

City of Fountain Valley 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020-2021 Action Plan

Draft for Public Review
May 16, 2020



CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY

CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING

AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

FIVE YEAR PLAN

FY 2015-2019

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Executive Summary

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

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Office of Community Planning and Development requires the City of Fountain Valley, as a recipient of federal entitlement funds, to develop a Consolidated Plan every five years that describes the community's priorities and goals for expenditure of funds on housing and community development. The Consolidated Plan outlines community needs as it relates to affordable housing and community development and includes a strategic plan for use of funds. This Consolidated Plan covers the time period of July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025.

The five year Consolidated Planning Process allows the City of Fountain Valley, through its Citizen Participation Plan process, to analyze and determine the best use of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding allocated by HUD. The analysis includes the needs of the underserved low income households in the City, as well as the most efficient way to deliver the needed services and programs to them. The City has developed activities that provide the maximum benefit to its low and moderate-income residents. We do, however, rely heavily on the concept of leveraging resources, due to the small amount of CDBG funding received. For the same reason, the City must prioritize its goals so the funding is used in the most effective manner, for the greatest result. All of the projects and activities designed and approved meet the HUD National Objectives.

Fountain Valley's Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan have been developed using HUD's electronic Consolidated Planning Suite (eCon). The City is required to develop and submit their Consolidated Plan online through the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), which has a detailed Consolidated Plan template. IDIS is a nationwide database in which the City reports accomplishment and financial activities related to entitlement grants. The template ensures uniformity of Consolidated Plans across the county and ensures that every Consolidated Plan includes all required elements per HUD regulations. The system provides pre-populated data and tables with housing and economic data that assists grantees in developing their funding priorities in the Strategic Plan.

The City of Fountain Valley has prepared this Consolidated Plan to meet the guidelines as set forth by HUD and it consists of five required sections: The Process, Needs assessment, Market Analysis, Strategic Plan, and Annual Action Plan. As part of the five year plan, the City is also

required to prepare and submit the following documents to HUD for approval on an annual basis:

- An Action Plan, which identifies available housing and community development resources, and outlines and describes the goals, activities and program funding that the agency proposes to implement over each fiscal year;
- A Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), which describes the actions undertaken and progress made by the agency towards meeting the housing and community development goals outlined in its five-year Consolidated Plan and most recent Action Plan.

The approved Consolidated Plan becomes the blueprint for CDBG activities and expenditures for the designated five year period. The Plan can be amended during this time period but any amendment must be completed in accordance with HUD regulations.

National COVID-19 Emergency Response and Funding

In response to the National COVID-19 Pandemic, the City expects to receive additional CDBG funding specifically for the local response to assisting persons that have been effected by the coronavirus. Because we have not yet been notified of the specific amount of the allocation the City will be receiving during this Con Plan cycle, the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan will not specify the amount of funding or how the funds will be used. Upon notification that additional funding will be received, the City will update the appropriate plans according to HUD guidelines. This plan does, however, authorize the City Manager with complete discretion on the best use of funds to meet community needs in compliance HUD guidelines.

Additionally, because the long-term needs stemming from the effects of COVID-19 on the community are not yet known, COVID-19 related needs will not be addressed in the Plans. The Plans will be amended and additional goals may be established as the community needs are more fully defined and additional funding to address those needs is allocated.

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

HUD seeks to develop viable communities by promoting integrated approaches that establish the three predetermined goals to provide decent housing, create suitable living environments, and thirdly, expand economic opportunities. Additionally, HUD requires that each activity meet one of the following predefined outcomes of Availability/ Accessibility, Affordability and/or

Sustainability. Each goal and outcome is designed to benefit low and/or moderate income persons.

The primary means towards this end is the development of partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations. Input from the various sources (residents, community stakeholders, and service providers) helped the City establish the priority for expending HUD funds based on a number of criteria, including:

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

The City must weigh and balance the input from different groups and data sources, and assign funding priorities that best bridge the gaps in the City's service delivery system. Based on this comprehensive needs assessment, priority ranking will be assigned to each category of housing and community development needs as follows:

- **High Priority:** Activities to address this need are expected to be funded with CPD funds during the five-year period.
- **Medium Priority:** If CPD funds are available, activities to address this need may be funded during the five-year period.
- **Low Priority:** The City will not directly fund activities using CPD funds to address this need during the five-year period. However, the City may support applications for public assistance by other entities if such assistance is found to be consistent with this Plan.
- **No Such Need:** The City finds there is no need for such activities or the need is already substantially addressed. The City will not support applications for public assistance by other entities for activities where no such need has been identified.

Over the five year period this plan covers, the City of Fountain Valley is proposing to fund the programs listed in the table below that will meet the HUD defined goals and outcomes in order to benefit low and moderate income households in our community.

City of Fountain Valley 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Program HUD Objectives and Outcomes Matrix			
OBJECTIVES/ OUTCOMES	AVAILABILITY/ ACCESSIBILITY	AFFORDABILITY	SUSTAINABILITY
DECENT HOUSING		<u>PROGRAMS:</u> -Administration	<u>PROGRAMS:</u> -Owner-Occupied Home Improvement -CDBG-eligible area Code Enforcement
SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT	<u>PROGRAMS:</u> - Fair Housing Services -Elderly Services -Youth Services -Disabled Services -Homeless Services/Housing		<u>PROGRAMS:</u> -CDBG-eligible area Code Enforcement -Lead-Based Paint Hazards
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			

Evaluation of past performance

As the 2020-24 Consolidate Plan was being prepared, the last year of 2015-19 Consolidated Plan was still in progress. The City has made consistent and effective strides towards meeting its goals for the first four years of the cycle. Many of the goals such as Public Services, Homeless Overnight Shelter, and Fair Housing Services have already met or exceeded the projected goals. The remaining projects are either on track to meet the projected goals by the end of the cycle, or will show significant accomplishments, demonstrating the quality and need for the project. All of the projects currently funded have been successful and will continue to be supported during the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

In accordance with the City’s Citizen Participation Plan, residents and stakeholders were able to participate in the development of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan through surveys, community events, public meetings, a public workshop and public hearings. Low-income households that could benefit from the program were encouraged to participate to provide additional insights into the best use of funding. As part of the process the City consulted with other City departments, community-based social service providers, adjacent local governments and various other county and state agencies.

Summary of public comments

The Community Needs Survey showed that the top three priorities for respondents were Public Services, Affordable Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization. More survey results are shown in Appendix A. No comments were received from the public workshop, meetings or hearings. **(TBD)**

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

Three of the surveys received were not completed properly and did not identify ranking preferences. Some surveys were only partially completed and only the portion of the survey that had complete information for any given section was accepted. All comments received at public meetings, workshops and hearings were accepted. **(TBD)**

Summary

The City of Fountain Valley Planning Department is the lead agency for developing and implementing the strategic plan for the CDBG Program. The proposed 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan identifies the housing and community development needs of low to moderate income residents in Fountain Valley. The City intends to prioritize available resources to meet the identified needs in order to revitalize neighborhoods, provide funds for home rehabilitation repairs, and increase access to public services for low income residents. The Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan have been developed with community input and reflects the needs of the residents of Fountain Valley.

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	Fountain Valley	Planning and Building Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Fountain Valley Planning and Building Department, Housing Community Development Division, is the lead agency for developing and implementing the Consolidated Plan for the CDBG Program.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

Introduction

The Consolidated Plan process requires jurisdictions to consult with other public and private agencies when developing the Plan. A summary of the consultation process is required, and is included within this report, identifying agencies that were solicited for assistance in evaluating community needs. Jurisdictions are additionally required to summarize efforts to enhance coordination between public and private agencies.

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 of Fountain Valley does not own or manage any public housing nor do we administer the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) administers the Section 8 Rental Assistance program for low income households receiving assistance in the jurisdiction and staff refers residents requesting section 8 information to OCHA.

The City is a member of the OCHA Cities Advisory Committee, which meets quarterly and whose membership includes 34 cities and the unincorporated areas of Orange County. The Cities Advisory Committee was established to act as a liaison between the participating jurisdictions and the OCHA, and to act in an advisory capacity to the Executive Director of OCHA in matters of policy pertaining to housing programs and long range housing goals.

City staff also collaborated with the 34 cities in Orange County and the County of Orange to complete the Orange County Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (A.I.) for 2020-24. The report provides an analysis of the state of fair housing for the region and identifies any areas of deficiency.

The City also participates in the Orange County Continuum of Care that is coordinated by 2-1-1 Orange County. 2-1-1 Orange County provides a comprehensive information and referral system that links Orange County residents to community health and human services, and

support. By dialing 2-1-1 toll-free, residents are connected to critical information on shelters, housing, food, job placement, and a broad range of health and human services.

Fountain Valley supports Public Service Agencies by dedicating the full 15% allowed by HUD regulations to grants for local public service agencies that offer services to low income households in the community.

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 of Fountain Valley is a member of CA-602 Santa Ana, Anaheim Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC). Since 1998, the County of Orange has coordinated a comprehensive regional program to develop and implement a strategy to address homelessness in Orange County. The Orange County Continuum of Care system consists of the following six components:

1. Advocacy on behalf of those who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless
2. A system of outreach, assessment, and prevention for determining the needs and conditions of an individual or family who is homeless
3. Emergency shelters with appropriate supportive services to help ensure that homeless Individuals, and families receive adequate emergency shelter and referrals
4. Transitional housing to help homeless individuals and families who are not prepared to transition to permanent housing and independent living
5. Permanent housing, or permanent supportive housing, to help meet the long-term needs of homeless individuals and families
6. Reducing chronic homelessness in Orange County and addressing the needs of homeless

The CoC ensures that resources are allocated towards the development of emergency and transitional shelter. Orange County has developed its CoC system in a comprehensive and coordinated effort to provide a service delivery system for the at-risk and homeless population. The County's regional planning process has been devised to ensure a single well-coordinated system of care to end homelessness. This is accomplished by balancing emergency, transitional, and permanent housing plus supportive services to address the needs of homeless persons so they can transition from streets and shelters to independent living. In addition, the County's CoC system serves the needs of the homeless through diverse housing/service providers that include nonprofit organizations (both faith-based and community-based), federal, state, and local governmental agencies, public housing authorities, local businesses, law enforcement, school districts, private donors, homeless/formerly homeless persons, and other stakeholders.

The County’s Continuum of Care awards generally include supportive services for such items as substance abuse treatment, mental health care, housing placement, physical disabilities support, and other supportive services designed to move the homeless out of crisis and into self-sufficiency. The needs, however, exceed the funding through the CoC. As such, to fill the gaps in the CoC system, the County and the City both continue to allocate as much as possible of its available resources towards meeting the supportive services needs of homeless in the region. 100% of the CDBG allocation for both jurisdictions (capped at 15% of the entitlement amount) are used for eligible public services activities, the majority of which goes to supportive services that fill gaps in the CoC system for the homeless or for supportive services that assist low income households to avoid homelessness.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The City of Fountain Valley does not receive ESG funds; however, we participate in the County of Orange’s Continuum of Care Program as shown above.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Community SeniorServ, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs

	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Community SeniorServ, aka Meals on Wheels, is a public service provider and sub-recipient of the CDBG Grant funds from the City. Information is shared through in-person consultation, public engagement events, quarterly monitoring and submission of the Housing and Community Needs Assessment Survey. The City will continue to support the program.</p>
2	<p>Agency/Group/Organization</p>	<p>INTERVAL HOUSE</p>
	<p>Agency/Group/Organization Type</p>	<p>Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Victims</p>
	<p>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>
	<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Interval House is a public service provider and sub-recipient of the CDBG Grant funds from the City. Information is shared through in-person consultation, public engagement events, quarterly monitoring and submission of the Housing and Community Needs Assessment Survey. The City will continue to support the program.</p>

3	Agency/Group/Organization	WAYMAKERS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Services - Victims Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Waymakers, formerly known as Community Services Programs, is a public service provider and sub-recipient of the CDBG Grant funds from the City. Information is shared through in-person consultation, public engagement events, quarterly monitoring and submission of the Housing and Community Needs Assessment Survey. The City will continue to support the program.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Boys and Girls Club of Huntington Valley
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Services-Employment Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Boys and Girls Club of Huntington Valley is a public service provider and sub-recipient of the CDBG Grant funds from the City. Information is shared through in-person consultation, public engagement events, quarterly monitoring and submission of the Housing and Community Needs Assessment Survey. The City will continue to support the program.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Elwyn California
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Services-Employment Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Elwyn California is a public service provider and sub-recipient of the CDBG Grant funds from the City. Information is shared through in-person consultation, public engagement events, quarterly monitoring and submission of the Housing and Community Needs Assessment Survey. The City will continue to support the program.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Fair Housing Council of Orange County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Education Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Fair Housing Council of Orange County provides fair housing services for Fountain Valley residents and is sub-recipient of the CDBG Grant funds from the City. On a quarterly basis information is shared regarding needs of residents. Information is also received at community engagement events and during in-person consultation and monitoring and submission of the Housing and Community Needs Assessment Survey. The City will continue to contract with them for fair housing services as required by HUD.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	2-1-1 ORANGE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Provides comprehensive information of regional and City homelessness and available resources to local governments and those in need of services.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Numerous city departments provided data and information to assist in identifying priorities and fund allocation.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic development Anti-Poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Numerous city departments provided data and information to assist in identifying priorities and fund allocation.

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

The City was inclusive in its outreach efforts. No specific type of provider was excluded.

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 (CoC)	County of Orange, 2-1-1 Orange County	Orange County has developed its CoC system in a comprehensive and coordinated effort to provide a service delivery system for the at-risk and homeless population. The County's regional planning process has been devised to ensure a single well- coordinated system of care to end homelessness. This is accomplished by balancing emergency, transitional, and permanent housing plus supportive services to address the needs of homeless persons so they can transition from streets and shelters to independent living. In addition, the County CoC system serves the needs of the homeless through diverse housing/service providers that include nonprofit organizations (both faith-based and community-based), federal, state, and local governmental agencies, public housing authorities, local businesses, law enforcement, school districts, private donors, homeless/formerly homeless persons, and other stakeholders.
2014-2021 Housing Element	City of Fountain Valley	Ensuring Strategic Plan is consistent with Housing Element.
Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing	OC HUD Grantee Cities and all Orange County	Identified regional fair housing impediments as well as impediments specific to Fountain Valley. Findings were incorporated into Con Plan goals.
OCHA 1-yr and 5-yr Plan	Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA)	OCHA provides information regarding the number of Fountain Valley residents receiving rental assistance. Partnering with OCHA is a key component to provide assistance to the City's lower income renter households.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Fountain Valley notified the adjacent local governments of Huntington Beach, Westminster and Santa Ana of the draft Consolidated Plan 30-day public review and comment period.

The City is also a member of Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) which is the nation's largest metropolitan planning organization, representing six counties, 191 cities and more than

18 million residents. SCAG undertakes a variety of planning and policy initiatives to encourage a more sustainable Southern California now and in the future. The Orange County Council of Governments (OCCOG) is a voluntary agency that was established to serve as a sub-regional organization to the Southern California Association of Governments representing Orange County on mandated and non-mandated regional planning activities, to provide a vehicle for Members to engage cooperatively on such activities, and to conduct studies and projects designed to improve and coordinate common governmental responsibilities and services on an area-wide and regional basis. The City of Fountain Valley participates in OCCOG and ensures the Consolidated Plan is complementary to ongoing regional planning objectives.

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

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

In an effort to encourage input from residents of the community as well as government and public service entities, a Community Needs Assessment Survey was prepared and distributed throughout the community and the neighboring local governments. Respondents were asked to categorize the priorities of the uses of CDBG funds, as they related to activities that were consistent with the National Objectives, as outlined in the CDBG regulations. Activities in the survey included affordable housing, special needs housing, public services, economic development, neighborhood revitalization, infrastructure, community facilities and other services for low and moderate income persons. This survey was available beginning November 15, 2019, and was sent out to 25 public service agencies throughout the County. The survey was also sent to surrounding cities, the County of Orange, as well as City Council Members, Planning Commissioners, Housing and Community Development Advisory Board Members and Advisory Committee for Disabled Persons. The civic leaders were asked to forward the surveys to interested parties, groups and organizations in order to receive broader distribution of the survey.

The survey was also made available on the City of Fountain Valley website from December 1, 2019, through January 30, 2020, and was additionally text or emailed to all 6,000+ City newsletter subscribers. City Staff distributed the survey to attendees of the City's Disaster Preparedness Expo on November 15, 2019, and offered assistance in completing the survey. The deadline to submit the survey was January 30, 2020. During the 75-day availability window, 43 surveys were received and the responses compiled.

At the Housing and Community Development Advisory Board Meeting (HCDAB) on February 5, 2020, an overview of the Consolidated Plan purpose and process was conducted. A Community Needs Public Workshop was held on March 4, 2020, to review the results of the Community Survey and obtain additional public input into the best use of funds to benefit the community.

On June 3, 2020, a public hearing to receive public input was conducted at the Housing and Community Development Advisory Board meeting and a second public hearing was conducted before the Fountain Valley City Council on June 16, 2020.

Funding priorities were established based on the extent of the need, the availability of other funding sources to address those needs, and whether a similar program was offered by other entities. All comments were incorporated into the draft Consolidated Plan, where appropriate.

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)
Community Event	Non-targeted/broad community	Survey distributed at City's Disaster Expo. The event had over 150 attendees and 30 surveys were distributed.	See survey results.	All comments accepted.	
Internet Outreach	Non-profits, Local governments, stakeholders	Housing and Community Needs Survey on City of Fountain Valley website from 11/15/19 through 1/30/20.	See survey results.	All comments accepted.	https://www.fountainvalley.org/DocumentCenter/View/10347/Housing-and-Community-Needs-Survey?bidId=
Newsletter/ Email	Non-targeted/broad community	November 2019 an email/text blast was sent to 6,000+ City newsletter subscribers requesting them to complete the Survey.	See survey results.	All comments accepted.	
Survey	Non-targeted/broad community	December 2019 the survey was sent to 37 public service agencies and Council, Boards and Commissions to disseminate.	See survey results.	All comments accepted.	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of Comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Consolidated Plan Process and guidelines were discussed at HCDAB meeting on 2/5/20.	No public comments received.	N/A	
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Workshop held March 4, 2020 to discuss Consolidated Plan, Action Plan and Citizen Participation Plan and to obtain public input.	No public comments received.	N/A	
Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Notice was published in the Fountain Valley View on 5/14/20 advising of 30-day comment period on the draft FY 2020-24 Consolidated Plan, draft FY 2020-21 Action Plan, draft FY 2020-24 Citizen Participation Plan and the 2020 Orange County Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice beginning 5/16/20 and ending 6/16/20.	TBD	N/A	

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of Comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Hearing at the 6/3/20 HCDAB meeting of the FY 20-24 Consolidated Plan, FY 20-21 Action Plan, FY 20-24 Citizen Participation Plan and the 2020 Orange County Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Recommendation forwarded to City Council to approve.	TBD	TBD	
Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Hearing at the 6/16/20 City Council meeting of the FY 20-24 Consolidated Plan, FY 20-21 Action Plan, FY 20-24 Citizen Participation Plan and the 2020 Orange County Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.	TBD	TBD	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section of the Consolidated Plan discusses housing needs for the City of Fountain Valley for the five-year period commencing July 1, 2020, and concluding on June 30, 2025. HUD's IDIS template has pre-designated data within the required Consolidated Plan template. This data is sourced from the 2005-2009 and 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data, the 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, and the 2000 and 2010 Census. Additional data is also extracted from the 2013-2017 American Fact Finder Community Survey (AFFCS) 5- Year Estimates and the ACS 2017 and 2018 City Profiles when available, as well as information from the City's Housing Element. Because of the multiple sources to obtain data there may be a small discrepancies between total numbers in tables.

This discussion also reflects consultation with social service agencies concerning the housing needs of children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, homeless persons, victims of domestic violence, amongst other social service agencies. Information gathered during the citizen participation process is also used in this assessment.



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

Summary of Housing Needs

HUD has provided the City with extensive data, the most recent from 2015, in order to assess the housing needs of Fountain Valley residents. Updated information is provided when available. The following definitions will assist in understanding the tables below.

Housing Problems: HUD's housing needs estimates are based on an assessment of Census data of households that are experiencing one or more "housing problems." Per HUD, a household is experiencing a housing problem if their residential unit is subject to one or more of the following:

- Lack of a complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.
- Cost Burden - More than 30% of a household's total gross income is spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.
- Severe Cost Burden - More than 50% of a household's total gross income is spent on housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.
- Overcrowded - Defined as a housing unit with 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.
- Severely Overcrowded - Is defined as housing with more than 1.51 persons per room excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

Household Types: HUD data also characterizes households by type. HUD's household definitions are as follows:

- Small Related: Household with two to four related members
- Large Related: Household with five or more related members
- Elderly: Household whose head, spouse, or sole member is a person who is at least 62 years of age
- Other: All other households

Housing Income: HUD also categorizes households by income groups:

- Extremely low-income – Household with an income equal to 0% to 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI)

- Very low-income – Households with an income equal to 30% to 50% of the AMI
- Low-Income – Household with an income equal to 50% to 80% of the AMI
- Low and Moderate-income or Lower Income – a household with an income less than 80% of AMI
- Moderate-income – a household with income equal to 80% to 100% of AMI

The City of Fountain Valley has approximately 18,845 households. Of these, approximately 13% are extremely-low income, 10% are very low income, 19% are low income, and 12% are moderate income. This calculates to approximately 10,015 households or 54% of the households in the City, earning less than the average median income for the County.

The data below shows the housing cost burden is by far the most prevalent housing problem in the city for both renters and owners.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	55,313	56,695	2%
Households	18,540	18,845	2%
Median Income	\$81,644.00	\$82,367.00	1%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table - HUD Area Median Family Oncome (HAMFI)

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,515	1,795	3,495	2,210	8,835
Small Family Households	660	575	1,440	970	5,105
Large Family Households	220	160	310	340	1,035
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	569	525	850	585	2,235
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	809	530	650	355	780
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	270	165	560	420	310

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with only 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	105	45	70	65	285	4	0	15	4	23
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	35	20	15	0	70	15	0	10	0	25
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	160	25	125	165	475	0	50	89	15	154
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	764	355	164	0	1,283	660	380	430	105	1,575

	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)	35	85	780	275	1,175	145	175	540	535	1,395
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	15	0	0	0	15	70	0	0	0	70

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 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	1,069	440	374	230	2,113	685	430	545	125	1,785
Having none of four housing problems	285	170	1,040	470	1,965	395	760	1,535	1,385	4,075
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	15	0	0	0	15	70	0	0	0	70

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 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	363	210	524	1,097	235	220	485	940
Large Related	140	55	50	245	35	90	180	305
Elderly	400	160	175	735	439	235	294	968
Other	160	95	280	535	109	60	105	274
Total need by income	1,063	520	1,029	2,612	818	605	1,064	2,487

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 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	359	155	94	608	200	150	180	530
Large Related	130	45	0	175	20	65	50	135
Elderly	375	130	55	560	344	170	110	624
Other	160	95	30	285	105	45	105	255
Total need by income	1,024	425	179	1,628	669	430	445	1,544

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 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	145	20	130	130	425	15	25	14	4	58

	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
Multiple, unrelated family households	50	20	10	35	115	0	25	84	10	119
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	195	40	140	165	540	15	50	98	14	177

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The data provided by HUD does not show a breakdown of single person households however it does provide information for "Other" households, which HUD defines as an "individual or household that is not a family, living alone or with non-relatives. If we use the term "Other" to identify single person households, HUD provides data for cost burden and overcrowding for this category. "Other" households account for 16% of households with a cost burden, and 0% of overcrowded households, so they do not have a disproportionate share of cost burden in comparison to 2+ person households. With the high cost of housing in the City, however, it can be presumed that a high number of single person households may be in need of housing assistance because they only have one stream of income.

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.

Disabled Persons

The 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates indicate that 6 percent or 3,172 persons under the age 65 in Fountain Valley were disabled, and 5 percent or 2,780 persons 65 years old and over were disabled. This number has gone down significantly from the previous ACS report so the data suggests that the number of citizens with disabilities is actually reducing in the city. Data specific to disabled households that need housing assistance is not available. The City provides a grant program that funds ADA-compliant repairs to income qualified, owner occupied households to assist disabled residents. The City also supports Elwyn California that provides case management to adult disabled individuals that participate in their program.

Among the 449 Fountain Valley residents that the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) reported as receiving Housing Choice Vouchers, 10% (47) are for a disabled person.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Victims of domestic violence need emergency shelter in a safe and confidential location at a moment's notice. The City funds Interval House Domestic Violence Shelter through its Public Service Agency grant program to address this need in the City. Interval House provides emergency shelters and a comprehensive support program to assist victims and their children move forward from their abuse. Last year, Interval House assisted 72 individuals/families in Fountain Valley with emergency shelter, and provided them the support necessary to remove themselves from the cycle of domestic violence.

Universally domestic violence often goes unreported, so accurate analysis of housing needs is difficult. One source for Orange County is the Point-In-Time (PIT) Survey. The 2019 Orange County PIT Homeless Count, conducted in January 2019, was a community-wide effort, and reported the sub- population of domestic violence victims. In the 2019 PIT count, across the county there were 356 unsheltered domestic violence victims, and 185 sheltered, so it is a continuing issue countywide.

Affordable housing options are important to provide victims with options for housing, so as not to have to return to an unsafe home and living environment.

What are the most common housing problems?

Based on the information in Table 7, an estimated 6,460 of the City's households, with income equal to 100% or less than the county median, are experiencing one of four "housing

problems.” This is approximately 34% of total households in the city and is split fairly evenly between owner and renter households.

Tables 9 and 10 show the most common housing problem by far, is cost burden. This is an issue for both renter and owner households. Over 14% of renter households and 13% of owner households pay more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. An additional 7% of renters and 8% of owners pay more than 50% of their income towards rent.

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

An analysis of Table 8 shows that 51% of renter household with income between 0-30% AMI have at least one housing problem that is substantially higher than other income categories for both renter and owner households.

Tables 9 and 10 show that the 0-30% AMI renter households also carry the highest cost burden at 41% of the total for the 30% or more housing cost, and 63% of the total of 50% or more housing cost burden. The data shows that the 0-30% renter households are disproportionately affected compared to the remaining household types.

The Orange County Area Office on Aging conducted the 2013 Condition of Older Adults Report. Many of the County residents ages 60 and older indicated that certain “serious problems” are of concern or have negative impact on their quality of life. Primary among these issues were crime, utility bills, having enough money to live and receiving information about services and benefits. Finding reliable means of transportation to medical appointments, senior centers, meal sites and shopping remain as serious problems for seniors. Many seniors lack private transportation due to physical or financial limitations.

Homeless Population

Homeless people in Orange County are diverse: they are young and old, men and women, chronic and newly homeless, alone or in families. Homelessness can be distinguished by its duration. First, there are the transitionally homeless people who, because of circumstances usually in combination with other factors such as loss of job, unexpected expenses, or health issues, are unable to stay housed. The majority of this homeless population is extremely poor. In contrast, chronically homeless people routinely live on the streets or other places not intended for habitation.

The lack of affordable housing across the county along with the limited employment and entitlement options available to homeless people, make it difficult for this population to find shelter without some type of public or private assistance. Moreover, the lack of federal funding to meet the demand for assistance programs plays a critical part in the plight of the homeless. This has been particularly true for the public assistance programs where benefit levels have not kept pace with the cost of living.

Youth in Foster Care

There are an estimated 3,000 youth in the Orange County Foster Care system. Of the foster care kids, approximately 300 will age out of the foster care system program per year when they turn eighteen, and 25-50% of those kids will then become homeless. During the 2019 Point In Time count there were 271 transitional aged youth between 18 and 24 that were homeless. Many of these were former foster youth.

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

Low- income individuals and families with children that are currently housed but are at imminent risk to become homeless or to be residing in shelters, are negatively affected by the combination of rising rents and limited income. Often times extremely low income families must choose between paying rent and putting food on the table and/or paying the utility bills. A rent increase can place a low- income family into the precarious position of losing their home because the monthly housing cost burden is too high. As seen in Table 10, 17% of all households in the City have a cost burden of 50% or more. This leaves little money to go towards necessities such as food, utilities, clothing, and medical care.

Low-income households are in need of affordable housing, assistance with skyrocketing childcare costs, expanded school lunch programs, and other supportive services to ensure they have a stable household environment. Section 8 vouchers are also currently very limited. An expansion of the Section 8 program would greatly assist low income families. Currently there are over 20,000 people on the waiting list to receive Section 8 Housing Assistance in Orange County and the OCHA has closed the waiting list.

The City of Fountain Valley does not offer Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) assistance, therefore, there are no families or individuals whose assistance was nearing termination. The City continues to support the County's efforts in this regard.

The Orange County Health Care Agency's Coordinated Entry System (CES) effectively connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness to appropriate services and housing interventions to end homelessness in Orange County through:

- dynamic prioritization
- collaborative coordination
- intentional resource utilization
- equitable resource distribution
- regional service planning area prioritization

The Coordinated Entry System lead agency, County of Orange, is empowered by the Continuum of Care (CoC) to manage the process of determining and updating the prioritization for all CoC funded permanent supportive housing (PSH) and CoC and ESG funded rapid rehousing (RRH) as well as any other housing resources that voluntarily participate in the Coordinated Entry System.

The Coordinated Entry System is for anyone experiencing homelessness in Orange County including young adults, single adults, couples, families, veterans and seniors.

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

The City of Fountain Valley does not provide estimates of the at-risk population.

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

The following housing characteristics are often linked with housing instability and increased risk of homelessness:

- Temporary financial or life crisis
- Loss of employment
- End of a relationship

- Death of a partner
- Health emergency
- Traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder
- Racial disparities
- Mental health and substance use disorders
- Other medical conditions
- Aging

Discussion

Based on the HUD data, the most prevalent housing problem for both renters and owners is cost burden. This stems from the increased home values in the City affecting the cost of rents and mortgages.

HUD data indicates that substandard housing is not a significant issue in the City. The age of housing stock is commonly used by state and federal housing programs as a factor in estimating rehabilitation needs. Typically, most homes begin to require major repairs or have significant rehabilitation needs at 35 to 45 years of age. Approximately 42% of homes in Fountain Valley were built more than 55 years ago, and 41% were built more than 50 years ago, so there are many houses that may be in need of minor repairs or major rehabilitation. Overall, the housing stock in the city is fairly well maintained, which may be partially due to the programs the city provides that benefit low income households.

