

Five Year Consolidated Plan
FY 2015-2019

Annual Action Plan
FY 2015-2016

Public Review Draft - April 10, 2015

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Newport Beach has prepared the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan as a requirement to receive Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The Consolidated Plan provides the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with a comprehensive assessment of the City's housing and community development needs and outlines the City's priorities, objectives and strategies for the investment of CDBG funds to address these needs over the next five years, beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2020.

The City receives CDBG funds from HUD on a formula basis each year, and in turn, awards grants to nonprofit, for-profit or public organizations for programs and projects in furtherance of this Plan. The CDBG program generally provide for a range of eligible activities for the benefit of low- and moderate-income Newport Beach residents, as discussed below.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 created the CDBG Program with three primary objectives against which HUD evaluates the Consolidated Plan and the City's performance under the Plan. Those primary objectives are decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. The CDBG regulations require that each activity meet one of the following national objectives:

- Benefit low- and moderate-income persons;
- Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight; or
- Meet other community development needs having a particular urgency (usually the result of a natural disaster).

Projects

2015-2016 CDBG Public Service Activities

- Age Well Senior Services: Home Delivered Meals \$25,000
- Human Options: Community Domestic Violence Services \$5,000
- Families Forward: Housing Program \$15,000

2015-2016 CDBG Capital Activities

- City of Newport Beach: Commercial Façade Improvement Program \$125,320
- Section 108 Loan Repayment \$207,306

2015-2016 Program Administration Activities

- CDBG Program Administration \$60,311
- Fair Housing Foundation: Fair Housing Services \$12,000

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

The priority needs and goals identified in the Plan needs assessment were identified based on analysis of information including the results of the City's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey and housing and community development data elements required by HUD in the online Consolidated Plan system (the eCon Planning Suite) from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) covering the same time period. Additional sources of information used to identify needs and establish priorities were obtained through consultation with local nonprofit agencies involved in the development of affordable housing and the delivery of public services to children, families, elderly persons and persons with special needs throughout the community.

In consideration of community input and available data, the six priority needs listed below are established as part of this Plan:

- Ensure equal access to housing opportunities
- Provide public services for low-income residents
- Provide public services for residents with special needs
- Prevent and eliminate homelessness
- Strengthen Economic Opportunity
- Improve public facilities and infrastructure

Consistent with HUD’s national goals for the CDBG program to provide decent housing opportunities, maintain a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, the priority needs listed above will be addressed over the next five years through the implementation of CDBG funded activities aligned with the following six measurable Strategic Plan goals:

	Goal Name	Category	Need(s) Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
1.	Fair Housing Services	Affordable Housing	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities	1,175 people
2.	Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	Provide public services to low-income residents	700 people
3.	Special Needs Services	Non-Housing Community Development	Provide public services to low-income residents	50 people
4.	Homelessness Prevention Services	Homeless	Prevent and eliminate homelessness	800 people
5.	Commercial Façade Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	Strengthen economic opportunity	9 businesses
6.	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	Improve public facilities and infrastructure	8,595 people

Table 1 - Strategic Plan Summary

3. Evaluation of past performance

The investment of HUD resources during the 2010-2014 program years was a catalyst for positive change in the community. Together with other federal, state and local investments, HUD resources allowed the City and its partners to accomplish the following goals within the first four years of the Consolidated Plan period:

Preserve and improve the existing housing stock and ensure equal access

- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher – Maintain existing level of Section 8 vouchers and rent-restricted units within the City at risk of conversion to market rate housing through refinancing. (1,917 Housing Units)
- Fair Housing Program – Ensure universal access to fair housing choice within the City. (712 People)

Provide quality supportive services so elderly residents can live as independently as possible

- Improve supportive services for elderly residents through: General Senior Programs, Information and Referral Services, Food and Essential Services, Senior Transportation Services. (520 People)

Help persons with special needs live as independently as possible

- Increase services to low- and moderate-income persons with special needs through: Battered and Abused Spousal Programs, Food and Essential Services, Referral and Case Management Services, Employment Training and Placement of Persons with Disabilities. (47 People)
- Upgrade Public Facilities with ADA Improvements – Increase accessibility of persons with disabilities to public facilities. (1 Public Facility)
- Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Services – Increase supportive services for persons suffering from substance abuse. (22 People)

Support a continuum of services in support of the City’s and County’s effort to end homeless and assist in improving the quality of life for persons with HIV/AIDS

- Preserve the supply of emergency and transitional housing, increase supportive services for persons living with HIV/AIDS, and improve services for homeless persons and prevent those at-risk of homelessness through: Homeless Prevention Program, Transitional Housing, and Emergency Shelter to Victims of Domestic Violence, Transitional Housing and Support Services for Victims of Domestic Violence, Case Management and Other Services. (612 People)

Contribute to the well-being of individuals, families, and neighborhoods

- Provide and improve public services to low- and moderate-income persons through: General Public Services, Employment and Other Training Programs, Food and Essential Services, Family Services, Health Services, Youth Services. (819 People)

Provide access to local public facilities that contribute to community and neighborhood development

- Repayment Section 108 Loan/Balboa Village Improvements - Preserve community infrastructure in order to eliminate blight, blighting influences, and prevent deterioration of property. The improvements will stimulate future economic investments and create a suitable living environment. (4 Public Facilities)

While the City and local partners were able to successfully implement the activities listed above during the last five (5) years, there were insufficient resources to fully address the level of need identified in the last Consolidated Plan. The amount of CDBG funds that have been allocated to the City have diminished every year curtailing the City’s ability to implement activities that benefit low- and moderate-income residents.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Subsequent to the enactment of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, HUD revised the Consolidated Plan regulations at 24 CFR Part 91 to emphasize the importance of citizen participation and consultation in the development of the Consolidated Plan. HUD strengthened the consultation process with requirements for consultation with the CoC, Public Housing Authorities (PHA), business leaders, civic leaders and public or private agencies that address housing, health, social service, victim services, employment, or education needs of low-income individuals and families, homeless individuals and families, youth and/or other persons with special needs. Together with the analytic capabilities of the eCon Plan Suite, these requirements created the conditions necessary to implement a collaborative, data-driven and place-based planning process that includes a robust level of citizen participation and consultation.

In accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan, residents and stakeholders were able to participate in the development of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan through surveys, community meetings and public hearings. Efforts were made to encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in areas where HUD funds are proposed to be used, and by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Efforts were made to encourage the participation of minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities. The consultation process included representatives of the CoC, PHA, and other specified groups who completed surveys, provided local data and assisted the City to ensure practical coordination of strategies to maximize impact and to avoid duplication of effort.

5. Summary of public comments

A community meeting/hearing to discuss the housing and community development needs in Newport Beach were held on February 26, 2015 at the Community Room in the Newport Beach Civic Center. No comments were received, however, attendees were encouraged to complete the City's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey.

A public hearing to receive comments on the draft 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan was held before the Newport Beach City Council on May 12, 2015. The following comments were received:

[INSERT PUBLIC COMMENTS SUBSEQUENT TO PUBLIC HEARING]

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

All comments and views received by the City in the development of the Consolidated Plan were accepted and taken into consideration in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

7. Summary

Examination of 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the 2007-2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, in addition to local data, as well as consultation with citizens and stakeholders revealed seven high priority needs to be addressed through the investment of an anticipated \$1.8 million of CDBG funds over the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan. The investment of CDBG funds in eligible activities shall be guided principally by the six goals of the Strategic Plan. Activities submitted for consideration in response to any solicitation or Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) process must conform with one of the six Strategic Plan strategies and the associated action-oriented, measurable goals in order to receive consideration for CDBG funds.

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		Community Development Department, Planning Division

Table 2 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Planning Division of the City of Newport Beach Community Development Department is the lead agency responsible for the administration of the CDBG program. The Planning Division contracted with LDM Associates, Inc. to prepare the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

In the development of this Consolidated Plan, LDM Associates, Inc. developed and implemented a comprehensive citizen participation and consultation process and conducted a needs assessment and market analysis to identify levels of relative need regarding affordable housing, homelessness, special needs, and community development. This information was gathered through consultation with public officials and local agencies, public outreach and community meetings, review of demographic and economic data, and housing market analysis.

In the implementation of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and each of the five Annual Action Plans, the Planning Division shall be responsible for all grants planning, management and monitoring duties necessary to comply with HUD regulations and City policy.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

City of Newport Beach
Community Development Department, Planning Division
100 Civic Center Drive
Newport Beach, CA 92660
949-644-3309

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

1. Introduction

The City of Newport Beach consulted with representatives from multiple agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. To facilitate this consultation, the City solicited feedback through the following methods:

- Stakeholder surveys (web-based and paper-surveys)
- Individual stakeholder consultations
- Community meetings
- Public hearings
- Receipt of written comments

To gather the greatest breadth and depth of information, the City consulted with a wide variety of agencies, groups and organizations concerning the housing, community and economic development needs of the community. Each of the agencies, groups or organizations consulted is represented below. The input received from these consultation partners helped establish and inform the objectives and goals described in the Strategic Plan. Specific comments received from these organizations are included as Appendix A.

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 recognizes the importance of careful coordination and alignment among various service providers to maximize the effectiveness of the CDBG program. As a result, during the development of this Consolidated Plan, the City consulted closely with organizations that provide assisted housing, health services and other community-focused programs. Outreach efforts included surveys including specific questions associated with coordination, invitations to community meetings and follow-up in-person interviews where appropriate.

The City further recognizes the importance of continued coordination and alignment during the upcoming five-year planning period with these organizations and agencies. The City will strengthen relationships and alignment among these organizations in the implementation of the NOFA process for CDBG funds and through technical assistance provided to subrecipients of CDBG funds each year.

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 Continuum of Care (CoC) for Orange County guides the development of homeless strategies and the implementation of programs to end homelessness throughout the region. Orange County's homeless system of care is comprised of a network of public, private, faith-based, for-profit, and nonprofit service providers who utilize several federal, state and local resources to provide services for homeless people. The region's municipalities, including the City of Newport Beach, also provide resources for services that assist the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless. The County's nonprofit community plays a key role in the Continuum of Care system. Hundreds of agencies throughout the County provide programs ranging from feeding the homeless on the street to creating permanent supportive housing opportunities. These services are available to homeless families with children, and single men and women. The County's nonprofit community also serves special needs populations, such as victims of domestic violence, veterans, the disabled and youth.

The City provided a detailed questionnaire to the CoC to identify the CoC's perceived needs in the county and its objectives to address the needs of different homeless populations, specifically chronically homeless families and individuals, families with children, veterans, unaccompanied youth and persons at risk of homelessness. Following the delivery and response to this questionnaire, the City followed up with the CoC to clarify existing needs and objectives and understand opportunities for collaboration and coordination during the five-year planning process.

Coordination to address homelessness — including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth — is guided by the CoC and its leading organizations including 2-1-1 Orange County and Orange County Community Services. All service providers within the CoC have the ability to refer people with varying needs to the appropriate service provider(s) in their area.

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 Orange County CoC consults with jurisdictions receiving Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds on an ongoing basis. A collaborative was formed and quarterly meetings are held with representatives of the ESG jurisdictions and the CoC. During the meetings funding priorities are determined which are consistent with the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness and the Consolidated Plans of ESG jurisdictions. An evaluation panel is selected whose primary responsibility is to determine the agencies to receive funding. In Orange County, ESG funds are directed toward emergency shelter and rapid-rehousing programs. Orange County also utilizes its CDBG funding for emergency shelter rehabilitation and homeless services to the extent that CDBG public service resources are available.

The Orange County CoC's performance standards and outcome evaluation methodology is based on data collected from HMIS and Annual Performance Reports (APRs), including data such as employment income, access to mainstream resources, transition to permanent housing, remaining in permanent housing, leveraging, spending, HMIS data quality, participation in PIT Counts and the Homeless Inventory County (HIC). These data elements are reviewed annually for the purposes of ranking service providers. In recent years, the Orange County CoC began the process of reviewing additional performance criteria gathered from HMIS including, average length of stay, rate of permanent housing exits, rate of returns, net exits to permanent housing, rate of net exits and project budgets through a Performance Improvement Calculator. This information provides the CoC the extent to which each project has resulted in rapid return to permanent housing and the cost of programs. The Orange County CoC takes into account the severity of barriers. High barrier households are placed in to permanent supportive housing and lower barrier households are rapidly returned to permanent housing. The Orange County CoC will continue to use the Performance Improvement Calculator and review information quarterly provided through HMIS and budget data.

The Orange County CoC established a collaborative implementation and management with the three CoCs located in Los Angeles County (City of Pasadena, City of Glendale, and Los Angeles County). The Collaborative developed and maintains a Policies and Procedures guide for the use of the HMIS system. Additionally, HMIS system administrators provide training as needed to HMIS users and provide troubleshooting assistance on an "as needed" basis.

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

Table 3 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Oasis Senior Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Regional Center of Orange County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	AIDS SERVICE FOUNDATION OF ORANGE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.

5	Agency/Group/Organization	New Horizon Shelters
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	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?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	211 ORANGE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	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?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Newport Beach Unified School District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Educational Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	Fair Housing Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and in person
9	Agency/Group/Organization	OC Health Care Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Newport Beach Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Irvine Company
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	VOCATIONAL VISIONS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.

13	Agency/Group/Organization	WOMEN HELPING WOMEN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Mariposa Women and Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Age Well Senior Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and in person
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Families Forward
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Public Services

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and in person
17	Agency/Group/Organization	HUMAN OPTIONS, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and in person
18	Agency/Group/Organization	SERVING PEOPLE IN NEED, INC. (SPIN)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and in person
19	Agency/Group/Organization	YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OF THE HARBOR AREA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and in person
20	Agency/Group/Organization	REBUILDING TOGETHER ORANGE COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	MERCY HOUSE TRANSITIONAL LIVING CENTERS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless
	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?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	ORANGE COAST INTERFAITH SHELTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless

	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?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	WISE PLACE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Sea view Lutheran Plaza
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY OF ORANGE COUNTY INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Survey, e-mail, and mail.

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

The City maintains a list of agencies, organizations and other stakeholders that have expressed an interest in City’s CDBG program and invited representatives from each entity to participate at multiple points in the planning process. All agencies were strongly encouraged to attend meetings and participate in surveys.

Any agency or organization that was not consulted and would like to be included in the City’s list of stakeholders, the agency or organization may contact the Community Development Department, Planning Division at 949-644-3309 or online at:

<https://www.newportbeachca.gov/index.aspx?page=1871>

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	The Commission to End Homelessness	Strategic Plan goals are consistent with Ten Year Plan
2014-2021 Housing Element	City of Newport Beach	Strategic Plan goals are consistent with Housing Element policies and goals

Table 4 – 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))

To enhance coordination among the CoC, public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies, the City invited each of these entities to provide input on the needs of the community in the development of this Consolidated Plan. The City monitors CoC policy making to ensure that local efforts correspond to changes in the regional approach to addressing the needs of homeless and low-income people. Further, the Planning Division works with subrecipients of CDBG funds to ensure a coordinated effort among service agencies in the region to address the needs of Newport Beach residents, including but not limited to chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, unaccompanied youth, and persons who were recently homeless but now live in permanent housing. To promote economic opportunities for low-income residents, the City coordinates with subrecipient social service agencies, businesses and housing developers to ensure that where there are job opportunities for low-income people in connection with HUD-assisted projects, information is disseminated through appropriate channels consistent with the objectives of Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1968.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Newspaper ad published February 10, 2015 in the Daily Pilot newspaper announcing the Community Meeting to receive input on the preparation of the City's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and the 2015-2016 Action Plan.			https://www.newportbeachca.gov/index.aspx?page=1364

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Publicly-noticed Community Meeting on February 26, 2015 at 6:30 p.m. at Newport Beach Civic Center Community Room. Two residents attended this meeting.	No comments were received.	No comments were received.	https://www.newportbeachca.gov/index.aspx?page=1364

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Community Survey was available online from January, 2015 to March, 2015. The City advised residents of the availability of the survey via email to stakeholders, posting on the City website and during the Community Meetings. The purpose of the survey was to allow all residents the opportunity to provide their assessment of the level of need in Newport Beach for a variety of housing</p>	<p>57 Newport Beach residents completed the survey.</p>		<p>https://www.newportbeachca.gov/index.aspx?page=1364</p>

Consolidated Plan

NEWPORT BEACH

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>Newspaper ad published on April 10, 2015 in the Daily Pilot newspaper announcing the availability of the draft 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, and draft 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan for a 30-day public review and comment period to include a public hearing before the Newport Beach City Council on May 12, 2015.</p>			https://www.newportbeachca.gov/index.aspx?page=1364

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Hearing	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Public hearing before the Newport Beach City Council on May 12, 2015 to receive comments on the draft 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and draft 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan prior to adoption and submission to HUD.	TBD	TBD	

Table 5 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment section of the Consolidated Plan examines housing, homelessness, non-homeless special needs and non-housing community development needs. The housing needs assessment section evaluates household income, tenure (renter or owner), housing cost as a function of household income, disproportionate need amongst racial and ethnic groups and public housing needs. The homeless needs assessment examines the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population in Orange County to inform the City's strategy to address homelessness during the next five years. The non-homeless special needs assessment section evaluates the needs of people who are not homeless but due to various reasons are in need of services including but not limited to elderly, frail elderly, severe mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of human trafficking, Veterans with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and victims of domestic violence. The non-housing community development needs assessment section discusses the need for public facilities, public infrastructure improvements and public services to benefit low- and moderate-income residents.

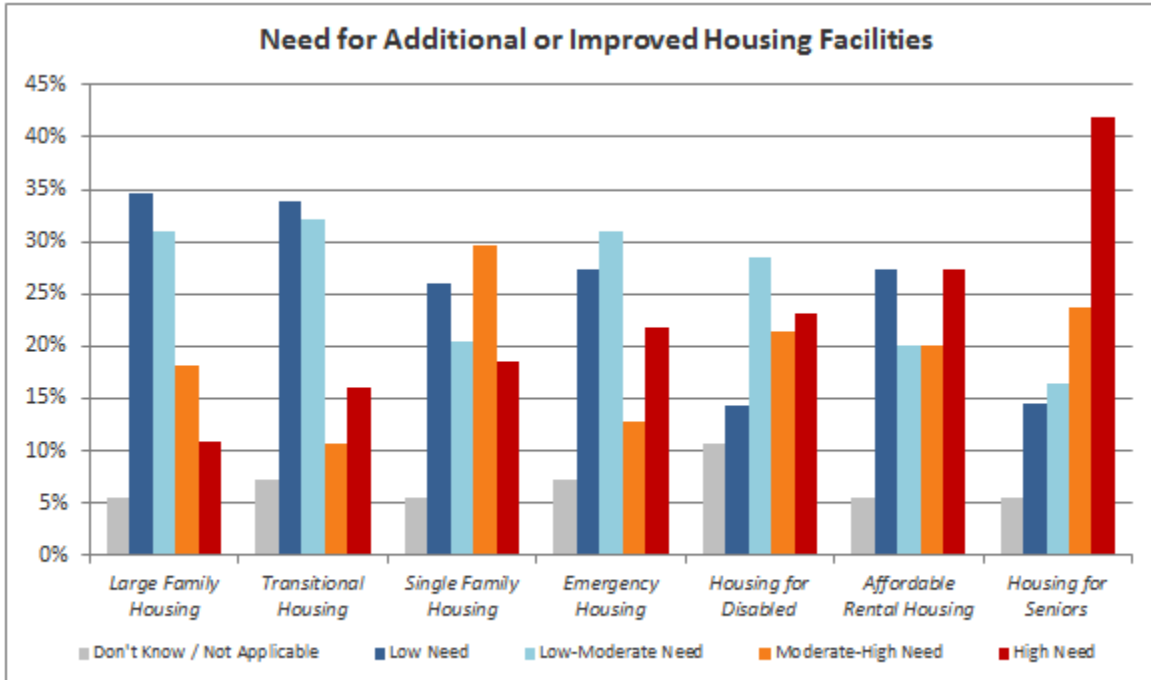
Methodology

To assess community needs, the City examined data, held community meetings, conducted a Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey and consulted with local stakeholders. The Needs Assessment primarily relies on the following sources of data:

- American Community Survey (2007-2011 5-year estimates)
- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (2007-2011 5-year estimates)
- ESRI Economic Data
- 2013 Point-In-Time Homeless Count

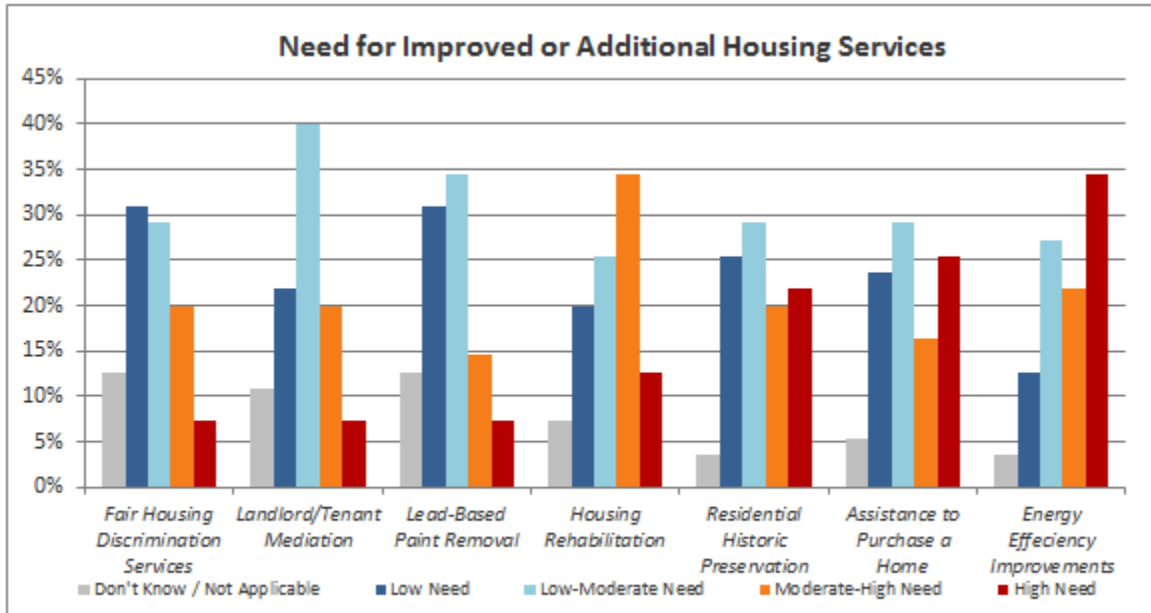
Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey for Residents and Stakeholders

Newport Beach residents and program stakeholders had the opportunity to respond to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey to rate the need in Newport Beach for housing facilities, housing services, community services, services for special needs populations, neighborhood services, community facilities, infrastructure and business and jobs services. The results of the 57 Newport Beach residents who responded to the survey are represented in Figures 1-8 below.



