 El Modena Neighborhood Outreach. The City also held a Housing Summit in October 2023. A workbook was distributed to stakeholders at a Housing Summit to solicit input and assess housing needs, infrastructure/facilities needs including broadband, service needs, fair housing needs, economic development needs and transportation needs.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The purpose of the surveys was to gather community input to help the City inform its AI and 5-Year Consolidated Plan for 2025-2029 which will result in setting its future goals and establish programs to better serve the community.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	August 10, 2023 through December 30, 2023

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>A Housing Summit was held in October 2023 to collect data to inform the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Rights and the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. Approximately 42 individuals participated in the Housing Summit. A workbook was developed for Housing Summit participants to complete. The workbook responses were summarized to inform the AI and Con Plan.</p> <p>An electronic survey was also prepared in English and Spanish and conducted via the City's website. The survey was hosted on the City's website housing page, social media, and city kiosk. For in-person engagements, surveys were made available in paper form at the City Clerk's office, Community Development office public counter, Library and public counter. To maximize outreach opportunities, the City also conducted the survey at the 2023 National Night Out event and the 2023 El Modena Neighborhood Outreach. Over 180 respondents participated in the surveys and responded to 26 questions.</p> <p>The surveys collected demographic data in addition to identifying and prioritizing community needs.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Over 180 respondents participated in the survey and included City residents, Business Owners, Housing agencies, social service agencies, or nonprofit organizations.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>A total of 185 respondents participated in the survey, 27% chose affordable rental housing as the top housing program the City should be considered. Demographic information was also collected to determine whether participant involvement such as city residents, work for or own a business in the city or represent a housing agency, social service agency or a non-profit.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Administrative Data Sets</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>City of Orange Community Development Department</p>

Provide a brief summary of the data set.

The data set comprises a comprehensive collection of demographics, housing, economic, and social data from various reputable sources. It includes census data, housing affordability metrics, homelessness counts, regional housing needs, fair market rents, and other relevant information. This data is essential for recognizing housing and community development needs. The data set is used to inform policy decisions, allocate resources, and develop strategic plans to improve the quality of life for residents.

a. U.S. Census Bureau:

- 2010 DEC U.S. Census
- 2020 DEC U.S. Census
- 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates •  
2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

b. County of Orange

- 2023 Orange County Homeless Point In Time (PIT) Count

c. SCAG:

- Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA)

d. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

- Fair Market Rents (FMRs) 2022
- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)

2016-2020

- Orange County Treasurer and Tax Collector (TTC)
- Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC)
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) 2022

e. City of Orange:

- 2021-2029 Housing Element
- Land Use Element



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder One-On-One Interviews</li> <li>• Community and Stakeholder Surveys</li> <li>• Community Meetings</li> <li>• 2023 Housing Summit</li> <li>• Orange County Housing Authority (NHA)</li> </ul> <p>1. Other Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brown University: 2020 Diversity and Disparities Index</li> <li>• DataUSA: Median Earnings by Industry Source 2018-2022 5-Year Estimates</li> <li>• National Fair Housing Alliance: Guidelines for Responsible Advertising</li> </ul>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>This data set was developed to comply with the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, which mandates that communities receiving HUD funds actively promote fair housing. The report examines laws, regulations, and practices that impact housing location, availability, and accessibility and recommends strategies to overcome impediments. The purpose was to also gather data for the development of the 2025-2029 AI and Con Plan.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data collection is comprehensive, covering various aspects of the community, including demographics, housing profiles, lending practices, and public participation. The data is concentrated on the City of Orange but includes comparisons with Orange County and the State of California. It also addresses specific populations such as low-income households, homeless individuals, and special needs groups.</p> <p>Data was collected throughout Orange, including those who lived and worked in the City. To ensure comprehensive data collection, the City promoted the survey on the City website; emailed survey links to public service agencies (who were also encouraged to share with their Orange clients); physical copies were handed out at City events; and shared at Orange public facilities, such as public libraries, police department and City Hall.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The data set will be used for the Consolidated Plan period from 2025 to 2030. Data includes historical data from previous years as previously described. Community and Stakeholder surveys were conducted from August 10, 2023 through December 30, 2023</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>The data set is complete.</p>