The City of Fountain Valley recognizes the need for more extremely low, very low, low and moderate income housing in the City and the need to assist low income homeowners repair their homes. To that end, we have set goals and priorities within the Consolidated Plan to address these needs. The Home Improvement Program has been successful in dispersing Grants, Rebates and Loans to qualified low- income households to assist with needed repairs and updates to their homes. The home rehabilitation allows homeowners to live in their houses for a longer period of time, which can oftentimes be more affordable than moving to a new residence. Code enforcement in CDBG eligible areas also ensures that housing issues are kept to a minimum to enhance the quality of life in the neighborhood. In addition, families who need supportive services will be addressed through public service goals such as: senior services, youth services, disabled services, etc.

See Demographic Maps in Appendix B reflecting information discussed in this section.

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

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

Introduction

According to HUD, disproportionate need refers to any need that is more than ten percentage points above the jurisdiction average need demonstrated for the total households at varying income levels and racial and ethnic groups. Regarding housing problems, there are four housing problems reported below. They include units that are lacking complete kitchen facilities, lacking complete plumbing facilities, having more than one person per room, having a cost burden greater than 30%. Additionally, another problem reported in the tables below is Households having no/negative income.

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	1,929	505	85
White	1,054	200	25
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	609	245	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	235	24	10

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,125	670	0
White	605	410	0
Black / African American	20	0	0
Asian	360	179	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	135	70	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,240	1,250	0
White	1,174	700	0
Black / African American	30	10	0
Asian	544	430	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	475	105	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,165	1,040	0
White	500	625	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	350	299	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	290	110	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

According to Tables 13 through 16, there is not any one racial/ethnic population that is experiencing a disproportionate amount of housing problems in relation to their population. Each of the population's ratios of race/ethnic population to the jurisdiction as a whole was less than 10%, which means none of the specific groups are experiencing a disproportionate amount of 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 disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section describes the rate of disproportionate share of severe housing problems for racial and ethnic minorities in Fountain Valley. Severe Housing Cost Burden is those households paying 50% or more toward monthly housing costs. A disproportionately greater need would be at least 10% higher than the percentage of that specific population of the whole.

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	1,754	680	85
White	914	345	25
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	569	280	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	235	24	10

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	870	930	0

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
White	460	560	0
Black / African American	20	0	0
Asian	305	234	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	125	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	919	2,575	0
White	439	1,440	0
Black / African American	10	30	0
Asian	289	690	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	180	410	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	355	1,855	0
White	100	1,020	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	110	535	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	125	275	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

2011-2015 CHAS Data indicated that all the income sectors have substantial problems with cost burden. This problem is prevalent throughout the various classifications (both owner and renter). With escalating housing costs and limited affordable housing resources, the number of households that are cost burdened has increased significantly from the Census 2010.

According to Tables 17 through 20, there is only one racial/ethnic population that is experiencing a disproportionate amount of housing problems in relation to their population. That category is Hispanics with incomes of 80% to 100% AMI who appear to have a disproportionate share of severe housing problems. Hispanics make up 17.9% of the population however they carry 35% of the severe housing problems burden making them disproportionately impacted in this area.

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

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

Introduction:

This section will describe the rate of disproportionate share of severe housing problems for racial and ethnic minorities in Fountain Valley. The definition of housing cost burden is those households paying more than 30% of their income toward housing costs. A disproportionately greater need would be at least 10% higher than the percentage of that specific population of the whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,405	3,919	3,389	120
White	6,610	2,050	1,735	60
Black / African American	165	20	30	0
Asian	3,350	1,065	1,195	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,120	730	390	10

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

Table 21 shows that there is not any one racial/ethnic population that is experiencing a disproportionate amount of housing cost burden in relation to their population. All of the households are experiencing housing cost burden along the same rate as their individual populations. Approximately 21% of total households are experiencing a cost burden of 30% or more of their income going towards monthly housing costs. An additional 18% of total households experience a severe cost burden of 50% or more of their income going towards monthly housing costs.

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?

In the City of Fountain Valley, the average rate of housing problems is 34%. (Table 7). As previously discussed, based on the HUD data, it appears that in general, White, Asians, Black/African American, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders and Hispanic are all experiencing a housing problem in proportion to Fountain Valley’s overall racial and ethnic composition with one exception- Severe Housing Problems in Hispanic households with incomes of 80% to 100% of AMI. With a “disproportionate greater need” threshold of 27.9%, HUD data indicates that 35% of this group of Hispanics is experiencing one of four severe housing problems.

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

No additional needs were identified.

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

While the Hispanic population is not concentrated in any specific neighborhood or area, there tend to be a higher percentage living along the northern eastern border of the city, in close proximity to Santa Ana which has a larger Hispanic population.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA), a division of OC Community Services, administers rental assistance programs throughout Orange County, with the exceptions of the cities of Anaheim, Garden Grove, and Santa Ana, who operate their own citywide rental assistance programs. The OCHA provides the Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) within the City of Fountain Valley. As of January 20, 2020 the City of Fountain Valley had 449 HCV (formerly known as Section 8 vouchers). This includes 11 Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers, 4 Family Self-Sufficiency vouchers, and 3 Family Unification vouchers. An additional 65 Portability In vouchers, which originated outside the area, are managed by OCHA.

There are no Public Housing developments within the City of Fountain Valley or any of OCHA's administration areas.

Data below is pre-filled by HUD from data they received from PIC (PIH information) and accounts for all of Orange County.

Totals in Use

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

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

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

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Not applicable. Neither OCHA nor Fountain Valley have any public housing.

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

Obtaining affordable housing and preventing homelessness are the most immediate needs of Housing Choice Voucher holders. Many HCV holders have difficulty finding a landlord that will accept their voucher in the area they would like to reside.

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

The needs of the HCV holders are generally more urgent because they are assumed to be the highest risk members of the community. Many voucher holders have special needs and need additional services in addition to housing assistance. Lower income households are at greater risk to becoming homeless or living in locations with severe housing problems.

Discussion

As previously discussed, the City of Fountain Valley does not own or manage any public housing. City residents are served by OCHA, who manage the Housing Choice Voucher program available to the community. The rising cost of housing throughout Orange County has led to years long wait lists to both apply for the HCV program and to access an available affordable property to rent, which has left many low income households struggling to find affordable, suitable housing.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

HUD requires that all CoC’s complete a biennial homeless count of both sheltered and unsheltered individuals in their service areas. This survey is called the Point in Time (PIT) count. The 2019 PIT count conducted by the Orange County CoC shows a total of 6,680 individuals experiencing homelessness in Orange County which is divided between 2,899 sheltered individuals and 3,961 unsheltered individuals. The City of Fountain Valley has 28 unsheltered homeless individuals and 14 sheltered homeless individuals. Unlike many neighboring cities, the City of Fountain Valley does not have a significant overnight homeless problem. The City’s homeless population tends to be higher in the day and moves to locations outside of the city overnight. The City recognizes, however, that homelessness is a regional issue that needs to be addressed by all jurisdictions, regardless of how each individual jurisdiction is affected. The City, therefore, actively participates and supports the CoC in their efforts to provide services that curb the homeless crisis in Orange County. Because the City has a reduced number of homeless individuals compared to the County, the following discussions will be primarily based on the county-wide homeless statistics gathered during the 2019 PIT count.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	1154	396	1,533	1,207	598	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	11	3	14	11	6	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,734	3,562	5,239	4,124	2,043	0

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	559	1,932	2,464	1,940	961	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	99	212	210	242	82	0
Unaccompanied Child	11	3	14	11	6	0
Persons with HIV	39	67	105	83	41	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:
2019 Point In Time Survey

Data Source
Comments: 2019 Point in Time Survey

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

The PIT data in Table 27 above identifies the number becoming homelessness each year and the number exiting homelessness each year. Data is not available for the number of days people experience homelessness. Descriptions of the different categories of homeless population type are described below.

Chronically Homeless Individuals account for 36% of the total homeless population in the County. People experiencing chronic homelessness typically have complex and long-term health conditions, such as mental illness, substance use disorders, physical disabilities, or other medical conditions and are resistant to accepting services. Once they become homeless, it is difficult for them to get back into housing and they can experience long or repeated episodes.

Chronically Homeless Families and Families with Children account for 23% of the homeless population in the County. There were not any Chronically Homeless Families however of the Homeless Families With Children, 6% were unsheltered and 17% were sheltered . Almost 75% of homeless families are sheltered. This is mainly due to the focus on homeless advocates prioritizing getting homeless children into shelters to lessen the impact of homelessness on their education, health, and overall sense of safety and security. Families experiencing homelessness are similar to other families that are also lower income, but who have a home to live in. Both may struggle with incomes that are far less than they need to pay for housing. Homelessness is often as a result of a lost job or reduced work hours, conflict with family members they are staying with, an unanticipated bill or violence within the home. The 2019 PIT showed that 97% of the school age homeless children were enrolled in school so even though they are homeless, the parents or guardians are ensuring the children attend school.

Veterans and their families account for 4.5% of the total homeless population in the County. Just over 25% of all homeless veterans are sheltered. Like civilians, veterans must navigate the lack of affordable housing and economic hardship that everyone faces, but this is in addition to the challenges brought on by multiple deployments and the harsh reality of what military service encompasses, and the damage it can cause. Veterans generally have a higher incidence of disabling conditions including traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder compared to the rest of the homeless population. The type of discharge a veteran receives, and their service history, can also affect their eligibility for housing programs and resources. Often times the proof that is required to apply for the program is hard to obtain when you are homeless, have no permanent address, and are constantly on the move.

Unaccompanied Youth account for 0.2% of the total homeless population in the County. The county-wide total of homeless minors was 14. Three were unsheltered and 11 were sheltered. Youth homelessness is often rooted in family conflict. Other contributing factors include economic circumstances like poverty, housing insecurity, racial disparities, and mental health and substance use disorders. Young people who have had involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems are also more likely to become homeless. Many homeless youth and young adults have experienced significant trauma before and after becoming homeless and

are particularly vulnerable, including victims of sexual trafficking and exploitation. Youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ); pregnant and parenting youth; youth with special needs or disabilities, and youth of color are also more likely to become homeless.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness in Orange County: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	2,103	2,880
Black or African American	435	333
Asian	95	123
American Indian or Alaska Native	112	74
Pacific Islander	35	66
Other	119	485
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	1,126	1,354
Not Hispanic	1,773	2,607

Alternate Data Source Name:
 2019 Point In Time Survey
 Data Source
 Comments:

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

Families with Children

The PIT count shows that there are 466 families countywide that are homeless and in need of permanent housing. The families consist of 584 adults and 966 children, for a total of 1,550 people. 110 of the families are unsheltered and 356 families are living in shelters.

The family composition of the sheltered homeless families was 20.22% from two parent households and 79.78% were from one parent households. The one parent households were further divided into single mother households at 76.12% and single father households at 3.65%.

The family composition of the unsheltered homeless families was 38.13% from two parent households and 61.82% were from one parent households. The one parent households were further divided into single mother households at 51.82% and single father households at 10%.

The PIT count shows that over 70% of homeless families are single mother households. It additionally shows that single mother households are over three-fourths of the homeless families that are sheltered, accordingly the single mother households are finding shelter in proportion to their percentage of the total homeless family population.

Another category of data collected at the PIT count is school attendance for school age children. All of the school age children in the sheltered households were enrolled in school. Of the 244 unsheltered children, 163 were school aged and 158 were enrolled in school. This shows that only three percent of homeless, school age children, are not enrolled in school which shows the excellent efforts homeless parents are making to keep their children enrolled in school.

In the PIT, Fountain Valley had 14 people in families, all which were sheltered.

Veterans and their Families

The PIT revealed 311 homeless veterans in Orange County, which is 5% of the total homeless population. Of those, 99 individuals are sheltered and 212 are unsheltered. The PIT did not collect data regarding veteran's families specifically.

Veterans often have a higher incidence of disabling conditions compared to the rest of the homeless population. This is generally due to potential mental health issues such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder or physical disabilities that were incurred during their years of military service. Homeless veterans often have difficulty obtaining the necessary proof of discharge paperwork required to show eligibility for housing programs and resources when they have been homeless for any length of time. Important documents are often lost or stolen when you are homeless and have no secure place to store valuables.

In the PIT Fountain Valley did not have any veterans.

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

The PIT count showed that the highest population of homeless in the County by race is the White race, at approximately 72%. The Black race is second at approximately 9%, and the

remaining racial groups were fairly evenly distributed at about 3.5% each. The estimated White population of Orange County by the US Census Bureau in 2018 was 71.5%, so this number is very consistent with population demographics. Black and Multiple Races are overly represented in Orange County's homeless population. Of the individuals and families experiencing unsheltered homelessness, 8.4% are Black or African American and 12% are Multiple Races. Of the individuals and families experiencing sheltered homelessness, 15% are Black or African American and 4.1% are Multiple Races. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Blacks or African Americans represent 2.1% and Multiple Races only represent 3.5% of the Orange County population.

Hispanic and Latino families experiencing homelessness are over represented in the Orange County's homeless population. Of the families experiencing unsheltered homelessness, 57% are Hispanic or Latino. Of the families experiencing sheltered homelessness, 49.8% are Hispanic or Latino. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Hispanics and Latinos represent 34.2% of the population in Orange County.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2019 PIT count documented 14 sheltered and 28 unsheltered individuals in Fountain Valley for a total homeless count in the City of 42 individuals. The 14 sheltered homeless are housed by Family Promise of Orange County that maintain 14 beds for families year round. The 28 unsheltered individuals live in various locations throughout the city and are very transient. The City does not have any particular area that homeless individuals tend to congregate. Orange County Flood Control Channel and Mile Square Park are two locations within Fountain Valley that are frequented by homeless individuals; however, both locations are under the jurisdiction of the County of Orange and are not part of the City.

During the 2019 PIT count, it was determined that there were 2,899 sheltered and 3,961 unsheltered homeless, for a total of 6,860 homeless individuals in Orange County. This means that 42% of homeless individuals in the County are in sheltered housing and 58% remain unsheltered, sleeping in their cars or on the street with little shelter. The 2019 PIT estimates that 16% of the unsheltered homeless reported sleeping in a vehicle. A vehicle is defined as a car, truck, van or non-functioning recreational vehicle.

The PIT requested first time homeless individuals to answer questions that shows some of the disabling conditions that may have possibly lead to homelessness. Individuals were able to describe themselves with more than one disabling conditions. 22% of homeless individuals answered the additional questions with the following results:

Disabling Condition	Unsheltered	Sheltered
Chronic Homelessness	52.02%	25.81%
Substance Abuse Issues	32.93%	26.69%
Physical Disability	30.83%	15.05%
Mental Health Issues	26.49%	30.93%
Developmental Disability	13.73%	5.17%
Domestic Violence	9.59%	8.54%
HIV/AIDS	1.80%	1.80%

Discussion:

The 2019 PIT count provided a critical opportunity for the County of Orange to establish a baseline for its efforts in building out a System of Care to better understand the needs of people experiencing homelessness across the jurisdiction. This allows the CoC to better design essential services for persons experiencing homelessness that successfully allow them to reintegrate into the community. This year, the County changed the data collection methodology to incorporate technology that was able to give a more comprehensive picture of each individual’s homeless situation. The smart phone application incorporated a unique identifier for each individual to ensure that they were not counted twice, making the final count of homeless in the jurisdiction extremely accurate. As seen above, the new data collection method allowed for a more comprehensive and detailed overview of the homeless condition across the jurisdiction.

On the night that the sheltered count was conducted, there were 738 emergency shelter and transitional beds that were vacant. This shows that despite the efforts made by the county, all 34 cities, homeless services providers, faith-based and community stakeholders, and others that educate the homeless on shelter opportunities, there continues to be many service-resistant homeless that are not ready to move into shelters. It also indicates that possibly some individuals that are experiencing homelessness may not be aware of services that are available to them for both shelter and services that could potentially assist them in exiting homelessness.

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

Introduction:

Certain special needs households may require specialized accommodations and may need specialized services to assist them with everyday housing needs and to ensure they do not become can have difficulty finding appropriate housing due to these needs. These special needs groups include elderly/frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, single parent households, large households, and victims of domestic violence. While they are not homeless, they greatly benefit from various supportive services designed to assist them with their daily living requirements.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly

According to 2013-17 ACS, approximately 18% of the population of Fountain Valley were 65 years and over and 81% of this population owned their homes. Approximately 7.3% of persons 65 and over had income below poverty level and 8.9% of 65+ residents live alone. Furthermore, 27.2% of persons 65 years and over had one or more disabilities. Ambulatory difficulties and independent living difficulties were most prolific among the elderly.

Persons with Disabilities

The 2013-17 ACS estimates that 5,906 residents in the city have some sort of disability. This equates to just under 10% of the population affected by one or more disabilities. The disabilities are broken down by those with difficulties with hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care and independent living. Among persons living with disabilities, ambulatory difficulties were the most prevalent at 43.2%, followed by independent living difficulties at 32.9%, and cognitive difficulties at 29.3%.

Single Parent Households

Based on 2013-17 ACS data, an estimated 19% of households in Fountain Valley were headed by single parents, with 68% headed by females and 32% headed by males. Of that amount, approximately 2% of female headed households with children had income below the poverty level, and no male head of households fell below the poverty level.

Large Households

Large households are those with five or more members. According to the 2013-17 ACS, 13% of the households in Fountain Valley were large households. 70% of the large households were owner occupied households.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Victims of domestic violence are generally women and children, however men can be victims too. The National Domestic Violence Hotline estimates that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men in the U.S. have been victims of physical violence from an intimate partner. Unfortunately, many victims do not report the violence or seek any assistance, so it is difficult to determine an accurate number of people effected. Each year, the City allocates funds to a domestic violence shelter to assist low income residents. On average they shelter or supply supportive services to approximately 150 Fountain Valley domestic violence victims each year.

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

Elderly

One of the greatest needs in the city based on the Community Needs Survey is creation of affordable housing. This is no different for the elderly population. Additionally, due to the elderly population's ambulatory difficulties, ADA improvements are needed by many seniors so that they can age in place. For those who have difficulties living independent, development of assisted living facilities would benefit the elderly population. They also need reliable transportation to have access to needed services as many of the elderly no longer drive. Meal delivery would also assist a great many homebound seniors.

The elderly low-income population is a growing at-risk population. According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness elder poverty in the United States is on the rise. In 2015, 8.8% of elderly people were poor. The 2018 data showed the rate of elderly homelessness to be up to 9.7%. Similarly, the portion of the aging population living in deep poverty was 2.8% in 2015, but that grew to 4% in 2018. The homeless population over the age of 65 is projected to triple in the next decade and services need to be put in place to assist with low-income elderly. Locally

the 2019 PIT Count showed 9% of the homeless as age 62 and older, which is similar to the nationwide elderly homeless rate.

Persons with Disabilities

According to the Regional Center of Orange County (RCOC), is a private, non-profit organization that assists persons with developmental disabilities secure individualized services and support to enhance their quality of life. 66% of adults on the RCOC caseload continue to live with their parents, 14% live in Community Care Facilities, and 8% are able to live independently with support. The needs of persons with disabilities is similar to the needs of the elderly including affordable housing options, universal design accommodations, reliable transportation and social support services.

Single Parent Households

Low cost childcare is a necessity for most parents. It is believed that this need may be more acute for one parent households as they are generally responsible for single-handedly balancing a job and being the primary care giver.

Large Households

Large households are defined by HUD as households with five or more persons. While overcrowding is not as critical for owner occupants due to the relatively large single family units in the city. Many lower income, larger households are forced to rent single family homes due to the limited number of 3+ bedroom rental units. Some renter households have doubled up with other households to be able to afford rent. This creates an overcrowding issue for many renters. Creation of affordable rental housing for larger families is, therefore, critical.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a multi-faceted issue and occurs frequently throughout the world. After receiving emergency shelter, victims of domestic violence are typically in need of early education programs, assistance with childcare, workforce development services, health services, legal services, education services, mental health care and counseling as well as transitional housing to help them reintegrate into the community.

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

As reported in the Orange County Health Care Agency, 2018 HIV Disease Fact Sheet, Disease Control and Epidemiology HIV Disease Surveillance and Monitoring Program, there were 6,369 persons living with HIV in Orange County who are aware of their HIV status. Additionally, there are an estimated 893 persons who are unaware of their HIV status. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calculation methodology estimates that 87.7% of Persons Living With HIV (PLWH) know their status. Therefore, the total estimated number of (PLWH) in Orange County is 7,262. The numbers further breakdown to approximately 86.7% male, 11.8% female and 1.5% transgender female. The racial/ethnic breakdown is as follows:

- Hispanic 48.3%
- White 36.4%
- Asian 7.8%
- Black 5.5%
- Multiple Race 1.5%
- Pacific Islander .3%
- American India/Alaskan Native .1%

The number of residents affected by HIV/AIDS is unable to be calculated for the City of Fountain Valley because rates are not calculated for cities with fewer than five diagnosed cases or where population estimates are unavailable therefore this discussion will discuss the Orange County region.

Due to the disabling progress of HIV/AIDS, the housing goals for this group are different from other populations with special needs. This creates two different types of concerns. First, it leaves households struggling for income, since they are usually unable to work, and as such, are dependent on Social Security Income (SSI), which often nets them less than \$10,000 per year. Secondly, there is a need for supportive housing for those no longer able to live independently at home.

Both the State of California and HUD have funding programs to specifically assist residents affected by HIV. The City of Anaheim manages the HUD funded Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Grant Program for all of Orange County. The responsibility to manage this program is always given to the highest population jurisdiction in the county. The HOPWA program provides funding for housing and related support services of low-income persons living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

The second funding source to assist HIV patients is from the State of California. Since 2016, Orange County has received Ryan White Part B Funding from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Office of AIDS (OA) for a new housing service (Housing Plus Project or HPP). This service provides rental assistance for eligible clients for up to 24 months.

Anaheim's FY 2018-19 year-end report for the HOPWA program and the Ryan White Part B funding from the state reported that county-wide 254 households received tenant based rental assistance, 82 received short term supportive housing, and 99 received supportive services. This information has not been broken down by City.

Discussion:

Two of the most vulnerable non-homeless special needs populations in Fountain Valley are the elderly and disabled populations. As an expensive housing market, it is not unexpected that many special needs households are experiencing some form of housing issues, generally due to cost burden. The City has services in place such as the Home Improvement Program for home rehabilitation and grant funding to non-profits, which provide grants and services to these populations in the hopes of allowing them to age in place in a familiar, and less costly environment.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The City of Fountain Valley has a substantial amount of high quality and well-maintained public facilities that benefit the community. In order to obtain opinions from the residents to confirm this statement, the Housing Division distributed a Community Needs survey and conducted public meetings and a workshop to obtain responses from the community and stakeholders on the priority needs of the community. Based on community input it was determined that Public/Community Facilities had the lowest priority need in the city. The survey asked for a ranking within Community Facilities with the following results:

1. Park Facilities
2. Health Care Facility
3. Senior Centers
4. Community Centers
5. Youth Child Care Centers
6. Libraries

How were these needs determined?

A Community Needs Assessment Survey was designed to assist the City in determining the types of activities that should be funded and identify the areas in which the city should try to develop programs to meet national objectives that HUD has determined as allowable uses of the CDBG funds. Comments were also received during public meetings, workshops and public hearings.

Staff compiled the data to determine priority needs and ranking of needs in each specific category throughout the city.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City of Fountain Valley places high priority on the maintenance of infrastructure and prides ourselves on the quality of public right-of-ways and improvements throughout the city. Based on the survey results, Infrastructure was found to have the 5th highest priority need in the city, which reflects the efforts of the city to keep all streets, sidewalks, gutters, etc. in good working order. The survey asked for a ranking within Infrastructure which the following results:

- 1. Water/sewer Tied
- 1. Sidewalk Tied
- 3. Street/Alley
- 4. Curb/Gutter/ADA

How were these needs determined?

As stated above, the Community Needs survey was designed to assist the City in determining the types of activities that should be funded and identify the areas in which the city should try to develop programs to meet national objectives that HUD has determined as allowable uses of the CDBG funds. Comments were also received during public meetings, workshops and public hearings.

As funds become available, public improvements projects where CDBG funds can be utilized will be identified, however these needs are not considered a high priority in the city.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

The City of Fountain Valley has a high need for Public Service Agencies to provide services to low income household that may not otherwise be able to afford them. The City dedicates all of the 15% of the CDBG allocation allowed per HUD guidelines to public service agency grants. Based on the survey results, It was determined that the community also believes Public Services were the highest priority need in the city. The survey asked for a ranking within Public Services. The top seven services ranked in order are:

- 1. Abused Children
- 2. Battered Women
- 3. Senior Center
- 4. Senior Transport
- 5. Senior Food
- 6. Homeless shelters
- 7. Child Care

The following services were ranked as the lowest priorities and received little support; Mental Health, Crime Prevention, Youth Programs, Drug Abuse, Low Income Healthcare, Legal Services and HIV/AIDS services.

How were these needs determined?

As stated above, the Community Needs survey was designed to assist the City in determining the types of activities that should be funded and identify the areas in which the city should try to develop programs to meet national objectives that HUD has determined as allowable uses of the CDBG funds. Public Services ranked number one in the survey results. The City utilizes the maximum 15% of its allocation to fund Public Services.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Fountain Valley is primarily a suburban residential community that is nearly built out. The majority of the home building occurred from the mid 1960's through the 1980's and are mainly single family homes with 3, 4, and 5 bedrooms. Per Table 27 there are 19,290 housing units in the city with an extremely low vacancy rate, averaging less than 3% annually, showing the city is a very sought after community to live in. The following housing market analysis will discuss a variety of Fountain Valley's housing stock characteristics, affordable housing options, housing costs for both renters and owners, along with the general condition of the housing stock in the community.

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

Introduction

HUD has provided the pre-designated data in the following tables from the 2011-15 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	12,750	66%
1-unit, attached structure	1,890	10%
2-4 units	790	4%
5-19 units	1,510	8%
20 or more units	1,995	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	355	2%
Total	19,290	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	45	0%	190	3%
1 bedroom	69	1%	1,755	31.5%
2 bedrooms	920	7%	1,640	29.5%
3 or more bedrooms	12,175	92%	2,050	36%
Total	13,209	100%	5,635	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City provides a housing rehabilitation program for low- income home owners that offers a variety of grants and loans. The program uses CDBG funds to assist approximately 15 households a year.

The City does not currently have any affordable housing projects in development using CDBG funding; however a 50-unit affordable housing project has been approved in the city and the

developer is in the process of finalizing funding. The City loaned money to the Developer from the Low Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund (LMIHAF) that is regulated by Fountain Valley Housing Authority (FVHA), for the land acquisition and project development costs. Groundbreaking for the project is anticipated in 2021.

In prior years, five housing developments in the City have received some form of assistance from federal, state or local sources and provide affordable housing opportunities to low and/or moderate-income households. A description of each project follows:

- Heil Park - Completed in 1993, Heil Park consists of 24 affordable two and three bedroom condominiums. This development was assisted through the provision of a land write-down to the developer using CDBG program funds, and is limited to low-income homebuyers whose incomes do not exceed 80% of the county median income. Affordability of these units will expire in the year 2023.
- The Jasmine at Founders Village-The Jasmine was completed in 2004. The complex consists of 156 affordable rental units for adults aged 55 years and older. The units were designed for very low and low-income persons. The construction of the units was assisted with federal tax credits and redevelopment housing set-aside funds. The affordability restrictions will expire in 2058.
- Liberty at Founders Village - The Liberty is a 54 unit affordable condominium project for moderate income persons 55 and older completed in 2004. Redevelopment housing set-aside funds were used to assist in the development. The affordability restrictions will expire in 2048.
- Guadalupe Manor - A 71 unit affordable housing development, comprised of 54 one-bedroom units and 17 efficiency units, with 63 units reserved for low-income senior citizens, 7 units reserved for disabled persons over the age of 18 years, and one unit used for one-site property management. The project was financed with CDBG funds (used to provide a land cost write-down) and Section 202 program funding (used to provide construction financing). In addition to the initial subsidies, project based Section 8 rental assistance vouchers are used to cover the difference between HUD approved operating cost per unit and the tenant's rent. Section 8 Project Based Rental Assistance contract has been extended and ends in 2024. Additionally the FHA 202/211 assistance is for 50 years and it expires in 2029.
- Centre Park - Completed in 1996, Centre Park consists of 15 single-family homes. The homes were assisted with redevelopment housing set-aside funds. The homes were built for moderate-income families whose incomes do not exceed 120% of the county median income. The affordability restrictions expired in 2006.

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

The Heil Park affordable housing project was built in 1993 and consists of 24 condos. There is a 30-year affordability agreement with the City of Fountain Valley requiring potential buyers to be households with an income of 80% or less AMI. The 30-year term will expire at the end of October 2023, and the 24 condos will no longer be in the City's affordable housing inventory.

During the last Consolidated Plan cycle, it was anticipated that Guadalupe Manor's affordability restrictions would be expiring during this Consolidated Plan cycle, however, the affordability restrictions for Guadalupe Manor have been extended and will expire in 2024. Additionally their FHA 202/211 assistance is for 50 years and it expires in 2029. Therefore, it is anticipated that 54 one-bedroom units and 17 efficiency units, with 63 units reserved for low-income senior citizens, 7 units reserved for disabled persons over the age of 18 years, and one unit used for one-site property management will continue to be available at an affordable price through this Consolidated Plan cycle.

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

A comparison of Table 31 and 32 above shows that there are 19,290 available units in the City of Fountain Valley and there are 18,844 owners and renters occupying units, therefore the HUD data shows an excess of 446 units in the City's housing stock. This does not account, however, for the affordability of the units to the occupants, or accommodations for residents with special needs. Due to the high number of cost burdened households in the city it appears that the available housing units do not meet the needs of the population and the community would greatly benefit from more affordable housing.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

HUD data from Tables 9 and 10 show monthly housing cost burden of 30% and 50% or more of monthly income impacting the greatest amount of households. 28% of Fountain Valley residents have a monthly housing cost burden over 30% of their income and 17% have a monthly housing cost burden over 50%. This means that approximately 45% of Fountain Valley households have monthly housing costs (cost burden) that is over the HUD definition of affordable monthly housing costs.

More specifically, Tables 9 and 10 identify small households, and households that have one member 75 years old or older, as having a higher percentage of cost burden than other

households. The addition of affordable housing, including Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), for small households and for the elderly would provide opportunities for the highest cost burdened households in the city to obtain more affordable housing and reduce their housing costs.