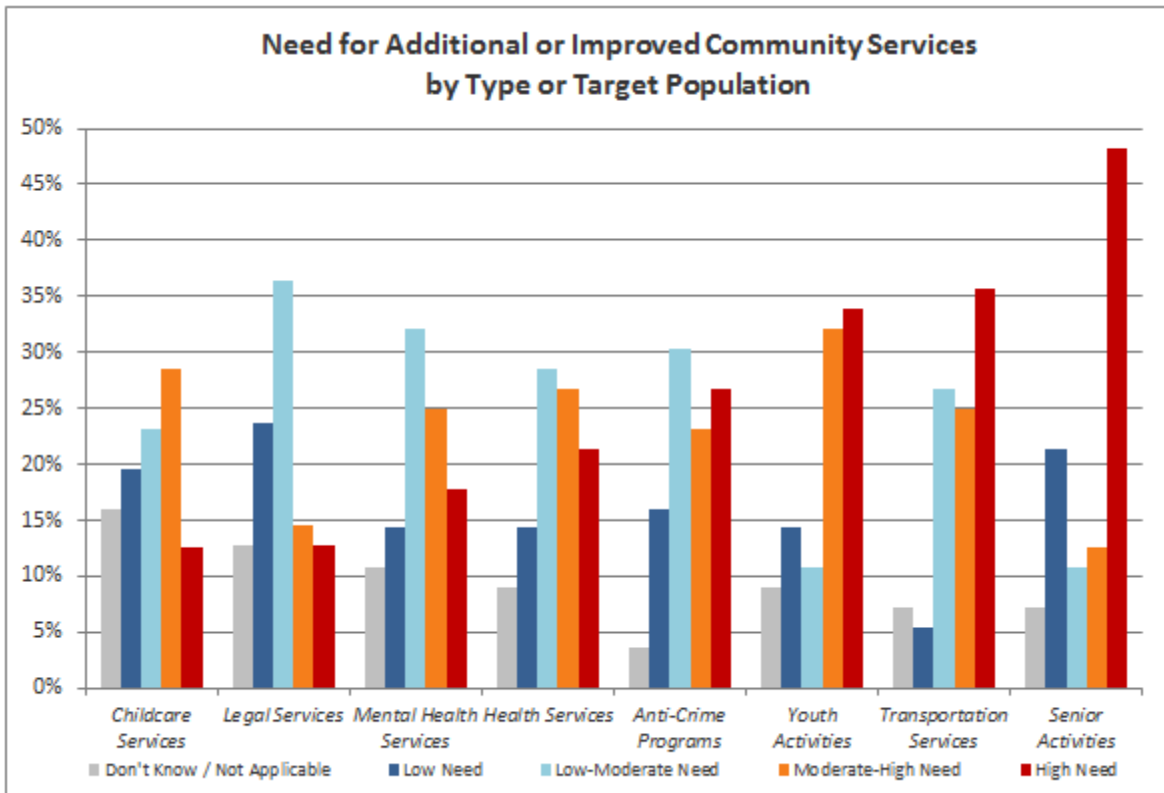
Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 1: Need for Improved Housing Facilities



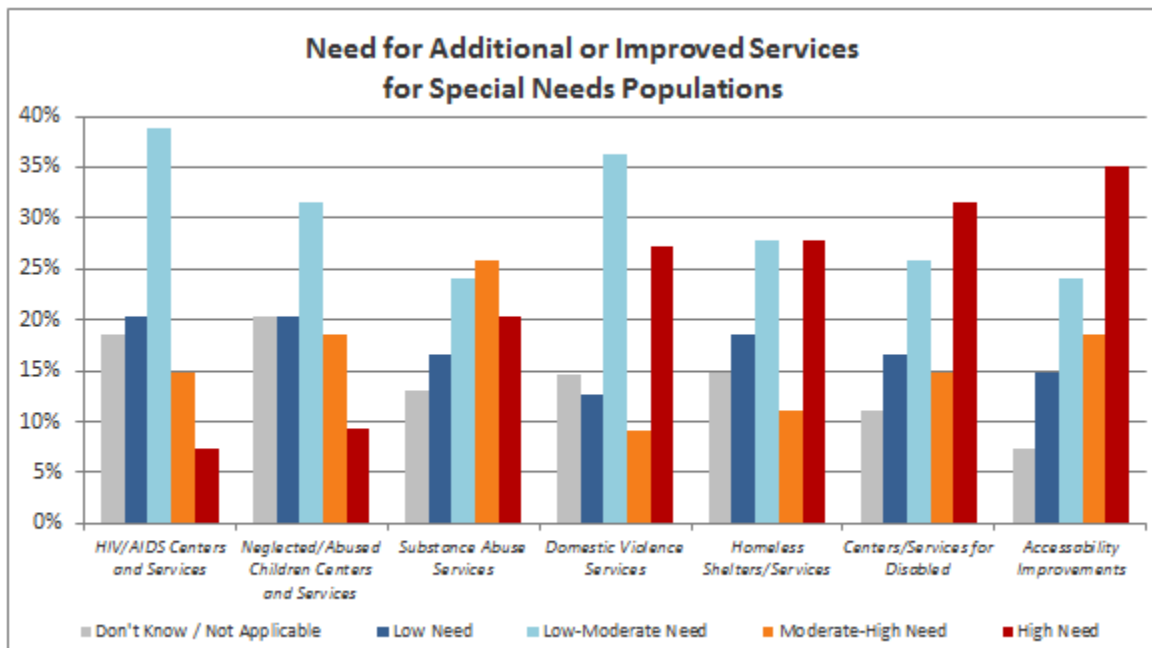
Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 2: Need for Improved or Additional Housing Services



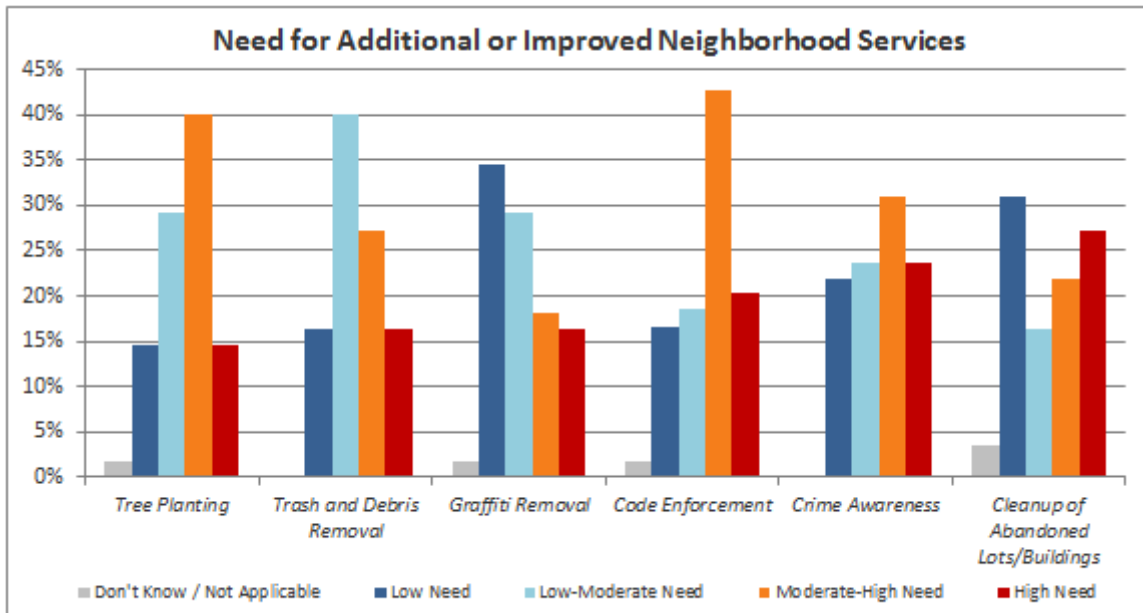
Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 3: Need for Additional or Improved Community Services by Type or Population



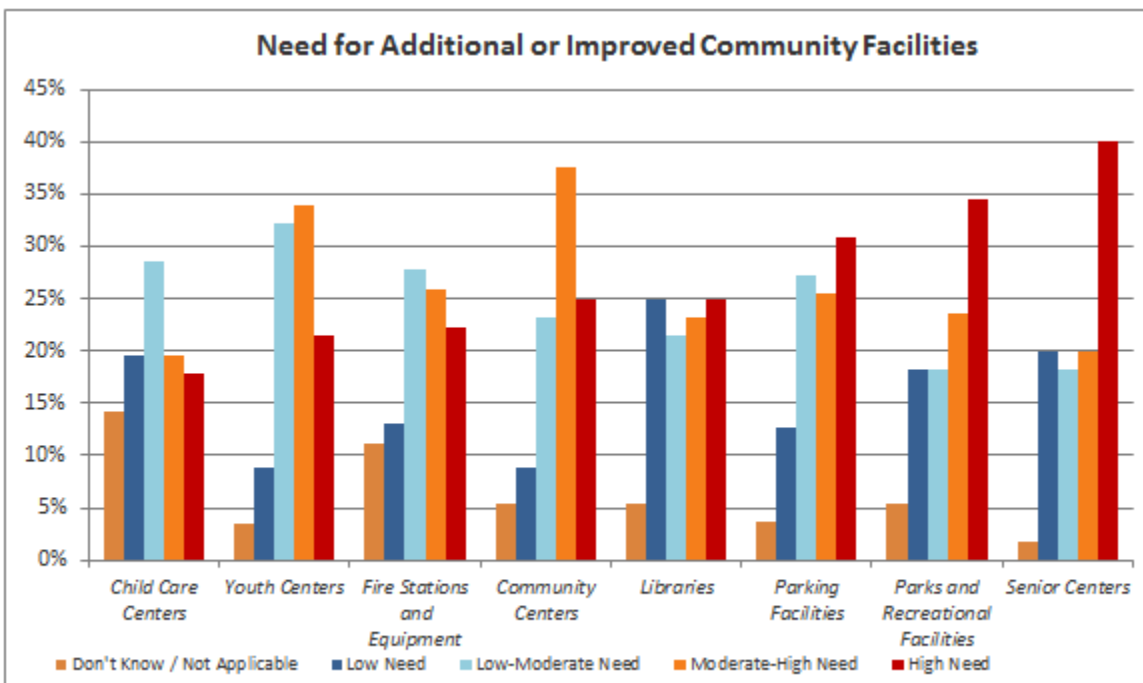
Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 4: Need for Additional or Improved Services for Special Needs Populations



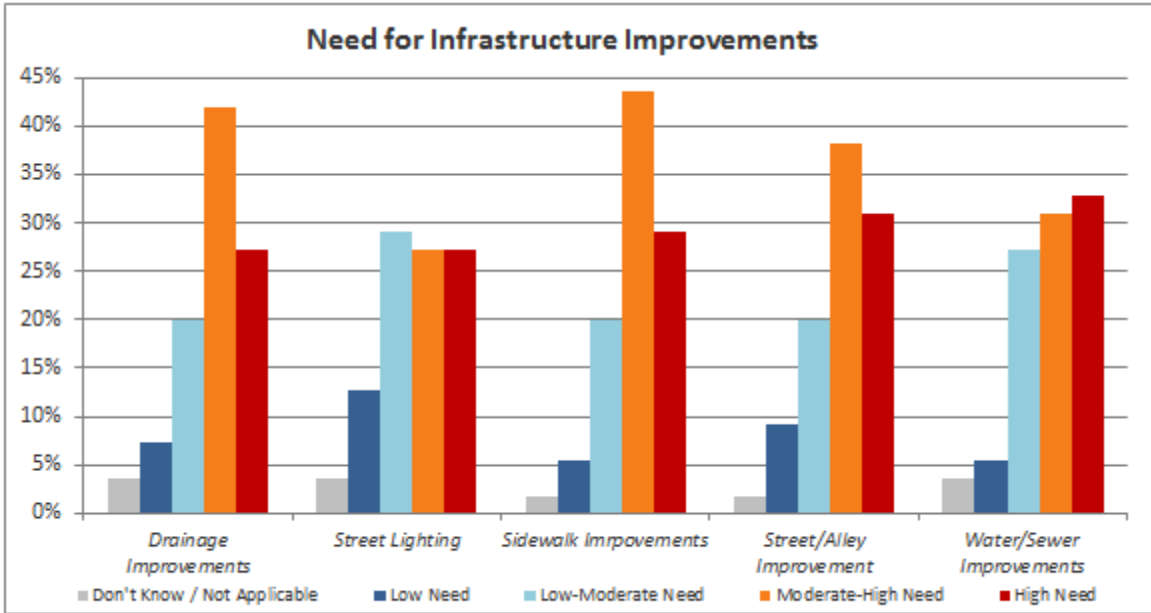
Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 5: Need for Additional or Improved Neighborhood Services



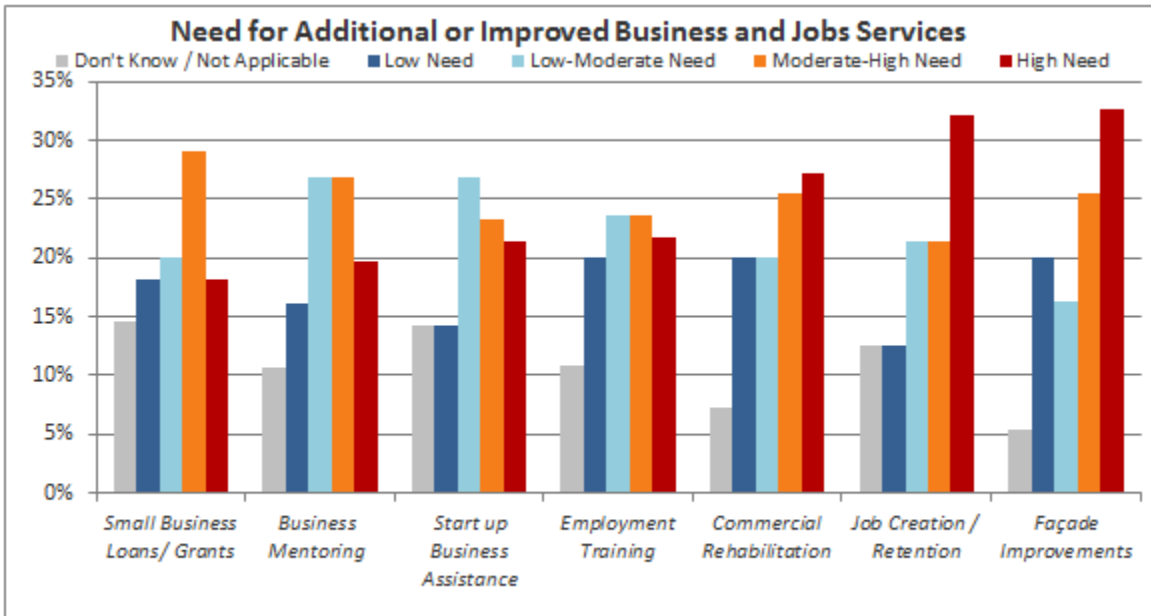
Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 6: Need for Additional or Improved Community Facilities



Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 7: Need for Infrastructure Improvements



Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 8: Need for Additional or Improved Business and Job Services

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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to ACS data in Table 6, the City's population grew by 13 percent during the period between the year 2000 and 2011, increasing in number from 74,500 to 84,417 people. During this time period, the number of households increased by 9 percent from 35,041 to 38,048 and the median household income increased from \$83,455 to \$108,946. The City of Newport Beach includes 13,115 households, or 34 percent of all households, that earn less than 100 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) and 10,350 or 27 percent of all households earn less than 80 percent of AMI.

Table 7 presents the number of different household types in the City for different levels of income. Small family households consist of 2-4 family members, while large family households have more than 5 persons per household. The income levels are divided by different AMI levels corresponding with HUD income definitions as follows:

- 0-30% AMI: extremely low-income – 10 percent of all households;
- 30-50% AMI: low-income – 7 percent of all households;
- 50-80% AMI: moderate-income – 10 percent of all households; and
- 80-100% AMI: medium-income – 7 percent of all households.

The most common household type in Newport Beach is small family households, representing 32.3 percent of all households in the City. Nineteen (19) percent of small family households and large family households earn less than 80 percent of AMI, indicating that Newport Beach households are similarly situated economically regardless of size. Similarly, 21 percent of the households with one or more children 6 years old or younger and households containing at least one person age 62-74 years of age earn less than 80 percent of AMI. However, the need to preserve affordable housing becomes more critical for 1,180 households with at least one person over the age of 62 earning less than 80 percent of AMI, representing 9.3 percent of all households with senior citizens.