While there are enough housing units in the City to house the current population, there is a definite need for more affordable units to ensure that the 45% of cost burdened residents in Fountain Valley have an option to live in more affordable housing, and expand the opportunities for other lower income households to move to the city.

Discussion

The current quantity of housing stock appears to meet the needs of the community; however, the affordability of the housing stock makes it difficult for lower income households to reside in the community, either as a renter or an owner. The community would greatly benefit from additional affordable housing for current community members and to allow additional lower income populations to reside in the City.

The number of households within the city is expected to remain fairly consistent due to the City being primarily built out. Additionally, there are not many underutilized parcels in the city that are available for redevelopment to residential use. While the majority of the remaining 16 acres of vacant land and 54 acres of agricultural land in Fountain Valley is not currently zoned for residential, the City is in the process of updating its Housing Element and General Plan to address the 6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocation and is evaluating the potential rezoning/upzoning of parcels to accommodate the allotment. Due to the immense size of the RHNA allocation (draft 4,832 units), lack of available vacant land, land costs, construction costs – especially of multi-story, and market realities, the most realistic option to gain affordable units may be through the continued and expanded development of ADUs. State laws that allows two ADUs per single family lot and up to 25% of units on multifamily projects. According to State law, the City has a capacity of approximately 26,224 ADUs. The preliminary data from an on-going survey shows that roughly 40%- 40% of ADUs in the City are provided at no rent, underscoring the potential to provide affordable housing in Fountain Valley.

The City of Fountain Valley, the City's former Redevelopment Agency, and non-profit partners have played an active role in providing affordable housing not otherwise being provided for in the market, including rental housing for seniors and for purchase condos for seniors. With the elimination of Redevelopment Agency funds, the City is more reliant on outside sources of funds, such as Low Income Housing Tax Credits which affordable housing developers apply for,

to fund future affordable housing activities. The City continues to support legislative changes that would address increased funding for affordable housing projects throughout the region.

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

Introduction

The 2017 ACS Estimates Data shows a median home value of \$654,000. As of the writing of this report, Zillow.com estimates the median home value in Fountain Valley as \$822,300. Fountain Valley home values have gone up approximately 25% since 2017 and Zillow predicts they will rise a minimum of 2.0% over the next year.

The tables below reflect HUD provided data ending in 2015 for analysis. The analysis includes this data as well as more current data from various housing sources.

The median contract rent for 2015 shown in the table below was \$1,628. The 2018 ACS shows rents rising nearly 20% to \$1,932 in 2018. In December 2019, Zillow.com showed the average cost of a 2 bedroom apartment rental in Fountain Valley as \$2,344. Household incomes have not risen at the equivalent rate of housing costs so it would be logical to assume that there may be more cost burdened households in the City of Fountain Valley than reflected in the 2011-2015 ACS.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	652,400	614,100	(6%)
Median Contract Rent	1,360	1,628	20%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	475	8.4%
\$500-999	264	4.7%
\$1,000-1,499	1,735	30.8%
\$1,500-1,999	1,755	31.2%
\$2,000 or more	1,400	24.9%
Total	5,629	100.1%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	310	No Data
50% HAMFI	549	285
80% HAMFI	2,224	679
100% HAMFI	No Data	999
Total	3,083	1,963

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS, HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI)

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,415	1,632	2,037	2,862	3,304
High HOME Rent	1,331	1,428	1,714	1,972	2,180
Low HOME Rent	1,038	1,113	1,336	1,543	1,721

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: HUD FMR and HOME Rents - 2019

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

In Fountain Valley, there are currently insufficient affordable housing units for households under 100% AMI. CHAS data indicates that 2,570 Fountain Valley households have a housing cost burden greater than 30% and 68% of these households are at or below 80% AMI. There are also 2,858 households that have a housing cost burden greater than 50% and 96% of these households are at or below 80% AMI so the current housing is not sufficient to accommodate all income levels. Staff anticipates that households of nearly all income levels will begin to feel more housing cost pressure over the next 5-10 years due to the escalating costs of producing new homes and the rising costs of re-sale homes in Fountain Valley and throughout Orange County.

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

Orange County's Housing Market has recovered from the Great recession and costs are reaching pre-recession levels. Over the past decade, the median income in Orange County has

not kept pace with the rising home values. Affordable housing will continue to be more difficult to find given the slow rise in wages and the increasing costs to produce affordable housing. Staff anticipates that few affordable housing projects will be built without substantial subsidies from both the State of California and the Federal government to make affordable housing development more appealing and lucrative to housing developers.

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

The City of Fountain Valley does not participate in the HOME program, however Fair Market Rent rates have increased in a similar fashion to average median rent rates. The Orange County Housing Authority administers housing choice vouchers for low-income residents of Fountain Valley to assist with monthly rent. As home sales prices increased over the past decade, the rental market has become very competitive, particularly for lower priced rentals. The Fair Market Rent in Orange County ranges from \$1,415 for a studio to \$3,304 for a four-bedroom unit. Reflective of the high-cost rental market, the Orange County Housing Authority has recently created “Central Payment Standards” for four higher cost central zone cities, of which Fountain Valley is included. Effective 2019 Payment Standards in Fountain Valley range from \$1,725 for a one bedroom to \$3,221 for a four bedroom unit to keep the voucher amounts more in line with Fair Market Value, however they are still not high enough to cover the complete cost of the average rental costs in the area.

Discussion

The City of Fountain Valley is located in Orange County, California which, according to the California Association of Realtors (CAR) 2019 4th quarter report on affordability, is the least affordable county in the Southern California region with only 26% of households able to afford a median priced home at \$828,000. The CAR report further stated the minimum qualifying income to afford a median priced home in Orange County is \$162,800. The median priced home in California is \$607,040 and across the United States is \$274,900. In order to afford these homes, a minimum qualifying salary of \$119,600 and \$54,000, respectively is needed, the U.S. average being considerably less than the required income for Orange County.

With the high cost of land in Orange County, few housing developers can build affordable housing projects without substantial incentives and subsidies from Federal, State and Local governments.

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

Introduction

Most of Fountain Valley’s housing stock was constructed during the late 1960’s and 1970’s, with over 80% of all units built before 1980. The majority of Fountain Valley’s housing stock now exceeds 45 years old. Many units located within older tracts are showing a need for minor to moderate rehabilitation, with only a few units in the City being in need of substantial rehabilitation. Since the majority of the homes were built prior to energy codes, a great number of homes in the City could benefit from an energy efficiency upgrade. The upgrades would include insulation, energy efficient windows, weatherization, high efficiency heating systems, etc. The City also has a large number of long tenure homeowners that are now on fixed incomes so making improvements to their homes may be a financial hardship. Many homeowners are able to make improvements and repairs to their homes. The city averages 1,500 building permits a year for homeowners improving and upgrading their homes.

Definitions

The City of Fountain Valley defines substandard housing conditions as structural hazards, poor construction, inadequate maintenance, faulty wiring, plumbing, fire hazards and inadequate sanitation. Substandard units suitable for rehabilitation are those units where the total rehabilitation costs do not exceed 25 percent of the after-rehabilitation value.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	4,145	31%	3,075	55%
With two selected Conditions	205	2%	460	8%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	20	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	8,865	67%	2,075	37%
Total	13,215	100%	5,630	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

HUD identifies four specific categories to best describe housing conditions. They include units that are lacking complete kitchen facilities, lacking complete plumbing facilities, having more than one person per room, having a cost burden greater than 30%. Additionally, another

problem reported below is Households having no/negative income. As shown in Table 33 above, 31% of Owner Occupants and 55% of Renter Occupants report having one selected condition and 2% of Owner Occupants and 8% of Renter Occupants report having two conditions. Another 20 renters out of 5,630 households advised they have three of the selected conditions. 58% of household reported having none of the selected conditions.

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	555	4%	370	7%
1980-1999	1,185	9%	1,033	18%
1950-1979	11,420	86%	4,150	74%
Before 1950	50	0%	70	1%
Total	13,210	99%	5,623	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	11,470	87%	4,220	75%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	325	2%	190	3%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The age of the housing stock is an important element in determining the overall analysis of the housing market. As a home ages, there are increased costs for maintenance. In most cases, older homes are not energy efficient which leads to increased costs for utilities. Fountain Valley is pro-active in its code enforcement activities to prevent CDBG eligible neighborhoods from deteriorating due to deferred maintenance and to ensure that homes in Fountain Valley have few, or none, of the four main housing problems identified by HUD. Code Enforcement refers low income homeowners with property maintenance issues to the City's Housing Division to see if they qualify for one of the City's Neighborhood Improvement programs. The City's programs assist owner occupied property owners only, there is not currently a program to assist with repairs to rental properties.

Additionally, in 2011, the City created the Foreclosure Registration Program and has registered 650 properties since its inception. There are currently 30 properties in the City in various stages of the foreclosure process and they all remain occupied.

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

While it is difficult to determine the number of Low or Moderate Income families living in homes with Lead Based Paint Hazards within the city, it is estimated that the number is low. This is due to the fact that since the commencement of the Lead Based Paint Hazards Testing that began in 2002, only two homes of over 100 tested contained any lead based paint hazards, both of which were minimal amounts.

Discussion

In December 2019, city staff conducted a windshield survey of the City to assess the maintenance and rehabilitation needs of the City's housing stock. Only 475 housing units were identified by staff that showed obvious deferred maintenance issues, all of which could be repaired if the owner had the resources and desire to do so. There were not any properties with deferred maintenance so great they would not be able to be repaired. The great majority of the City's housing stock was in good or excellent condition and showed the pride of ownership that residents of Fountain Valley strive for and expect. This point is underscored by the vast number of building permits issued each year to upgrade and improve the City's housing stock. Each of the 475 properties identified were sent information regarding the City's Home Improvement Program in the hopes they would qualify for city assistance.

In an effort to preserve the neighborhoods throughout the City, and to provide a safe and decent place to live, the City offers an array of programs for low income home owners which allow them to make repairs to their homes for no or little cost. Assistance is available to low income homeowners in the form of grants, rebates, and low interest loans. The City's programs assist owner occupied property owners only, there is not currently a program to assist with repairs to rental properties.

Another part of the Neighborhood Improvement Program is the Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant Program which is used to evaluate and mitigate any lead based paint hazards found in the course of a home rehabilitation project. Each home that receives HUD funds for rehabilitation is tested for the presence of lead based paint hazards and any remediation work is covered by a Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant funded by the City's CDBG allocation.

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

Introduction

There are no Public Housing Developments within the jurisdiction. The Orange County Housing Authority administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program for the City, and currently assists 449 households in the City with vouchers. The numbers in the table below reflect units across Orange County. The OCHA waiting list is currently closed.

Totals Number of Units

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

There are no Public Housing Developments within the jurisdiction.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

There are no Public Housing Developments within the jurisdiction.

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

There are no Public Housing Developments within the jurisdiction.

Discussion:

As indicated above, there are no Public Housing Developments within the jurisdiction. The Orange County Housing Authority administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program for the City and currently assists 449 households in the City with vouchers. The Continuum of Care is also a regional effort administered by Orange County Community Services - Homeless Prevention Division. The City of Fountain Valley annually files a certificate of consistency with the Consolidated Plan and a letter of support for the County agencies' efforts to secure funding for these programs.

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

Introduction

At the time of the January 2019 Orange County Point in Time (PIT) count, the City of Fountain Valley had 28 unsheltered and 14 sheltered people experiencing homelessness. A further breakdown of specific sub-categories of the PIT count showed two homeless seniors (62+), both of which were unsheltered, two transitional age youth (18-14), one that was sheltered and one that was unsheltered, and 14 people that were part of families, all of whom were sheltered. The City did not have any homeless veterans at the time of the count.

The 14 sheltered individuals were housed at the Family Promise of Orange County Emergency Shelter which specializes in caring for homeless families. Fountain Valley does not have any Transitional Housing Beds or Permanent Supportive Housing Beds, however there has been a significant expansion of emergency, transitional and permanent beds throughout the county available to families and individuals experiencing homelessness in Fountain Valley. As of the 2019 PIT count, there were 2,539 emergency shelter beds and 1,135 transitional housing beds for a total of 3,674 available for homeless on any given night throughout the county. The average occupancy in these facilities in 2019 was just under 79%, showing that numerous available beds are left empty each night throughout the county. This is partially due to the fact that many shelters provide services to designated subpopulations such as veterans, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS, etc. which limits the ability of shelters to serve all subpopulations. The vacancy of the available beds on any given night may also be related to the weather. In southern California, if the overnight weather is temperate, some homeless individuals may choose to remain outside rather than travel any distance to an available shelter bed.

Fountain Valley had a total of 42 individuals experiencing homelessness at the time of the PIT count. This is in sharp contrast to many of our neighboring Cities with the following 2019 PIT count results; Westminster with 184, Costa Mesa with 193, Huntington Beach with 349 and Santa Ana with 1,769 homeless individuals. The 42 homeless individuals in Fountain Valley account for approximately .0007% of the City's population and .006% of the County's total homeless count when the PIT survey was conducted.

Fountain Valley clearly has less of an emergent need for homeless facilities and services compared to our neighboring cities. The City supports the prioritization and targeting of County resources where the need is most urgent. A collaborative approach to developing homeless

facilities and services to strategically target resources where they will be most effective, is the best strategy to combat homelessness throughout the county.

The table below reflects the number of available beds throughout Orange County for persons experiencing homelessness.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	586	526	816	196	1,335
Households with Only Adults	1,305	0	319	2,014	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	137	0
Veterans	0	0	26	971	0
Unaccompanied Youth	20	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

2018 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for Orange County, CA (CA-602) Updated thru September 2019

Data Source

Comments:

The following pages show the Homeless Bed Inventory throughout Orange County as of September 2019.

September 2019 - Emergency Shelter Beds in Orange County

Proj. Type	Organization Name	Project Name	Geo Code	Shelter City Location	Shelter SPA Location	Target Pop.	Beds for Families	Beds for Individuals	Beds for Unaccompanied Youth	Year-Round Beds	Overflow & Seasonal Beds	Total Beds
ES	American Family Housing	Washington House	64014	Westminster	Central	Individuals	0	16	0	16	0	16
ES	APAIT	Short Term Supportive Housing	63804	Santa Ana, Anaheim, Tustin	North, Central	HIV/AIDS Diagnosis	0	0	0	0	11	11
ES	Build Futures	Emergency Housing for Youth	69059	Anaheim, Garden Grove, Westminster	North, Central	Transitional Aged Youth	0	0	0	0	40	40
ES	Casa Teresa	Emergency Maternity Shelter	62568	Orange	North	Pregnant Women and Family Household	4	11	0	15	0	15
ES	Casa Youth Shelter	Basic Center Group	69059	Los Alamitos	North	Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	6	6	0	6
ES	Casa Youth Shelter	Basic Center Group	69059	Los Alamitos	North	Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	6	6	0	6
ES	City of Tustin	Tustin Emergency Shelter		Tustin	Central	Individuals	0	50	0	50	0	50
ES	Colette's Children's Home	Placentia Hope Emergency Shelter	69059	Placentia	North	Family Household	16	0	0	16	0	16
ES	Family Assistance Ministries	Family Shelter	63198	San Clemente	South	Family Households	44	0	0	44	0	44
ES	Family Promise of Orange County	Emergency Shelter	69059	Fountain Valley	Central	Family Households	14	0	0	14	0	14
ES	Friendship Shelter	Bridge Housing Program	69059	Laguna Beach	South	Individuals	0	27	0	27	0	27
ES	Friendship Shelter	Alternate Sleeping Location	69059	Laguna Beach	South	Individuals	0	45	0	45	4	49
ES	Friendship Shelter	Safe Spaces	69059	Laguna Beach	South	Individuals		3	0	3	0	3
ES	Grandma's House of Hope	Women's Emergency Shelter	60078	Anaheim	North	Individuals	0	28	0	28	0	28
ES	H.O.M.E.S. Inc.	Anaheim House	60078	Anaheim	North	Individuals	0	6	0	6	0	6
ES	Human Options	Family Healing	61750		South	Domestic Violence, Family Household	12	0	0	12	1	13
ES	Human Options	Human Options Emergency Shelter	61750		South	Domestic Violence, Individuals and Family Households	32	4	0	36	1	37
ES	Illumination Foundation	La Mesa	60078	Anaheim	North	Individuals and Family Households	-	-	0	102	0	102
ES	Illumination Foundation	CCS	60450	Buena Park	North	Individuals	0	60	0	60	0	60

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September 2019 - Emergency Shelter Beds in Orange County

Proj. Type	Organization Name	Project Name	Geo Code	Shelter City Location	Shelter SPA Location	Target Pop.	Beds for Families	Beds for Individuals	Beds for Unaccompanied Youth	Year-Round Beds	Overflow & Seasonal Beds	Total Beds
ES	Illumination Foundation	Emergency Shelter Program	69059	Stanton	North	Family Households	32	0	0	32	0	32
ES	Illumination Foundation	Emergency Shelter Program	69059	Stanton	North	Family Households	8	0	0	8	0	8
ES	Illumination Foundation	Motel Assistance	60078	Westminster	Central	Family Households	4	0	0	4	0	4
ES	Illumination Foundation	Recuperative Care Program - CORAL	60450	Buena Park	North	Recuperative Care, Individuals	0	30	0	30	0	30
ES	Illumination Foundation	Recuperative Care Program - MIDWAY	69059	Westminster	Central	Recuperative Care, Individuals	0	34	0	34	0	34
ES	Illumination Foundation	Therilault House	69059	Stanton	North	Family Household	36	0	0	36	4	40
ES	Interval House	Emergency Shelter	69059		Central, North	Domestic Violence, Individuals and Family Households	68	3	0	71	4	75
ES	Laura's House	Laura's Domestic Violence Emergency	63198		South	Domestic Violence, Individuals and Family Households	34	8	0	42	0	42
ES	Mercy House	Armory Emergency Shelter	69059	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	0	0	0	200	200
ES	Mercy House	Armory Emergency Shelter	69059	Fullerton	North	Individuals	0	0	0	0	200	200
ES	Mercy House	Bridges at Kramer Place	60078	Anaheim	North	Individuals	0	200	0	200	0	200
ES	Mercy House	City of Costa Mesa Emergency Shelter		Costa Mesa	Central	Individuals	0	50	0	50	0	50
ES	Mercy House	Family Care Center	62568	Orange	North	Family Household	48	0	0	48	8	56
ES	Mercy House	Regina House Emergency	63342	Santa Ana	Central	Family Household	21	0	0	21	4	25
ES	Mercy House	The Link	63342	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals and Family Households	40	160	0	200	0	200
ES	Orange County Rescue Mission	ES Village of Hope	63804	Tustin	Central	Individuals and Family Households	33	33	0	66	0	66
ES	Pathways of Hope	New Vista Emergency	61416	Fullerton	North	Family Households	38	0	0	38	8	46
ES	Pathways of Hope	Via Esperanza	60078	Anaheim	North	Family Households	45	0	0	45	7	52
ES	Precious Life Shelter	Emergency Shelter	69059	Los Alamitos	North	Pregnant Women	0	6	0	6	0	6
ES	Radiant Health Services	Short Term Supportive Housing	60846	Costa Mesa, Fullerton, Santa Ana	North, Central	HIV/AIDS Diagnosis	0	0	0	0	9	9
ES	Salvation Army	Hospitality House	63342	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	75	0	75	0	75
ES	The Midnight Mission	Courtyard In OC	63342	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	400	0	400	25	425

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September 2019 - Emergency Shelter Beds in Orange County

Proj. Type	Organization Name	Project Name	Geo Code	Shelter City Location	Shelter SPA Location	Target Pop.	Beds for Families	Beds for Individuals	Beds for Unaccompanied Youth	Year-Round Beds	Overflow & Seasonal Beds	Total Beds
ES	Waymakers	Huntington Beach Youth Shelter	61692	Huntington Beach	Central	Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	8	8	0	8
ES	WISEPlace	Safe Place	63342	Santa Ana	Central	NA	0	56	0	56	0	56
ES	Women's Transitional Living Center	45 Day Emergency Shelter	61416		North	Domestic Violence, Family Household	57	0	0	57	0	57
ES	Women's Transitional Living Center	Safety Net	61416		North	Domestic Violence, Family Household	0	0	0	0	2	2

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2019 Transitional Housing Beds in Orange County

Proj. Type	Organization Name	Project Name	Geo Code	Shelter City Location	Shelter SPA Location	Target Pop.	Beds for Families	Beds for Individuals	Beds for Unaccompanied Youth	Year-Round Beds	Overflow and Seasonal Beds	Total Beds
TH	Casa Teresa	Casa Teresa Parenting Program	62568	Orange	North	Pregnant Women	0	10	0	10	0	10
TH	Casa Teresa	Casa Teresa Parenting Program	62568	Orange	North	Pregnant Women	0	4	0	4	0	4
TH	Casa Teresa	Casa Teresa Transformation I Program	62568	Orange	North	Family Household	8	0	0	8	0	8
TH	Casa Teresa	Casa Teresa Transformation II Program	62568	Orange	North	Family Household	8	0	0	8	0	8
TH	Colette's Children's Home	CCH Ariel Place/Anaheim	60078	Anaheim	North	Family Household	24	0	0	24	0	24
TH	Colette's Children's Home	CCH Cypress Street #2/Placentia	69059	Placentia	North	Single Women and Family Household	20	4	0	24	0	24
TH	Colette's Children's Home	Colette's Children's Home #1	61692	Huntington Beach	Central	Single Women and Family Household	20	4	0	24	0	24
TH	Colette's Children's Home	Colette's Children's Home #2	61692	Huntington Beach	Central	Single Women and Family Household	22	2	0	24	0	24
TH	Colette's Children's Home	Colette's Children's Home #3	69059	Placentia	North	Single Women and Family Household	22	2	0	24	0	24
TH	Colette's Children's Home	Cypress/Placentia III	69059	Placentia	North	Family Household	16	0	0	16	0	16
TH	Colette's Children's Home	Dairyview	61692	Huntington Beach	Central	Single Women and Family Household	13	6	0	19	0	19
TH	Families Forward	I-Transitional Housing - Irvine	61750	Irvine	South	Family Household	4	0	0	4	0	4
TH	Families Forward	I-Transitional Housing- Lake Forest	61869	Lake Forest	South	Family Household	8	0	0	8	0	8
TH	Family Assistance Ministries	Gilchrist House	63198	San Clemente	South	Individuals and Family Households	6	8	0	14	0	14
TH	Family Promise of Orange County	Transitional Housing	61416	Fullerton	North	Family Households	19	0	0	19	0	19
TH	Grandma's House of Hope	Men's Bridge	61440	Garden Grove	Central	Individuals	0	10	0	10	0	10
TH	Grandma's House of Hope	Men's Transitional Housing	61440	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	24	0	24	0	24
TH	Grandma's House of Hope	Men's Transitional Housing	61440	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	10	0	10	0	10
TH	Grandma's House of Hope	Women's Bridge	60078	Anaheim	North	Individuals	0	20	0	20	0	20
TH	Grandma's House of Hope	Women's Transitional Housing	60078	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	38	0	38	0	38
TH	Grandma's House of Hope	Women's Transitional Housing	60078	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	16	0	16	0	16
TH	HIS House	HIS House	69059	Placentia	North	Family Households	48	0	0	48	0	48

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2019 Transitional Housing Beds in Orange County

Proj. Type	Organization Name	Project Name	Geo Code	Shelter City Location	SPA Location	Target Pop.	Beds for Families	Beds for Individuals	Beds for Unaccompanied Youth	Year-Round Beds	Overflow and Seasonal Beds	Total Beds
TH	Human Options	Second Step	60846		Central	Domestic Violence, Family Households	48	0	0	48	0	48
TH	Laura's House	Laura's Domestic Violence Transitional Housing Program	63198		South	Domestic Violence, Individuals and Family Household	18	4	0	22	0	22
TH	Mercy House	Bethany	60078	Anaheim	North	Individuals	0	10	0	10	0	10
TH	OC Gateway to Housing	Transitional Housing Program - Tustin	63804	Tustin	Central	Family Households	24	0	0	24	0	24
TH	OC Gateway to Housing	Transitional Housing Program-Santa Ana	63342	Santa Ana	Central	Family Households	8	0	0	8	0	8
TH	One Step Ministry	Our House	61869	Lake Forest	South	Family Households	9	0	0	9	0	9
TH	Orange County Rescue Mission	Hope Family Housing-Buena Park	60450	Buena Park	North	Family Households	65	0	0	65	0	65
TH	Orange County Rescue Mission	Hope Family Housing-El Modena	62568	Orange	North	Family Households	26	0	0	26	0	26
TH	Orange County Rescue Mission	House of Hope	62568	Orange	North	Family Households	45	0	0	45	0	45
TH	Orange County Rescue Mission	TH Village of Hope	63804	Tustin	Central	Individuals and Family Households	98	98	0	196	0	196
TH	Orange County Rescue Mission	Tustin Veteran's Outpost	63804	Tustin	Central	Veterans, Individuals and Family Household	16	10	0	26	0	26
TH	Pathways of Hope	Hope's Corner	61416	Fullerton	North	Family Households	32	0	0	32	0	32
TH	Precious Life Shelter	Transitional Program	69059	Los Alamitos	North	Family Households	25	0	0	25	0	25
TH	Salvation Army	Transitional Housing - Buena Park	60450	Buena Park	North	Family Households	36	0	0	36	0	36
TH	Salvation Army	Transitional Housing - Tustin	63804	Tustin	Central	Family Households	18	0	0	18	0	18
TH	South County Outreach	SCO Transitional Housing	61854	Laguna Niguel	South	Family Households	4	0	0	4	0	4
TH	South County Outreach	SCO Transitional Housing	61869	Lake Forest	South	Family Households	18	0	0	18	0	18
TH	South County Outreach	SCO Transitional Housing	62286	Mission Viejo	South	Family Households	6	0	0	6	0	6
TH	The Eli Home Inc.	Transitional Shelter Program (ELI)	60078		North	Family Households	18	0	0	18	0	18
TH	Thomas House	Thomas House Homeless Family Shelter #10	61440	Garden Grove	Central	Family Households	64	0	0	64	0	64
TH	WISEPlace	Positive Steps House	63342	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	5	0	5	0	5
TH	WISEPlace	Steps to Independence	63342	Santa Ana	Central	Individuals	0	34	0	34	0	34

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September 2019 – Permanent Supportive Housing and Other Permanent Housing Projects

Year	Proj. Type	Organization Name	Project Name	Geo Code	City Location	Shelter SPA Location	Housing Type	Beds for Families	Beds for Individuals	Beds for CH Families	Beds for Veterans	Beds for Transitional Aged Youth	Beds for CH Individuals	Total Beds
2019	PSH	American Family Housing	Permanent Housing 2	64014	Westminster	Central	Site-based – clustered / multiple sites	20	10	20	0	0	10	30
2019	PSH	American Family Housing	Permanent Housing Collaborative	61692	Huntington Beach	Central	Site-based – clustered / multiple sites	27	10	27	0	0	10	37
2019	PSH	Anaheim Supportive Housing	Tyrol Plaza	60078	Anaheim	North	Site-based – single site	0	12		0	0	0	12
2019	PSH	Colette's Children's Home	Housing First	61692	Huntington Beach	Central	Site-based – clustered / multiple sites	18	0	18	0	0	0	18
2019	PSH	Colette's Children's Home	Olinda Permanent Supportive Housing	60078	Anaheim	North	Site-based – single site	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
2019	PSH	Friendship Shelter	Henderson House Permanent Supportive Housing	63198	San Clemente	South	Tenant-based – scattered site	0	35	0	0	14	35	35
2019	PSH	H.O.M.E.S. Inc.	Diamond Apartments	60078	Anaheim	North	Site-based – single site	18	15	0	0	0	0	33
2019	PSH	H.O.M.E.S. Inc.	Doria Apartment Homes	61750	Irvine	South	Site-based – single site	5	18	0	0	0	0	23
2019	PSH	Illumination Foundation	SHP Stanton Multi-Service Center	69059	Countywide		Site-based – clustered / multiple sites	15	15	15	0	0	15	30
2019	PSH	Illumination Foundation	Street 2 Home	69059	Countywide		Site-based – clustered / multiple sites	28	43	28	0	0	43	71
2019	PSH	Mercy House	AFH PSH Collaboration II	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	7	0	0	0	7	7
2019	PSH	Mercy House	CCH PSH Collaboration II	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	2	1	2	0	0	1	3
2019	PSH	Mercy House	CCH PSH Collaborative	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
2019	PSH	Mercy House	CoC Leasing	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	6	10	6	0	0	10	16
2019	PSH	Mercy House	CoC PSH Leasing	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	23	0	0	0	23	23
2019	PSH	Mercy House	FAM PSH Collaboration II	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	12	0	0	0	12	12
2019	PSH	Mercy House	FSI PSH Collaboration II	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	13	0	0	0	13	13
2019	PSH	Mercy House	FSI PSH Collaborative	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	38	0	0	0	38	38
2019	PSH	Mercy House	MCY PSH Collaboration II	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	6	10	6	0	0	10	16

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September 2019 – Permanent Supportive Housing and Other Permanent Housing Projects

Year	Proj. Type	Organization Name	Project Name	Geo Code	City Location	Shelter SPA Location	Housing Type	Beds for Families	Beds for Individuals	Beds for CH Families	Beds for Veterans	Beds for Transitional Aged Youth	Beds for CH Individuals	Total Beds
2019	PSH	Mercy House	MCY PSH Collaborative	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	15	103	15	0	0	103	118
2019	PSH	Mercy House	Mills End	60078	Anaheim	North	Site-based – single site	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
2019	PSH	Mercy House	POH PSH Collaboration II	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	13	0	0	0	13	13
2019	PSH	Mercy House	SUS PSH Collaboration II	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	6	0	0	0	6	6
2019	OPH	Orange County Housing Authority	Avenida Project Based Vouchers	60078	Anaheim	North	Site-based – single site	8	24	0	0	0	0	32
2019	OPH	Orange County Housing Authority	Homeless Preference Housing Choice Voucher Program Vouchers	69059	Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	60	0	0	0	0	60
2019	PSH	Orange County Housing Authority	Jackson Aisle	69059	Midway City	Central	Site-based – single site	0	29	0	0	0	0	29
2019	OPH	Orange County Housing Authority	Oakcrest Heights	64158	Yorba Linda	North	Site-based – single site	12	4		0	0		16
2019	PSH	Orange County Housing Authority	VASH	61692	Huntington Beach	Central	Tenant-based – scattered site	0	957	0	957	0	0	957
2019	PSH	Orange County Housing Authority	VASH Project-Based Vouchers - Newport Veteran's Housing	62454	Newport Beach	Central	Site-based – single site	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
2019	PSH	Orange County Housing Authority	VASH Project-Based Vouchers - Potter's Lane	69059	Midway City	Central	Site-based – single site	0	8	0	8	0	0	8
2019	PSH	Orange County Housing Authority	Continuum of Care Permanent Supportive Housing Vouchers		Countywide		Tenant-based – scattered site	0	528	0	0	0	0	528

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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

Homeless needs and priorities continue to be identified through the County's CoC and are serviced through a Coordinated Entry System designed to effectively connect individuals and families experiencing homelessness or are at-risk for homelessness with available services. In addition to the provision of a range of housing options (emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing), supportive services are an integral component to fostering self-sufficiency for homeless persons. A number of agencies provide services to residents that compliment services for the homeless population, including, but not limited to:

Community Action Partnership of Orange County offers comprehensive services to address emergency needs and provides opportunities for individuals to lift themselves out of poverty. They also operate the Orange County Food Bank.

Social Services Agency (SSA) manages the application and eligibility process for CalFresh, CalWorks, General Relief and TANF. SSA utilizes a Mobile Resource Vehicle to regional emergency shelters and other homeless service agencies to conduct eligibility screenings and applications for homeless individuals and families thus greatly reducing barriers to access and expediting the process to receive benefits.

OC Links Information and Referral Line provides telephone and online support for anyone seeking information or linkage to any of the Health Care Agency's Behavioral Health Services. These services include children and adult mental health, alcohol and drug inpatient and outpatient, crisis programs, and prevention and early intervention services. Callers can be potential participants, family members, friends or anyone seeking out resources, or providers seeking information about Behavioral Health programs and services. Trained Navigators provide information, referral, and linkage directly to programs that meet the needs of callers.

Whole Person Care targets homeless individuals who are high utilizers of the emergency medical system and connects them to recuperative care and housing resources. Includes coordination with Orange **Coast Memorial which is located in Fountain Valley.**

CalOptima is a County organized healthcare system has established a hotline specific for the homeless population to provide field-based support and case management.

Psychiatric Emergency Response Team (PERT) pairs behavioral health clinicians with law enforcement to response to mental health related calls. The City of Fountain Valley participates in this program.

Chrysalis Orange County provides the needed services to assist homeless individuals in applying, securing and maintaining employment.

Second Harvest Food Bank of Orange County works to eliminate hunger for the most vulnerable population including, homeless, children, seniors and families. They also partner with more than 500 agencies including shelters, churches, and after school tutoring programs to distribute nutritious food to those in need.

The Orange County One-Stop Center(s) provide comprehensive employment and training services, including a Resource Center.

Regional Center of Orange County assists in the coordination of services and supports to persons with developmental disabilities.

AIDS Services Foundation Orange County's mission is to prevent the spread of HIV and improve the lives of men, women, and children affected by HIV/AIDS in Orange County.

The Public Law Center is a pro-bono law firm that provides access to justice for low-income residents of Orange County.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

As of 2019, a total of 2,539 emergency shelter beds were available in Orange County which is an increase of over 120% from 2017. There are an additional 1,135 transitional housing beds throughout the county. The emergency shelter beds are in 45 different facilities and the transitional beds are in 44 different facilities. While some of these services are at the same address, they are separate programs and service different subpopulations of homeless groups. The County of Orange Housing Bed Inventory is included in this chapter showing the availability of beds county-wide and their target populations.

In addition to the services listed in the section above, the City continues to allocate 100% of the CDBG allocation allowed for public service agency assistance (15% of the total entitlement) to the agencies listed below who provide supportive services that fill gaps in the CoC system for individuals that are homeless or are in danger of becoming homeless.

Community SeniorServ- Provides congregate meals for low income seniors and provides home bound frail and elderly seniors meals and case management.

Interval House- offers shelter and supportive services to victims of domestic violence including training, case management, mental health and substance abuse treatment, assessment, life skills training, employment services, information and referral, and other important services.

Waymakers/ Community Services Program- Juvenile diversion programs, counseling and education.

Elwyn California- Case management for disabled adults. Offering life skills, employment training and job placement.

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

Introduction

Certain segments of the population may have difficulty finding decent, affordable housing and accessing community facilities and services due to their special needs. These "special needs" populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with developmental or physical disabilities, persons with drug and/or alcohol addiction, and persons with AIDS and their families.

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

Elderly and Frail Elderly

The elderly and frail elderly require special needs related to housing construction and location. The elderly often require ramps, handrails, lower cupboards, and counters to allow greater access and mobility. In terms of location, because of limited mobility, the elderly also typically need access to public facilities (i.e., medical and shopping) and public transit facilities.

The frail elderly may also need in-home support services including housecleaning, meal preparation, laundry, grocery shopping, personal care services, accompaniment to medical appointments, and protective supervision for the mentally impaired, and in some cases, home delivered meals.

Persons with Disabilities

Special needs for persons with disabilities fall into two general categories: 1) physical design to address mobility impairments and 2) social, educational, and medical support to address developmental and mental impairments. The needs of persons with disabilities are similar to the needs of the elderly or frail elderly depending upon the severity of the disability.

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions

Rehabilitation services and stable housing options are two important needs for persons with alcohol and drug additions.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

People with HIV/AIDS need access to medical care to help stay as healthy and as independent as possible. This includes medical case management services that provide service including clinical provider referrals, substance abuse coordination, mental health, housing assistance, legal services, food, transportation, home care, emergency assistance, patient education support groups and other programs such as the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) and Prevention with Positive Program and linkages to HIV Prevention Services.

Mentally Ill Persons

Severe mental illness includes the diagnoses of psychoses (e.g., schizophrenia) and the major schizoaffective disorders (e.g., bipolar, major depression). Chronic mental illness refers to duration of at least one year. According to national estimates, approximately one percent of the adult population meets a definition of severe mental illness based on diagnosis, duration, and disability. The major barrier to stable and decent housing for the seriously mentally ill is the availability of affordable housing. A substantial majority of persons in this population depend solely on Supplemental Security Income (SSI). With the high cost of housing in Orange County, few affordable housing options exist in the open market. Due to the lack of affordable housing, mentally ill persons are at greater risk of becoming homeless or living in unstable or substandard housing situations.

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

As part of the hospital community in Orange County, the two large community hospitals in Fountain Valley have a post-discharge, recuperative care program for homeless patients who were admitted to inpatient care and are ready for discharge into recovery. Hospitals refer patients on a voluntary basis and pay for all care and administrative services associated with the program. A centralized business model provides hospitals with a single point of contact for referring patients into the program that is managed by the National Health Foundation (NHF) who screens and approves patients for placement within four hours from the time hospitals submit applications. The Illumination Foundation, which provides services under contract to NHF, provides basic medical oversight through certified nursing assistants. Hospitals are eligible to be reimbursed a small percentage of their costs when referring patients into the program whose care was covered by the County program for the uninsured. NHF and the Illumination Foundation also routinely distribute informational communications and updates to hospitals, conduct briefings for hospital discharge planners to review protocols, and identify and address administrative challenges. In addition, Illumination Foundation case managers assist clients in

finding permanent medical homes, connect them to permanent housing, and provide other services leading to self-sufficiency.

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

These facilities are regulated by the State Department of Social Services (DSS), Community Care Licensing Division. According to DSS licensing data, there are 31 adult day care facilities, 238 adult residential facilities, and 250 residential care facilities for the elderly located in the County. There are 45 long term care facilities in Fountain Valley where approximately 850 dependent adults reside.

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 has allocated funds in the FY 20-21 Action Plan to address non-homeless special needs through the public service agency grant program. The programs include:

Youth Services

- Child Care and after school care scholarships to youth in grades K-8 children and children from ages 6 weeks to 5 years old to enable low income single-parent or dual working households an ability to earn an income.
- Juvenile diversion and early intervention services Counseling, Legal Awareness Workshops, Parenting Skills Workshops, Community Service and Restitution as well as specialized group counseling services.in Fountain Valley to youths ages 8-18 and their families.

Elderly/Frail Elderly Services

- Congregate meals at the Fountain Valley Senior Center at a low cost to elderly Fountain Valley residents.
- Home Delivered meals and case management to frail elderly Fountain Valley residents.

Persons with Disabilities

- Enhanced Case Management services to adults with developmental disabilities from yearly meetings to quarterly for assessing health needs/issues and determining continued suitability with client's current program.

Victims of Domestic Violence

- Provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, job training, life skills training and other supportive service to victims of domestic violence.

Low Income Renter Households

- Provides counseling to landlords and tenants regarding housing rights, obligations and law. Investigates complaints and conducts community outreach to education residents regarding fair housing law. Services are free to low-to-moderate income clients.

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))

As previously stated above, the City of Fountain Valley utilizes its CDBG funds to help nonprofit service providers fund their programs that provide services to low income residents of Fountain Valley. The programs funded for next year include:

- Case management for developmentally disabled individuals
- Congregate meals for elderly
- Home delivered meals for frail elderly
- Youth diversion services
- Child care for working low income households
- Provide emergency shelter and supportive services for domestic violence victims
- Provide fair housing services to low income Fountain Valley households

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City has attempted to ensure the health, safety, and quality of life of its residents while minimizing the barriers that may impede the development of affordable housing through vehicles such as zoning ordinances and maintaining building codes and standards in compliance with state requirements. The City updates its zoning code and Housing Element as needed to ensure it is in compliance with state housing laws.

The City has identified several barriers to the development of affordable housing including the following:

- High land costs, high construction costs, and the availability of financing.
- Available land in the City consists mainly of small parcels, only suitable for infill projects.
- Very little undeveloped or underutilized land in the city. Relocation costs and housing replacement requirements for redeveloping improved properties also presents barriers to the development of affordable housing.
- Higher rents limited the ability of some lower income households to obtain decent and affordable housing. Households with no or poor credit history are severely impacted.
- Governmental constraints that prohibit developers from building affordable housing projects include: high property taxes, building codes that drive up costs, on-site/off-site improvement, prevailing wage regulations, limited tax credits, and ADA compliance.
- The City of Fountain Valley continues to monitor, analyze and address, as necessary, governmental regulations, land use controls and residential development standards that affect the production and preservation of affordable housing to ensure that governmental restrictions do not inhibit the production of affordable housing.

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

Introduction

The following section discusses the economic environment in the City of Fountain Valley. HUD has provided the 2015 data below to analyze.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	190	11	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,076	3,457	14	14	0
Construction	1,073	991	5	4	-1
Education and Health Care Services	3,731	8,084	17	32	15
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,710	1,167	8	5	-3
Information	604	189	3	1	-2
Manufacturing	2,988	2,112	14	8	-6
Other Services	885	1,046	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,770	3,123	13	12	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,683	3,003	12	12	0
Transportation and Warehousing	554	303	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	1,469	1,612	7	6	-1
Total	21,733	25,098	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	29,036
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	26,915
Unemployment Rate	7.30
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.64
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.17

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	8,380
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,245
Service	1,965
Sales and office	7,680
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,310
Production, transportation and material moving	1,230

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	15,125	61%
30-59 Minutes	8,033	32%
60 or More Minutes	1,830	7%
Total	24,988	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	1,350	225	710
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,380	335	1,315
Some college or Associate's degree	7,455	595	2,385
Bachelor's degree or higher	10,030	435	2,310

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	14	105	160	566	959
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	280	145	335	975	723
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,369	1,385	1,085	2,570	1,650
Some college, no degree	2,040	1,495	1,495	3,925	2,288
Associate's degree	289	595	700	2,230	1,080
Bachelor's degree	810	2,170	2,220	4,625	1,994
Graduate or professional degree	4	755	980	2,010	1,375

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	44,155
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	54,230
Some college or Associate's degree	78,020
Bachelor's degree	103,655
Graduate or professional degree	132,983

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Based on Table 40 above, the largest employment sector within the City of Fountain Valley by far is Education and Health Care Services at 8,084 jobs. Retail Trade at 3,003 jobs, Professional, Scientific, Management Services at 3,123 jobs and Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations at 3,457 jobs are the three next highest employment sectors in the city.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The City of Fountain Valley actively maintains city infrastructure and makes improvements as needed to support residents, businesses, and overall commerce. The City is known for its well-maintained streets and synchronized coordination of traffic signals that assists in keeping traffic

flowing easily and quickly throughout the city. Currently, the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) is rebuilding seven freeway overpasses in the City which includes widening bridges and streamlining on and off-ramps for better traffic flow from the freeway to city streets. The City is working in a partnership with CalTrans to ensure there is little impact on the community from the major freeway construction project. CalTrans projects completion of the overpasses in 2023.

Orange County Transit Authority (OCTA) provides public bus service for city residents. In an effort to attract more bus riders, OCTA has been reallocating bus resources to areas of highest demand and reducing or eliminating unproductive and inefficient routes. They have also introduced a mobile ticketing app that allows riders to easily purchase fixed- route bus fares with their smart phones. The new programs are showing signs of success with 20% more ridership and 8% more fare revenue generated by the mobile ticketing app since 2016.

The City of Fountain Valley does not have a Metrolink Station however OCTA has bus routes that offer service to Metrolink stations in the county. In FY 2018-19, Metrolink achieved the highest annual ridership in the almost 27-year history of the agency with 11,935,356 boardings. The new record is an increase of 247,000 from the prior year and eclipses the previous record of 11,796,086 set in FY 2008-09.

With ridership of both OCTA buses and Metrolink trains growing, it appears that public transportation is effective throughout Orange County which allows individuals who choose not to drive a car, easy access to both work and shop at city businesses.

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.

In 2018, the City of Fountain Valley adopted the Crossings Specific Plan, a mixed use, urban renewal plan that will result in the eventual reinvestment and reuse of property located in the former Industrial Redevelopment Project Area. The plan provides policy and zoning framework that will allow for additional land uses in the 162- acre plan area, and will give property owners more options on how to develop their land with the expectation that the redevelopment will create additional jobs in the community. The limited housing allowed in the Fountain Valley Crossings Specific Plan will help provide for a small increase in the diversity of the housing in the community to help address affordability.

The City also has an active commercial property and business improvement loan program designed to support, promote and finance the needs of Fountain Valley businesses as well as a Hotel Incentive Program (HIP) that provides economic incentives to develop 3 to 5 star quality hotels in the City of Fountain Valley.

Fountain Valley's HIP and business improvement programs are an economic development tool to help attract targeted industries, increase local employment, expand the tax base, and create long-term capital investment and new wealth opportunities in the community.

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

Table 42 shows that 39% of the residents in the City are in management, business and financial positions and another 35% are in sales and office occupations. With Table 40 showing that the primary occupations in the City being in the Education and Health Care Services fields, this could account for the 61% of residents that commute 30 minutes or less to work. Another 32% of the population must travel between 30 to 60 minutes to their jobs so it appears that more jobs are needed in the community to match the skill sets of residents. Fountain Valley has over 18,000 residents with a Bachelor's or Associates which is reflected in the type of occupations that residents have.

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 Administrative Campus for Coastline Community Colleges (CCC) is located in Fountain Valley. The campus has a Career Services department that provides support for the public offering services such as; career exploration, assessments, development, and planning; job, internships, volunteer, and experience search strategies; mock interviews; resume and cover letter critiques; career fairs; in person or virtual career workshops; and higher education planning and application assistance.

CCC assists individuals of all backgrounds with identifying their personality strengths, interests, values, skills, passions, etc. and connect it with a career that best fits those factors. Furthermore, they develop a long-term game plan to maximize their probability of achieving their ultimate career goal.

Another resource is the Orange County Development Board (OCDB). It oversees Orange County's workforce development activities, and establishes programs in response to the workforce needs of Orange County. The OCDB designs and implements programs and services for business, adults, youth and dislocated workers in order to establish a comprehensive workforce development system for Orange County. This system operates through One-Stop Career Centers, and satellite centers, conveniently located throughout the County. Each Center offers a variety of training, information and assistance for businesses and job seekers.

According to Orange County Business Journal the rate of unemployment in Orange County in December 2019 was 2.8%. California's unemployment rate was 4.1% and the U.S.'s was 3.7%. This shows that unemployment rates for Orange County residents is lower than both California and the United States overall.

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

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The City of Fountain Valley has a website <https://experiencefv.org/economic-development> which is dedicated to Economic Development in the city. Fountain Valley's Economic Development Team actively markets Fountain Valley and provides the tools and environment to drive job creation and investment. The City of Fountain Valley is business-ready and understands the significant role responsible economic growth plays in our community. This is why the city supports businesses that emphasis the creation of high-wage jobs and facilitating an improved quality of life in every project we take on. Our economic development (ED) team works to attract, retain and expand business, not just for the city itself, but in all of Orange County as well, where we look at how business growth can bring positive impacts. Much of the City's approach to business retention and attraction focuses on a pro-business environment. The City has an active Commercial Property and Business Improvement Loan Program designed to support, promote and finance the needs of Fountain Valley businesses. There is also a Hotel Incentive Program that provides economic incentives to develop 3 to 5 star quality hotels in the City of Fountain Valley. Both programs are excellent economic development tools designed to attract targeted industries and assist existing businesses, increase local employment, expand the tax base, and create long-term capital investment and new wealth opportunities in the community.

The City stands shoulder-to-shoulder with our businesses to help them prosper and expand as much as possible. This is evident with our community reinvestment projects, currently underway, and with access to incentives and funding. Our city works with small, medium and large-size businesses to provide hands-on support services which aim to create win-win solutions. We want our businesses to be healthy and succeed, which is why we encourage participation, partnering and engagement in opportunities. We recognize thriving businesses build stronger communities for everyone.

Another entity assisting with economic development is the Orange County Business Council (OCBC). The OCBC represents and promotes the business community, while working with government and academia to enhance Orange County's economic development and prosperity, in order to preserve a high quality of life. OCBC feels that Orange County's future prosperity hinges on the region's ability to create a healthy, prosperous economy that promotes both jobs and housing, not one at the expense of the other.

All of the economic development initiatives taken by the City and by the OCBC are designed with the intent to attract, retrain and grow businesses within the region. This in turn should provide job opportunities to local residents to allow them to live in reasonable proximity to their job.

The Economic Development Initiatives provided by the city are not subsidized by CDBG funding however they do support the consolidated plan initiatives of supporting economic development that benefits low and moderate income households and business owners.

Discussion

All of the business assistance programs that are offered by the City are open to any applicant, however the City encourages businesses that provide significant employment opportunities to low/moderate income persons to apply for the available loans and take advantage of the economic development services that are offered by the city. Part of the application process is to provide information on the extent to which jobs are to be created, and the type of jobs, and the anticipated wages. Where appropriate, the City of Fountain Valley will provide financial and/or technical support to new and expanding business entities that provide jobs to low/moderate income persons.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Housing problems concentration is defined as a Census Tract with at least 50% of households experiencing one of the four severe housing problems. Based on the review of CPD Maps, there are no specific areas in the city where multiple housing problems are concentrated. The majority of city residents, both renters and owners, experience cost burden to some extent across all income levels. This is the most significant housing problem for city residents. All residents would benefit from affordable rental and for- purchase housing. Demographic Maps reflecting information discussed in this section are attached in Appendix B.

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

Minority Concentration

The City of Fountain Valley defines "Concentration" in regards to minority concentration as any geographic area where the percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group as a whole. The only minority concentration in Fountain Valley is residents of Asian descent.

According to the 2018 American Community Survey, the City of Fountain Valley is 34.9% Asian, therefore, any Block Group with at least 54.9% Asian concentration would be considered to have a concentration of a minority. There are two areas that have higher concentration of Asian population (greater than 51.59%) in the city. The map in Appendix B shows the two areas with a higher concentration of Asians in Fountain Valley.

Low Income Concentration

The City of Fountain Valley defines "concentration" in regards to low-income households as any geographic area where the percentage of low income households is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that income group as a whole. Table 6 shows that 41% of the City's total households are at or below the low income threshold. In reviewing the CPD map below it shows the maximum percentage of low income households in the majority of the city is 39.09% which does not meet the concentration criteria. There are a few small areas in the north end of the city that have a maximum of 54.18% low income households; however, these areas include parts of adjacent cities that most likely have a negative impact on the average

income of city residents in that area. As a result of Fountain Valley's minimal concentrated low income areas, HUD has identified Fountain Valley as an exception community.

While no area of the City meets the concentration criteria discussed above, a general discussion of the community is discussed below.

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

Over 75% of the housing stock in Fountain Valley are single family homes. The remainder of housing is a mixture of duplexes, triplexes and four-unit complexes, with a number of large apartment complexes containing 40 or more units. The properties in lower income areas of the City of Fountain Valley have seen the same increase in value as the rest of the city. Homes in the lower income areas are in as much demand as the rest of the city, and sell for similar value. The difference in selling price is generally dictated by the size of the house and the lot size.

The one component that creates a slight differential in value is which school district the property is located. The preferred high school is Fountain Valley High School, part of the Huntington Beach Union High School District. The less preferred is Los Amigos High School which is part of the Garden Grove High School District which is located in the lower income area of the city. In the past, this difference in school districts made up to a \$50,000 difference in selling price for similar homes, however because the demand for properties in Fountain Valley is so high, it does not currently appear to be affecting sales prices a significantly as it has in the past.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Fountain Valley is a planned community so there are parks, transit lines and other amenities such as churches located throughout the City. Fountain Valley is home to two large hospitals and numerous medical office facilities. The hospitals are some of the largest employers in the city. There are also retail centers distributed throughout the city convenient to all neighborhoods along with numerous service providers.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Fountain Valley approved the Harbor Blvd South Island Specific Plan in 2017 that specifically allows and encourages affordable housing in one of the CDBG eligible areas. The City currently has an approved Affordable Housing Agreement with a developer for a 50- unit low income apartment complex which is anticipated to be ready for lease-up during this

Consolidated Plan cycle. There are additional parcels located in the same area that are zoned for affordable housing which would potentially allow for more affordable housing developments.

All of the residents within the City's CDBG-eligible areas may benefit from the activities planned for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan cycle.

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

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

The 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Narrative Profile states that 95.4% of households in Fountain Valley had a computer and 90.2% had a broadband subscription. An estimated 90.6% of households had a desktop or laptop, 82.2% had a smartphone, 66.1% had a tablet or other portable wireless computer, and 5.3% had some other computer. Among all households, 59.9% had a cellular data plan; 81.7% had a broadband subscription such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; 6.1% had a satellite internet subscription; and 0.6% had dial-up alone. Because the City of Fountain Valley has 54% of households with income below the county median it appears the lower income levels are not affecting access to broadband wiring. All the neighborhoods in the City have access to broadband wiring or connections. The two broadband companies servicing Fountain Valley provide discount programs to qualifying low income households to provide high speed internet service for \$20 or less a month. They also offer extended payment plans for qualifying households to purchase computers at a discounted price.

54% of Fountain Valley households have income levels of less than 100% of the County median. Because over 90% of households have broadband internet it does not appear that reduced income is having any significant effect on the number of households having broadband wiring and connections.

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

The City of Fountain Valley currently has two broadband cable/internet providers and they each cover a set portion of the city. The existing companies do not share their networks and are not required to by law, leaving little room for new carriers to provide services. Both the existing broadband companies try to ensure that anyone requiring broadband service receives it by offering reduced cost programs to qualifying low income households. The City supports increased competition for services, however understands that a key barrier to it, is the expense of installing additional wired networks across the city. The high cost of installation preclude many competitors from expanding into areas that already have broadband service. Households

in Fountain Valley would benefit from additional broadband carriers as long as they would provide the same or better services at a lower price.

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

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

Some of the natural hazards associated with global warming and climate change include: rising sea level, intensification of storms, shifting of climate and agricultural zones, changes in the biosphere, desertification and drought. The most likely natural hazard associated with climate change that would affect Fountain Valley is flooding. Approximately 10% of the City is in the 100-year floodplain as it appears on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that is provided by FEMA. If climate change triggered heavy and intense storms, there would be the possibility of flooding in the city, primarily in the FEMA-identified flood risk areas. The City could also be affected if climate change caused a significant rise in sea level. The City is approximately 50 feet above sea level and is 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean. If the sea level were to rise substantially, the City could be flooded, particularly at the south end closest to the ocean. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the California Department of Public Health collaborate to publish the *Climate Change and Health Profile Report - Orange County* in February 2017 that stated that some Climate Change models indicate that California may see a 66 inch rise in sea level within the century. The County of Orange has an extensive flood control management system which should be effective in keeping any flooding to a minimum.

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

Housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households in Fountain Valley are not any more vulnerable to natural hazard risks associated with climate change as other higher income households around the City. In fact, none of the areas associated with potential flood areas are in the City's CDBG exception areas, which have a greater amount of lower income households. If a natural disaster did occur, however, the aftermath could have a greater effect on lower income households due to their reduced income levels. With 54% of Fountain Valley residents making under the County median income, and 64% of those having a monthly housing cost burden of 30% or more, these households may have a difficult time recovering from a flood due to lack of financial resources to make needed repairs. There is also the possibility of greater health issues due to the water intrusion into homes resulting in mold contamination which could affect residents. Lower income households may not have health insurance or may have a bare bones policy that precludes them from getting necessary medical services to treat the health issues resulting from the floods. Children, the elderly, the mentally ill, and chronically ill

are all special needs populations that could be at higher risk from hazards associated with climate change.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Fountain Valley's slogan "A Nice Place to Live" is more than just a catchy phrase, it is the pledge to its residents to use every available tool to maintain, enhance or improve the living environment within the community. The City recognizes that decent and safe neighborhoods are the foundation of what makes a City healthy and a viable place to live, work and operate businesses. The deterioration of neighborhoods can have a number of negative effects on the community such as: higher crime rate, reduction of property values, encourages deferred property maintenance, and other undesirable influences that are oftentimes difficult to reverse.

The City is committed to providing programs that assist low income residents. Priority needs for the City were identified through an extended public engagement process, a review of historical accomplishments of the CDBG program, and an evaluation of the anticipated resources available to fund projects and activities. Priority needs were identified in five categories, including public service agencies, affordable housing, neighborhood revitalization, economic and workforce development, and community facilities. The City will use its available CDBG resources to fund activities that will achieve the goals identified in the plan and address the priority needs identified by the community.

The best way for the City to leverage CDBG funds to assist the greatest amount of low income households is to provide funds for Neighborhood Improvement Programs, Code Enforcement, Lead Based Paint Hazard Assessment and Remediation, and Public Service Agency Grants. The City will continue to commit its full allowable 15% allocation to Public Service Grants. These grants leverage CDBG funds to provide programs for the underserved such as emergency shelters, homeless services, senior services, youth services, disabled adult services, crime prevention amongst other services. These grants allow low income persons access to programs that they may not otherwise have the resources to utilize.

Other projects such as Capital Improvements, Public Facilities Improvements to address ADA Accessibility, Economic Development, and Local Emergency/Natural Disaster Funds are included in the Strategic Plan and are considered low priority, however may be funded if the need arises.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	CDBG/Code Enforcement Eligible Exception Criteria
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	CDBG/Code Enforcement Eligible Exception Criteria
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	<p>Census Tract 992.51 Block Group 2</p> <p>Census Tract 992.27 Block Group 2</p> <p>Census Tract 992.02 Block Group 2</p> <p>Census Tract 992.02 Block Group 3</p> <p>Census Tract 992.27 Block Group 4</p> <p>Census Tract 992.51 Block Group 1</p> <p>Census Tract 992.02 Block Group 1</p> <p>Census Tract 992.03 Block Group 2</p> <p>Census Tract 992.27 Block Group 3</p>
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	<p>Most housing stock constructed during the 1960's and 1970's, with over 80% of all units built before 1980. Few units in the City qualify as being in need of substantial rehabilitation, however many units located within older tracts are showing a need for minor to moderate rehabilitation. Census Tract 992.27 Block Group 2 has an approved affordable housing project that is starting construction in 2021 so it is qualifies for code enforcement services.</p>
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	<p>The Housing and Community Needs Assessment identified code enforcement, and graffiti abatement as a priority. Historically an effective use of funds. CDBG Code Enforcement is funded only in CDBG eligible areas.</p>	

	Identify the needs in this target area.	Code enforcement proactively investigates all violations that are an imminent threat to public health, safety, and welfare as well as responding to resident complaints. Code enforcement is specifically proactive in ensuring that residents obtain building permits, as required, for any construction that is done to ensure it meets state building code and city municipal code requirements and to reduce HUD defined housing problems on properties.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Code Enforcement refers homeowners with maintenance issues to the City’s Housing Division. The Housing Division offers grants, rebates, and low-interest, deferred payment loans to assist low income households make repairs to their properties to abate code enforcement violations that meet HUD objectives.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The major barrier to getting results from code enforcement activities in the targeted area is the lack of funds for homeowners to make the required corrections to bring their property into compliance. The City attempts to alleviate this issue by offering grants, rebates and loans to low-income households that can be used for the required repairs and other rehabilitation needs they may have on their homes.
2	Area Name:	CDBG ELIGIBLE EXCEPTION CRITERIA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	CDBG ELIGIBLE EXCEPTION CRITERIA

<p>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</p>	<p>Census Tract 992.27 Block Group 2 Census Tract 992.02 Block Group 2 Census Tract 992.51 Block Group 2 Census Tract 992.29 Block Group 3 Census Tract 992.02 Block Group 3 Census Tract 992.51 Block Group 1 Census Tract 992.50 Block Group 2 Census Tract 992.03 Block Group 2 Census Tract 992.27 Block Group 3</p>
<p>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</p>	<p>Most housing stock constructed during the 1960's and 1970's, with over 80% of all units built before 1980. Few units in the City qualify as being in need of substantial rehabilitation, however many units located within older tracts are showing a need for minor to moderate rehabilitation. Many of the commercial developments in the target areas are also in the need of façade updates and other rehabilitation.</p>
<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>HUD's CDBG program regulations define a low-and moderate-income area as any area where the concentration of low and moderate-income persons is at least 51% of the area's total population. For communities such as Fountain Valley that have few concentrations of low and moderate-income persons, HUD allows the use of an "exception criteria." HUD has determined beginning fiscal year 2018, the City's threshold for eligible use of CDBG funds under the Low Mod Area Benefit National Objective is 47.8%. Therefore, all areas with populations of low and moderate-income persons exceeding 47.8% of the areas total population are considered low and moderate-income areas. This allowed the City to take action in nine (9) Census Tract Block Groups.</p>

<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>The majority of Fountain Valley’s housing stock now exceeds 40 years. While a few units in the City qualify as being in need of substantial rehabilitation, many units located within older tracts are showing a need for minor to moderate rehabilitation. The City also has a large number of long tenure homeowners that are now on fixed incomes making improvements to their homes difficult financially.</p>
<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The age of the housing stock is an important element in determining the overall analysis of the housing market. As a home ages, there are increased costs for maintenance. In most cases, older homes are not energy efficient which leads to increased costs for utilities. The City offers an array of programs for low and moderate income households that own their homes to make repairs to their homes in order to have a safe and decent place to live and to preserve the neighborhoods throughout the City.</p>
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The City depended heavily on the use of funding other than CDBG for housing projects. Previously, the use of redevelopment housing funds constituted the majority of available funding for providing assistance to developers to create affordable housing. Due to the elimination of redevelopment funds, the use of Low Income Housing Tax Credits is probably the largest source of funds available to affordable housing developers. In the current economic climate, the competition to acquire these funds is especially competitive.</p>
<p>3 Area Name:</p>	<p>City-Wide</p>
<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target area</p>
<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>	<p></p>
<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	<p></p>
<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>	<p></p>
<p>Revital Type:</p>	<p>Housing</p>

Other Revital Description:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	City-Wide. The City's Home Improvement Program and Public Service providers are not limited to specific geographic areas. Program eligibility is based on income eligibility of the individual or household to be receiving assistance.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The majority of Fountain Valley's housing stock now exceeds 40 years. The majority of homes were built in the late 1960's and 1970's, with over 80% of all units built before 1980. While a few units in the City qualify as being in need of substantial rehabilitation, many units located within older tracts are showing a need for minor to moderate rehabilitation. Since the majority of the homes were built prior to energy codes, a great number of homes in the City could benefit from an energy efficiency upgrade.
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	The Housing and Community Needs Assessment identified public services and assisting low income homeowners with repairs as a high priority. Historically, both of these have been an effective use of funds. CDBG
Identify the needs in this target area.	Programs available city-wide to qualifying households.