Tables 8 and 9 indicate that 6,770 of the City's 38,048 households earning less than 100 percent of AMI experience at least one housing problem. HUD defines four (4) different housing problems as:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities: Household lacks a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator

2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities: Household lacks hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower
3. Overcrowding / severe overcrowding: A household is considered to be overcrowded if there are more than 1.01 people per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. A household is considered severely overcrowded if there are more than 1.5 people per room.
4. Cost burden / severe cost burden: A household is considered cost burdened if the household pays more than 30% of its total gross income for housing costs. A household is considered severely cost burdened if the household pays more than 50% of its total income for housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Evaluation of Tables 8 and 9 indicates that for households earning 0-100% of AMI, the highest priority housing needs include cost burden, severe cost burden. Table 12 shows that a low percentage (1.53 percent) of Newport Beach's households earning less than 100 percent of AMI is overcrowded.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	74,500	84,417	13%
Households	35,041	38,048	9%
Median Income	\$83,455.00	\$108,946.00	31%

Table 6 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	3,835	2,840	3,675	2,765	24,930
Small Family Households *	830	405	1,170	580	9,320
Large Family Households *	50	95	70	125	1,450
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	565	605	510	530	5,495
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	835	710	670	310	2,495
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	100	175	250	135	1,925
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 7 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	180	30	35	10	255	25	0	0	0	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	45	50	4	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	35	0	0	65	100	0	0	40	15	55
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,425	1,290	625	235	3,575	985	455	745	470	2,655
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	75	245	1,065	715	2,100	135	235	165	165	700

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	360	0	0	0	360	160	0	0	0	160

Table 8 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 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	1,685	1,365	670	310	4,030	1,010	455	785	490	2,740
Having none of four housing problems	410	395	1,415	1,320	3,540	210	625	805	650	2,290
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	360	0	0	0	360	160	0	0	0	160

Table 9 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 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	350	220	505	1,075	180	135	365	680
Large Related	20	75	0	95	35	20	15	70
Elderly	445	380	210	1,035	690	450	405	1,545
Other	900	930	990	2,820	245	90	135	470
Total need by income	1,715	1,605	1,705	5,025	1,150	695	920	2,765

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 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	300	165	160	625	170	90	295	555
Large Related	20	35	0	55	35	10	15	60
Elderly	430	355	120	905	575	285	340	1,200
Other	890	750	355	1,995	235	70	105	410
Total need by income	1,640	1,305	635	3,580	1,015	455	755	2,225

Table 11 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

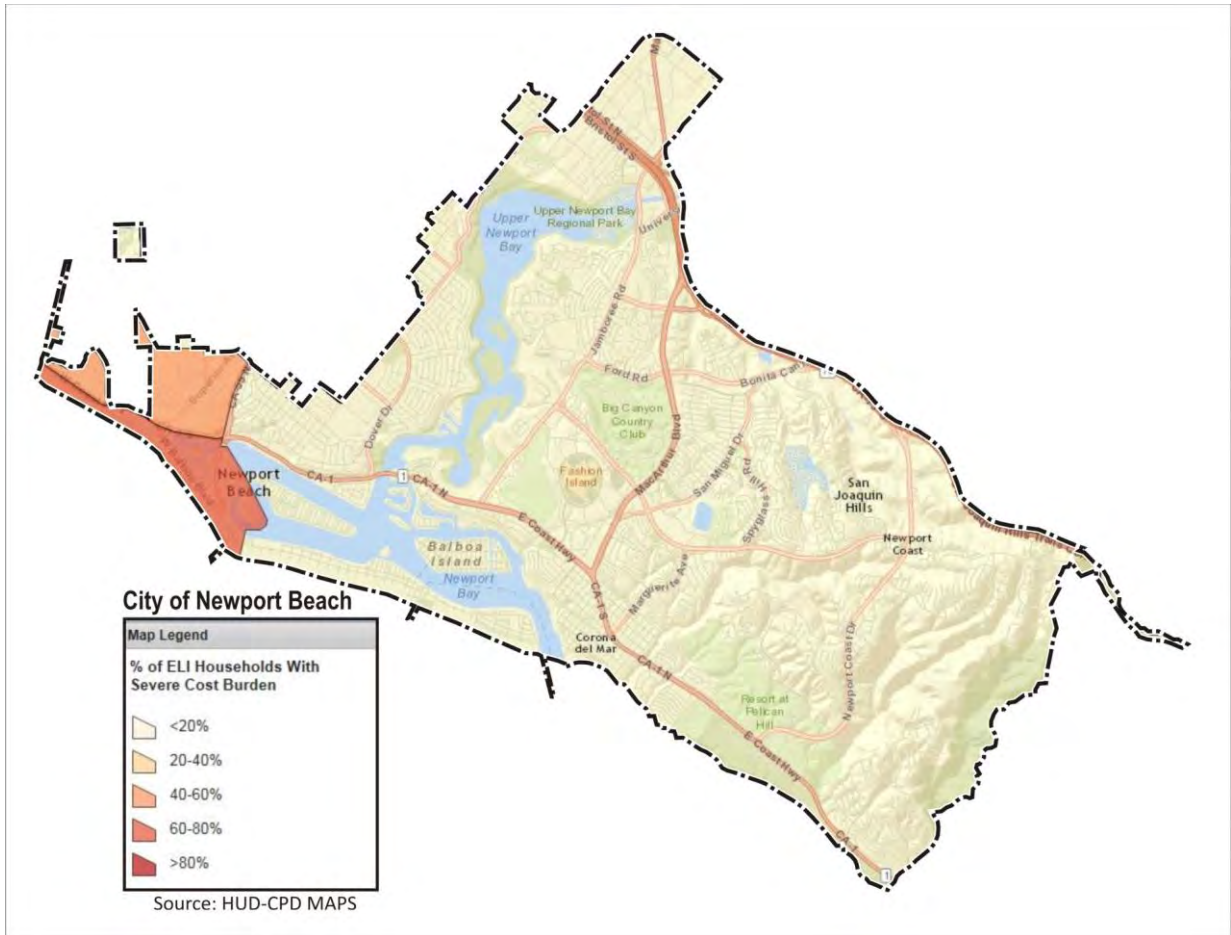


Figure 9: Extremely Low Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

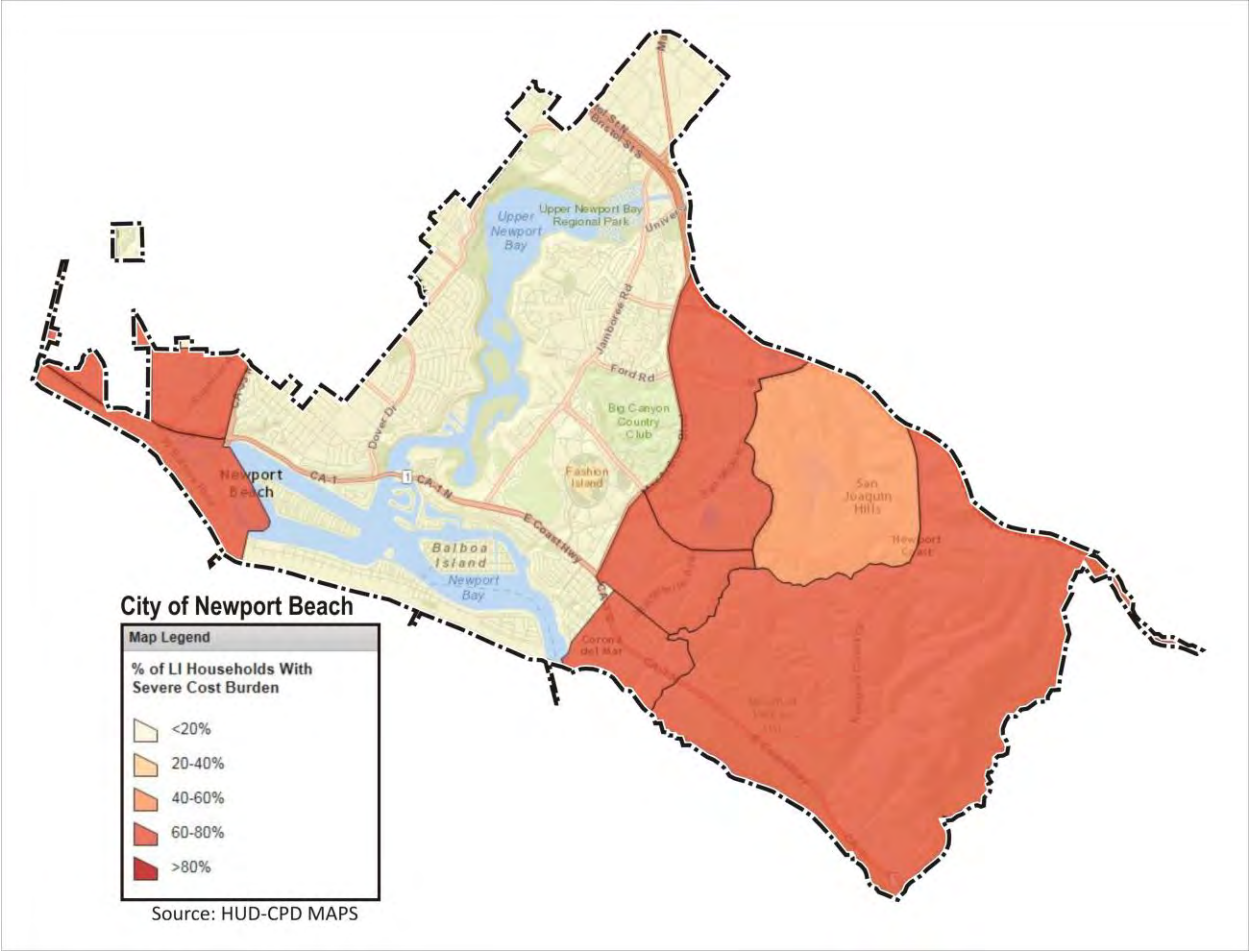


Figure 10: Low Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

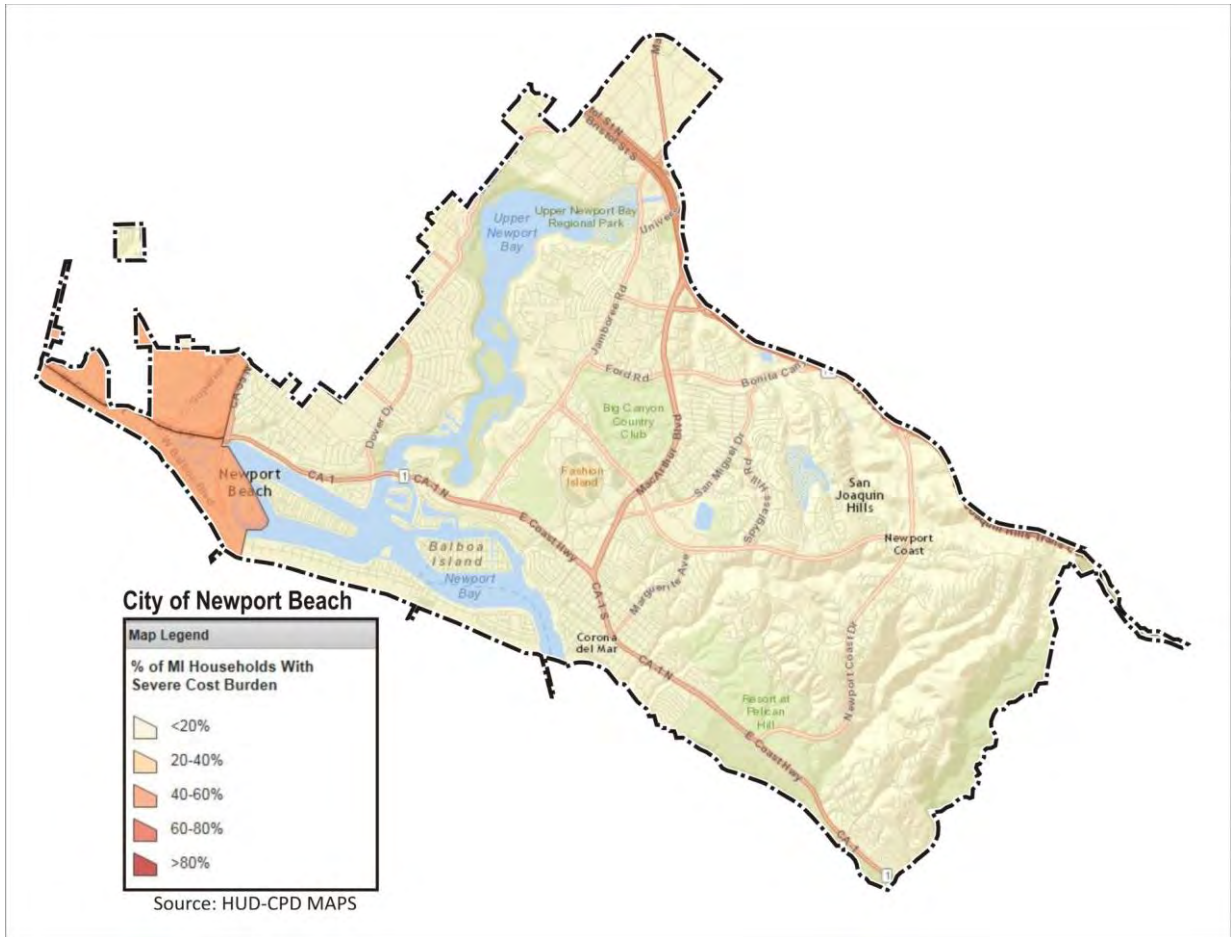


Figure 11: Moderate Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

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	65	4	4	65	138	0	0	40	15	55
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	20	40	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	85	44	4	65	198	0	0	40	15	55

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	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	65	120	105	290	35	55	145	235

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments: Source: 2007-2011 ACS.

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

According to ACS data, there are 13,089 single person households in the City, accounting for 34 percent of the City’s households. Of the single person households, 5,555 (42 percent) are homeowners and 7,534 (58 percent) are renters. According to Table 10, 3,290 households categorized as “other” experienced a cost burden. It can be said that most of these “other” households are considered single person households. In addition, according to Table 11, 2,405 households categorized as “other” experienced a severe cost burden.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The State of California Department of Justice maintains statistics on domestic violence statewide by jurisdiction. In 2013, the Newport Beach Police Department responded to a total of 175 calls related to domestic violence. Of these calls:

- 164 of these domestic incidents did not involve a weapon
- 11 calls involved a weapon

Therefore, there were at least 175 households during the period of a year who were in need of some type of domestic violence services. In households where physical violence occurred, it is possible that at least one member of the household will need to relocate within the next five years to escape recurring violence. If 75 percent need to move, approximately 131 individuals — possibly with minor children — may require temporary housing assistance.

The form of assistance needed is twofold. First, the City recognizes that it is crucial to prioritize the creation of additional rental housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households in general because Orange County is a “high-cost area” as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in the HUD Mortgagee Letter dated July 7, 2014. Second, it is important to ensure that both new and existing affordable housing opportunities are accessible to special needs populations such as victims of domestic violence, persons with disabilities, single heads of household, seniors and transition age youth. To address special needs populations, the City will also prioritize the provision of public services to remove barriers to accessing affordable housing.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in the City is cost burden, which affects 20 percent of low- and moderate-income households earning less than 80 percent of AMI, including 5,025 renter households and 2,765 owner households who pay more than 30 percent of their monthly gross income for housing costs. Within this group of cost burdened households, 5,805 are severely cost burdened households paying more than 50 percent of their monthly gross income for housing costs, including 3,580 renter households and 2,225 owner households.

The percentages of other housing problems, including overcrowding and substandard housing lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, are insignificant. Table 12 indicates that overcrowding and severe overcrowding affects 253 low- and moderate-income Newport Beach households. Renter households make up 78 percent of the low- and moderate-income households who have more than 1.01 people per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

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

According to Table 10, of the 7,790 low- and moderate-income households experiencing a cost burden, the two most affected groups include 2,820 “other” renter households and 1,545 elderly owner households. Large related households with five or more people are not affected by cost burden to the same extent as small family households.

According to Table 12, the majority of the low- and moderate-income households impacted by overcrowded housing conditions are single family renter households who comprise 138 or 55 percent of the 253 total households affected by this housing problem.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

The leading indicators of risk for homelessness among extremely low-income individuals and families with children who are currently housed include housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden.

Tables 10 and 11 indicate the number of currently housed households with housing cost burdens more than 30 percent and 50 percent, respectively, by household type, tenancy, and household income. Based on the data in Table 10, 7,790 (75 percent) of households earning 0-

80 percent of AMI in the City experience a cost burden. Of these households, 5,025 (65 percent) are renters and 2,765 (35 percent) are owners. The 3,320 extremely low- and low-income renters with housing cost burdens are the most at risk of homelessness.

According to Table 7, 525 (5 percent) of the 10,350 households earning less than 80 percent of AMI have one or more children 6 years old or younger, with most of these households earning between 50 and 80 percent of AMI.

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 assessment of at-risk populations is based on ACS and CHAS data in the Consolidated Plan using HUD definitions for household types and housing problems.

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

According to Table 11, there are 2,945 renter households who earn less than 50 percent of AMI that are severely cost burdened paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs. Of these 2,945 households:

- 465 are small related households with four or fewer members
- 55 are large related households with five or more members
- 785 are elderly households with one or more members over the age of 62
- 1,640 are other person households

These extremely low- and low-income households are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless.

Discussion

Based on evaluation of ACS and CHAS data in Tables 6-12 above, the highest priority housing need exists for the development of additional rental housing units affordable to low- and moderate-income households. According to Table 10, 7,790 of the households earning 0-80 percent of AMI are cost burdened households — meaning those households who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs. According to Table 11, 5,805 of the cost burdened households are actually severely cost burdened households — meaning that they pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs. Of the 5,805 severely cost burdened households, 3,580 are renters. Of those severely cost burdened renter households, 2,945

households earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless.

In addressing this priority need through the implementation of an affordable rental housing development goal in the Strategic Plan, assistance should be directed to the greatest extent feasible toward the development of units affordable to the 2,945 severely cost burdened renter households who earn less than 50 percent of AMI.

The development of additional affordable rental housing will also address overcrowding — the second most prevalent housing problem — by increasing the supply of housing units that are appropriately sized to accommodate small families and single person households.

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

HUD requires all grantees to compare and assess the need for housing for any racial or ethnic group present in the community. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at an income level experiences housing problems at a greater rate (10 percent or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, when evaluating 0-30 percent of AMI households, if 50 percent of the households experience a housing problem, but 60 percent or more of a particular racial or ethnic group of households experience housing problems, that racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need.

The housing problems identified in Tables 14-17 below are defined as:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities: Household lacks a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities: Household lacks hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower
3. Overcrowding: A household is considered to be overcrowded if there are more than 1.01 people per room.
4. Cost burden: A household is considered cost burdened if the household pays more than 30% of its total gross income for 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.

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	2,305	350	415
White	1,865	270	365
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	190	15	35
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	235	50	10

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	2,090	540	0
White	1,805	495	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	110	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	35	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	2,700	1,190	0
White	2,255	1,030	0
Black / African American	10	20	0
Asian	200	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	225	95	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	1,505	1,260	0
White	1,255	1,085	0
Black / African American	0	40	0
Asian	100	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	150	105	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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%

The maps below illustrate the racial or ethnic composition of the City by Census Tract as reported in the 2007-2011 American Community Survey Estimates

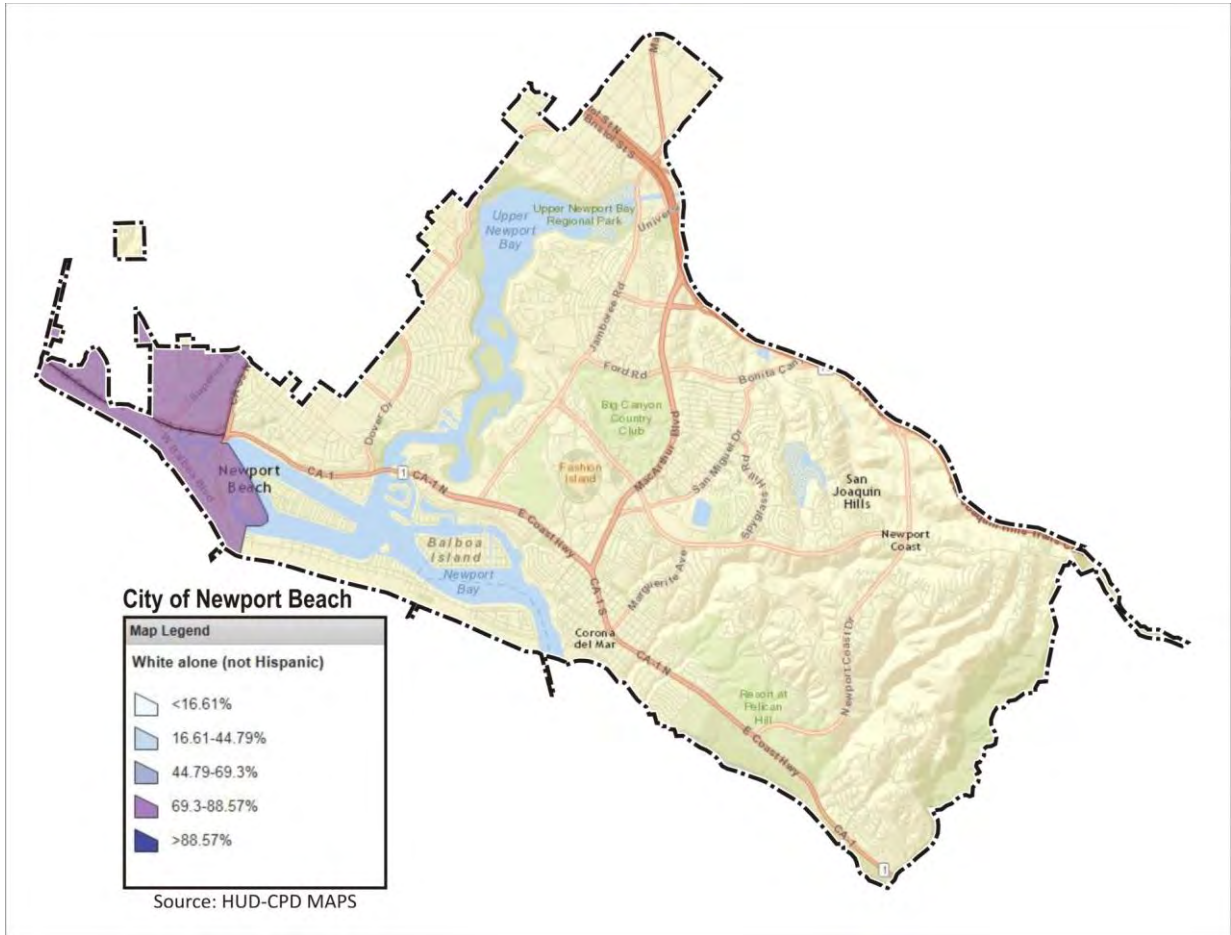


Figure 12: White Alone (not Hispanic)

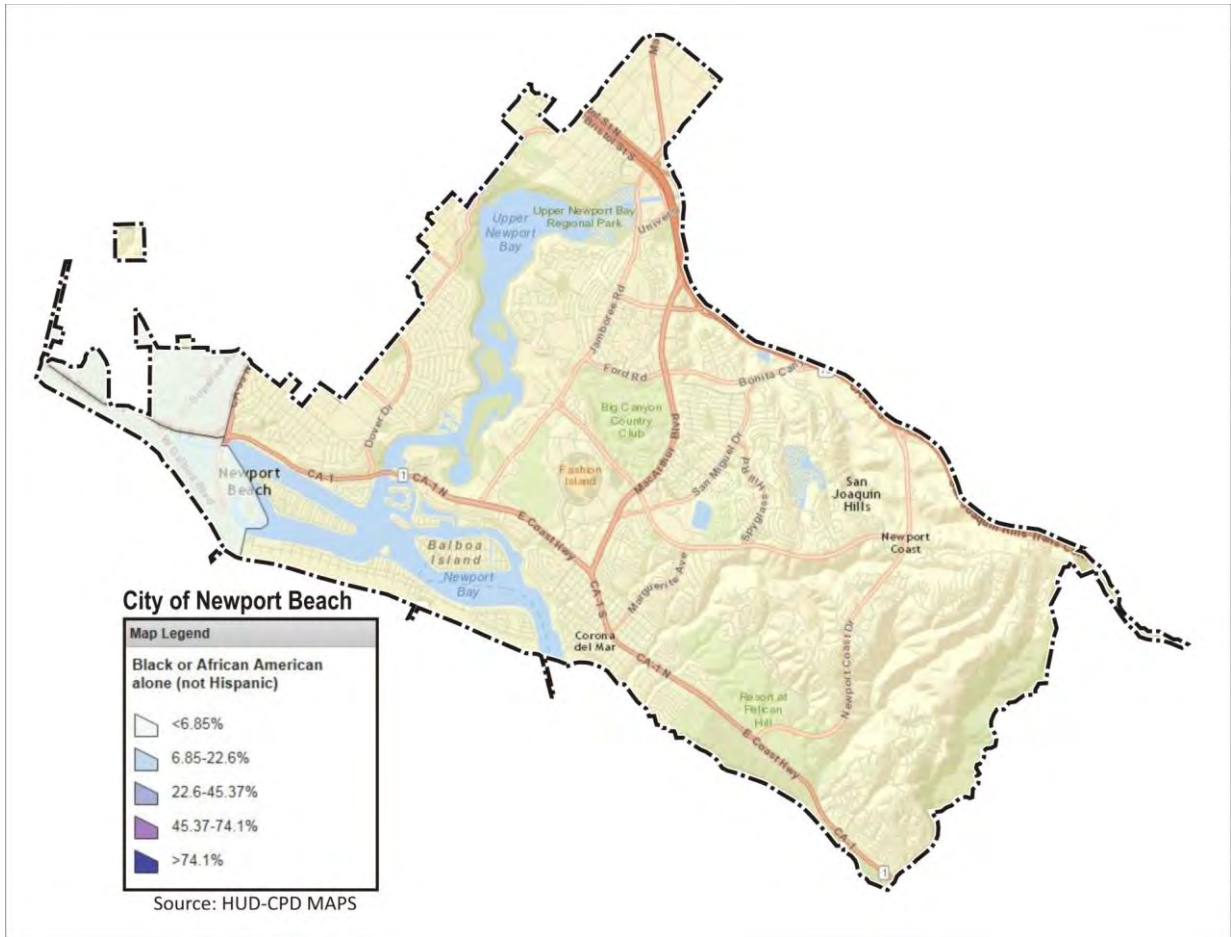


Figure 13: Black / African American

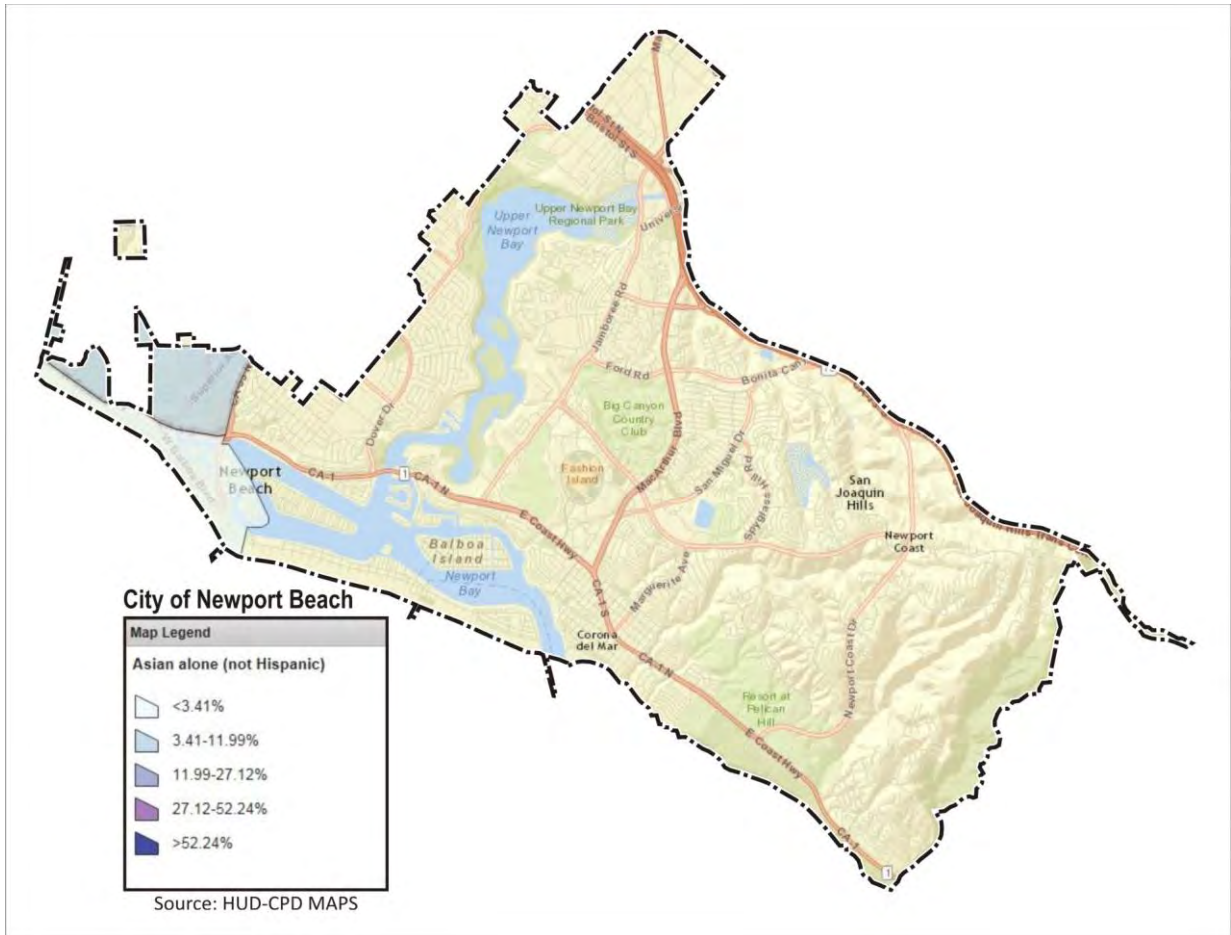


Figure 14: Asian

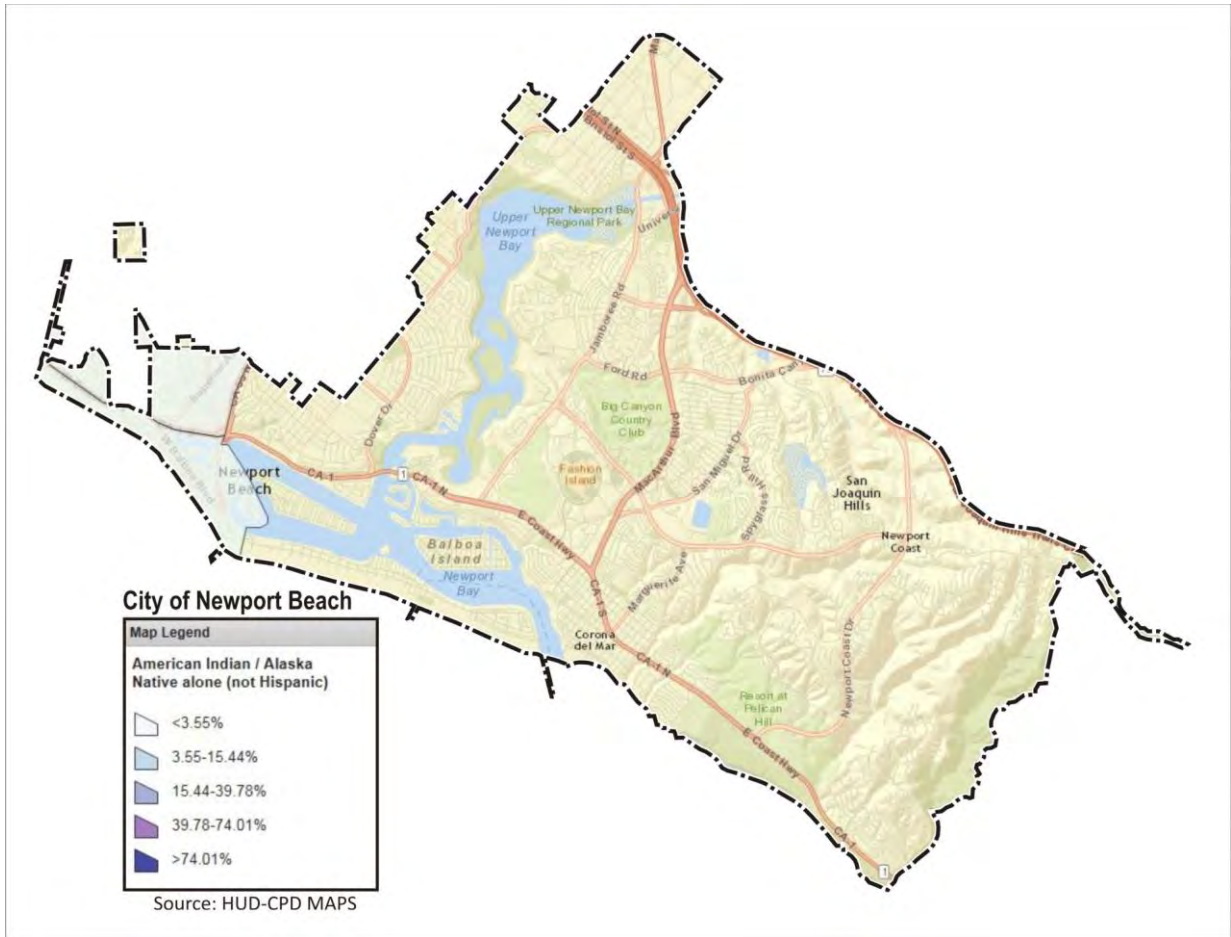


Figure 15: American Indian / Alaska Native

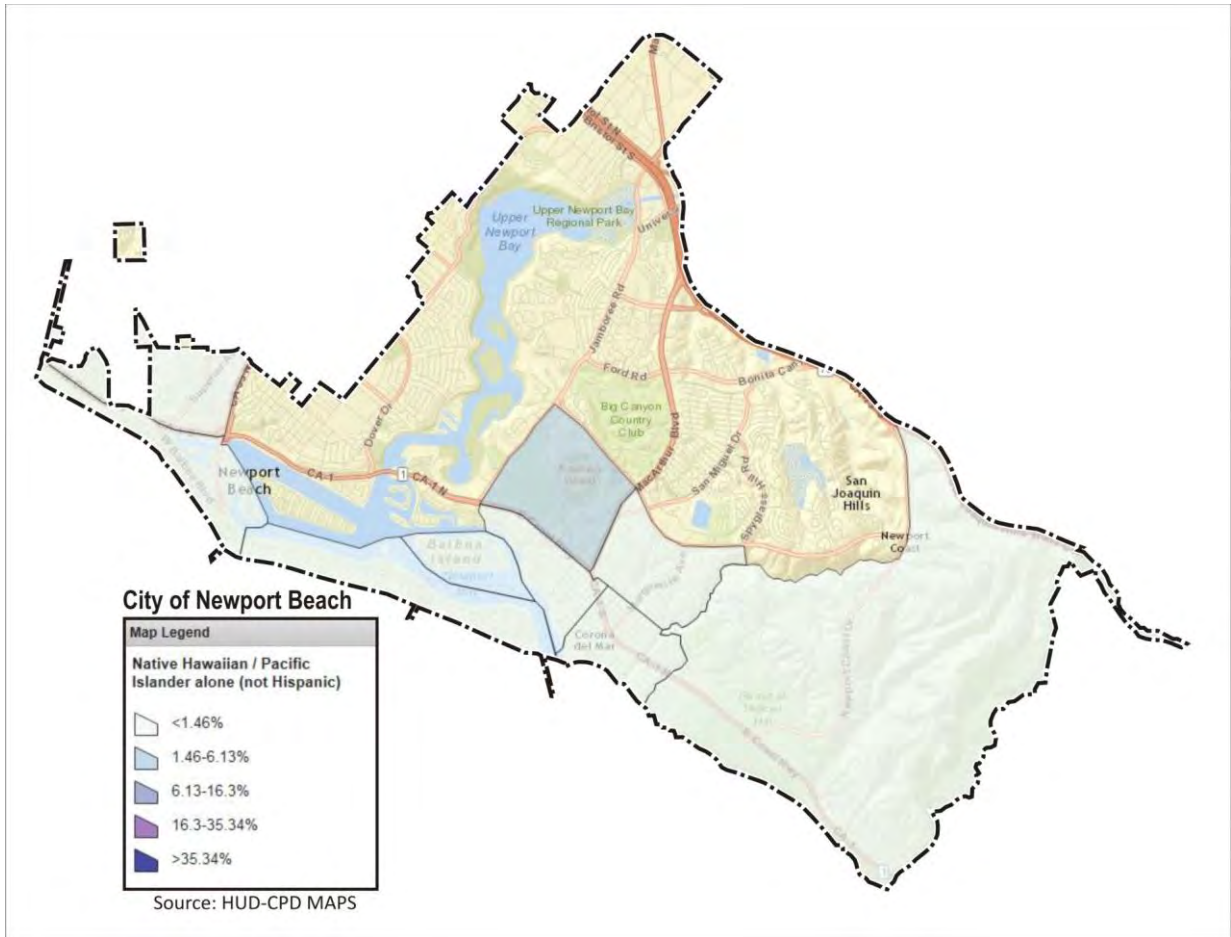


Figure 16: Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander

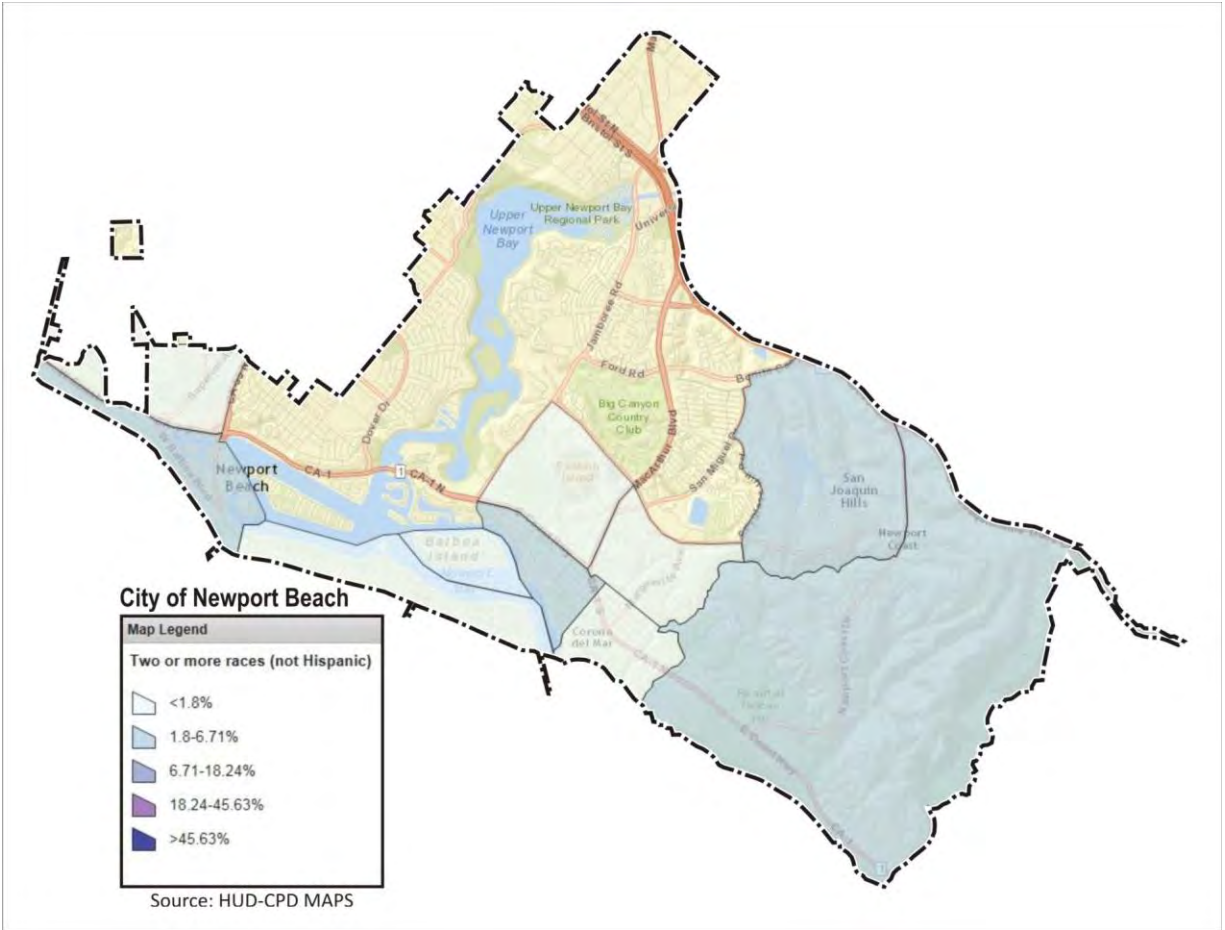


Figure 17: Two or More Races

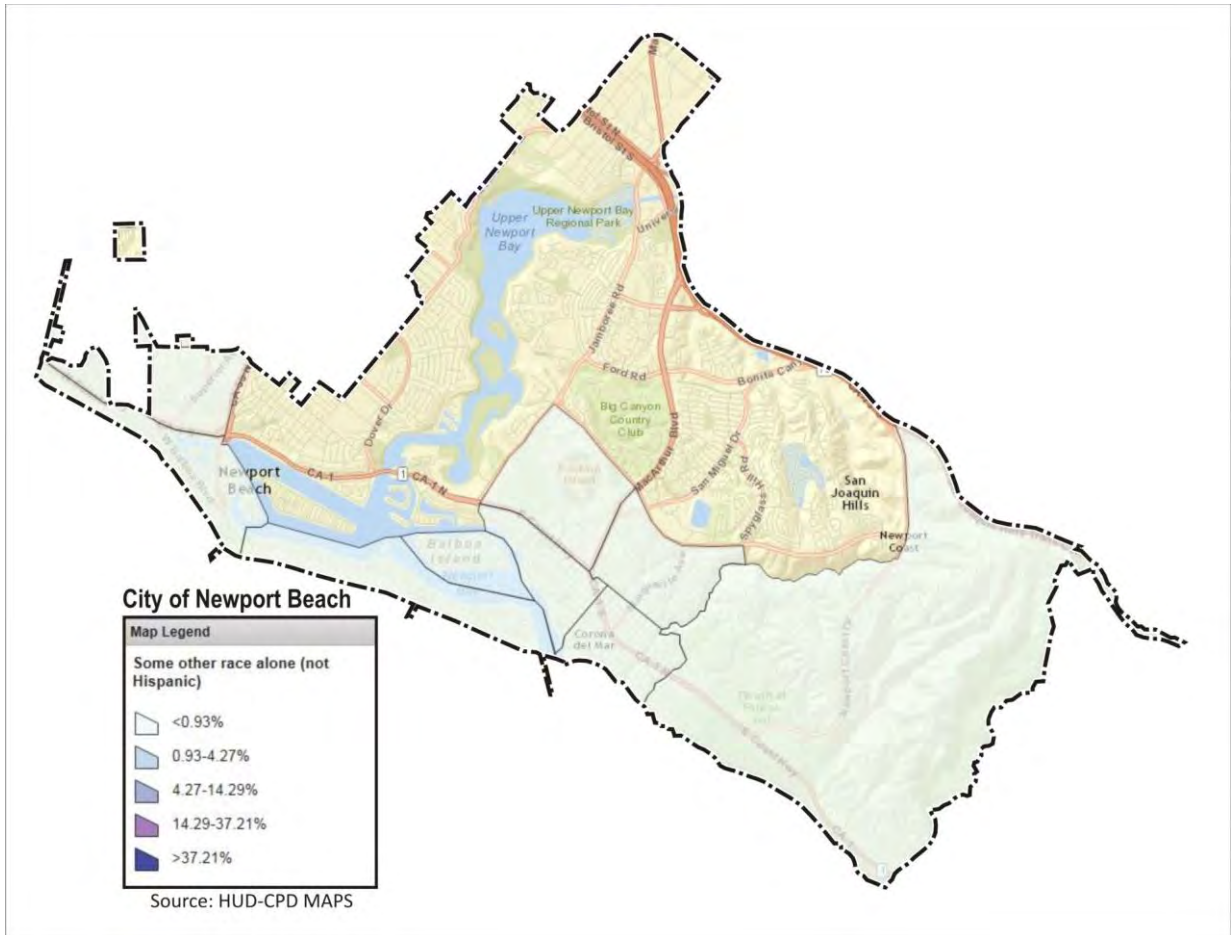


Figure 18: Some Other Race

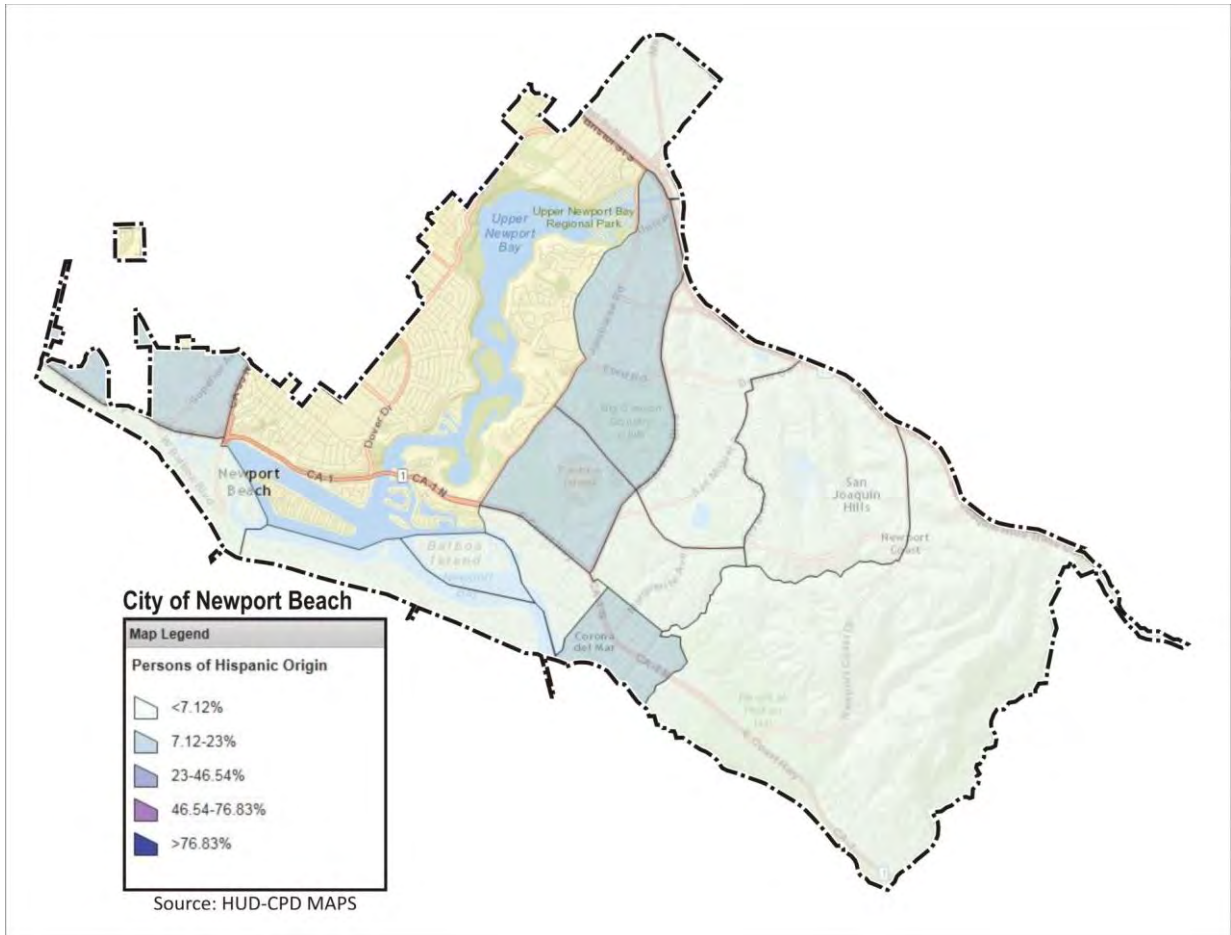


Figure 19: Hispanic

Discussion

Based on this analysis, the following racial or ethnic groups were found to have a disproportionately greater level of housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing housing problems:

- Asian with incomes 30-100 percent of AMI
- American Indian / Alaska Native households with incomes 50-80 percent of AMI

Asian households with incomes from 30-100 percent of AMI with housing problems represent 6.5 percent of all households of similar income with housing problems.

Additionally, American Indian / Alaska Native households with incomes from 50-80 percent of AMI with housing problems represent 0.37 percent of all households of similar income with 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

Similar to the previous section, Tables 18-21 below provide data to determine if disproportionate housing needs exist for any racial or ethnic group present in the community that experience severe housing problems, which are defined as:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities: Household does not have a stove/oven and refrigerator.
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities: Household does not have running water or modern toilets.
3. Severe overcrowding: A household is considered severely overcrowded if there are more than 1.5 people per room
4. Severe cost burden: A household is considered severely cost burdened if the household pays more than 50 percent of its total income for 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.

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	2,190	465	415
White	1,750	385	365
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	190	15	35
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	235	50	10

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	1,725	905	0
White	1,505	790	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	85	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	105	80	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	1,605	2,280	0
White	1,360	1,925	0
Black / African American	0	30	0
Asian	130	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	110	205	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	775	1,990	0
White	660	1,675	0
Black / African American	0	40	0
Asian	35	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	175	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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

Based on this analysis, the following racial or ethnic groups were found to have a disproportionately greater level of severe housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing severe housing problems:

- Asian households with incomes 50-80% of AMI
- American Indian / Alaska Native households with incomes 50-80% of AMI

Asian households with incomes 50-80% of AMI represent 8 percent of all households of similar income with severe housing problems.

American Indian / Alaska native households with incomes 50-80% of AMI represent 0.62 percent of all households of similar income with severe housing problems.

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

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

Introduction:

HUD defines cost burden as the extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceeds 30 percent of a given household's gross income. A household is considered severely cost burdened if gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceeds 50 percent of a household's gross income.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	21,585	5,785	7,735	480
White	18,810	4,950	6,780	395
Black / African American	210	35	0	0
Asian	1,120	380	425	75
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,200	395	460	10

Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

Based on the data, 20 percent of Newport Beach households experience a cost burden or a severe cost burden, with 15 percent of households experiencing a severe cost burden. Based on the information provided, there are no racial or ethnic groups that were found to have a disproportionately greater cost burden or severe cost burden relative to the percentage of all households experiencing a cost burden or severe cost burden.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Based on this analysis, the following racial or ethnic groups were found to have a disproportionately greater level of housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing housing problems:

- Asian with incomes 30-100 percent of AMI
- American Indian / Alaska Native households with incomes 50-80 percent of AMI

Asian households with incomes from 30-100 percent of AMI with housing problems represent 6.5 percent of all households of similar income with housing problems.

The following racial or ethnic groups had a disproportionately greater level of severe housing problems:

- Asian households with incomes 50-80% of AMI
- American Indian / Alaska Native households with incomes 50-80% of AMI

Asian households with incomes 50-80% of AMI represent 8 percent of all households of similar income with severe housing problems.

American Indian / Alaska native households with incomes 50-80% of AMI represent 0.62 percent of all households of similar income with severe housing problems.

The following racial or ethnic groups had a disproportionately greater housing cost burden:

Based on the data, there are no racial or ethnic groups that were found to have a disproportionately greater cost burden or severe cost burden relative to the percentage of all households experiencing a cost burden or severe cost burden.

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

No other housing needs for these specific racial or ethnic groups were identified through consultation with stakeholders or through citizen participation.

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

Based on an evaluation of available mapping resources through HUD's CPD Maps system, none of these racial or ethnic groups are clustered in specific areas or neighborhoods within Newport Beach.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing and other assisted housing programs are part of the County’s efforts to address the affordable housing needs of low- and moderate-income families in Newport Beach. The Orange County Department of Housing and Community Services, acting as the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA), oversees public housing programs for participating jurisdictions, including Newport Beach.

As a standard performing housing authority, OCHA provides affordable housing for low-income families, seniors and disabled persons. OCHA administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8), which provides rental assistance in all unincorporated areas of the County and in 34 participating cities.

The mission of OCHA is “to provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing conditions for families with low-income, very-low income, and extremely low-income and to manage resources efficiently. OCHA promotes personal, economic and social upward mobility to provide families the opportunity to make the transition from subsidized to non-subsidized housing.”

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 23 - 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 24 – 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

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
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 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	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 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity that is conducted by federal agencies or that receives financial assistance from a federal agency. A housing provider may not deny or refuse to sell or rent to a person with a disability and may not impose application or qualification criteria, rental fees or sales prices and rental or sales terms or conditions that are different than those required of or

provided to persons who are not disabled. Further, housing providers may not require persons with disabilities to live only on certain floors, or to all live in one section of the housing. Housing providers may not refuse to make repairs, and may not limit or deny someone with a disability access to recreational and other public and common use facilities, parking privileges, cleaning or janitorial services or any services which are made available to other residents.

When possible, OCHA fulfills reasonable accommodation requests. These include disabled access, desire to live near family, and senior appropriate housing. To complement this, over the past five years OCHA has been awarded 50 non-elderly disabled (NED) vouchers and 510 HUD VASH vouchers to enable the Housing Authority to better serve disabled residents.

OCHA takes the following steps proactively to serve the needs of disabled residents:

- When requested by an individual, assist program applicants and participants to gain access to support services available within the community, but not require eligible applicant or participant to accept supportive services as a condition of continued participation in the program.
- Not deny persons who qualify for a Housing Choice Voucher under this program other housing opportunities, or otherwise restrict access to OCHA programs to eligible applicants who choose not to participate.