<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The age of the housing stock is an important element in determining the overall analysis of the housing market. As a home ages, there are increased costs for maintenance. In most cases, older homes are not energy efficient which leads to increased costs for utilities. The City offers an array of programs for low and moderate income households that own their homes to make repairs to their homes in order to have a safe and decent place to live and to preserve the neighborhoods throughout the City. In 2019, due to the aging population of the City, a disability modification grant was added to the Neighborhood Improvement program to assist low income households with ADA compliant improvements. In 2020 a Home Exterior Grant was added to the program to address necessary repairs outside the home that may still be completed while being in compliance with COVID-19 restrictions. All public services are available city-wide.</p>
<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The City offers many options to low income homeowners to obtain funding to repair their homes. In order to confirm that a household is low income they must provide proof by providing financial documents. While they believe they qualify, some people are not comfortable providing this info to the government thereby disqualifying themselves from the program. An additional barrier can be that the grant funds are not enough to complete their projects and they are reluctant to take out the available loan, even though it has a 25-year deferred payment.</p>

General Allocation Priorities

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

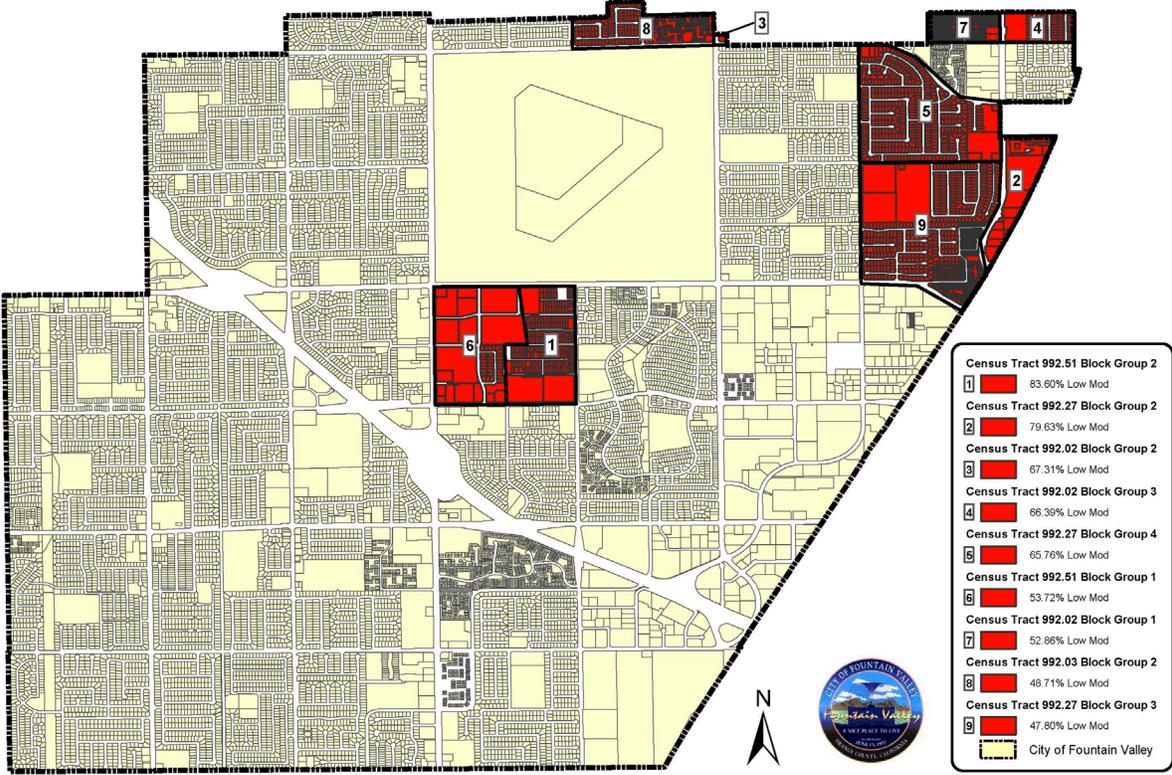
The City will invest the majority of CDBG funds city-wide due to low to moderate income population needs existing city-wide. The City’s Home Improvement Program and the Public Service Agency grant assistance are not limited to specific geographic areas, only to income limits, so the individual or household receiving assistance may live anywhere in the city.

Investing funds city-wide will also assist the city in affirmatively furthering fair housing and helps to promote fair housing choice.

The City will target its CDBG code enforcement activities to the qualifying census blocks to ensure compliance with HUD income guidelines. HUD program regulations define a low-and moderate-income area as any area where the concentration of low and moderate-income persons is at least 51% of the area's total population. For communities such as Fountain Valley that have few concentrations of low and moderate-income persons, HUD allows the use of an "exception criteria." In using the "exception criteria," HUD allows a jurisdiction to designate an area as a low and moderate-income area if the proportion of low and moderate-income households within that area falls within the upper quartile (25%) of all areas within the jurisdiction in terms of the degree of concentration of low and moderate persons. For the City of Fountain Valley, the HUD determined threshold for eligible use of CDBG funds under the Low Mod Area Benefit National Objective is 47.8%, allowing all areas with populations of low and moderate-income persons exceeding 47.8% of the areas total population to be considered low and moderate-income areas.

Nine (9) Census Tract Block Groups in Fountain Valley meet the exception criteria. Currently, one of the Census Tract Block Groups (992.27 Block Group 2) is primarily commercial, however a portion of the area is zoned for affordable housing by-right, and a new affordable housing complex has been approved in that area, so it now qualifies for CDBG code enforcement funds to be utilized in the residential portion of the tract.

CDBG CODE ENFORCEMENT ELIGIBLE LOW INCOME AREAS



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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Administration of Grant Program
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	Administer and implement the City’s CDBG housing and community development programs ensuring that goals are met and budget is adhered to. Fair housing services are also budgeted from Administration.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Required by HUD. City meets the 20% maximum of CDBG allocation for administrative and fair housing costs.
2	Priority Need Name	Owner Occupied Home Improvement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	The Neighborhood Revitalization Program offers loans, grants, and rebates to qualifying low income homeowners for eligible repairs to their home or mobile home. The priority of this program is to correct code deficiencies and to bring homes up to HUD prescribed Housing Quality Standards. Single-family residence (SFR) loan are available up to \$50,000. Grants for SFR for up to \$14,000, Mobile Homes for up to \$11,000 and rebates for SFR up to \$7,500 and mobile home owners up to \$5,000. Both SFR owners and mobile home owners may also obtain a \$5,000 Disability Modification Grant to add or upgrade ADA compliant projects in their homes.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Fountain Valley’s highest priority is to improve and preserve existing residential neighborhoods. Due to the high cost of housing in the city, preserving housing for low income homeowners is a priority. The strength of Fountain Valley’s neighborhood improvement efforts depend not in a single program, but in the implementation of several programs including the City’s home improvement, code enforcement and public facility and infrastructure improvement programs. The implementation of neighborhood improvement programs which address both housing and non-housing improvement issues provide for more substantial, comprehensive and longer lasting improvements to the neighborhoods in which they are implemented.
3	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG/Code Enforcement Eligible Exception Criteria

	Associated Goals	Code Enforcement
	Description	Code enforcement is conducted in the CDBG eligible areas of the city. Code enforcement pro-actively investigates all violations that are an imminent threat to public health, safety, and welfare. Code enforcement is specifically proactive in ensuring that residents obtain building permits, as required, for any construction that is done to ensure it meets state building code, city municipal code requirements and to reduce HUD defined housing problems on properties.
	Basis for Relative Priority	In order to ensure that the quality of life within Fountain Valley’s neighborhoods is preserved, the City conducts an active and ongoing code enforcement program. Code enforcement personnel conduct proactive and reactive inspections to ensure that both residential and commercial property owners and tenants comply with the City’s Municipal Code and strive to ensure that properties are free of the four HUD identified housing problems.
4	Priority Need Name	Services for Elderly/Frail Elderly
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Elderly Individuals Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Services for Frail/Elderly
	Description	Services that help seniors and frail elderly improve their quality of life and/or maintain their independence.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Senior services ranked as a high priority in the Housing and Community Needs survey.
5	Priority Need Name	Youth Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Families with Children Non-housing Community Development Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Youth Services
	Description	Assist low income families with children by providing youth programs, services and daycare at a reduced cost and to provide youth diversion and education to help at-risk juveniles avoid the criminal justice system.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs assessment and Housing and Community Needs survey ranked youth services a higher priority.
6	Priority Need Name	Services for Disabled
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Services for Disabled
	Description	Provide case management for disabled adults.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Needs assessment and Housing and Community Needs survey ranked as a higher priority.

7	Priority Need Name	Homeless Services and Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Services for Frail/Elderly Homeless Services and Housing
	Description	Support services and housing assistance for homeless individuals and households. Services include case management, life skills training, job placement and housing includes emergency shelter and rental assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Assisting battered women and abused children ranked as a top priority on the Housing and Community Needs survey.
8	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing Services
	Priority Level	High

Population	<p>Extremely Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Large Families</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Public Housing Residents</p> <p>Elderly</p> <p>Frail Elderly</p> <p>Persons with Mental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Physical Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Developmental Disabilities</p> <p>Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions</p> <p>Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
Associated Goals	Fair Housing Services
Description	<p>The City of Fountain Valley continues to support fair housing services and actions, as specified and updated annually in an agreement between the City of Fountain Valley and the Fair Housing Council of Orange County (FHCOC). The FHCOC’s purpose is to counteract unlawful housing discrimination. These services include landlord/tenant dispute resolution, tenant legal assistance services, ongoing fair housing education seminars, and fair housing compliance investigations and monitoring.</p>
Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Under CDBG program regulations, fair housing services are required to be provided.</p> <p>“Affirmatively furthering” equal opportunities to access housing is considered essential to the pursuit of the “American Dream” by HUD. Individuals and/or entire households are thought to benefit when they are able to freely realize their housing choice, since that decision normally considers local educational factors and employment opportunities or business and social relationships. As such, it is believed that affirmatively furthering fair housing contributes to local, state, and national stability in our society because it helps individuals realize that they have been afforded an equal opportunity to be all they can be in our social structure.</p>

9	Priority Need Name	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant
	Description	The City of Fountain Valley funds the Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant Program to comply with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Title X Regulations. The grant funds are to be used to test for lead-based paint hazards and to control or abate any hazards found in the course of a City of Fountain Valley Rehabilitation Program project.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Fountain Valley’s highest priority is to improve and preserve existing residential neighborhoods. Due to the extremely high cost of housing in the city, preserving housing for low income homeowners is a priority. Lead Based Paint Testing is an action that is required to comply with CDBG regulations, therefore it is a high priority.
10	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing 5 year Report
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Fair Housing Five Year Report
	Description	An Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) is required by HUD to be submitted every Consolidated Plan cycle. The purpose of the AI is to identify and evaluate potential obstacles or impediments, in both the private and public sector, to a person's ability to choose their residence free from discrimination, and to recommend actions that address such impediments in a 5-year Fair Housing Action Plan.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Under CDBG program regulations, the preparation of a Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Plan (A.I.) report is required each consolidated plan cycle, to provide essential and detailed information to policy makers, administrative staff, housing providers, lenders and fair housing supporters. The AI helped build public support for fair housing efforts. "Individuals and/or entire households are thought to benefit when they are able to freely realize their housing choice, since that decision normally considers local educational factors and employment opportunities or business and social relationships. As such, it is believed that affirmatively furthering fair housing contributes to local, state, and national stability in our society because it helps individuals realize that they have been afforded an equal opportunity to be all they can be in our social structure.
11	Priority Need Name	Housing Choice Vouchers/Certificates

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness veterans Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Housing Choice Vouchers- Rental Assistance
	Description	Continue to support Orange County Housing Authority's rental assistance program in the form of Housing Choice Vouchers for lower income households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on housing needs assessment, market analysis and Housing and Community Needs survey. The majority of both owners and renters are cost burdened in the city.
12	Priority Need Name	Affordable Rental Development
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Development
	Description	Work with developers to provide affordable rental developments in the city.

	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The Housing and Community Needs Survey ranked Affordable Rental Development at the lower end of priorities. Because the city is nearly built out, any new developments would be new construction for which CDBG funds cannot be used.</p> <p>The Fountain Valley Housing Authority (FVHA) has limited funds in its Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund to use in the development of affordable housing. Currently, there is a 50- unit affordable rental development that has been approved by the City and the developer is looking for additional funding. It is anticipated to break ground in 2021. Staff will continue to pursue affordable housing development opportunities as they are presented, to determine suitability with FVHA's limited available funding.</p>
13	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing Development
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Development

	Description	Due to the elimination of redevelopment funds, funds previously earmarked for affordable housing development are no longer available. Although there is a need, affordable for-purchase housing development is considered a low priority as there it is not anticipated to be conducted within this consolidated plan cycle. Staff will continue to pursue affordable housing development opportunities as they are presented, to determine suitability with available funding. (Affordability)
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Housing and Community Needs survey ranked Affordable Housing Development as third out of six in the Affordable Housing category however CDBG funds do not allow for new construction and the City does not have funds at this time to develop affordable for- purchase housing.
14	Priority Need Name	Residential Rehabilitation for rental units
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Development
	Description	Provide funding for rehabilitation of rental properties.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Housing and Community Needs survey reflected rental housing rehabilitation was a low priority for residents.
15	Priority Need Name	Capital Improvement Projects
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG ELIGIBLE EXCEPTION CRITERIA
	Associated Goals	Capital Improvement Projects
	Description	The City of Fountain Valley Public Works Department manages capital improvement projects throughout the city. Due to limited funding, CDBG funding is allocated to higher priority projects.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The results of the Housing and Community Needs Survey found Infrastructure to have the lowest priority need. The City of Fountain Valley is able to keep the City's well-maintained with funds outside of CDBG.
16	Priority Need Name	Local Emergency/Natural Disaster Funds/Urgent Need
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Local Emergency/Natural Disaster Funds Urgent/Need
	Description	In the event of a local emergency such as a natural disaster or other large scale emergencies, funds may be allocated to eligible activities to assist in disaster relief.

16	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-Wide
	Associated Goals	Non-housing Community Development Economic Development
	Description	Provide economic development programs in response to community need.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Due to the amount of funding received, public service agency and housing-based activities are priorities. At the time the community survey was conducted this was a low priority for community members. This may be re-prioritized should the need arise.

Narrative (Optional)

The strategies described herein establish Fountain Valley’s priorities for assisting low and moderate income persons and neighborhoods with funds made available through the Consolidated Plan. Priorities are based on input from the public participation process including the Housing and Community Development Advisory Board and City Council, recommendations of City staff, and input and recommendations from participating agencies and jurisdictions.

The priorities were selected based on a review and analysis of the information summarized in the Consolidated Plan, namely the community participation process, consultations, the needs assessment, and housing market analysis. Strategies are designed to meet the priority needs and based on past performance and best practices of communities with similar programs. Only projects that clearly demonstrate the capacity to serve one of the priorities below will receive funding through the Consolidated Plan. These priorities will be incorporated into all requests for proposals over the next five years.

The majority of CDBG activities are selected based on eligibility and need. All organizations requesting CDBG funds for public services, through a formal application process, must demonstrate that the activity benefits low- and moderate- income (LMI) persons.

The affordable housing and development needs of a community outweigh the resources available to address those needs. Therefore, it is necessary to prioritize the use of available funds to the highest and best use to meet the most pressing needs for housing, the homeless, the special needs population, and community development.

Over the course of the five-year plan, the City will also work with community stakeholders to identify underserved needs based on the most recent available data. The use of underserved need factors will provide needed flexibility to respond to the changing needs of the community. Together, the priorities and the underserved needs will form the criteria for the proposal process that ensures selected partners have capacity to effectively carry out funded projects in a timely manner and the selected projects serve the most critical of needs within the community.

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 does not receive HOME funds therefore will not provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA).
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City does not receive HOME funds therefore will not provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for Non-Homeless Special Needs.
New Unit Production	Fountain Valley has no available and developable publicly owned land and very limited funds for new unit production. In 2019, the City approved an Affordable Housing Agreement with an affordable housing developer for a 50 unit low income apartment development in the City. This project will use the majority of the Fountain Valley Housing Authority's Low and Moderate Housing Asset Fund. The City will continue to look for opportunities to provide new units with funding outside of CDBG; however, the cost of land is so high in the city that many projects will be cost prohibitive without state or federal assistance. A viable solution to this issue is to encourage the production of ADUs as it avoids land costs. The City is examining options to stimulate production of ADUs in the ongoing update of its Housing Element and General Plan.
Rehabilitation	The majority of Fountain Valley's housing stock now exceeds 40 years. While a few units in the City qualify as being in need of substantial rehabilitation, many units located within older tracts are showing a need for minor to moderate rehabilitation. Since the majority of the homes were built prior to energy codes, a great number of homes in the City could benefit from an energy efficiency upgrade. The upgrades would include insulation, energy efficient windows, weatherization, high efficiency heating systems, etc. The City also has a large number of long tenure homeowners that are now on fixed incomes making improvements to their homes difficult financially.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City has limited funding for acquisition and preservation so it is a low priority. CDBG funds are best utilized to fund the Home Improvement Program to assist a greater number of low income households throughout the city.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

CDBG funding has fluctuated both up and down over the past several years. Using the FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 total allocation of \$1,473,961 as an estimate, and combining it with prior year's carry-over funding, it is anticipated that approximately \$1,930,000 dollars of CDBG funding will be available during the five year period covered by this Consolidated Plan.

The City of Fountain Valley will utilize a variety of funding sources to accomplish the projects and activities outlined in the Consolidated Plan. These funds include Federal, State, and private sources. Other Federal funding sources, although not direct funding to the City, include Section 8 Rental Assistance that is administered by the Orange County Housing Authority.

In FY 2020-21, the City will receive \$360,021 in CDBG funding. Other Federal funding sources, although not direct funding to the City, include Section 8 Rental Assistance that is administered by the Orange County Housing Authority. There is currently \$133,281 in unobligated Carry forward that will be added to FY 2020-21 annual budget.

The City is anticipating receiving additional CDBG funding from HUD to respond to the COVID-19 outbreak. If and when the money is received both the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan will be updated to reflect the additional funding. The City Manager will have the complete discretion to determine how the funding will be utilized following guidelines provided by HUD.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	360,021	0	133,281	493,302	1,033,372	Based on last plan cycles allocation. This is the sole funding source of the City's CDBG program.
Other Program Income	public - federal	Housing	0	0	0	0	50,000	Unknown when program income will be received. \$50,000 over plan cycle is an estimate.

Table 50 - 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

Federal Rental Assistance

The City of Fountain Valley benefits from the housing vouchers for low income households provided OCHA. OCHA continues to administer the Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance program for a majority of cities in Orange County including Fountain Valley. Fountain Valley

residents were allocated 449 vouchers as of December 2019.

Non Federal Assistance

Fountain Valley Housing Authority

The Fountain Valley Housing Authority is the Successor Housing Agency to the former Fountain Valley Agency for Community Development. When the State of California abolished redevelopment agencies it required the agency to name a successor agency for the affordable housing assets the City chose the Fountain Valley Housing Authority (FVHA) to receive the assets and functions of the former Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund. The FVHA was allowed to retain property and loans assets of the former agency. Unfortunately the State required the Agency to return all funds (\$13 million) that were designed for affordable housing. The FVHA is hoping that in a few years enough program income can be retained to assist in the need of providing affordable housing.

Additionally, The City of Fountain Valley does not receive HOME funds therefore there is no match requirement.

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

The City does not currently own any land or property that can be used to address the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. Fountain Valley is a built out community with very little vacant land available for new developments. The Harbor Blvd South Island Specific Plan includes zoning that encourages the production of affordable housing units that, if built by affordable housing developers, would address some of the needs identified in the plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Fountain Valley	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
Orange County Housing Authority	PHA	Rental	Region
Fair Housing Council of Orange County	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental Public services	Region
2-1-1 ORANGE COUNTY Orange County Continuum of Care	Continuum of care	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Public Housing	Region
Waymakers	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Public services	Region
Interval House	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Public services	Region
Meals on Wheels	Non-profit organizations	Public services	Region
Elwyn California	Non-profit organizations	Public services	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Fountain Valley is well organized and effective due in part to the collaboration between public service agencies and the city. The City of Fountain Valley has a strong, long-tenured group of service providers that offer a diverse variety of services to City residents. The City utilizes its entire statutory limit of 15% of its CDBG grant for public services. These public services range from youth services to senior services and more. The providers have always been very responsive to the needs of their clientele. Every quarter each provider is required to furnish data showing the progress made towards their proposed goals regarding the number of people served and their demographics. Each year staff makes a site visit to the

providers to review their operations and to make sure they are following all the requirements of the sub-recipient agreement.

Another strength in the institutional delivery system is the City’s Neighborhood Improvement Program. Staff collaborates with local contractors who assist low income households with repair or rehabilitation of their owner occupied properties using CDBG funding in the form of grants, rebates and low-interest, deferred payment loans. Residents benefit from the strong relationships program staff have developed with local contractors over the years the program has been offered.

The City continues to work with OCHA by supporting their efforts to assist the City’s lower income renters with housing assistance vouchers and certificates which make housing more affordable for recipients. City staff also continue as members of the OCHA Cities Advisory Committee which provides input on the County’s efforts to provide affordable housing, etc. for the county.

Numerous services that exceed the financial capabilities of the city are performed by the County. The County of Orange has in place a comprehensive, coordinated, and regional Continuum of Care (CoC) Community Forum Collaborative which includes the participation of all 34 cities in the County and also includes County agencies, homeless housing and service providers, nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, the homeless and formerly homeless, as well as interested business leaders.

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	X	
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		

Table 52 - 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 2019 Orange County Point-In-Time Count determined that there were 42 homeless individuals in Fountain Valley and 14 of those were sheltered. Because the City does not have as significant of a problem as neighboring cities, we have chosen to prioritize services that prevent homelessness. The City of Fountain Valley’s CDBG public service programs are implemented by local nonprofit public service agencies and focus on providing services that assist low income households avoid homelessness. Services are provided for free, or at a reduced cost, for services they may not otherwise be able to afford, so that households can put their limited funds towards other basic necessities. One of the City’s PSA grant recipients, Interval House, specifically provides immediate shelter to victims of domestic violence and their children to ensure they are sheltered during this stressful and dangerous period of their lives. Clients are not only afforded shelter, but also have access to numerous supportive programs to assist them to get back on their feet and back to managing their lives in a safe and successful manner.

Families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth have all been assisted by services provided through the Public Service Agency Grant program or have been referred to County services, particularly 211 Orange County, for additional assistance.

The major gap in the service delivery system continues to be the lack of funding available to provide for the needs of homeless individuals and families.

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

The single most significant gap in the service delivery system remains the lack of available funding to support these local programs. There are a wide variety of service providers available to address the needs of homeless populations and special needs populations, however the City can only fund them through the CDBG grant which is capped at 15% of the total CDBG allocation.

The City of Fountain Valley has established successful relationships with non-profits that specifically assist the elderly and/or frail population in the community. Funds are provided annually for programs supporting seniors with services such as free or low cost meals that are provided in a congregate setting or delivered to their homes. The City also provides funding for case management for disabled adults of all ages which provides job training and life skills training, amongst other programs, that help disable adults assimilate into the community.

The City has a robust monitoring system that ensures that all affordable housing projects that were funded by CDBG or former Redevelopment Agency funds meet regulatory agreements and affordability covenants. The monitoring program extends to all PSA's that receive CDBG funds from the City to ensure that are meeting all CDBG guidelines and program regulations.

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 will continue to strengthen its institutional structure and service delivery system by working with non-profit agencies, community groups, for-profit and non-profit developers, and all interested sectors of the community to implement the Consolidated Plan strategy and associated goals. The City will utilize public notices, community workshops, public hearings and meetings, the City website and social media, to deliver information to, and engage the community.

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	Administration	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Administration	City-Wide	Administration of Grant Program	CDBG: \$36,360,021	Other: 5 Other
2	Neighborhood Revitalization	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Owner Occupied Home Improvement	CDBG: \$1,364,975	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
3	Code Enforcement	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Code Enforcement	CDBG/Code Enforcement Eligible Exception Criteria	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$410,000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 1500 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Services for Frail/Elderly	2020	2024	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Services for Elderly/Frail Elderly	City-Wide	Services for Elderly/Frail Elderly Homeless Services and Housing	CDBG: \$100,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 775 Persons Assisted
5	Youth Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Youth services	City-Wide	Youth Services	CDBG: \$87,505	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 475 Persons Assisted
6	Services for Disabled	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Disabled Adults	City-Wide	Services for Disabled	CDBG: \$35,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Homeless Services and Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Domestic violence shelter and services	City-Wide	Homeless Services and Housing	CDBG: \$47,510	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 350 Persons Assisted
8	Housing Choice Vouchers- Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Rental Assistance- OCHA	City-Wide	Housing Choice Vouchers/Certificates	CDBG: \$0	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2100 Households Assisted
9	Affordable Housing Development	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Affordable Housing Development Affordable Rental Development Residential Rehabilitation for rental units	CDBG: \$0	Rental units constructed: 49 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 0 Household Housing Unit
10	Fair Housing Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Fair Housing Services	City-Wide	Fair Housing Services	CDBG: \$24,000	Other: 350 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Lead Based Paint Hazards Testing	City-Wide	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant	CDBG: \$37,500	Other: 75 Other
12	Fair Housing Five Year Report	2020	2024	Fair Housing Services not part of Administrative 20%	City-Wide	Fair Housing 5 year Report	CDBG: \$7,500	Other: 1 Other
13	Capital Improvement Projects	2020	2024	ADA Improvements	CDBG ELIGIBLE EXCEPTION CRITERIA	Capital Improvement Projects	CDBG: \$0 CDBG Program Income/Carry Forward: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 0 Households Assisted Other: 0 Other
14	Local Emergency/Natural Disaster Funds	2020	2024	Local Emergency/Natural Disaster Funds	City-Wide	Natural Disaster Funds	CDBG: \$0	Other: 0 Other
15	Economic Development	2020	2024	Economic Development	City-Wide	Economic development	CDBG: \$0	Jobs created/retained: 0 Businesses assisted: 0

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administer Community Development Block Grant Program, ensuring compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations.
2	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Single family and mobile home owner rehabilitation assistance. Loans, grants and rebates available to qualified households.
3	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	Enforcement of zoning, housing and building codes in CDBG- eligible areas.
4	Goal Name	Services for Frail/Elderly
	Goal Description	Services to assist seniors and frail elderly to help them age in place in a safe and decent living environment.
5	Goal Name	Youth Services
	Goal Description	Services for lower income youth and their families
6	Goal Name	Services for Disabled
	Goal Description	Services for disabled adults
7	Goal Name	Homeless Services and Housing
	Goal Description	Emergency shelter, transitional housing and supportive services

8	Goal Name	Housing Choice Vouchers- Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Continue support of Orange County Housing Authority who manages section 8 and other housing assistance in community.
9	Goal Name	Affordable Housing Development
	Goal Description	Assist in the development of affordable rental and for purchase housing. Assist in rental housing rehabilitation.
10	Goal Name	Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Provide fair housing services to low income households in the city per HUD regulations.
11	Goal Name	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant
	Goal Description	Lead-based paint hazard testing and abatement for lead found in the course of the Rehabilitation Program.
12	Goal Name	Fair Housing Five Year Report
	Goal Description	Prepare an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), as part of 2025-29 Consolidated Plan.
13	Goal Name	Capital Improvement Projects
	Goal Description	Capital Improvement Projects in eligible areas.
14	Goal Name	Local Emergency/Natural Disaster Funds
	Goal Description	Funds may be allocated to eligible activities to assist in disaster relief.
15	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Funds may be allocated to eligible activities for economic development programs.

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 of Fountain Valley will continue to partner with Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) to provide affordable housing opportunities through the provision of HUD Section 8 Rental Assistance to extremely low and very low-income persons/households including seniors, disabled persons and persons with special needs with HUD Housing Choice Rental Assistance Vouchers. As of December 2020, OCHA is providing 449 Housing Choice Vouchers to residents of Fountain Valley.