- Provide housing search assistance when requested. Lists of available units that include accessible units for persons with disabilities are provided to participants. This list is updated weekly and is available in the Lobby. Upon request, a referral list may also be obtained by email, or by fax.
- In accordance with rent reasonableness requirements, approve higher rents to owners that provide accessible units with structural modifications for persons with disabilities.
- Provide technical assistance, through referrals to a fair housing service provider such as the Fair Housing Foundation, to owners interested in making reasonable accommodations or units accessible to persons with disabilities.

In 2012, OCHA opened its waitlist for two weeks, during which time 50,000 households submitted applications. Of these applications, 19 percent identified as having at least one person in the house with a disability.

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

The most pressing need is the high demand for affordable housing throughout the county. This is documented by the long waitlists for public housing units and vouchers as noted above when 50,000 households submitted applications for vouchers. During that open enrollment period, OCHA noted that a growing number of applicants lived outside of Orange County.

OCHA noted that housing costs are quite high in the county, especially in Newport Beach, often resulting in cost burdened households.

Beyond the need for affordable housing, residents also need additional access to service programs such as:

- Job training and placement
- Youth employment and educational programs
- Childcare services
- Transportation

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

The needs experienced by OCHA residents are similar to the needs of very low-income and low-income households throughout the City of Newport Beach.

Discussion

In the upcoming five years, OCHA's goals include the following actions:

- Apply for additional housing assistance funding and programs that may become available.
- Explore the use of Project-Based Housing Choice Vouchers or other housing funds to promote the construction or acquisition activities that will result in additional units or developments that will serve special needs populations.
- Ensure consistent quality of assisted housing services by maintaining high performer status in Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) scores.
- Promote Family Self-Sufficiency incentives and homeownership opportunities for Housing Choice Voucher participants in partnership with local programs and related service providers.
- Expand assisted housing choices by conducting outreach efforts to increase the number of property owners and their participation in housing assistance programs.
- Identify and utilize technology to enhance operational effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of housing assistance services.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

There are four federally defined categories under which individuals and families may qualify as homeless: 1) literally homeless; 2) imminent risk of homelessness; 3) homeless under other Federal statutes; and 4) fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence. Although recent reports show that homelessness is decreasing, challenges still remain. The pool of people at risk of homelessness—including those in poverty, those living with friends and family and those paying over half their income for housing remains high.

Homelessness is addressed regionally by the Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC), an umbrella organization that brings together government agencies and community-based non-profit organizations in a coordinated effort to meet the urgent needs of those who have become homeless or are in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Three key groups have leadership roles within the CoC, including The Commission to End Homelessness (lead agency and legislative body), the Orange County Community Services Department (administrative) and 2-1-1 Orange County, a private nonprofit (leads/coordinates network of homeless providers).

In 2012, the CoC finalized the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Orange County. This plan provides the following nine goals to effectively end homelessness in Orange County:

- Prevent homelessness by ensuring that no one in our community becomes homeless.
- Conduct outreach to those who are homeless and at-risk of homelessness.
- Improve the efficacy of the emergency shelter and access system.
- Make strategic improvements in the transitional housing system.
- Develop permanent housing options linked to a range of supportive services.
- Ensure that people have the right resources, programs and services to remain housed.
- Improve data systems to provide timely, accurate data that can be used to define the need for housing and related services and to measure outcomes.
- Develop the systems and organizational structures to provide oversight and accountability.
- Advocate for social policy and systemic changes necessary to succeed.

The Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Orange County represents a commitment by all stakeholders throughout the County to end homelessness over the next decade.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness in Orange County Compared to the National Average

Every two years during the last 10 days of January, HUD requires communities across the country conduct a comprehensive count of their homeless population in order to better understand the nature and extent of homelessness. The most recent Point-in-Time Homeless Count (PIT Count) was held on January 26, 2013, providing the only population data available for the entire County on people who are literally homeless (i.e. living unsheltered on the streets, in a vehicle or other place not fit for human habitation, or in and emergency shelter or transitional housing program). Similar to other counties in California that reported 2011 and 2013 point-in-time results, Orange County's homeless population has declined as a percentage of the overall population. According to HUD's Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, Orange County's homeless rate has fallen below the national average of 0.2 percent. Increases or decreases in homelessness reported in PIT Counts may be partially attributable to methodological differences, shifts in HUD requirements and data quality improvements in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). These factors may affect the accuracy and meaning of the PIT Count compared to previous counts.

2013 Point-In-Time Count Results

The PIT Count revealed that on any given night in Orange County, approximately 4,300 people are homeless and that over a course of a year, more than 12,700 people will experience homelessness.

Homeless Needs Assessment

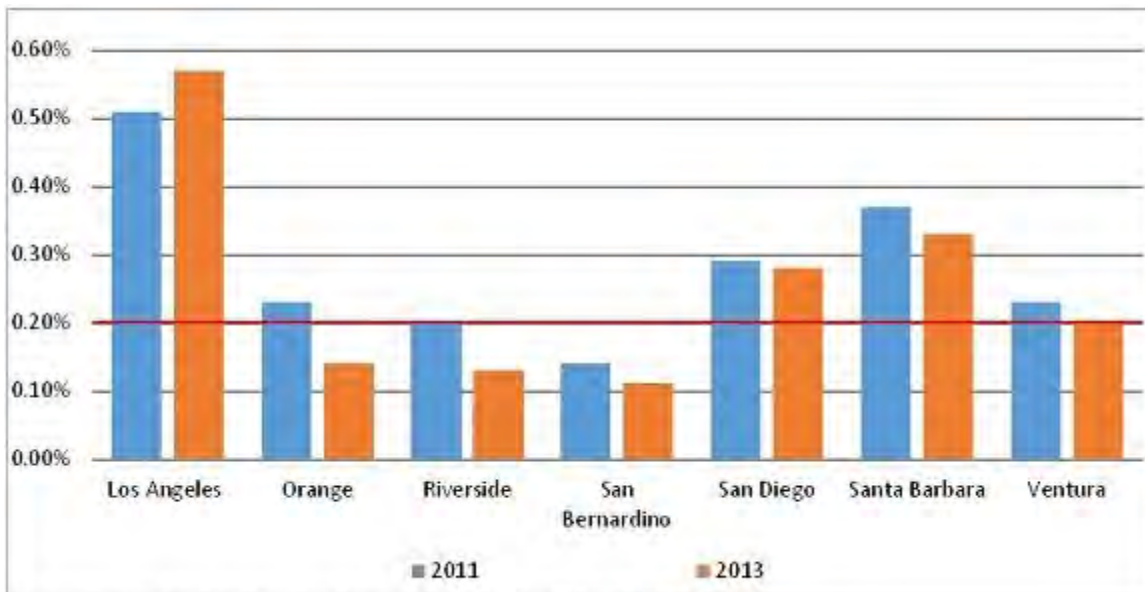
Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	3	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	13	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	668	129	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	5	27	0	0	0	0
Veterans	269	177	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	1	13	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	27	62	0	0	0	0

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:

Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report

Data Source Comments: The Survey Report did not provide estimates of the number of people experiencing homelessness each year, the number becoming homeless each year, the number exiting homelessness each year and the number of days persons experience homelessness by population type.



Source: Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report, dated July 2013.

Figure 20: Changes in Homeless Rates in California Counties, 2011-2013

Year	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total	% of County Population	Annualized Count
2009	5,724	2,609	8,333	0.28%	21,479
2011	4,272	2,667	6,939	0.23%	18,325
2013	1,678	2,573	4,251	0.14%	12,707

Table 28 - Orange County Point-in-Time Homeless Counts

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):

A Chronically Homeless Individual is an unaccompanied homeless individual (living in an emergency shelter or in an unsheltered location) with a disabling condition that has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Of those homeless individuals that were reported as chronically homeless, 129 individuals were sheltered and 668 individuals were unsheltered.

Families with children include at least one household member age 18 or over and at least one household member under the age of 18. According to the PIT Count, there were 523 homeless families with at least one adult and one child, comprised of 522 families (1,536 people) living in

emergency or transitional shelters and one unsheltered family (three people) in need of housing assistance.

Veterans are persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty. The PIT count revealed 177 sheltered veterans and 269 unsheltered veterans, including an estimated 11 sheltered female veterans and 11 unsheltered female veterans.

Unaccompanied youth are individuals under the age of 18 years old, who are presumed to be emancipated if they are unsheltered without an adult. According to the Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report, there was one interview of an unaccompanied 17 year old.

Additionally, 480 homeless individuals were categorized as severely mentally ill according to the Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report, meaning that they have mental health problems that are expected to be of long, continued and indefinite duration and substantially impair their ability to live independently. Of those homeless individuals that were reported as severely mentally ill, 104 individuals were sheltered and 376 remained unsheltered.