While not being funded with CDBG funds, the Fountain Valley Housing Authority has entered into an Affordable Housing Agreement with a developer for an apartment complex that will provide 50 low income units. The project is currently competing for Tax Credits to complete its financing and is anticipated to be ready for lease up by 2023.

The City's Home Improvement Program will also provide grants, rebates and low interest loans to approximately 15 low income households a year for deferred maintenance and health and safety related repairs.

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

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

There are no Public Housing developments within the City of Fountain Valley.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City has attempted to ensure the health, safety, and quality of life of its residents while minimizing the barriers that may impede the development of affordable housing through vehicles such as zoning ordinances and maintaining building codes and standards in compliance with state requirements. The City updates its zoning code and Housing Element as needed to ensure it is in compliance with state housing laws.

The City has identified several barriers to the development of affordable housing including the following:

- High land costs, high construction costs, and the availability of financing.
- Available land in the City consists mainly of small parcels, only suitable for infill projects.
- Very little undeveloped or underutilized land in the city. Relocation costs and housing replacement requirements for redeveloping improved properties also presents barriers to the development of affordable housing.
- Higher rents limited the ability of some lower income households to obtain decent and affordable housing. Households with no or poor credit history are severely impacted.
- Governmental constraints that prohibit developers from building affordable housing projects include: high property taxes, building codes that drive up costs, on-site/off-site improvement, prevailing wage regulations, limited tax credits, and ADA compliance.
- The City of Fountain Valley continues to monitor, analyze and address, as necessary, governmental regulations, land use controls and residential development standards that affect the production and preservation of affordable housing to ensure that governmental restrictions do not inhibit the production of affordable housing.

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Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Fountain Valley has implemented the following measures to ameliorate the barriers to affordable housing:

- Provide affordable housing overlay zoning to parcels identified as sites for future housing development. This would allow increase density from current zoning.
- Reduced parking requirements for affordable housing.
- Provide efficient planning and building services to reduce time in the development entitlement process.
- Review fees on a regular basis to make sure that the cost of the fee is based only on the necessary amount to provide the service provided.
- Approved the Harbor Blvd South Island Specific Plan that specifically zones and encourages affordable housing.
- Ensure that affordability restrictions at current affordable developments are adhered to.
- Streamlined the permit process for ADUs.
- Eliminated the requirement for a separate water meter for an ADU, thereby lowering costs for the construction of ADUs.
- While not being funded with CDBG funds, the Fountain Valley Housing Authority has entered into an Affordable Housing Agreement with a developer for an apartment complex that will provide 50 low income units. The project is currently competing for Tax Credits to complete its financing and is anticipated to be ready for lease up by 2023.
- Currently updating its Housing Element per state law.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The County of Orange has in place a comprehensive, coordinated, and regional Continuum of Care (CoC) Community Forum Collaborative which includes the participation of all 34 cities in the County which includes Fountain Valley, County agencies, homeless housing and service providers, and other community groups (including nonprofit organizations, local governmental agencies, faith-based organizations, the homeless and formerly homeless, as well as interested business leaders. The Orange County CoC has number of committees aimed at coordination and collaborating on specific functions and programs associated with the Continuum of Care Program. The committees contribute to the ongoing planning, coordination and collaboration of homeless services and programs to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness and preventing homelessness. The current committees are the CoC Board, the Coordinated Entry System Committee, the Housing Opportunity Committee and the O.C. Homeless Provider Forum. Each committee focuses on its specific goals to enhance homeless services across the county. Orange County's overarching goal is to maximize public and private resources to address and improve Orange County's system of care for at-risk and homeless populations, and to effectively end homelessness in our community over the next decade. The County of Orange has identified a gap in resources for homeless services, and as such has determined homeless services to be a high priority for the Consolidated Plan.

The City of Fountain Valley has a very small unsheltered homeless population. The homeless population seems to be somewhat transient. Since Fountain Valley is bisected by the Santa Ana River many of the homeless use the trails along the river as route to access different communities. Another congregating spot for the unsheltered homeless is Mile Square Regional Park. The City maintains a recreation center and Sports Park in the northwest corner and the remaining majority of the park is maintained by the County. Most of the contact of homeless along this area is by the Police Department.

The Fountain Valley Police Department has a Community Resource Officer (CRO) that responds to complaints regarding, and interacts with homeless/transient persons. The CRO connects homeless/transient persons with information and services such as shelters, veteran's services and mental health assistance. The CRO works with local businesses to address issues related to the homeless. They partner with the Orange County Health Department who has assigned a mental health clinician to work alongside the CRO once a week. Although mental illness is not exclusively the domain of the homeless, the clinician will add a layer of follow-up and access to

mental health resources to homeless persons in crisis.

Fountain Valley Police Officers receive the latest Crisis Incident Training, where Officers become proficient in best practices including de-escalation techniques. Both police officers and city staff that contact homeless individuals provide information on available services, particularly 2-1-1 Orange County.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Fountain Valley has one Emergency Shelter in the City. It is operated by Family Promise of Orange County and caters to families experiencing homelessness. There are not any transitional shelters within the City limits, however there are several in the surrounding cities. The city utilizes CDBG public service funds to assist funding of a shelter in a nearby city. This shelter offers the homeless victims of domestic violence various housing options from emergency shelter to transitional housing with the goal of providing the services necessary for the client to achieve self-sufficiency.

The City's Zoning Code allows the development of shelters in the C2 zoning areas and transitional housing is allowed in all residential zones by-right. Unfortunately, the high cost of land will make it difficult to develop homeless shelters and transitional housing without some type of private or government assistance.

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 of Fountain Valley provides CDBG funds to Interval House, which is in a nearby community, that provides immediate shelter to women and children that are victims of domestic violence. This shelter offers housing options from emergency shelter to transitional housing and rental assistance once the client has been stabilized. They additionally have educational programs to assist the homeless clients prepare for better career opportunities by offering career skills building classes. Other services provided to clients include: new wardrobes for job interviews, childcare for single mothers, and budgeting and money management classes. Providing training to obtain the skills required to attain employment is paramount to breaking the cycle of homelessness and domestic violence.

The City also refers residents to the many services offered by the Orange County 2-1-1 program and the Orange County Continuum of Care.

Unfortunately the need for affordable housing units far exceeds the current inventory throughout the County. The waiting list for Housing Choice vouchers administered by the Orange County Housing Authority is over 20,000 for Orange County.

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

The City of Fountain Valley provides CDBG funds for case management for developmentally disabled adults who are striving to live independently. The case management provides guidance to assist the client improve their decision making skills and help them utilize available services to help them achieve their goal of becoming self-sufficient.

Generally all of the public services agencies receiving CDBG funds from the city have a referral network that will refer a client to the appropriate private or government agency to address their needs. In some cases persons are referred to County programs such as Adult Protective Services if it is believed that the person is currently incapable of caring for themselves.

The City continues to contract for fair housing services to assist low income residents of the city with any housing issues they may have.

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

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

The City of Fountain Valley has established a Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant Program (Title X) to evaluate and mitigate any lead based paint hazards found in the course of a home rehabilitation project. The City has allocated funds for the testing and mediation of lead based paint hazards. Each home that will receive HUD funds for rehabilitation is tested for the presence of lead based paint hazards. Any remediation work needed is covered by a Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant funded by CDBG funds.

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

Through the administration of the home improvement program, all homes built prior to 1978 have been tested for lead based paint hazards. Since 2002, there have been over 100 homes tested for lead based paint hazards in the city of Fountain Valley. Of those homes, only two had any lead based paint hazards which were minimal.

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

As discussed above, the City tests all properties approved for the Home Improvement Program that were built prior to 1978, for Lead Based Paint Hazards. If a lead-based paint hazard is detected, the grant will cover the cost of abating the hazard. The City also promotes lead based paint training for local contractors by distributing flyers via the City Building Department as they become available from various government entities.

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

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

The City's major goals in reducing poverty in the community are to fund programs to:

- Provide home improvement programs that allow low income households to do necessary repairs on their owner occupied properties to allow them to stay in their homes longer.
- Support rental assistance programs provided by the Orange County Housing Authority for very low-income renters.
- Fund emergency shelter supportive services for domestic violence victims to prevent homelessness. Supportive services, counseling and rental assistance are also provided.
- Support public services programs to improve the quality of life for seniors, youth, the disabled, and other populations that may be severely impacted by the cost of living in the region.

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

The City of Fountain Valley is an expensive area to live primarily due to the high cost of both rental housing and home ownership. One aspect of the City's anti-poverty strategy calls for assisting lower income households that own their homes to do necessary repairs without incurring new housing cost. This oftentimes assists the City's lower income aging population stay in their homes, which can be both a financial and an emotional benefit as they get older. We also support OCHA's rental assistance programs for very low-income renter households. 400+ residents of Fountain Valley receive housing assistance annually which is an integral part of the City's anti-poverty and affordable housing strategy. Additionally, the City allocates the maximum allowable funding to public service agencies each year who assist low income households.

By providing these services that the households may not otherwise been able to afford, it frees up income that can be put towards housing costs.

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

HCD Staff monitors every project, including home rehabilitation and public service agencies, to ensure compliance with CDBG regulations. In addition the following activities are carried out to ensure all activities are meeting HUD and jurisdictional requirements:

- Housing and Community Development Advisory Board (HCDAB) – The HCDAB meets on a regular basis to review programs and procedures related to the CDBG. All HUD required reporting goes before the HCDAB for recommendations prior to City Council review.
- City Council -The City Council is also provided with all HUD required reports on an annual basis, and conducts a public hearing to receive comments from stakeholders and residents.
- Quarterly Reports: - On a quarterly basis, the HCDAB is presented with a report that summarizes the accomplishments of public service agencies funded with CDBG funds.
- On-site Monitoring: -Staff conducts on-site monitoring of each public service agency annually to ensure compliance with regulations.
- IDIS: - Integrated Disbursement and Information System – All funds to be drawn are reviewed by the Finance Department prior to the authorization of the draw of funds from HUD.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

In FY 2020-21, the City will receive \$360,021 in CDBG funding. \$133,281 in unobligated Carry forward will be added for a total of \$493,302 for the FY 2020-21 annual budget.

Other Federal funding sources, although not direct funding to the City, include Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance that is administered by the Orange County Housing Authority.

The City is anticipating it may receive additional funding from the CARES Act to respond to the coronavirus pandemic. If the City receives an additional allocation, the appropriate plan will be updated according to HUD guidelines.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	360,021	0	133,281	493,302	1,033,372	This is the sole funding source of the City's CDBG program.
Other	public - federal	Housing	0	0	0	0	50,000	Estimate of possible loan payoffs

Table 54 - 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

Prior to the 2012 dissolution of redevelopment agencies and funding by the State of California, the City was able to provide many more services to its residents by leveraging both sources of funding. Currently, the Federal funding the City receives from the CDBG is the sole source of funding for our program. The Public Service Agency grants provided to non-profit service providers allows them to leverage the funding against funding received from other local, state, federal, and private resources to provide the much needed services to the community.

The City of Fountain Valley also benefits from the housing vouchers for low income households provided by the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA). OCHA continues to administer the Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance program for a majority of cities in Orange County including Fountain Valley. The vouchers are funded by the Federal government.

The City does not participate in the federally funded HOME program so there are not any matching requirements.

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

The City does not currently own any publicly owned land or property that can be used to address the needs of the Consolidated Plan. Fountain Valley is a nearly built out community with very little vacant land available for new developments. The Harbor Blvd South Island Specific Plan includes zoning that encourages the production of affordable housing units that, if built by affordable housing developers, would address some of the needs identified in the plan.

Discussion

Funding sources to implement the City's Consolidated Plan are limited. Assuming the continued level of annual CDBG allocation, the City expects approximately \$1.6 million of CDBG funds available for the five year Consolidated Plan period of July 1, 2020, to June 30, 2025, to be used to achieve the goals within the Strategic Plan.

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	Administration	2015	2015	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Administration	City-Wide	Administration of Grant Program	CDBG: \$64,446	Other: 1 Other
2	Neighborhood Revitalization	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City-Wide	Owner Occupied Home Improvement	CDBG: \$272,995	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
3	Code Enforcement	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Code Enforcement	CDBG/Code Enforcement Eligible Exception Criteria	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$89,558	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 250 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Services for Frail/Elderly	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Services for Elderly/Frail Elderly	City-Wide	Services for Elderly/Frail Elderly	CDBG: \$20,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 155 Persons Assisted
5	Youth Services	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Youth services	City-Wide	Youth Services	CDBG: \$17,501	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 95 Households Assisted
6	Services for Disabled	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Disabled Adults	City-Wide	Services for Disabled	CDBG: \$7,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Homeless Services and Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Domestic violence shelter and services	City-Wide	Homeless Services and Housing	CDBG: \$9,502	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 70 Persons Assisted
8	Fair Housing Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Fair Housing Services	City-Wide	Fair Housing Services	CDBG: \$4,800	Other: 60 Other
9	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Lead Based Paint Hazards Testing	City-Wide	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant	CDBG: \$7,500	Other: 15 Other
10	Housing Choice Vouchers- Rental Assistance	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Rental Assistance-OCHA	City-Wide	Housing Choice Vouchers/Certificates	CDBG: \$0	Other: 420 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administration and implementation of the City's CDBG program.
2	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	Loans, grant, and rebates available to qualifying low income households. Includes management of the program.
3	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	Funding for enforcement of zoning, housing and building codes in CDBG eligible areas to ensure safe, decent housing.
4	Goal Name	Services for Frail/Elderly
	Goal Description	Services for seniors
5	Goal Name	Youth Services
	Goal Description	Provide childcare scholarship and juvenile diversion services.
6	Goal Name	Services for Disabled
	Goal Description	Provide case management, life skills, and job training to disable adults.

7	Goal Name	Homeless Services and Housing
	Goal Description	Provide funding to domestic violence shelter for emergency shelter and supportive services.
8	Goal Name	Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Contract with Fair Housing Council Orange County to provide fair housing services to residents per HUD requirement.
9	Goal Name	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant
	Goal Description	Lead-based paint hazard grant to test and abate any hazards found in the course of a City of Fountain Valley Rehabilitation Program project.
10	Goal Name	Housing Choice Vouchers- Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Support OCHA's administration of rental assistance vouchers in the city.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The projects summarized below address the high priority needs of the Strategic Plan. The City of Fountain Valley will allocate CDBG funding to the projects below to address the needs of low income residents in Fountain Valley.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Neighborhood Revitalization
2	Administration of CDBG Program
3	Code Enforcement
4	Meals on Wheels- Congregate Meals
5	Meals on Wheels - Home Delivered
6	Boys and Girls Club of Huntington Valley
7	Waymakers
8	Elwyn
9	Interval House
10	Fair Housing
11	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The City of Fountain Valley prioritized the needs that were identified from the Housing and Community Needs survey, as well as historical accomplishments of the CDBG program to determine how funds would be allocated. Public Service Agency grants, Neighborhood Revitalization and code enforcement activities were the three highest priorities. Both Public Service Agency grants and Program Administration are funded at the maximum program guidelines allow. Past history shows that CDBG funds earmarked for public services help persons and households for which the greatest need exists, and where services relate most closely to other activities affecting neighborhood revitalization and quality of life in Fountain Valley. The Home Improvement Program assists low income home owners with minor rehabilitation/repairs to their homes, which preserves both quality of life and the neighborhood. The City seeks to maximize the resulting benefits and accomplishments through this program.

The biggest obstacle to meeting the needs of the underserved will be a considerable lack of public and private resources to fully address the priorities identified in this Consolidated Plan. As in other needs areas, the cost of meeting housing needs is greater than the revenues available. For example, funding for the development and preservation of affordable housing is shrinking in the face of growing needs. The cost of housing is high in Orange County and very large subsidies are needed for affordable housing development, or homeownership assistance. Because of the lack of available resources the City is not able to fund all community needs as identified during the citizen participation process.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Needs Addressed	Owner Occupied Home Improvement
	Funding	CDBG: \$272,995
	Description	Loans, grants and rebates to qualifying households for rehabilitation and/or repairs.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	15 qualifying low income households per year.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Provide loans, grants and rebates to qualifying low income households to do minor rehabilitation of their single family or mobile home. Owner occupied only.
2	Project Name	Administration of CDBG Program
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration of Grant Program
	Funding	CDBG: \$64,446
	Description	CDBG program oversight and coordination
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Program administration
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	CDBG program management
3	Project Name	Code Enforcement
	Target Area	CDBG/Code Enforcement Eligible Exception Criteria

	Goals Supported	Code Enforcement
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement
	Funding	CDBG: \$89,558
	Description	Enforcement of zoning, housing and building codes in CDBG eligible areas.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 250 code enforcement violations addressed and abated in CDBG eligible areas per year
	Location Description	CDBG eligible areas
	Planned Activities	Conduct code enforcement in CDBG eligible areas. Educate residents of City's Home Improvement Program.
4	Project Name	Meals on Wheels- Congregate Meals
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Services for Frail/Elderly
	Needs Addressed	Services for Elderly/Frail Elderly
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,000
	Description	Provide meals to low income residents at Fountain Valley Senior Center at low or no cost
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	125 low income individuals per year.
	Location Description	Fountain Valley Senior Center, 17967 Bushard St., Fountain Valley, CA 92708
	Planned Activities	Provide lunch 2 times a week to low income individuals in a congregate setting at low or no-cost
5	Project Name	Meals on Wheels - Home Delivered
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Services for Frail/Elderly
	Needs Addressed	Services for Elderly/Frail Elderly
	Funding	CDBG: \$8,000

	Description	Home delivered meals to frail elderly
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 low income households per year.
	Location Description	City-wide at clients home
	Planned Activities	Deliver meals to homebound frail and elderly persons and provide case management
6	Project Name	Boys and Girls Club of Huntington Valley
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Youth Services
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$9,501
	Description	Provide childcare scholarships to low income families
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 low income families will benefit from reduced childcare costs per year.
	Location Description	Boys and Girls Club of Huntington Valley, 16582 Brookhurst St., Fountain Valley, CA 92708
	Planned Activities	Provide childcare scholarships
7	Project Name	Waymakers
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Youth Services
	Needs Addressed	Youth Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$8,000
	Description	Provide juvenile diversion services to city residents
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	45 juveniles will benefit from services

	Location Description	Fountain Valley Police Department and other locations across the city
	Planned Activities	Provide diversion services to juvenile residents in an effort to keep them out of the juvenile justice system.
8	Project Name	Elwyn
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Services for Disabled
	Needs Addressed	Services for Disabled
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,000
	Description	Provide case management, life skills and job training to disabled adults
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10 low income disabled adults per year.
	Location Description	Elwyn California, 18325 Mt. Baldy Cir., Fountain Valley, CA 92708
	Planned Activities	Provide case management, life skills and job training to disabled adults
9	Project Name	Interval House
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services and Housing
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Services and Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$9,502
	Description	Emergency shelter and support services for victims of domestic violence
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	50 victims of domestic violence per year.
Location Description	Confidential	

	Planned Activities	Emergency shelter and supportive services to victims of domestic violence
10	Project Name	Fair Housing
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Fair Housing Services
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$4,800
	Description	Provide fair housing services to low income households as required by HUD
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	70 low income households assisted per year.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Provide fair housing services to low income households in the community
11	Project Name	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant
	Target Area	City-Wide
	Goals Supported	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant
	Needs Addressed	Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,500
	Description	Provide lead based paint hazard testing to participants of the home improvement program
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	15 low income households that are participating in the home improvement program per year.
	Location Description	City-wide
	Planned Activities	Conduct testing for lead based paint and abate if necessary

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

Most of the CDBG funded activities will be available city-wide because they are available to low income households regardless of where they live in the city. The exception to this is CDBG funded code enforcement activities which are restricted to the limited CDBG eligible areas of the city.

Resources will be utilized to benefit areas with racial/ethnic minority concentrations. Based on Census Bureau ethnicity/race estimates, Fountain Valley is approximately 34.9% Asian which has risen from 30.1% in the prior plan cycle. This population generally resides throughout the City with concentration getting progressively greater in the farther north areas. The second largest minority population in Fountain Valley is Hispanic, which comprise approximately 15.8% of the City's population and has gone down by .2% since the last reporting period. The Hispanic population is also slightly more concentrated in the City's north eastern area of the city. Areas of low income and minority concentration do have some overlap with CDBG eligible areas so services will be utilized in those areas as well as to benefit low income households throughout the city.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City-Wide	70
CDBG/Code Enforcement Eligible Exception Criteria	30
CDBG ELIGIBLE EXCEPTION CRITERIA	0

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City has very limited resources that come primarily from CDBG funds. The City strives to allocate funds to help persons and households for which the greatest need exists, and where services relate most closely to other activities affecting neighborhood revitalization and quality of life. To that end, the City has determined that allocating funding to public service agencies and the neighborhood improvement program, which provide services specifically to low income households throughout the city, and funding code enforcement in CDBG eligible areas to maintain the quality of neighborhoods, are the most effective use of CDBG funding for the residents of Fountain Valley.

Discussion

As discussed above, the City's CDBG program allocates funds to provide activities that promote a

better quality of life, that provide safe and secure living environments, and that preserve neighborhoods and instill pride of ownership throughout the community.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The proposed activities for FY 2020-21 will allocate CDBG funds to meet the housing needs of the following households.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	70
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	0
Total	70

Table 58 - 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	15
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	15

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

Due to the limited resources, the City of Fountain Valley focuses on the Owner-Occupied Home Improvement Program that offers loans, grants and rebates to qualifying households for minor rehabilitation that allows low income households to stay in their homes for a longer period of time. Older homeowners with reduced income are often better off aging in place and the program makes the necessary improvements that allows them to do so. Additionally, the City supports Interval House Domestic Violence Shelter that assists homeless victims of domestic violence with emergency shelter and supportive services.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

There are no Public Housing developments within the City of Fountain Valley. The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA), a division of OC Community Services, administers rental assistance programs throughout Orange County, with the exception of Anaheim, Garden Grove, and Santa Ana, who have their own assistance programs. Low income households are able to use the vouchers to towards their monthly rent in order to make units affordable to their financial situation. Fountain Valley currently has 449 rental assistance voucher recipients in the city.

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

There are no actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing.

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

There is no Public Housing within the City of Fountain Valley.

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

There is no Public Housing within the City of Fountain Valley.

Discussion

The City supports the County's efforts to increase the supply and quality of affordable housing county-wide.

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

Introduction

Because the City does not have a large population of homeless individuals, the City's homeless strategy is to provide services that prevent future homelessness. The programs offered using CDBG funding benefit low income households in an effort to ensure they are able to stay in their current housing and/or provide social services that they may not otherwise be able to afford.

The City also participates and supports the Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County Continuum of Care (COC CA 602) that coordinates a vast network of homeless shelters and support services throughout the county.

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

The unsheltered homeless population in the City is limited and largely transient; the City does not have a specific gathering spot or permanent encampment for homeless individuals. The common spots for transient homeless in the City are along the Santa Ana River and Mile Square Park which are primarily under County jurisdiction.

Goal: Continue to provide homeless persons information and referrals to nearby assistance and services provided by the various agencies including the Orange County 2-1-1 program.

Goal: Continue to fund a Homeless Liaison Police Officer from the General Fund that is dedicated to homeless issues in the city and educates homeless individuals regarding available programs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Fountain Valley has one emergency shelter with a 14-person capacity specifically for homeless families. While not funded by the city, it is a part of the CoC that the City supports. There remains a shortage of year-round emergency beds across the County. Fountain Valley supports the efforts of the County of Orange and the CoC to develop more emergency, transitional and supportive housing county-wide.

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

Fountain Valley provides CDBG funds to a local shelter that provides emergency shelters and transitional housing for domestic violence victims. The shelter also provides educational classes such as preparing resumes, job interviews, career enhancement, and money management. Medical and legal services are also provided for their clients. The combination of these services should provide a foundation for their clients to learn to be more self-sufficient.

The City will continue to pursue funding opportunities as they present themselves to assist homeless services providers assist low income renters at risk of homelessness with rental assistance, case management, workforce development.

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 cost of housing is high in Fountain Valley therefore it very difficult for very low income persons to maintain their housing without some type of assistance. Programs such as Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and VASH vouchers for veterans are a great help but are in such limited supply that persons just being released from public institutions or systems of care would have great difficulty in obtaining housing on their own. There are a number of group homes in the city that provide housing alternatives to persons in this type of situation. The Orange County 2-1-1 program allows individuals to access a large variety of assistance with a one stop approach.

2-1-1 Orange County has a fully developed Community Corrections Program to assist people recently exiting from a corrections facility. The program includes a Proposition 47 Re-Entry Center, Stepping Up Initiative program and Collaborative Courts. All of these programs will assist people discharged from the corrections system.

The County uses SHP, ESG, CDBG, EHAP, and OCHA/HSS funds to support the Continuum of Care system by providing emergency shelters and supportive services. In collaboration with the entire CoC, the County of Orange Health Care Agency has also implemented Proposition 63 Full Service Partnership Programs. These programs have created outreach options for homeless persons to access services starting at the street outreach level and continuing until the individual and/or family is well

established in permanent supportive housing. The CoC and all participating cities work together to meet the housing needs of Orange County residents.

Discussion

The City of Fountain Valley continues to fund Neighborhood Improvement programs and social service providers in an effort to address homelessness and prevent future homelessness in the community.

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

Introduction:

The main barrier to affordable housing in Fountain Valley is the lack of vacant or underutilized land to develop and the lack of developers interested in constructing affordable housing projects mainly due to the high cost of land in the city.

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 believes its land use controls, fees and permitting processes do not present a constraint to residential development due to the fact that the Fountain Valley General Plan and Municipal Ordinance provide for a range of housing types and densities and the City's fees are low when compared to other jurisdictions.

The City's 2014-21 Housing Element has a goal of conserving and supporting affordable housing opportunities in the city and has outlined the following policies to further this goal:

- Promote and expand affordable home ownership opportunities for lower and moderate income households in the City.
- Pursue available housing funds provided by Federal, State, private and/or local sources to preserve affordable housing.
- Continue to support innovative public, private and non-profit housing development organizations' efforts in the provision of affordable housing, particularly for special needs groups.
- Address the long and short term needs of those who are homeless through continued support of local private and non-profit groups which provide shelter and services.
- Conserve the existing stock of rental housing. Limit the proportion of multifamily housing units permitted to convert to owner-occupied status.

- Provide regulatory incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing. The City is constantly searching for property that would be financially feasible to accommodate the construction of affordable housing.

Discussion:

A variety of factors add to the cost of housing in Fountain Valley and constrains the development of affordable housing units. The city provides zoning incentives to affordable housing developers to build affordable housing projects in the city and actively looks for additional funding to promote affordable housing. The City is in the process of updating its Housing Element and General Plan in compliance with State laws. However, the City believes that ADUs represent a viable option as they avoid the burden of land costs and are often provided at zero rent or a reduced rent. Through the Housing Element update, the City will explore options to encourage the production of ADUs.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City will implement programs that address the issues listed below.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

One of the main obstacles to meeting underserved needs is inadequate funding. Many public service agencies struggle to obtain federal and state government funding as well as funding from private foundations to provide much needed services. The City will continue to allocate public service agency funding for activities that serve the needs of the underserved such as services for the elderly, disabled adult services, and services that assist low income households. The home improvement program also serves many elderly people who qualify for program assistance. City staff refers any residents requesting information regarding rental assistance to OCHA who manages the Housing Voucher program for the majority of the county or 2-1-1 Orange County for additional services. Residents are also directed to Fair Housing Council of Orange County to address questions or concerns of landlords and tenants in the community.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Fountain Valley utilizes its Neighborhood Revitalization Program to offer low interest loans, grants and rebates to income eligible homeowners to allow them to make necessary repairs to their homes to provide a safe a decent living environment at an affordable cost. The majority of the applicants are seniors; programs such as these allow seniors to stay in their home which is usually the most affordable housing option to them. The City is very committed to protecting housing that is affordable to the current resident, and in fact 55% of the current year's CDBG budget is dedicated to making funds available for income eligible homeowners.

The City also supports the affordable efforts of the County of Orange as a member of the Cities Advisory Committee. The committee reviews and gives input to the administration of the housing voucher programs such as Section 8 and VASH programs. During times of enrollment in the voucher program, the City assists in distributing applications and providing guidance. The OCHA is anticipating that the waiting list will be opened again at the end of 2020. The City also provides access to a list of county-wide affordable housing options to prospective low-income tenants inquiring at City Hall.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Fountain Valley has established a Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant Program to evaluate and mitigate any lead based paint hazards found in the course of a home rehabilitation project. The City

has allocated funds for the testing and mediation of lead based paint hazards. Each home that receives HUD funds for rehabilitation is tested for the presence of lead based paint hazards. Any remediation work is covered by a Lead Based Paint Hazard Grant funded by CDBG funds.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 4% of the City's households are living at or below the poverty level. The City has identified several activities and services that can be implemented to combat poverty and to prevent possible homelessness. Specific examples include the following activities:

- Provide home improvement programs that allow low income households to do necessary repairs on their owner occupied properties to allow them to stay in their homes longer.
- Support rental assistance programs provided by the Orange County Housing Authority for very low-income renters.
- Fund emergency shelter supportive services for domestic violence victims to prevent homelessness. Supportive services, counseling and rental assistance are also provided.
- Support public services programs to improve the quality of life seniors, youth, the disabled, and other populations that may be severely impacted by the cost of living in the region.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City has made an effort to develop an institutional structure that will help identify and access resources to improve the community and assist those most in need. The lead agency to administer the CDBG program is the Housing Division of the Planning and Building Department. The Division will prepare the Consolidated Plan, Citizen Participation Plan, and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice every five years, draft the Annual Action Plan and CAPER, and complete all additional reports required by HUD. The City will ensure the public is notified of all opportunities to provide input and are given ample opportunity to engage in the process as established by the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

The City will continue to work with non-profit agencies in the delivery of services and programs for the benefit of low- to moderate-income residents and manage and promote the Home Improvement Program that provides funding to low income homeowners for repair and rehabilitation of their homes.

The City manages all the activities to ensure that the CDBG funding is allocated in a manner that best assists low income household in the community.

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

The City of Fountain Valley does not have any public housing; however, the city supports OCHA who provides rental assistance for low income households in the community. The City is a member of the Orange County Cities Advisory Committee that reviews the OCHA's 5-year and 1-year PHA to ensure that it is compatible with the City of Fountain Valley Consolidated Plan. Additionally, the City reviews PSA grant applications each year to ensure the goals of the PSA's are compatible with goals of the Consolidated Plan. The City continues to attend meetings with other Orange County grantees to discuss regional efforts and goals that benefit low income households across the county.