Further, the Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report revealed 89 homeless people with HIV/AIDS, including 62 individuals who were sheltered and 27 who were unsheltered.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,240	857
Black or African American	255	117
Asian	50	31
American Indian or Alaska Native	143	56
Pacific Islander	30	26
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	638	469
Not Hispanic	1,187	1,173

Alternate Data Source Name:

Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report

Data Source Data for the unsheltered homeless population is from the Orange County Homeless County & Survey Report. Data for the sheltered homeless population is from HMIS.

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

According to the PIT Count, there were 523 homeless families with at least one adult and one child, comprised of 522 families (1,536 people) living in emergency or transitional shelters and one unsheltered family (three people) in need of housing assistance. Countywide, an estimated 523 housing units that are affordable to extremely-low income households are needed to reduce the number of homeless families with children.

Additionally, the PIT count revealed 177 sheltered veterans and 269 unsheltered veterans, including an estimated 11 sheltered female veterans and 11 unsheltered female veterans. Countywide, an estimated 446 housing units that are affordable to extremely-low or low-income households are needed to reduce the number of homeless veterans.

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

According to the PIT Count, an estimated 66.4 percent of unsheltered homeless individuals were identified as White in terms of race and 69.9 percent of unsheltered homeless individuals were identified as non-Hispanic in terms of ethnicity. The next largest unsheltered racial groups include Black/African American (9.1 percent) and those with multiple races (8.7 percent). None of the racial groups were disproportionately represented amongst the homeless population.

The homeless population in Orange County is generally comparable to national averages. As in Orange County, the majority of homeless people nationally identified themselves as Black or White in terms of race. There are more Hispanics in Orange County's unsheltered homeless population than nationally (28 percent versus 16 percent); however, Orange County overall is 34 percent Hispanic.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Approximately 1,678 people or 39 percent of Orange County's homeless people were unsheltered and living in inhabitable living environments (i.e. living in the streets, vehicles or tents) and approximately 2,573 people or 61 percent of homeless people counted were sheltered. Of the 2,573 people sheltered, 796 were in emergency shelters, 749 were in transitional housing and zero were in safe haven shelters—a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who come primarily from the streets and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services. Orange County has not designated any safe haven programs.

Discussion:

As indicated earlier, the PIT Count conducted on January 26, 2013 revealed that on any given night in Orange County, approximately 4,300 people are homeless. With the understanding that it is not possible to locate and count each homeless individual in a single morning, as was the strategy for the PIT Count, an annualized count is calculated using a HUD-approved methodology to determine the estimated number of people experiencing homelessness in a one-year period. It is estimated that over a course of a year, approximately 12,707 people will experience homelessness in Orange County, down from 21,479 in 2009. The formula used to develop the Orange County annualized estimate was adjusted to take into account Orange County's seasonal shelter system and high degree of complete and accurate data collected through the Orange County HMIS.

The results of the PIT Count are encouraging with respect to declines in the total number of homeless identified on the day of the PIT Count and the estimated annualized count, with each figure representing a steady decline in homelessness over the last five years. The percentage of the County's population that may be homeless on a given night is half of what it was in 2009, declining from 0.28 percent to 0.14 percent.

While the deployment of homeless prevention and rapid re-housing resources by the CoC and its partner agencies has made significant inroads toward achieving the goals included in the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness in Orange County, the following Countywide needs are identified:

- An estimated 523 housing units that are affordable to extremely-low income households are needed to address homelessness for families with children.
- An estimated 2,562 housing units that are affordable to low-income households are needed to address homelessness for the 2,698 people in households without children.

Included in the needs above, an estimated 446 housing units that are affordable to extremely-low or low-income households are needed to reduce the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless veterans.

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

Introduction:

Special needs populations consist of persons who are not homeless but due to various reasons are in need of services and supportive housing. Persons with special needs include the elderly, frail elderly, severe mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence. In Orange County, other subpopulations with special needs include victims of human trafficking and veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The City of Newport Beach will consider allocating CDBG public service funding to various programs that provide services to special needs populations, including but not limited to those serving the elderly, frail elderly, developmentally disabled, physically disabled and victims of domestic violence. **Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:**

Elderly and Frail Elderly: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines elderly as a person who is 62 years of age or older. A frail elderly person is an elderly person who is unable to perform at least three activities of daily living including eating, bathing or home management activities. Generally, elderly persons have lower incomes than the population at large. Based on 2007-2011 CHAS data, of the 12,725 households containing at least one elderly person, 31 percent (3,895 households) earn less than 80 percent of the Area Median Income for Orange County.

Persons with Disabilities: HUD defines a disabled person as having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities. The obstacle to independent living for these adults is not only their disability, but also the lack of financial resources, often related to limited employment. Additionally, persons with disabilities have high dependency on supportive services and may require accessibility modifications to accommodate their unique conditions. Based on ACS data, of the total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population (85,654) in Newport Beach, 6,013 persons have a disability. Of these 6,013 disabled persons, 1,761 are between the ages of 18-64 years of age.

Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions: Drug abuse or substance abuse is defined as the use of chemical substances that lead to an increased risk of problems and an inability to control the use of the substance. According to the Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Report for Orange, Center for Applied Research Solutions, there were 406 admissions to alcohol and other drug treatment per 100,000 people in Orange County compared to the state average of 592 admissions in 2008. There were also 838 arrests for felony and misdemeanor drug offenses and 1,055 alcohol related arrests per 100,000 people in comparison to the state's 910 drug arrests and 1,203 alcohol arrests in 2008.

HIV/AIDS: Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV) is a virus that weakens one's immune system by destroying important cells that fight diseases and infection. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the final stage of the HIV infection. Orange County's Health Care Agency Department of Disease Control and Epidemiology reported 6,215 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2013. For persons living with HIV/AIDS, access to affordable housing, supportive services and health care is important to maintaining their well-being.

Victims of Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence includes, but is not limited to felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim or by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse. In 2013, the Newport Beach Police Department responded to a total of 175 calls related to domestic violence. Of these calls, 164 of these domestic incidents did not involve a weapon. However, 11 calls involved a weapon of which 1 involved a firearm, 2 involved a knife or cutting instrument, 1 involved other dangerous weapons and 7 involved personal weapons such as feet or hands.

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

To determine the level of need and types of services needed by special needs populations, the City conducted surveys, consulted with local service providers and reviewed ACS data. Supportive services required for special needs populations include case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, childcare, transportation and job training provided for the purpose of facilitating a person's stability and independence.

In housing, accessibility modifications to accommodate persons with mobility disabilities may include, but are not limited to, wider doorways, no step thresholds, installation of ramps, grab bars, lowered countertops and accessible hardware. The needs of residents with sensory disabilities are different from those with mobility disabilities. Individuals with hearing disabilities require visual adaptations for such items as the telephone ringer, the doorbell and smoke alarms. Residents who are blind may require tactile marking of changes in floor level and stair edges and braille markings on appliances and controls. People with low vision may require large print markings and displays, contrasting colors to distinguish changes in level or transition from one area to another, proper lighting, and reduced glare from lighting and windows.

For persons with special needs, the high cost of living in Orange County makes it very difficult for to maintain a stable residence. Often these segments of the population rely on support services from various Orange County's non-profit organizations to avoid becoming homeless or institutionalized.

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

Only one in every four of the 1.1 million Americans living with HIV has their infection under control. In Orange County a total 6,549 people were identified as having HIV/AIDS. Of the 6,549 estimated persons living with HIV in Orange County, 63.9 percent were linked to HIV care compared to California's 2012 percentage of 52 percent. 54.1 percent achieved viral suppression compared to California's 40 percent in 2012. Orange County has higher linkage to care and viral suppression percentages than California and national figures.

Of the 6,549 Orange County residents age 13 and older estimated to be living with HIV, 54.1 percent had achieved viral suppression. Hispanics estimated to be living with HIV in Orange County are less likely to be linked to HIV care (59.3 percent) or virally suppressed (69.9 percent) than other race/ethnicity groups. However, younger persons (13-24 years) estimated to be living with HIV are least likely to be linked to care (32.4 percent) and are also least likely to be virally suppressed (29.8 percent). Men and women estimated to be living with HIV in Orange County are equally likely to be linked to care (70.3percent), but women are more likely to be retained in care (59.7 percent), while men are more likely to be virally suppressed (60.7 percent). Women estimated to be living in Orange County are equally likely to be linked to HIV care (66.9 percent) and to be virally suppressed (59.8 percent) than males.

Discussion:

Newport Beach residents with special needs include, but are not limited to the elderly, frail elderly, severe mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol and other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence. In Orange County, other subpopulations with special needs include victims of human trafficking and veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Victims of Human Trafficking: Human trafficking is a crime that involves the forceful, fraudulent or coercive methods of entrapping a person, real or perceived, in an attempt to exploit them for financial gain. The exploitative nature can come in the form of labor services, involuntary servitude, enslavement, debt bondage or commercial sex acts. As of December 2012, The Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force reported a total of 213 incidents of human trafficking in Orange County as follows:

- Type of Trafficking
 - Sex – 160
 - Labor – 42

- Sex and Labor – 3
- Other – 2
- Unknown – 6
- Gender
 - Female – 197
 - Male – 15
 - Transgender – 1
- Age
 - Adult – 153
 - Minor – 60
- Nationality
 - Foreign – 81
 - United States – 132

Veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a psychiatric disorder that can occur following the experience or witnessing of a life-threatening event such as military combat, natural disaster, terrorist incident, serious accident, physical or sexual assault. Most survivors of trauma experience a group of symptoms for a short period of time. However, others will have stress reactions that do not subside on their own and may get worse over time. The 2013 PIT Count, reported 446 homeless veterans. Of these veterans, 40 percent were sheltered in either emergency or transitional housing, while 60 percent of these homeless veterans remained unsheltered.

Challenges these special needs populations and subpopulations face include low income and high housing cost. This segment of the population also struggles for a decent quality of life that includes basic necessities, adequate food and clothing and medical care.

In the last five years, the City of Newport Beach provided CDBG public service funds for activities including those providing support services and transitional housing to victims of domestic violence, transportation services and nutritional meals program for low-income seniors.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The City’s public facility priorities are to construct, expand or rehabilitate public facilities for the primary benefit of low-income persons. CDBG public facility projects that meet CDBG eligibility requirements align with the goals of the Consolidated Plan, and address a CDBG National Objective will be considered for funding in the Annual Action Plans.

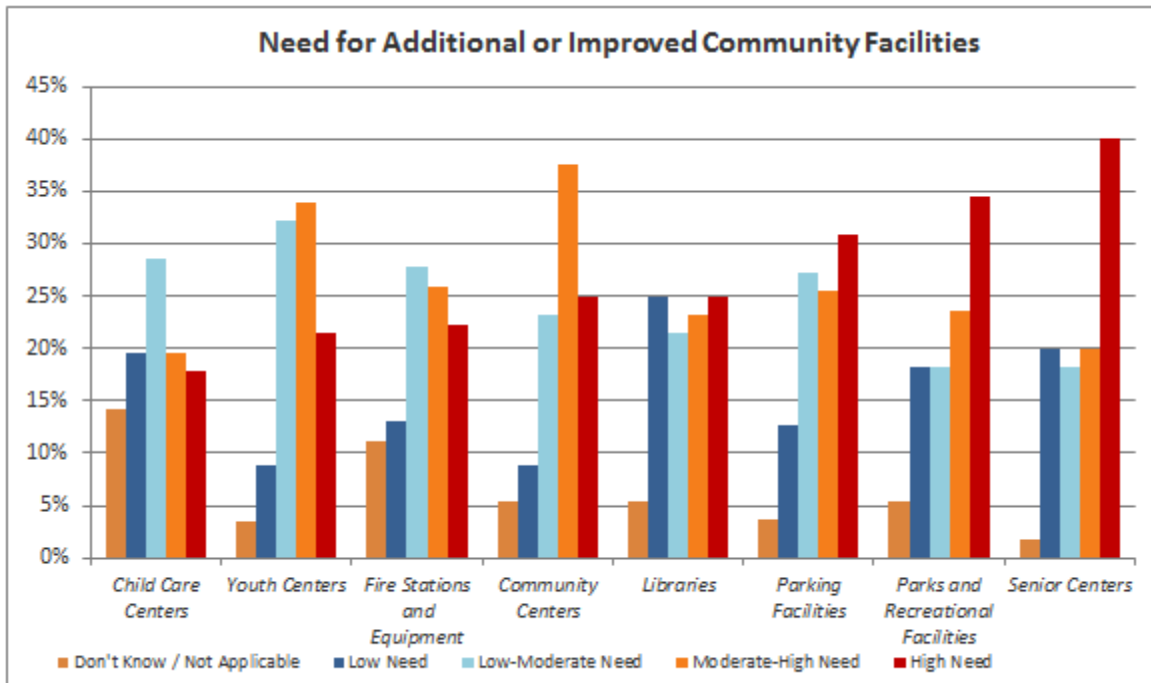
Within the Consolidated Plan, a goal has been established to improve public facilities used by low- and moderate-income residents and residents with special needs. Such projects may include the construction of new facilities, rehabilitation of existing facilities or expansion of existing facilities to better meet the needs of Newport Beach residents. Such facilities include, but are not limited to youth centers, community centers, senior centers, parks and recreation facilities and child care centers.

The City operates a dedicated facility for youth. The Community Youth Center is located at scenic Grant Howald Park in the heart of Corona del Mar. The facility includes athletic fields, basketball courts, tennis courts along with a game room, meeting room and dance floor. The City also operates seven community centers: Balboa, West Newport, Bonita Creek, Carroll Beek, Cliff Drive, Community Youth Center (CYC), and the Mariners Vincent Jorgensen Community Center.

Newport Beach operates the Oasis Senior Center facility which helps direct seniors to valuable outside resources and offers high-quality programming to enrich the lives of seniors, including but not limited to activities such as educational classes, exercise programs, art education, health promotion, transportation, counseling, support functions.

How were these needs determined?

The needs identified for public facilities in the City were determined through citizen participation meetings and responses from the Consolidated Plan Survey. Within the Consolidated Plan, priority is given to facilities that primarily benefit low- income beneficiaries, particularly those with critically needed renovation or demonstrated need for expansion to accommodate the needs of low-income residents.



Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

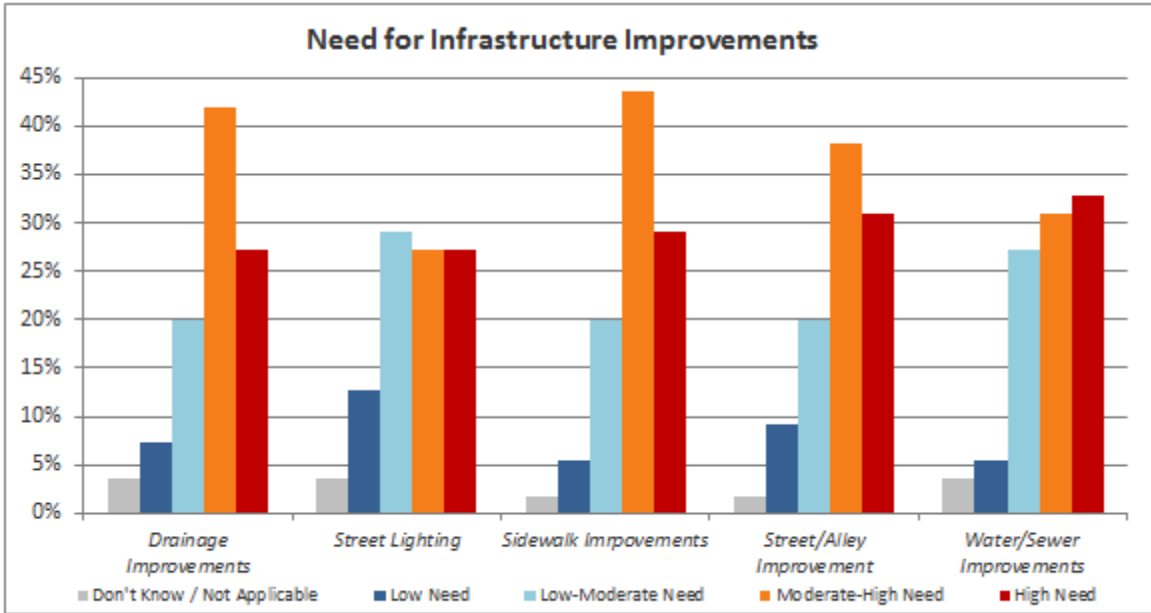
Figure 21: Need for Additional or Improved Community Facilities

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The sidewalks, curbs, gutters, driveway approaches, alleys, pedestrian crossings and street lights located within low to moderate income areas are in need of improvement to preserve neighborhood aesthetics, increase pedestrian and motorist safety, promote more efficient traffic circulation and deter crime while promoting a safe and suitable living environment. Public facilities improvements of this nature undertaken to benefit low- and moderate-income primarily residential CDBG Target Areas are consistent with the goals of the Consolidated Plan.

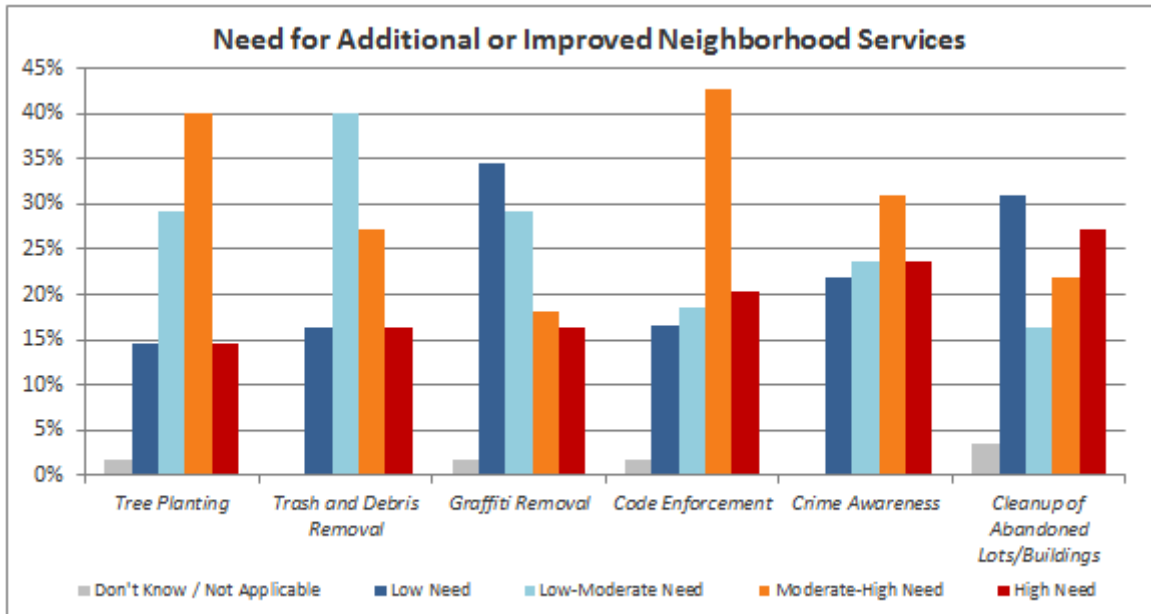
How were these needs determined?

The needs identified for public infrastructure improvements in the City were determined in consultation with the City of Newport Beach’s Engineering Department. Respondents to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Survey also indicated that improvements to sidewalks, streets and alleys are a low priority need.



Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 22: Need for Infrastructure Improvements



Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 23: Need for Additional or Improved Neighborhood Services

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

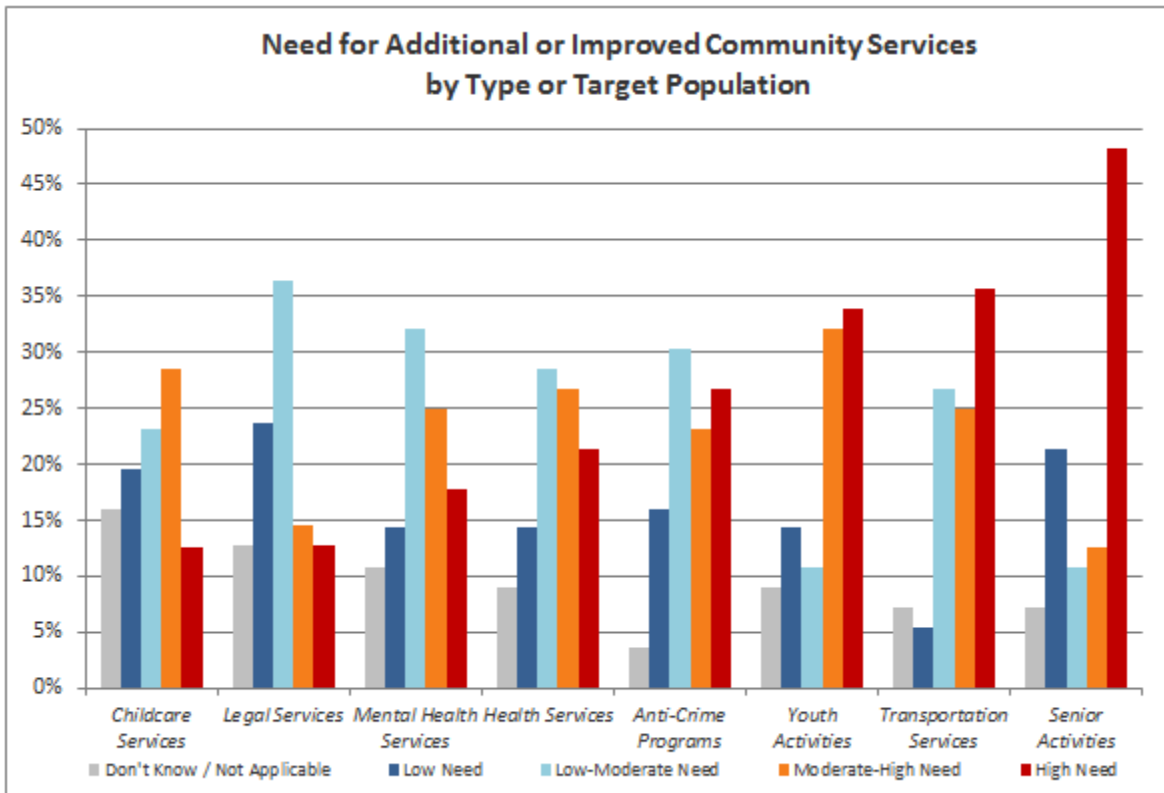
Public service activities are consistently ranked as a high priority by residents and other stakeholders. Pursuant to CDBG regulations, only 15 percent of the City's annual grant allocation (plus 15 percent of prior year program income) can be used for public service-type activities. The City proposes to focus funds on lower-income households in order to establish, improve, and expand existing public services, such as: mental health services, services for domestic violence victims, services for the homeless and persons with special needs, and youth and senior services.

The City partners with local non-profit agencies and the regional Continuum of Care to provide homeless services to the area. The City is cognizant of the importance of the provision of homeless services and will support programs that contribute to the regional Continuum of Care's framework of service.

Although substance abuse services are being adequately provided by the various public and private agencies, the City places a medium priority on substance abuse services to address the high cost of these services for the low and moderate income persons who would otherwise not be able to afford the services in addition to addressing the supportive service in the Continuum of Care homeless plan.

How were these needs determined?

Public service needs are based on the City's desire to ensure that high quality services are provided to residents to maintain a high quality of life and to promote the well-being of all Newport Beach residents—particularly low- and moderate-income residents. As a result of the citizen participation and consultation process and in consideration of the local nonprofits and City Departments offering services, the City considers public services benefitting low- and moderate-income residents a high priority in the Consolidated Plan.



Source: City of Newport Beach Consolidated Plan Survey, 2015

Figure 24: Need for Additional or Improved Community Services by Type of Target Population

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This section evaluates existing housing market conditions in Newport Beach in terms of housing supply, demand, condition and cost. Newport Beach's housing stock primarily consists of single-family detached residential dwellings (45 percent) and single units in attached structures (16 percent), with 16,379 or 78 percent of the owner-occupied housing stock consisting of units with three or more bedrooms and the majority of the rental housing stock consisting of units that have two bedrooms (7,334 units or 43 percent) or one bedrooms (4,949 units or 29 percent).

In the decade between 2000 and 2011, the median home price in Newport Beach increased by 48 percent from \$675,800 to \$1,000,001 and the median contract rent increased by 50 percent from \$1,203 to \$1,803 as median income increased by only 31 percent. As a result, some Newport Beach households have become cost-burdened. Data from 2007-2011 shows that there is an insufficient number of housing units affordable to people with incomes less than 50 percent of AMI and for those between 80 and 100 percent of AMI.

Of the 10,350 households earning 0-80 percent of AMI in the City, 7,790 are cost burdened households — meaning households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Additionally, 5,805 of the cost burdened households are considered severely cost burdened households — meaning that they pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing. Of the 5,805 severely cost burdened households, 3580 are renters. Of those severely cost burdened renter households, 2,945 households earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless.

According to Table 34 there are 5,025 housing units in the City of Newport Beach affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of AMI. According to Table 7, there are 10,350 households in Newport Beach who earn less than 80 percent of AMI, resulting in an estimated need for approximately 5,325 additional housing units that are affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of AMI.

In the last decade, the City has established a Task Force that along with staff continually investigates and research potential new affordable housing opportunities to add to its inventory of affordable housing stock. This includes offering incentives to developers of affordable housing, including density bonuses, fee waivers, expedited permit processing, and the use of funds from the Affordable Housing Fund.

In light of limited monetary resources available to create new affordable housing units and the continuing recovery of the Southern California housing market after the recent recession, housing affordability will remain a significant challenge during the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

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

Introduction

According to 2007-2011 ACS data, 73 percent of the City’s housing stock is comprised of single family housing (1-4 units). Multifamily housing (5+ units) accounts for only 24 percent of total housing units in the City and a majority of these dwelling units are in larger multifamily structures containing more than 20 units. Mobile homes comprise the smallest portion of the housing stock in the City (2 percent).

The majority of the City’s ownership housing (78 percent) is comprised of larger units containing three or more bedrooms. In comparison, only 23 percent of the City’s rental housing is comprised of larger units. The tables below indicate the number of residential properties in the City by property type, unit size and tenure.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	19,651	45%
1-unit, attached structure	7,006	16%
2-4 units	5,263	12%
5-19 units	3,018	7%
20 or more units	7,495	17%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	1,081	2%
Total	43,514	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	55	0%	895	5%
1 bedroom	534	3%	4,949	29%
2 bedrooms	3,982	19%	7,334	43%
3 or more bedrooms	16,379	78%	3,920	23%
Total	20,950	100%	17,098	100%

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Project Name	Type of Public Assistance	Total Affordable Units	Date of Potential Conversion
Newport Seacrest	Section 8 & CDBG	65 Units	2016
Newport Seaside	Section 8 & CDBG	25 Units	2017
Newport Seashore	Section 8	15 Units	2018
Pacific Heights	Section 8	7 Units	2019
Newport Harbor	Section 8 & CDBG	26 Units	2020
Villa Siena	Density Bonus	3 Units (ownership)	2021
Newport Harbor II	Section 8 & CDBG	14 Units	2023
Villa del Este		2 Units (ownership)	2026
Sea view Lutheran	Section 202 (federal grant)	100 Units	2039
Bayview Landing	In-lieu Fee Funds	119 Units	2056
Seashore Village		6 Units	2045

Table 31 - Affordable Housing Covenants

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

HUD requires that the City undertake an analysis of federal, state and locally assisted housing units that may be lost from the City's affordable housing stock. The expiration of affordability restrictions on government assisted rental units is the typical reason of this potential loss. Much of the housing at-risk of conversion from affordable housing to market rate housing is predominantly reserved for lower income households.

Use restrictions, as defined by State law, means any federal, state or local statute, regulation, ordinance or contract which as a condition of receipt of any housing assistance, including a rental subsidy, mortgage subsidy, or mortgage insurance, to an assisted housing development, establishes maximum limitations on tenant income as a condition of eligibility for occupancy.

As of October 2013, the City monitors a total of 10 affordable housing projects in Newport Beach. The 10 projects consist of a total of 376 units restricted to low- and moderate-income households. All but two of these 10 projects received some combination of federal, state or local subsidy.

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

Conversion Risk

The table above provides an inventory of affordable housing developments in Newport Beach. This table provides information on the funding sources, number of units, target populations, and earliest date of conversion to market-rate housing due to expiration of affordability controls or subsidy contracts. An assessment of this information for the period ending June 30, 2020 revealed that 112 of the 376 affordable housing units are at risk of converting to market rate housing.

Preservation and Replacement Options

To maintain the existing affordable housing stock, the City may either attempt to preserve the existing assisted units or facilitate the development of new units. Each negotiation to preserve affordable units is unique in the sense that each project's ownership interests and economic needs will vary and City resources may be insufficient to preserve all 376 units. Depending on the circumstances of each project that includes at-risk units, different options may be used to preserve or replace the units. Preservation options typically include: 1) transfer of units to nonprofit ownership; 2) provision of rental assistance to tenants using other funding sources; and 3) purchase of extended affordability covenants. In terms of replacement, the most direct option is the development of new affordable units with long-term covenants.

Replacement of the at-risk units is expected through the implementation of the Housing Element Policies, implementation of existing Affordable Housing Implementation Plans, and financial assistance through the Affordable Housing Fund. The City Council has also established an Affordable Housing Task Force that works with developers and landowners to facilitate the development of affordable units, the preservation of at-risk units, and determines the most appropriate use of in-lieu fee funds.

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

The City has a significant need for additional rental housing units — particularly 0, 1 and 2 bedroom units affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of AMI. According to the data discussed in the Needs Assessment, the most common housing problems in the City are cost burden and to a lesser extent, overcrowding. Overcrowding affects 254 low- and moderate-income Newport Beach households, of which 78 percent are renters who have more than 1.01 people per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. There

are 2,945 renter households who earn less than 50 percent of AMI that are severely cost burdened paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Of the 2,945 renter households who earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are severely cost burdened paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs:

- 300 are small related households with four or fewer members
- 20 are large related households with five or more members
- 430 are elderly households with one or more members over the age of 62
- 890 are other/single person households

This breakdown by tenure, income, cost burden and household type indicates a need for additional affordable 0, 1 and 2 bedroom rental units in Newport Beach.

Discussion

For decades, California’s housing market has been among the most expensive in the country, and the economic downturn that began toward the latter portion of the last decade has only made the situation worse. Not only is renting expensive, but purchasing a home is also largely out of reach. According to Out of Reach 2014, a report jointly released by the National Low Income Housing Coalition and the Southern California Association of Non Profit Housing (SCANPH), Orange County renters must earn \$31.62 per hour or \$65,760 per year in order to afford a modest, two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent. At minimum wage, approximately 158 hours of work per week is required in order to afford a modest, two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent in Orange County. By comparison, the national Housing Wage for 2014 was \$18.92 and the statewide housing wage was \$26.04.

As noted in the 2013-2021 Housing Element, it is the City’s goal to encourage the development of an adequate and diverse supply of housing that accommodates the changing housing needs of all Newport Beach residents. Over the next five years the City will strive to meet the following housing goals and priorities:

- Quality residential development and preservation, conservation, and appropriate redevelopment of housing stock;
- A balanced residential community, comprised of a variety of housing types, designs, and opportunities for all social and economic segments;
- Housing opportunities for as many renter and owner occupied households as possible in response to the demand for housing in the City.

- Preservation and increased affordability of the City's housing stock for extremely low, very low-, low, and moderate-income households;
- Housing opportunities for special needs populations;
- Equal housing opportunities for all residents; and
- Effective and responsive housing programs and policies.

Through these efforts, the City will strive to maintain a healthy community that encourages family stability and economic growth.

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

Introduction

One of the most important factors in evaluating a community's housing market is the cost of housing and whether the housing is affordable to households who live there or would like to live there. If housing costs are relatively high in comparison to household income, a correspondingly high prevalence of housing cost burden and overcrowding will typically occur.

Tables 30 and 31 indicate the median home value and contract rent (not including utility or other associated costs). These values are self-reported by residents through the U.S. Census American Community Survey.

Based on the reported housing costs, Table 33 indicates the number of units that are currently affordable to households at different levels of the HUD Area Median Income (AMI). It is important to note, that just because a unit is affordable to residents at that income level, it does not necessarily mean that a household at that income level is occupying the unit.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	675,800	1,000,001	48%
Median Contract Rent	1,203	1,803	50%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	759	4.4%
\$500-999	1,093	6.4%
\$1,000-1,499	4,164	24.4%
\$1,500-1,999	4,650	27.2%
\$2,000 or more	6,432	37.6%
Total	17,098	100.0%

Table 33 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	455	No Data
50% HAMFI	820	195
80% HAMFI	3,100	455
100% HAMFI	No Data	594
Total	4,375	1,244

Table 34 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	843	903	0	0	0

Table 35 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: 2007-2011 ACS.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the 2007-2011 CHAS and ACS data, there is insufficient affordable housing in the City. Table 32 indicates that only 5,619 of the City’s 38,045 housing units (14.8 percent) are affordable to households earning 100 percent or less of HAMFI while there are 13,115 such households in Newport Beach.

Approximately 3,835 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI reside in the City; however, there are only approximately 455 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, the City has 2,840 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 1,015 housing units affordable to those at this income level. The shortage of affordable units is most prevalent for households with the lowest incomes, but even households earning between 81 and 100 percent AMI will have difficulty finding housing they can afford. The City is home to 2,765 households earning between 81 and 100 percent AMI but only 594 housing units are affordable to those at this income level.

Although a housing unit may be considered affordable to a particular income group, this does not necessarily mean that the unit is actually occupied by a household in that income group. Therefore, the affordability mismatches are likely to be more severe than presented by the CHAS data.

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

The data presented in Tables 30 and 31 was sourced from 2007-2011 during a period of decline in the housing market that temporarily enhanced housing affordability in the City. As the housing market rebounds as expected during the next five years, home values and rents are generally projected to rise, which will further exacerbate housing problems such as cost burden, severe cost burden and overcrowding — particularly for low- and moderate-income households.

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 median contract rent according to 2007-2011 ACS data was \$1,803, which is slightly more than the Fair Market Rent for a two bedroom unit. According to data in Table 28, 77 percent of rental units have two or fewer bedrooms. According to data in Table 8, 199 renter households are overcrowded or severely overcrowded, which can be attributed to high rents as well as the lack of affordable units with three or more bedrooms.

To produce or preserve affordable rental housing units that carry a minimum HOME affordability period of 20 years, significant levels of subsidy are required. Taking only rents into consideration, an owner of a two-bedroom unit would forego \$129,120 of operating income when renting the unit at Low HOME rent levels instead of Fair Market Rent.

Discussion

In the decade between 2000 and 2011, the median home price in Newport Beach increased by 48 percent from \$675,800 to \$1,000,001 and the median contract rent increased by 50 percent from \$1,203 to \$1,803 as median income increased by only 31 percent. As a result, Newport Beach households have become increasingly cost-burdened.

Data from 2007-2011 shows that there is an insufficient number of housing units affordable to people with incomes less than 50 percent of AMI. In light of scarce land and monetary resources available to create new affordable housing units and the continuing recovery of the Southern California housing market after the recent recession, housing affordability is expected to remain a significant challenge in the next five years.

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

Introduction

Assessing housing conditions in the City provides the basis for developing strategies to maintain and preserve the quality of the housing stock. The ACS defines a “selected condition” as owner- or renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities; 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one occupant per room; and 4) selected monthly housing costs greater than 30 percent of household income. Based on the definition of selected conditions, Table 34 shows that 42 percent of owner-occupied households in the City have at least one selected condition and 41 percent of all renter-occupied households in the City have at least one selected condition.

Definitions

Substandard housing is housing that does not meet the minimum standards contained in the State Housing Code (i.e., does not provide shelter, endangers health, safety or well-being of occupants). A substandard condition is one that affects the health and safety of a resident’s habitability. As defined by California Health and Safety Code, a substandard condition exists to the extent that it endangers the health and safety of its occupants or the public. Following is a list of substandard conditions:

- Inadequate sanitation
- Structural hazards
- Any nuisance that endangers the health and safety of the occupants or the public
- All substandard plumbing, wiring, and/or mechanical equipment, unless it conformed to all applicable laws in effect at the time of installation and has been maintained in a good and safe condition
- Faulty weather protection
- The use of construction materials not allowed or approved by the health and safety code
- Fire, health and safety hazards (as determined by the appropriate fire or health official)
- Lack of, or inadequate fire-resistive construction or fire-extinguishing systems as required by the health and safety code, unless the construction and/or systems conformed to all applicable laws in effect at the time of construction and/or installation and adequately maintained
- Inadequate structural resistance to horizontal forces
- Buildings or portions thereof occupied for living, sleeping, cooking, or dining purposes that were not designed or intended to be used for such occupancies
- Inadequate maintenance that causes a building or any portion thereof to be declared unsafe

Standard housing condition in the City of Newport Beach is defined as housing that meets the minimum standards contained in the State Housing Code. For the purposes of the CDBG program, a unit in substandard condition is considered suitable for rehabilitation provided that the unit is structurally sound and the cost of rehabilitation is considered economically warranted.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	8,739	42%	7,026	41%
With two selected Conditions	88	0%	253	1%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	48	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	12,123	58%	9,771	57%
Total	20,950	100%	17,098	99%

Table 36 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,968	14%	1,509	9%
1980-1999	5,363	26%	3,934	23%
1950-1979	10,794	52%	9,967	58%
Before 1950	1,825	9%	1,688	10%
Total	20,950	101%	17,098	100%

Table 37 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	12,619	60%	11,655	68%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,135	5%	450	3%

Table 38 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 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 39 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

The age and condition of Newport Beach’s housing stock is an important indicator of potential rehabilitation needs. Housing over 15 years of age will generally exhibit deficiencies in terms of paint, weatherization, heating / air-conditioning systems, hot water heaters and finish plumbing fixtures. Commonly, housing over 30 years of age needs some form of major rehabilitation, such as roof replacement, foundation work and plumbing systems. Due to high household income and high housing values in Newport Beach, housing tends to be better maintained than in many other communities with similar levels of older housing stock. However, despite having sizable equity in their homes, some owner-occupied households (elderly households in particular) have limited incomes and may have difficulty maintaining their homes.

According to 2007-2011 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, approximately 5,363 or 26 percent of the 20,950 owner-occupied housing units in Newport Beach were built between 15 and 34 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999), with another 12,619 or 60 percent of the 20,950 owner-occupied housing built 34 or more years ago (built prior to 1980). Older subdivisions in the City will demonstrate a significantly higher percentage of older housing units and a higher concentration of lower-income, senior citizens and special needs groups. The City presently has 933 mobile home spaces in ten mobile home parks. Of these mobile home parks, one (Beach and Bay Mobile Home Park) appears to be in substantial physical decline with two others (Marina park Mobile Home Park and Seacliffe Mobile Home Park approved for closure since 2006).

The City is cognizant of the need for rehabilitation of low- and moderate-income housing units and as such, adopted Goal H5 on their 2013 Housing Element which calls for the City to work with the Orange County Housing Authority to establish a Senior/Disabled or Limited Income Repair Loan and Grant Program to underwrite all or part of the cost of necessary housing modifications and repairs. The City is currently conducting an analysis of different programs and the financial feasibility of participating in such programs. Currently, the City refers low- and moderate-income residents to Orange County for rehabilitation of mobile homes, to

Neighborhood Housing for first time buyer programs, and to Rebuilding Together for handyman service for low-income and senior households.

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

Any housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. If ingested, lead may cause severe damage to young children including decreased growth, learning disabilities, impaired hearing, hyperactivity, nerve and brain damage. Lead attacks the central nervous system, the neurological system, and can cause brain damage, IQ reduction, learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, growth inhibition, comas, seizures, and in some cases, death. Fetuses may also experience significant adverse effects through prenatal exposure. Children are more susceptible to the effects of lead because their growing bodies absorb more lead, and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. Most children do not have any symptoms, even if a blood test shows that they have an elevated blood lead level. If a child does have symptoms, the symptoms may be mistaken for the flu or other illnesses.

Number of Children with Elevated Blood Levels of Lead

The State of California mandates lead screening for all children who participate in publicly funded health programs. In California, screening typically occurs at ages one and two years. A blood level of 10 µg/dL or higher was previously referred to as an “elevated blood level (EBL).” However, as it is now recognized that there is no safe level of lead, and adverse effects occur at levels below 10 µg/dL, an “elevated” blood lead level is no longer defined at a particular cut point. Therefore, categories indicating increased levels of exposure are presented here.

In accordance with State of California regulations, a “case” is defined as a child having a blood lead level equal to or greater than 20 µg/dL, or persistent levels between 15-19 µg/dL. Once a case is reported, the Orange County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program is involved in the case management, as described below under the heading “Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPP).”