Discussion:

The City allocates funding in the most cost-effective manner to assist low income households in the community.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Part of the Consolidated Plan requires that CDBG program recipients meet certain program requirements. Below are the requirements for the program.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	\$0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	\$0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	\$0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	\$0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	\$0
Total Program Income:	\$0 Program income anticipated for program year

Other CDBG Requirements

The amount of urgent need activities	\$0
The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	70% 2020,2021,2022

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name
	2019 Point In Time Survey
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	The 2019 Homeless Point In Time Count (PIT) and Survey was overseen by the County of Orange in January 2019. The County of Orange contracted with local non-profit organizations to coordinate and facilitate the count. The contracted organizations include: City Net, Hub for Urban Initiatives, and 2-1-1 Orange County. Local law enforcement, several county departments, and numerous volunteer organizations also assisted with the count.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
The 2019 Point In Time Count determined there were 6,860 homeless individuals in Orange County. Of that amount, 2,899 were sheltered and 3,961 were unsheltered. There were 311 Veterans, 275 Transitional Youth (18 to 24) and 612 Seniors (62+). In Fountain Valley there were a total of 42 homeless individuals, 14 of those were sheltered and 28 were unsheltered.	
What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
All CoCs are required to conduct a Point in Time count of unsheltered homeless persons in odd years and a Housing Inventory Count and Point in Time count of sheltered persons every year. Counts must be conducted during the last ten days in January. The County uses this information to design programs that assist individuals move from homelessness to permanent housing.	
The County of Orange has developed a System of Care that is responsive to the needs of the individuals and families experiencing homelessness in our community. The System of Care is comprised of five components that provide the needed resources and programs to prevent homelessness among individuals and families while transitioning others into permanent housing. The System of Care is focused on increased care coordination for each individual and in facilitating access and navigation within each system component.	
Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	
The 2019 Point In time survey was conducted over several days in January of 2019.	

Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

Orange County's 2019 Sheltered Point In Time Count took place the night of Tuesday, January 22, 2019. Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing Programs collected client-level demographic information from individuals and families staying the night in each program. The 2019 Unsheltered Count process took place over two days, Wednesday, January 23 and Thursday, January 24, to ensure the 800 square mile County jurisdiction was canvassed effectively. The change in methodology allowed the count teams to collect unique ID data points that were used to de-duplicate records for the two day street count process. The survey data was collected with ArcGIS Survey 123, a phone application that captures GIS locations and provides vital information that guides the way the County responds to homelessness in Orange County. The results for the 2019 Everyone Counts process provide the most accurate data on the scope of homelessness in the County. Because of this improved process, methodology and data quality from the use of GIS technology, Orange County's 2019 Point In Time Count results ensure that Everyone Counts.

Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.

The population of Orange County in 2019 was approximately 3.2 million. The Point In Time survey was a comprehensive effort that attempts to account for all the homeless individuals in the county. The new methodology implemented ensured they were able to do a more accurate count than previous years and also ensured there were not any duplications. The total homeless count of 6,860 is approximately .21% of the total Orange County population. The population of Fountain Valley is approximately 56,000. The 42 homeless individuals in the city account for an extremely small percentage of the population.

Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.

The PIT count obtained demographic information from both sheltered and unsheltered individuals in the following areas: Gender, Ethnicity, Age and Race. The male/female gender distribution was about even for male and female in shelters, however of unsheltered individuals over 71% were male and 28% female. Transgender and/or non-conforming gender individuals accounted for less than 1% of the total individuals in both sheltered and unsheltered circumstances. Similarly, both sheltered and unsheltered individuals had similar ethnic make-ups with approximately 64% being non-Hispanic/non-Latino and 36% identifying as Hispanic or Latino.

Appendices

Appendix A

Housing and Community Needs Assessment Survey and Results

City of Fountain Valley Housing and Community Needs Survey

The City of Fountain Valley is expecting to receive approximately \$1.6 million in federal funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) over the next five years to address housing and community needs in the City. These Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are used for community development, public services and housing projects that meet HUD guidelines. By completing this survey, you will assist the City in determining the types of activities that should be funded. Please be advised, surveys must be submitted to City Hall no later than Thursday, January 30, 2020.

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Which one of the following categories best describes you or your organization?

Fountain Valley Resident	Homeless Shelter	Senior Housing Provider
Advocacy/Education	Housing Provider	Social Services Provider
Daycare (Adult or Child)	Legal Assistance	Financial Institution/Lender
Employment/ Training Provider	Real Estate/ Property Management	Group Home
Health Care Provider	Other	

2. What is your organizations service area? If applicable.

City ()	County ()	Regional	National
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3. RANK IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

A. AFFORDABLE HOUSING (1=Highest 7=Lowest) RANK 1-7

Residential Rehabilitation for units occupied by low to moderate income homeowners	
Residential Rehabilitation for units occupied by low to moderate income renters.	
Provide First-Time Homebuyer's low interest down payment assistance for low to moderate income households	
Building new single family homes for low or moderate households.	
Building new affordable rental units.	
Provide testing for lead based paint hazards in low or moderate income owned	
Provide Fair Housing Services (Discrimination)	
Provide funding for other Housing not listed above (Specify):	

RANK IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

B. SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING (1=Highest 5=Lowest) RANK 1-5

Provide housing for persons with disabilities.	
Provide housing for the elderly.	
Provide housing for the homeless.	
Provide housing for the mentally ill.	
Provide housing for large families (5 or more persons)	
Provide funding for other Special Needs Housing not listed above (Specify):	

RANK IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

C. PUBLIC SERVICES (1=Highest 14=Lowest) RANK 1-14

Provide funding for homeless shelters/services.	
Provide funding for battered women shelters/services.	
Provide funding for neglected/abused children.	
Provide funding for child care services.	
Provide funding for youth programs.	
Provide funding for senior centers/programs.	
Provide funding for senior food programs.	
Provide funding for senior transportation.	
Provide funding for low income healthcare programs.	
Provide funding for mental health services.	

Provide funding for crime prevention programs.	
Provide funding for legal services.	
Provide funding for substance abuse services.	
Provide funding for HIV/AIDS centers/services	
Provide funding for other Public Services not listed above (Specify):	
RANK IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE	
D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (1=Highest 4=Lowest)	RANK 1-4
Provide funding for job training.	
Provide funding for Small Business/Start Up Business Assistance	
Provide funding for Job Creation/Retention	
Provide funding for Façade Improvements	
Provide funding for other Economic Development not listed above (Specify):__	
E. NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION (1=Highest 4=Lowest)	RANK 1-4
Provide funding to eliminate municipal code violations.	
Provide funding for Graffiti Removal.	
Provide funding for neighborhood cleanups.	
Provide funding for household hazardous waste collection.	
Provide funding for other Neighborhood Revitalization not listed above (Specify):	
F. INFRASTRUCTURE (1=Highest 4=Lowest)	RANK 1-4
Provide funding for Water/Sewer Improvements	
Provide funding for Street/Alley Improvements	
Provide funding for Sidewalk Improvements	
Provide funding for Curb/Gutter/Accessibility Improvements	
Provide funding for other Infrastructure not listed above (Specify):__	
G. COMMUNITY FACILITIES (1=Highest 6=Lowest)	RANK 1-6
Provide funding for Parks & Recreational Facilities	
Provide funding for Senior Centers	
Provide funding for Youth/Child Care Centers	
Provide funding for Libraries	
Provide funding for Health Care Facilities	
Provide funding for Community Centers	
Provide funding for other Community Facilities not listed above (Specify):	
RANK NEEDS IN ORDER OF HIGHEST PRIORITY	
PRIORITY NEED (1=Highest 7=Lowest)	RANK
A. Affordable Housing	
B. Special Needs Housing	
C. Public Services	
D. Economic Development	
E. Neighborhood Revitalization	
F. Infrastructure	
G. Community Facilities	
Other (Specify):	

City of Fountain Valley



Housing and Community Needs Survey Results

Housing and Community Needs Survey Results

Priority Need

- Public Services 19%
- Affordable Housing 16%
- Neighborhood Revitalization 16%
- Economic Development 15%
- Infrastructure 15%
- Special Needs Housing 12%
- Community Facilities 6%



Public Services - 19%

Provide funding for:

- Neglected/abused children 19%
- Battered women shelters/services 17%
- Senior centers/programs 15%
- Senior transportation 15%
- Senior food programs 14%
- Homeless shelters/services 13%
- Childcare services 11%



Affordable Housing – 16%



- First Time Home Buyer low interest loans 20%
- Rehabilitation/repairs for low income homeowners 18%
- Building new single family homes for low income households 18%
- Building new affordable rental units 17%
- Rehabilitation of rental units for low income households 10%
- Fair Housing Services 9%
- Lead based paint hazard testing 8%

Neighborhood Revitalization-16%



- Graffiti removal 29%
- Neighborhood cleanups 6%
- Eliminate municipal code violations 24%
- Household hazardous waste collection 21%



Economic Development—15%

- Funding for job creation/retention 33%
- Funding for small business/start up business assistance 27%
- Funding for job training 27%
- Funding for facade improvements 14%



Infrastructure -15%

- Water/Sewer Improvements 30%
- Sidewalk Improvements 30%
- Street/Alley Improvements 28%
- Curb/Gutter/Accessibility Improvements 3%



Survey Lowest Priorities

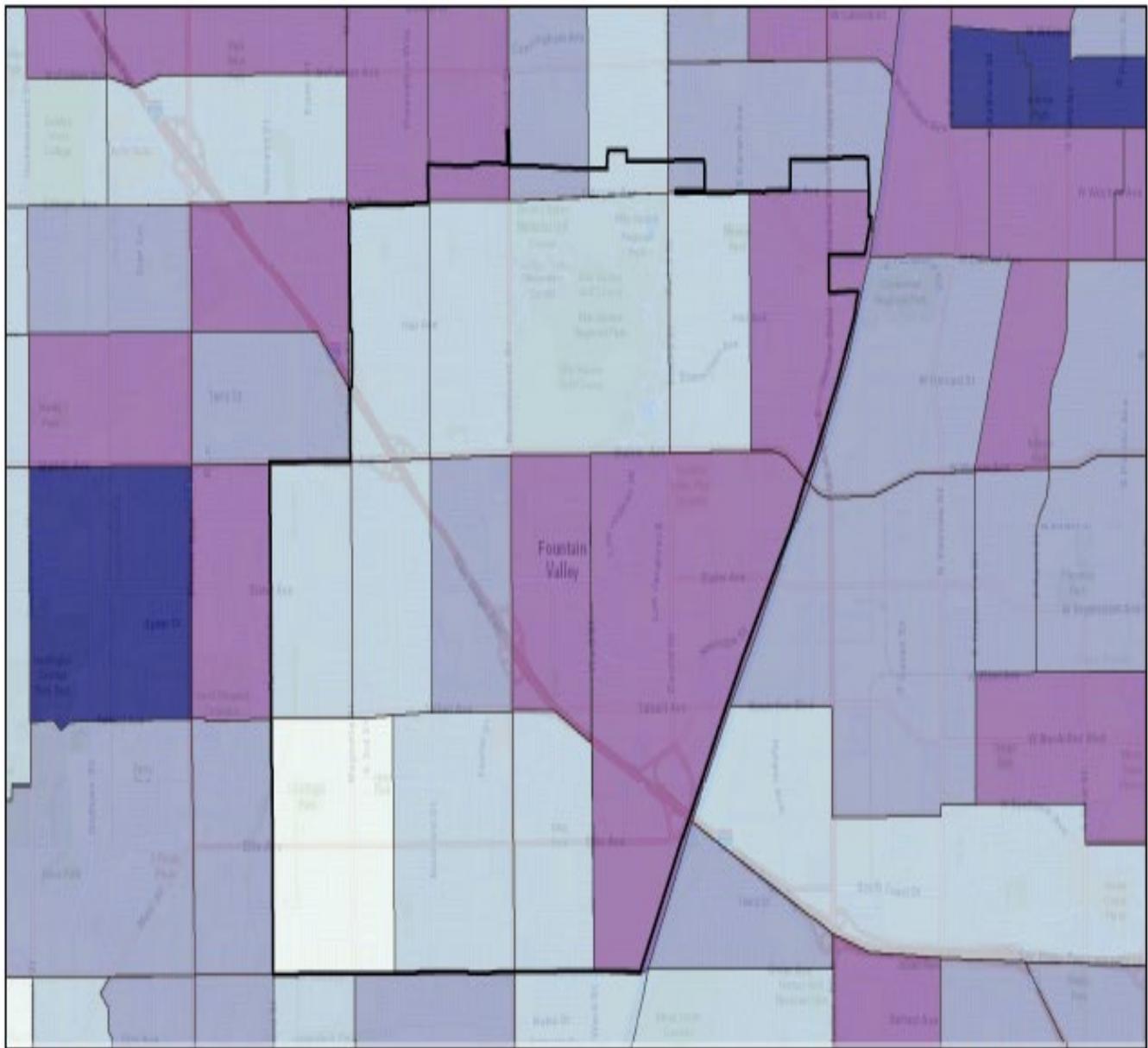
- Special Needs Housing 12%
- Community Facilities 6%



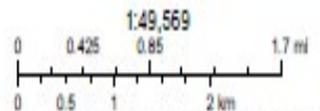
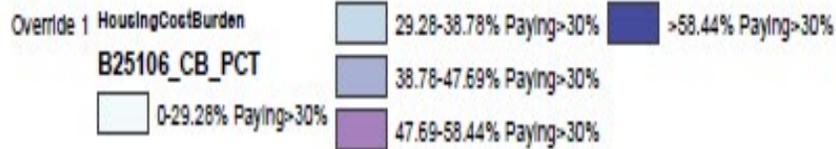
Appendix B

Demographic Maps

CPD Maps - Housing Cost Burden HAMFI

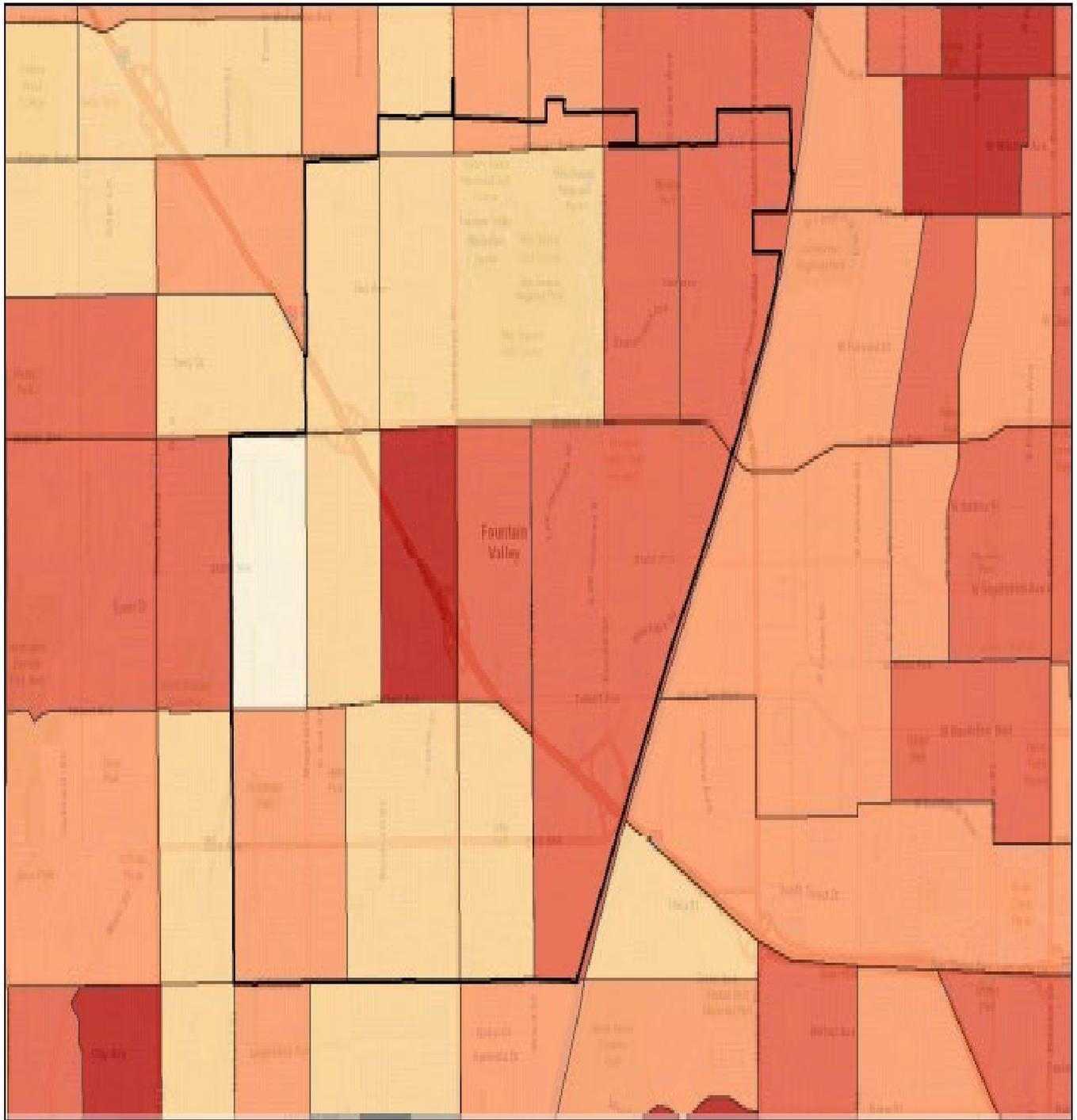


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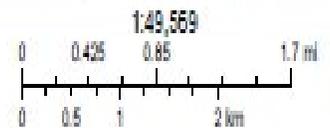
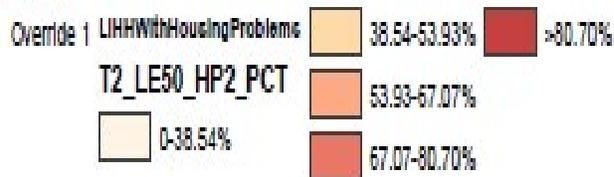


Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - Low Income Households with any of 4 Housing Problems

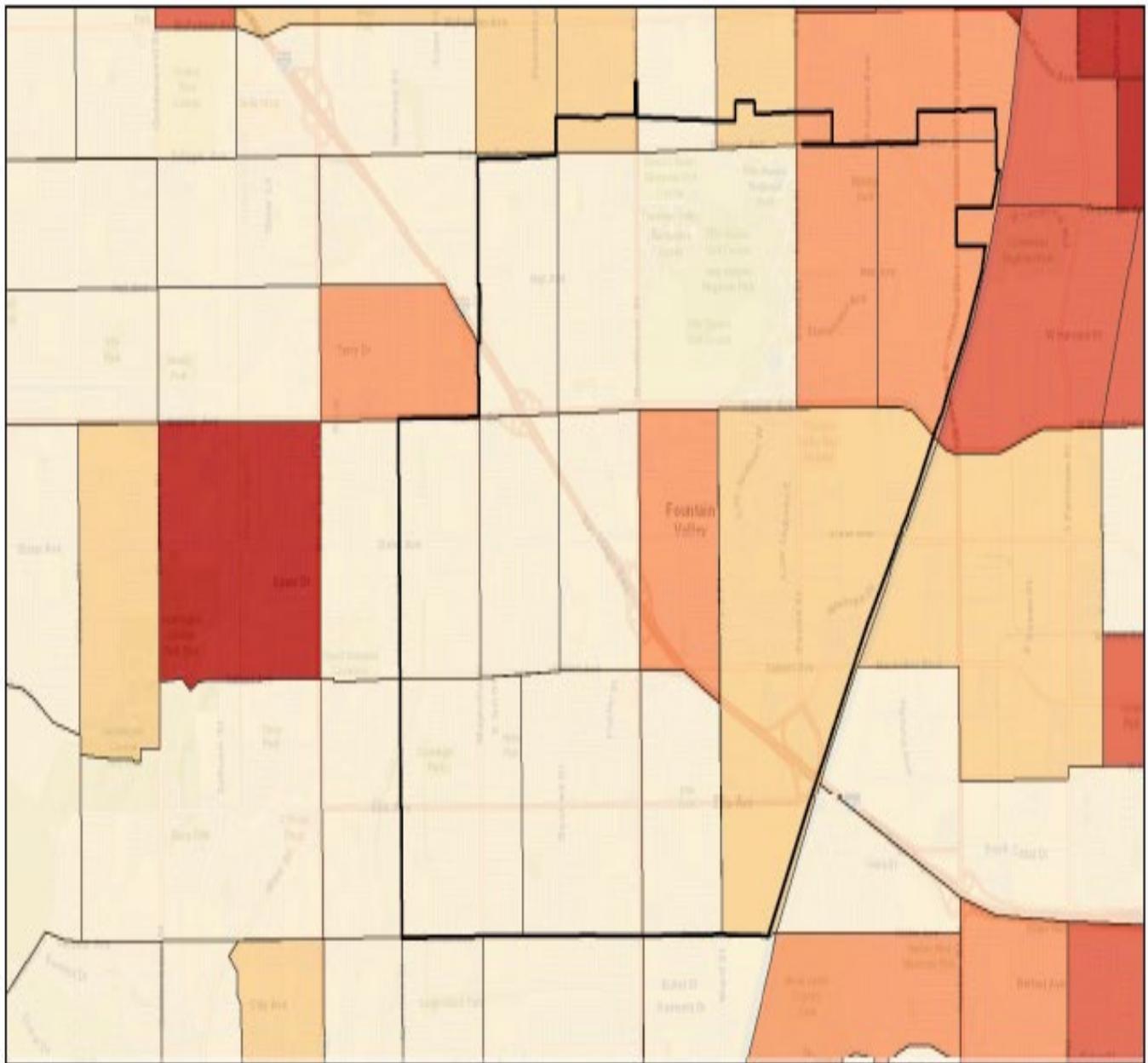


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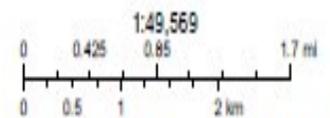
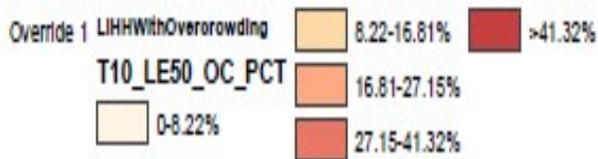


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, IGN, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NOAA, Swisstopo, Mapbox, and the OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - Low Income Households with Overcrowding

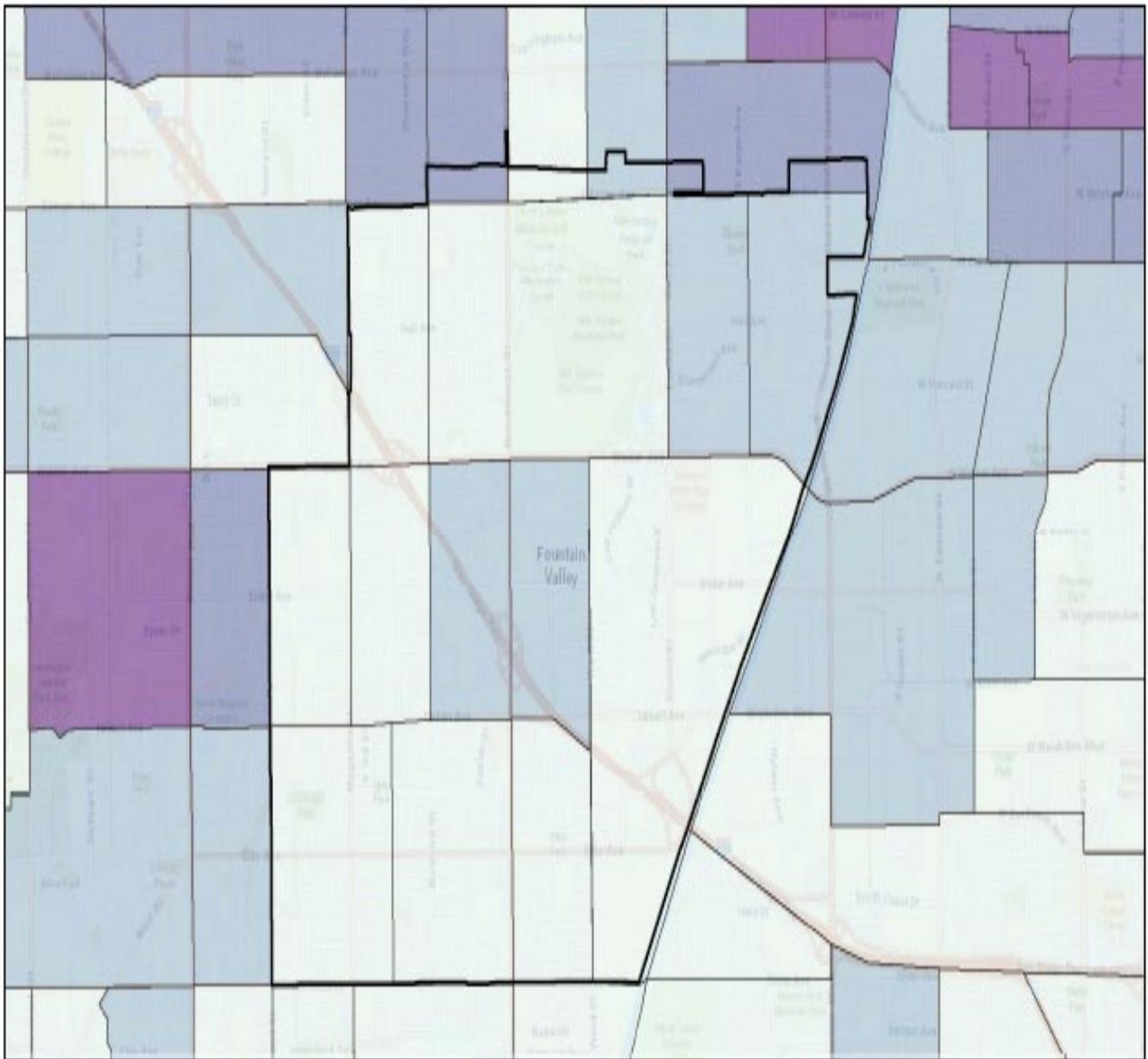


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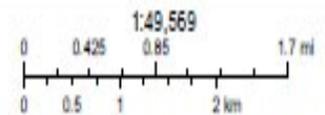
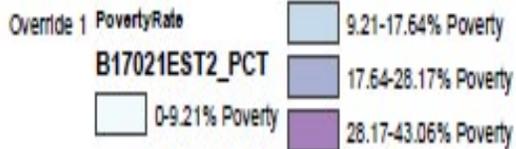


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CPD Maps - Poverty Rate

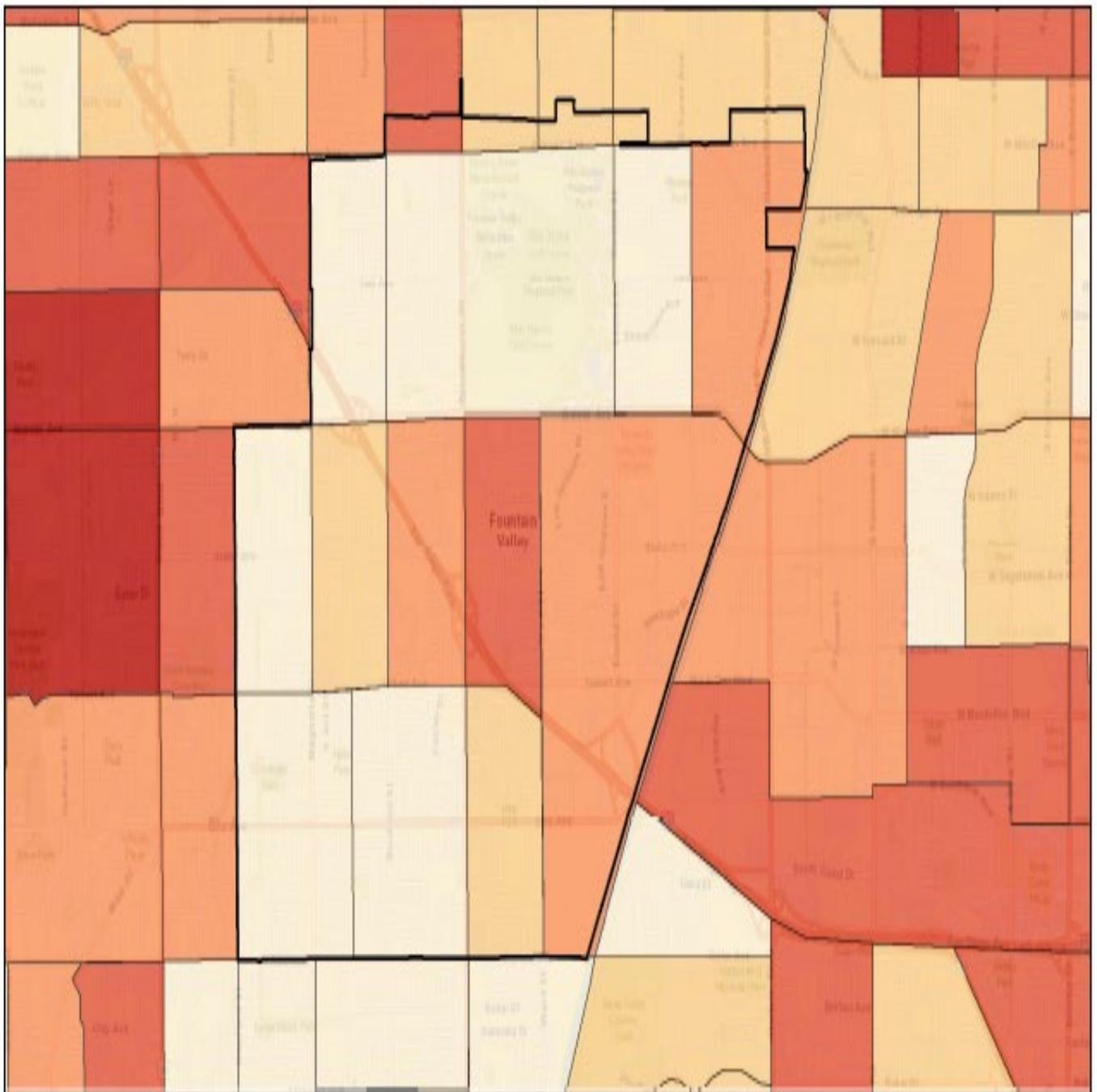


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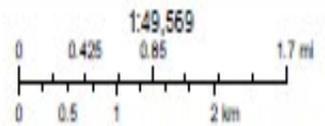
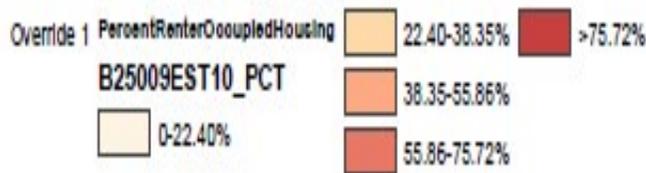


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CPD Maps - Renter Occupied Housing

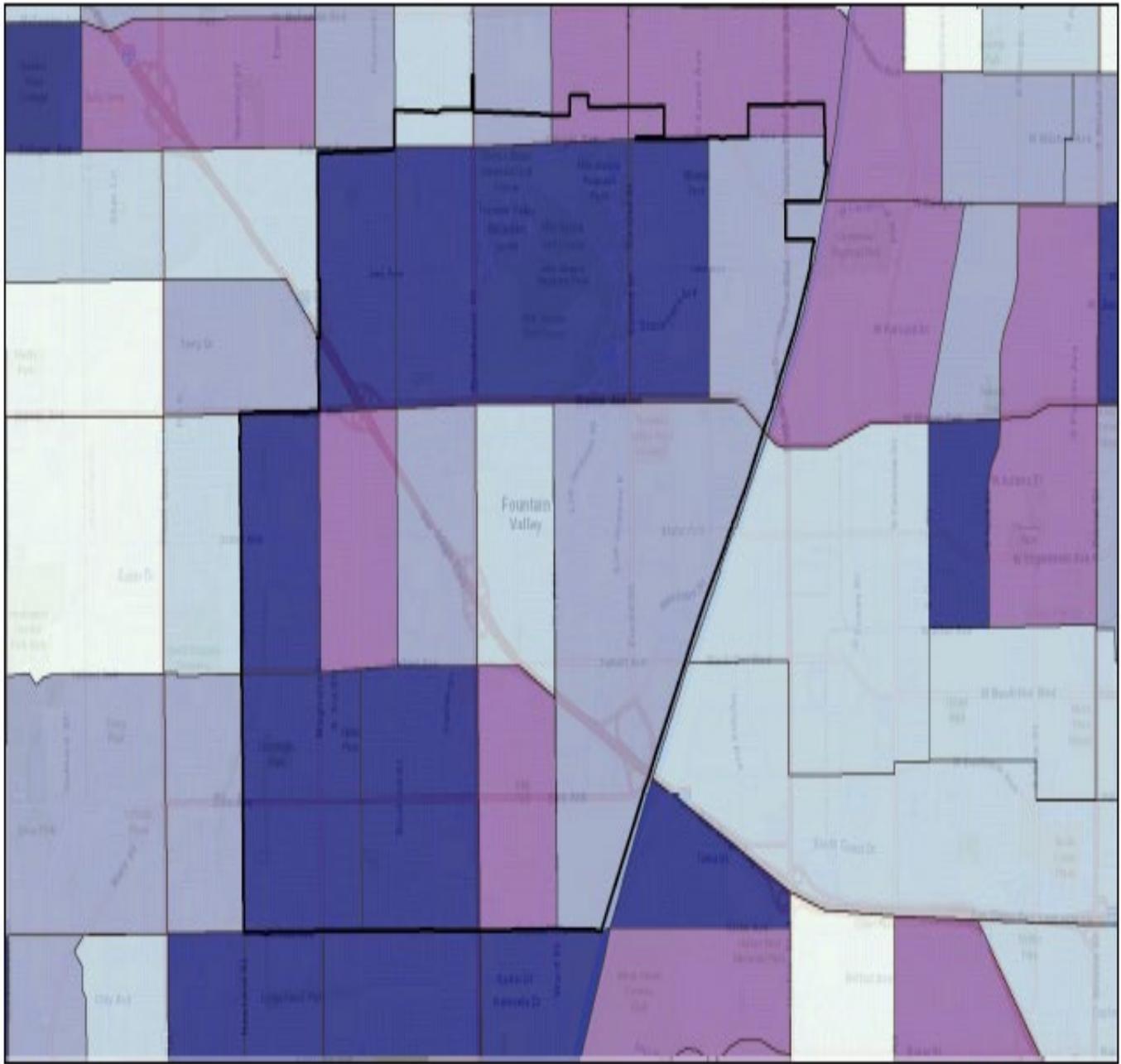


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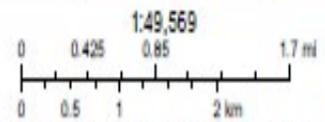
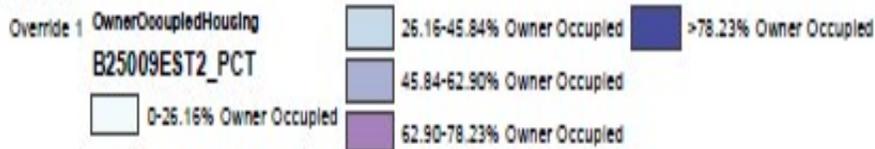


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CPD Maps - Owner Occupied Housing

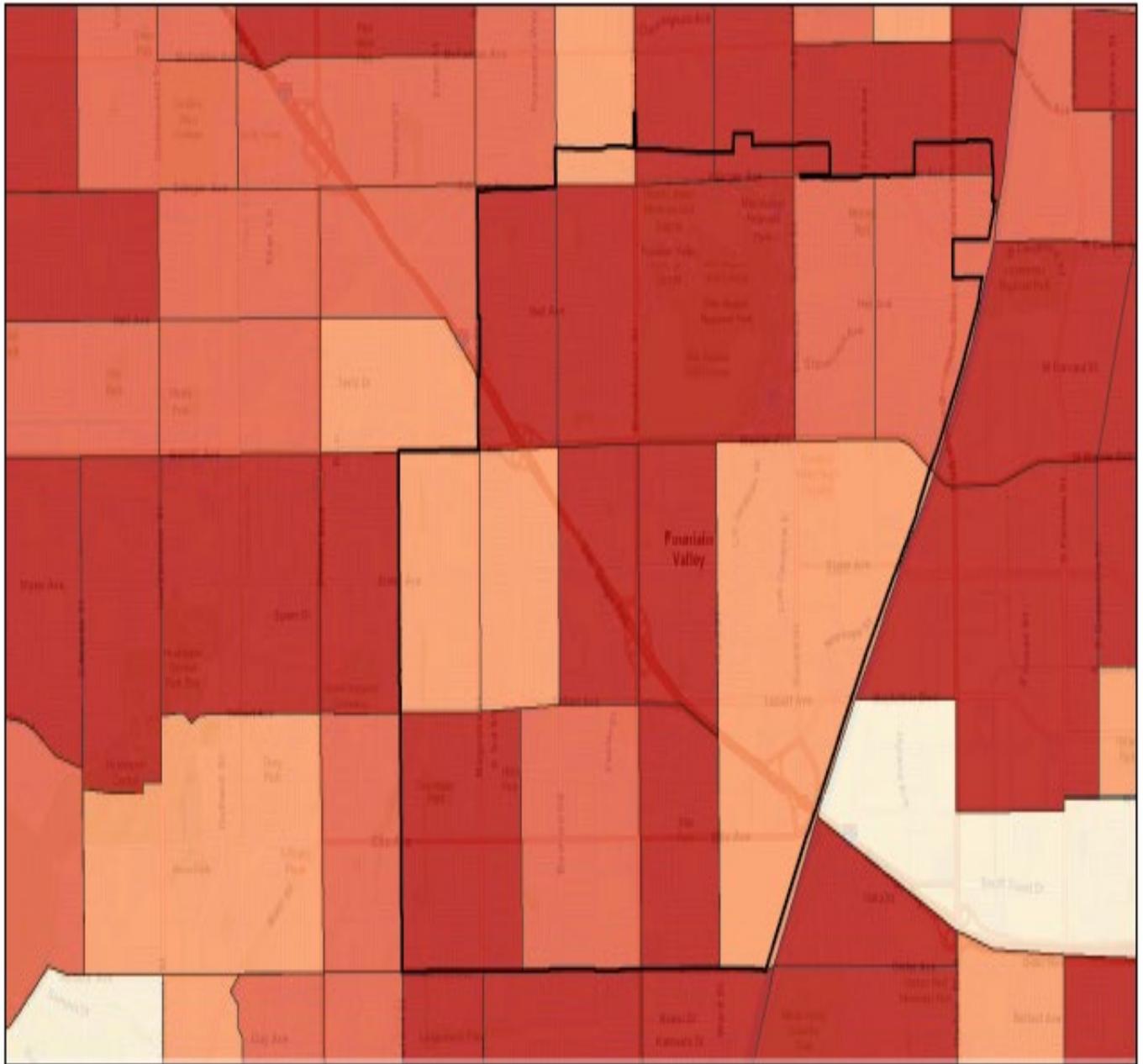


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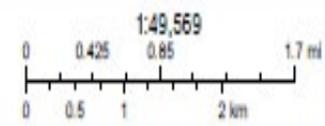
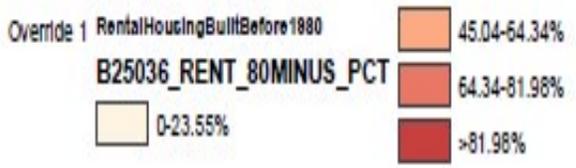


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NOAA, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - Rental Housing Built Prior to 1980

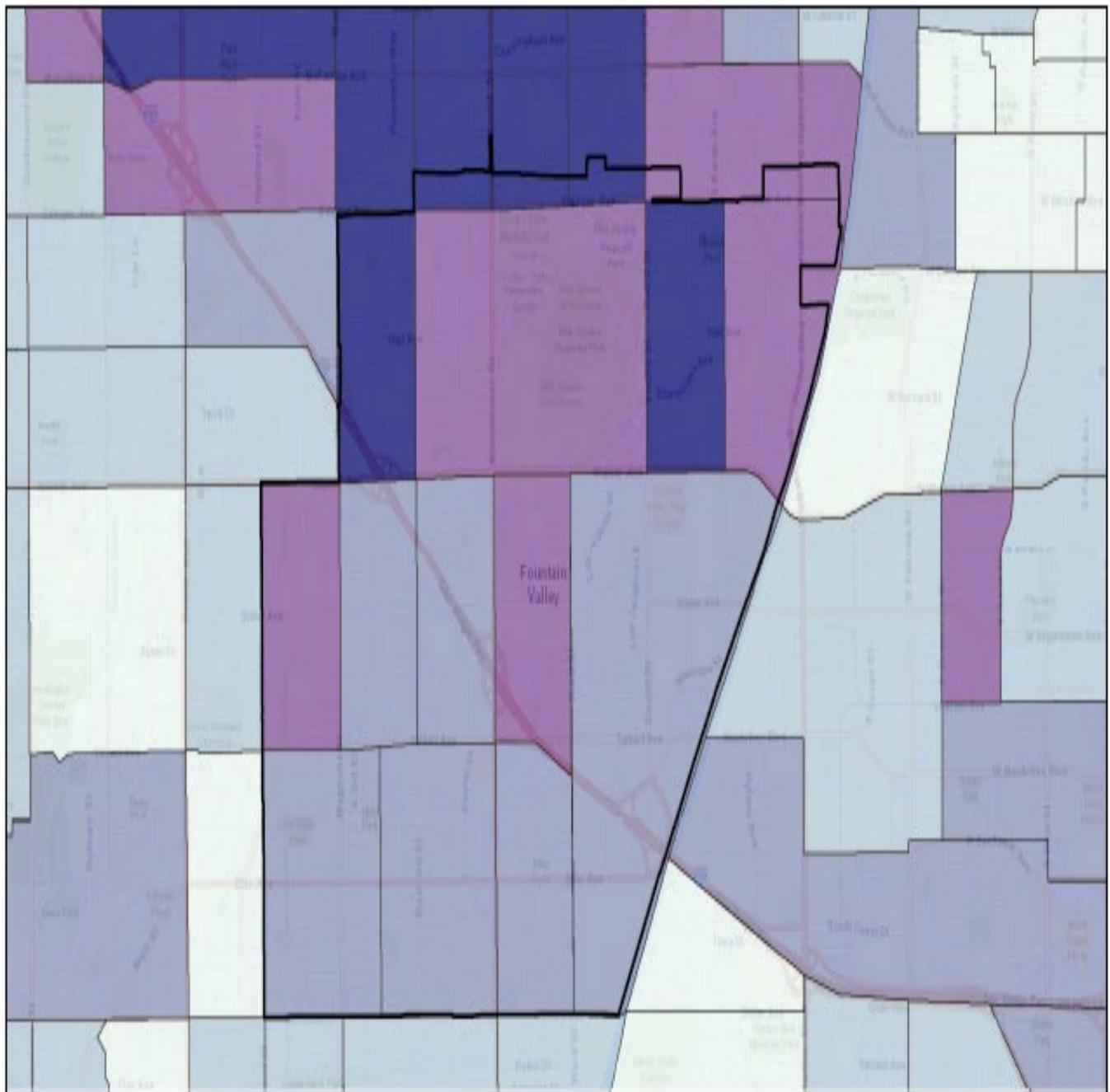


March 16, 2020

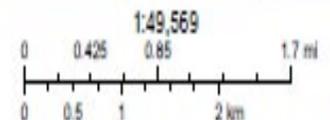
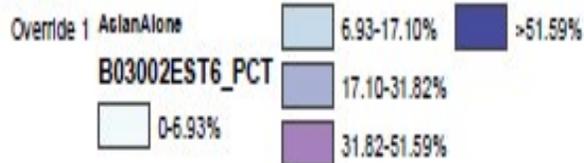


Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NOAA, Swisstopo, Mapbox, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - Asian alone (Not Hispanic)

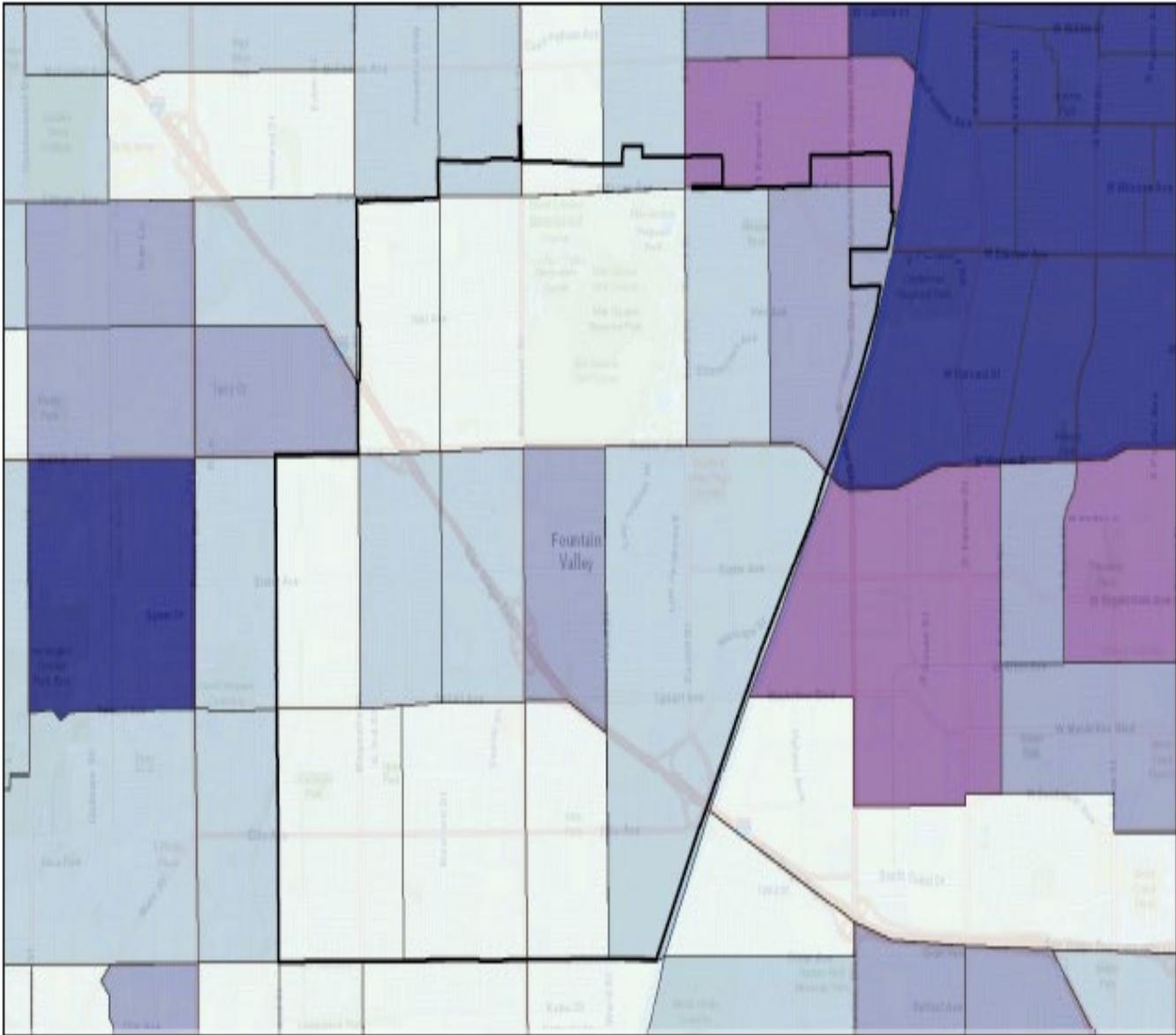


March 16, 2020

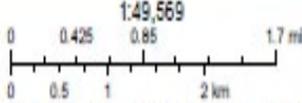
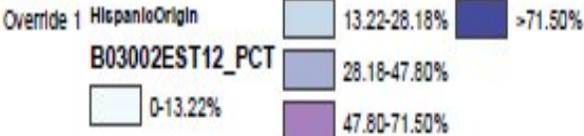


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - Persons of Hispanic Origin

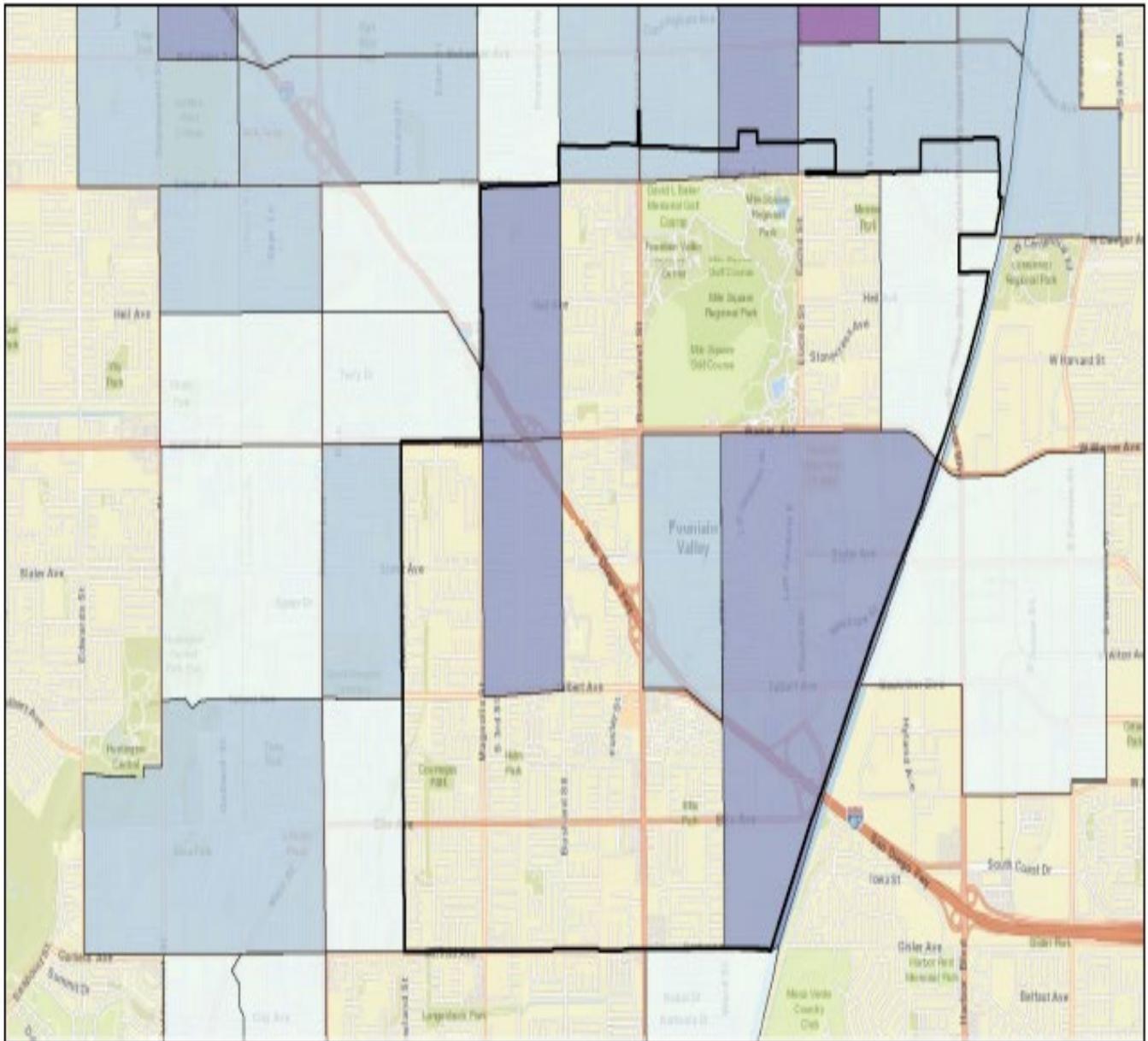


March 16, 2020



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), IGN, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - OCHA Voucher Concentration



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Override 1 VoucherConcentration

HCV_PCT_RENTER_OCC_UNITS

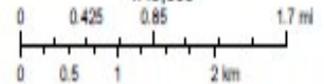
0-7.26%

7.26-15.58%

15.58-29.12%

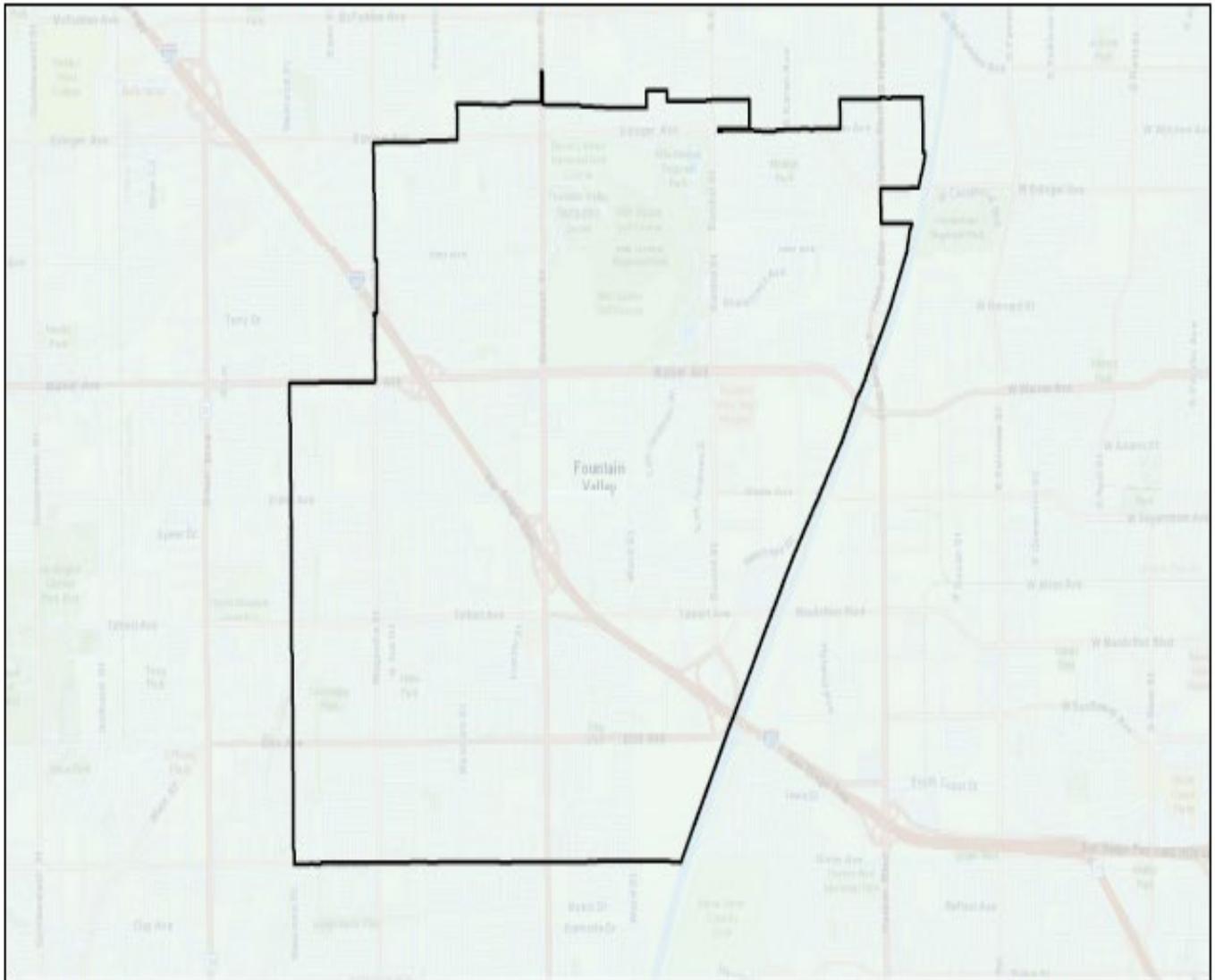
29.12-56.76%

1:49,569



Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, UNIGIS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGIS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CPD Maps - HIV Rates by County Per 100,000 Population

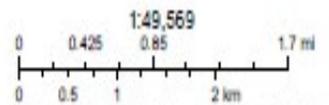


March 16, 2020

Override 1 HIV

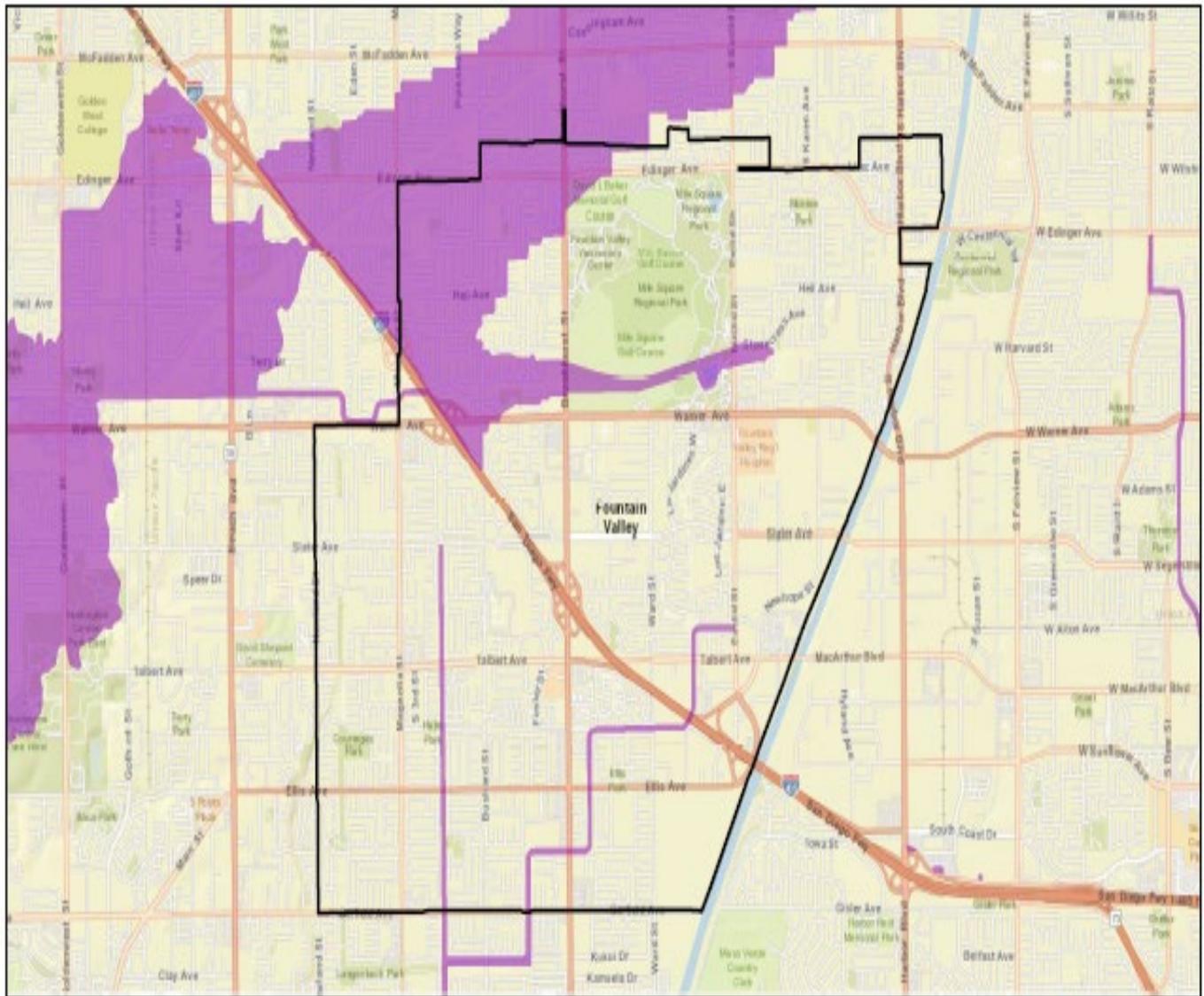
RATE

<140.8



Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, IGN, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGIS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

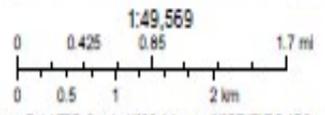
CPD Maps - 100 Year Flood Plain



March 16, 2020

Override 1

100 Year DFIRM flood zone



Source: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, Swis, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NOAA, (C) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Appendix C

HUD certifications

(Will be inserted after Council approval)