The State records the number of children tested each year, the number of children with blood levels exceeding certain levels, and the number of reported cases. Table 38 shows the number of children tested, BLLs indicating increased exposure, and cases in the City of Newport Beach. Table 38 above provides this data for the prior 5 years.

Older housing is more likely to have lead-based paint and the amount of lead pigment in the paint tends to increase with the age of the housing. The vast majority of Newport Beach’s housing stock (63.8 percent) was built prior to 1979, when the use of lead-based paint was

outlawed, therefore the residents of the homes built prior to 1979 are at risk of lead-based paint hazards.

If it is assumed that low- and moderate-income residents occupy a percentage of the City's housing units proportional to their population, then as many as 27 percent of all the pre-1980 housing units could reasonably be expected to be occupied by low- and moderate- income families. This number may be even higher, since lower-income households may be more likely to live in older housing than households with greater means. The City estimates the number of housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income families that may have lead paint hazards present to be approximately 6,624. According to Table 37, 1,585 children live in housing units built before 1980. Young children who live in housing built before 1978 could ingest lead-based paint and are thus at higher risk.

Discussion

As noted in the needs assessment, a large share of owner and renter households experience at least one substandard housing condition. Based on the results of the Needs Assessment, the two most prevalent conditions are cost burden and overcrowding and cost-burden – indicating that the housing stock is suitable for habitation.

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

Introduction

As indicated in section NA-35, Newport Beach is within the service area of the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) for the purposes of Section 8 and Public Housing. The data presented in the tables below is for Newport Beach and the narrative responses address the needs for the entire county, with specific references to the City of Newport Beach.

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 40 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

There are no HUD public housing developments in Newport Beach. All public housing is administered via housing choice and project-based vouchers. OCHA monitors all units to ensure they are in adequate condition.

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 HUD public housing developments in Newport Beach. All public housing is administered via housing choice and project-based vouchers. OCHA monitors all units to ensure they are in adequate condition.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Not Applicable	Not A

Table 41 - Public Housing Condition

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

There are no public housing units in Newport Beach. OCHA uses HQS standards for the inspection of all voucher units.

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

OCHA continues to work to de-concentrate households from older cities to more desirable south county cities and coastal areas. Additionally, OCHA continues to address the affordability gap and identify ways to leverage additional programs to limit the amount of cost-burdened households.

Internally, OCHA maintains a goal of retaining a high Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) rating in voucher management and program operations to ensure it is effectively and efficiently serving the needs of residents.

Discussion:

OCHA is well-positioned to maintain and expand the supply of affordable housing units in the City of Newport Beach and throughout Orange County through its partnerships with the State of California, Orange County Department of Community Development and Housing, the City of Newport Beach and other cities throughout the county and Housing Partners.

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

Introduction

Over the past two years, Orange County has implemented policy and program changes aimed at ensuring homeless persons in Orange County are rapidly housed and that local resources are invested in programs with proven impacts on reducing homelessness. The table below illustrates the number of emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds that exist within Orange County for different types of homeless households. Seasonal and overflow beds are not allocated by household type, so these are total number of beds for households with adults and children and households with only adults.

Between 2013 and 2014, a total of 594 shelter (e.g. emergency, transitional and seasonal/overflow) beds were removed from the Homeless Inventory Count (HIC). The Homeless Count & Survey Report suggests the reasons for the removal of these shelter beds were either because the program was not restricted to homeless persons or the program closed due to a loss of funding.

Despite the reduction of almost 600 total beds in the HIC between 2013 and 2014, 847 permanent supportive housing beds were added to the Homeless Inventory County. This increase in permanent supportive housing for the most vulnerable populations is attributed to Orange County homeless service providers re-tooling their programs and shifting their focus to moving people quickly into permanent housing.

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)	185	624	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	205	0	402	0	16
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	337	0
Veterans	0	0	0	727	0
Unaccompanied Youth	24	0	0	9	0

Table 42 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name:

CoC Homeless Inventory Count Report (2014)

Service Provider	Program
211 Orange County	A 24-hour information and referral helpline to thousands of local health and human service programs in Orange County
AIDS Services Foundation	Housing Assistance for persons with HIV; Mental Health Programs; Food and Transportation Subsidies; Case Management
American Family Housing	Self Help Interfaith Program; Emergency Shelter; Permanent Supportive Housing
Build Futures	Homeless Prevention Program for Youth (Ages 19-24)
California Hispanic Commission	Transitional Housing; Family Services; Substance Abuse Recovery Programs
Casa Teresa	Transitional Housing for Pregnant Women (Ages 18-24)
Collette's Children's Home	FV/Emergency Housing Program
Community Services Program	Youth Shelter Programs; 24 hour Emergency Services for Youth
Families Forward	Homeless Prevention Program; Transitional Housing Program
Family Assistance Ministries	Shelter; Utility Assistance; Medical and Dental Assistance; and Financial Counselling to people in South Orange County
Family Promise of Orange County	Shelter; Homeless Prevention Services
Friendship Shelter	Friendship Shelter Self-Sufficiency Program; SHIP/ISH (Self Help Interfaith Program)
Grandma's House of Hope	Santa Ana Emergency Solutions Grant
Helping Our Mentally Ill	Transitional Housing for Emancipated Foster Youth and Mentally Ill
Experience Success, Inc.	Transitional Housing; Support Services
HIS House	
Human Options	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
Illuminations Foundation	Interim Support Shelter Program; Recuperative Care
Interfaith Shelter Network	Interfaith Shelter Network
Interval House	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
John Henry Foundation	Permanent Housing and Support Services for Persons with Mental Illness
Laura's House	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
Mercy House	Family Redirection Program; Armory Emergency Shelter
One Step Ministry	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing
Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter	Transitional Housing; Homeless Prevention Program
Orange County Housing Authority	Housing Choice Voucher Program
Orange County Rescue Mission	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Homeless Prevention Program; Support Services
Orangewood Children's Foundation	Housing and Support Services for Abused and/or neglected Children
Pathways of Hope	Transitional Housing; Prevention Services; Food Distribution; Rapid Re-Housing
Precious Life Shelter	Precious Life Shelter
Salvation Army	Emergency Shelter; Family Services; Human Trafficking Support Services
Serving People In Need	Homeless Prevention Programs; Street Outreach Services; Rapid-Re Housing Services
Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange	Mental Health Services; Homeless Services; Violence Prevention; Health Services
South County Outreach	Homeless Prevention Program including Housing, Food Pantry and Computer Lab
Southern California Drug and Alcohol Programs Inc.	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Substance Abuse Prevention Services; Support Services
Straight Talk Inc.	Mental Health Services; Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Services
The Eli Home Inc.	Transitional Housing for abused children and their mothers; Support Services
Thomas House	Rapid Re-Housing Services; Homeless Prevention Program
Veterans First	Homeless Prevention Services; Support Services
WISEPlace	Emergency Shelter; Homeless Prevention Programs
Women's Transitional Living Center	Independence from Dependence Program
YMCA	Homeless Prevention Services; Case Management Services; Childcare

Figure 25: Homeless Service Providers and Facilities in Orange County

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

In California, the primary programs for assisting families in poverty are CalWORKs, CalFresh, and Medi-Cal. These programs provide clients with employment assistance, discounted food, medical care, child care, and cash payments to meet basic needs such as housing and transportation.

The California Work Opportunities for Kids (CalWORKs) program provides financial assistance and Welfare-to-Work services to California families with little to no cash. Through this program these needy families may be eligible to receive immediate short-term help with housing, food, utilities, clothing or medical care. Child care is also available through this program.

CalFresh, formerly the Food Stamp Program, is a nutritional assistance program that provides Electronic Benefit Transfer Cards to people on public assistance to purchase food and other essential items.

The Medi-Cal program provides health coverage for people with low income and limited ability to pay for health coverage, including the aged, blind, disabled, young adults and children, pregnant women, persons in a skilled nursing or intermediate care home, and persons in the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Program (BCCTP). People receiving federally funded cash assistance programs, such as CalWORKs (a state implementation of the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program), the State Supplementation Program (SSP) (a state supplement to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program), foster care, adoption assistance, certain refugee assistance programs, or In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) are also eligible.

HUD-Funded Activities

Congress designed the CDBG, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs to serve low-income people, some of which may meet the federal poverty definition, and at least 51 percent of whom are low- and moderate-income individuals and families.

At least 70 percent of all CDBG funds must be used for activities that are considered under program rules to benefit low- to moderate-income persons. Additionally, every CDBG activity must meet one of three national objectives to: benefit low- and moderate-income persons (at least 51 percent of the beneficiaries must be low- to moderate-income); address slums or blight; or meet a particularly urgent community development need.

Under the HOME program, households must earn no more than 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI), adjusted for household size, to be eligible for assistance. Furthermore, 90 percent of a HOME Participating Jurisdiction's (PJ's) annual HOME allocation that is invested in affordable rental housing must be directed to assist households earning no more than 60 percent of AMI.

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program provides homeless persons with basic shelter and essential supportive services. This program may also assist with the operational costs of a shelter facility and for the administration of the grant. ESG also provides short-term homeless prevention assistance to persons at imminent risk of losing their own housing due to eviction, foreclosure, or utility shutoffs.

Orange County's ESG program is administered through the County of Orange and its continuum of care provider 2-1-1 Orange County (merged with O.C. Partnership in 2014). 2-1-1 Orange County supports, creates, and sustains solutions to homelessness in Orange County by providing leadership, advocacy, planning and management of program funding. 2-1-1 Orange County provides funding and guidance for a vast network of local, non-profit agencies with missions to help people leave homelessness permanently. These agencies are dedicated to providing as much assistance as possible, including emergency shelter, to help homeless persons with housing, case management, counseling, advocacy, substance abuse programs, and other specialized services.

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.

For many Orange County residents, the first entry into the CoC is through an emergency shelter, where individuals and families obtain emergency housing and supportive services directed to getting people off the streets and into a safe environment. The next component of the CoC is transitional housing, designed as short-term housing for up to two years, where persons move into a more stabilized housing arrangement than an emergency shelter. The final component of the CoC is permanent housing, both with and without supportive services. The ultimate goal of the CoC system is to move people toward housing alternatives where they are able to reside permanently in safe and sanitary housing.

The figure above entitled "Homeless Service Providers and Facilities in Orange County" lists the different facilities and service agencies in Orange County that serve the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless.

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

Introduction

Special needs populations consist of persons who are not homeless but due to various reasons are in need of services and supportive housing. The City of Newport Beach will consider allocating CDBG public service funding to various programs that provide services to special needs populations, including but not limited to those serving the elderly, frail elderly, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, mentally disabled, alcohol or substance abusers, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, victims of human trafficking and veterans with PTSD or other needs.

Elderly is defined under the CDBG program as a person who is 62 years of age or older. Based on 2007-2011 CHAS data, of the 7,705 households containing at least one elderly person, 23 percent (1,740 households) earn less than 80 percent of the Area Median Income for Orange County.

People with disabilities have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Based on ACS data, of the total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population (85,654) in Newport Beach, 6,013 persons have a disability. Of these 6,013 disabled persons, 1,761 are between the ages of 18-64 years of age.

Drug abuse or substance abuse is defined as the use of chemical substances that lead to an increased risk of problems and an inability to control the use of the substance. According to the Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Report for Orange County, by the Center for Applied Research Solutions, there were 406 admissions for alcohol and other drug treatment per 100,000 people in Orange County compared to the state average of 592 admissions in 2008.

HIV is a virus that weakens the immune system by destroying important cells that fight diseases and infection. AIDS is the final stage of HIV. Orange County's Health Care Agency Department of Disease Control and Epidemiology reported 6,215 residents with HIV in 2013.

Domestic Violence includes, but is not limited to felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim or by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim. In 2013, the Newport Beach Police Department responded to a total of 175 calls related to domestic violence. Of these calls, 164 of these domestic incidents did not involve a weapon.

Human trafficking is a crime that involves the forceful, fraudulent or coercive methods of entrapping a person, real or perceived, in an attempt to exploit them for financial gain. The

exploitative nature can come in the form of labor services, involuntary servitude, enslavement, debt bondage or commercial sex acts. As of December 2012, the Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force reported a total of 213 incidents of human trafficking in Orange County.

PTSD is a psychiatric disorder that can occur following the experience or witnessing of a life-threatening event such as military combat, natural disaster, terrorist incident, serious accident, physical or sexual assault. Most survivors of trauma experience a variety of symptoms for a short period of time. However, others will have stress reactions that do not subside on their own and may get worse over time. **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**

To determine the level of need and types of services needed by special needs populations, the City conducted surveys, consulted with local service providers and reviewed ACS and CHAS data. Supportive services required for special needs populations include case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, childcare, transportation and job training provided for the purpose of facilitating a person's stability and independence.

In housing, accessibility modifications to accommodate persons with mobility disabilities may include, but are not limited to, wider doorways, no step thresholds, installation of ramps, grab bars, lowered countertops and accessible hardware. The needs of residents with sensory disabilities are different from those with mobility disabilities. Individuals with hearing disabilities require visual adaptations for such items as the telephone ringer, the doorbell and smoke alarms. Residents who are blind may require tactile marking of changes in floor level and stair edges and braille markings on appliances and controls. People with low vision may require large print markings and displays, contrasting colors to distinguish changes in level or transition from one area to another, proper lighting, and reduced glare from lighting and windows.

For persons with special needs, the high cost of living in Orange County makes it very difficult for to maintain a stable residence. Often this segment of the population relies on support services from various Orange County nonprofit organizations to avoid becoming homeless or institutionalized.

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

Inadequate discharge planning and coordination contributes to homelessness in situations where people are released from public institutions or public systems of care without having an appropriate mainstream or supportive housing option available upon discharge from an institutional setting.

In other states such as North Carolina and Kentucky, discharge coordination and planning is a matter of state law. In California, discharge coordination and planning is largely unregulated unless county or municipal ordinances provide rules preventing public institutions from discharging people into homelessness. One of the goals included in the Orange County Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness is to support the development of community resources and housing options so that hospitals, jails, and foster care programs can more effectively assist people being discharged by providing appropriate referrals in order to facilitate smoother transition to supportive or mainstream housing. The goal calls for the CoC to explore methods to increase communication and coordination among institutions.

In some cases, licensed community care facilities provide a supportive housing environment to persons with special needs in a group setting. According to the California Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division, the only community care beds in Newport Beach (405) are for elderly persons ages 60 or above contained within 13 facilities.

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)

See response below pertaining to entitlement cities.

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))

During the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period, the Strategic Plan calls for the City to use CDBG funds to support public services for people with special needs services including, but not limited to those serving the elderly, frail elderly and victims of domestic violence or other needs.

In the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan, the City will provide CDBG public service funds to the following activities addressing special needs populations:

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Age Well Senior Services: Home Delivered Meals Program (112 people)

Domestic Violence

Human Options: Domestic Violence Services Program (10 people)

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

A barrier to affordable housing is a public policy or nongovernmental condition that constrains the development or rehabilitation of affordable housing. Barriers can include land use controls, property taxes, state prevailing wage requirements, environmental protection, cost of land and availability of monetary resources. Barriers to affordable housing are distinguished from impediments to fair housing choice in the sense that barriers are lawful and impediments to fair housing choice are usually unlawful.

Based on information gathered during community meetings, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the 2013-2021 Housing Element and market analysis, the primary barriers to affordable housing in Newport Beach are housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources necessary to develop and sustain affordable housing. The two barriers are related in the sense that demand for affordable housing exceeds the supply and insufficient resources are available to increase the supply of affordable housing to meet demand.

For low- and moderate-income households, finding and maintaining decent affordable housing is difficult due to the high cost of housing in Newport Beach and throughout the region in general. Over 20 percent of the City's 38,048 households experience a cost burden or severe cost burden, meaning that they pay more than 30 or 50 percent of their income for housing, respectively. Consistent with available data, responses to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey indicate a high need for additional affordable housing in Newport Beach.

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

Introduction

The City places a high priority on non-housing community development needs including those associated with improving public facilities, such as senior center and ADA improvements. During the implementation of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the City will use CDBG funds to address these needs and provide a suitable living environment for low- and moderate-income people.

To expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income people and provide a pathway out of poverty, the Strategic Plan and the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan include public service programs that support family self-sufficiency, such as the Families Forward Housing Program. This approach fulfills several needs in the community including housing instability and ensuring that all persons have the opportunity to succeed without regard to family economic status.

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	484	59	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,362	12,014	13	19	6
Construction	1,337	2,031	4	3	-1
Education and Health Care Services	4,304	11,436	13	18	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4,083	12,549	12	19	7
Information	1,483	1,284	4	2	-2
Manufacturing	2,863	5,368	8	8	0
Other Services	1,487	2,378	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	5,684	9,254	17	14	-3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4,164	5,843	12	9	-3
Transportation and Warehousing	889	611	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	2,566	1,899	8	3	-5
Total	33,706	64,726	--	--	--

Table 43 - Business Activity

Data 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)
Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	46,579
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	43,760
Unemployment Rate	6.05
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	13.63
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.60

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	21,749
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,098
Service	1,866
Sales and office	11,412
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,160
Production, transportation and material moving	742

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	28,347	73%
30-59 Minutes	7,970	20%
60 or More Minutes	2,653	7%
Total	38,970	100%

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	464	49	258
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,629	331	1,232
Some college or Associate's degree	7,788	643	2,794
Bachelor's degree or higher	24,477	1,154	5,428

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	15	32	94	80	218
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	265	98	126	341	307
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,261	768	1,042	2,382	2,081
Some college, no degree	3,672	1,801	1,947	4,164	3,259
Associate's degree	406	782	601	1,930	762
Bachelor's degree	1,309	6,027	4,478	8,118	4,623
Graduate or professional degree	87	2,157	2,855	7,455	3,886

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	24,036
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	49,272
Some college or Associate's degree	50,753
Bachelor's degree	67,886
Graduate or professional degree	106,947

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

According to 2011 Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) data, the major employment sectors in the City of Newport Beach include Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (12,549 jobs), Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations Trade (12,014 jobs), Education and

Health Care Services (11,436 jobs), Professional, Scientific and Management Services (9,254 jobs) and Retail Trade (5,843 jobs).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

A diverse group of leading employers in healthcare, management, professional services, education, research and retail in Newport Beach benefit from the ever growing opportunities and expansion that the City offers as a result of access to professional offices, industrial parks, and retail shopping centers. Recognizing that the business community needs a workforce that is prepared for a 21st century global economy the City of Newport Beach is forward thinking and consistently focusing on change and advancement, making it the ideal place to live and work.

The business community in Newport Beach which includes, but is not limited to Hoag Memorial Hospital, PIMCO, Glidewell Dental, and Pacific Life relies on a highly educated workforce. The City of Newport Beach is fortunate to be located in an area that is home to 44 colleges and universities. As a result, the City has a workforce that is ready to meet the needs of the business community.

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

The City is constantly working on projects that not only benefit the residents of the area but also have an economic impact to the area. As an example, the City is currently working with Hyundai Capital to establish their offices at 4000 McArthur Boulevard. The project calls for Hyundai Corporation occupying all ten floors of the office tower. In addition, the City is working with the developers of 4311 Jamboree Road to construct a mixed used project. The project is located on a 25 acre site and would include a mixed-use residential development with up to 1,244 residential units (townhomes and apartments) and 11,500 square feet of retail space. The project will begin construction in late summer 2015.

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

The majority of employees in the civilian labor force have a post-secondary education, which is beneficial because the fastest growing occupational sectors offer jobs that require higher education and training. Generally, the skills and education of the current workforce in Newport Beach correspond to the employment opportunities in the City. With the wide variety of job opportunities available in the City, Newport Beach's current workforce place a high importance on proximity to employment, with 73 percent of the workforce commuting less than 30 minutes to work each day according to Table 46.

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 Newport Beach Valley College Community Education (IVCEE) office located at 5500 Newport Beach Center Drive contributes to economic vitality by providing training, education, and community based programs that lead to success, employment and positive growth. This office provides services for the Community Adult Education Program, which includes the Workforce Training Program, Building Businesses Program, Writing, Computers and Social Sports Activities. IVCEE programs are available to assist low- and moderate-income people with regard to business assistance skills and vocational training along with various other forms of assistance.

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 Newport Beach was included as part of the CEDS prepared by the Orange County Workforce Investment Board (OCWIB) for 2013-2018. Every five years, OCWIB develops the CEDS for the region to present the current condition of the Orange County economy and its impact on residents and businesses. The analysis identifies economically vulnerable areas suitable for economic development investment by considering indicators such as unemployment, income and education as well as infrastructure, business activity and economic competitiveness relative to other markets.

The 2013-2018 CEDS identifies several goals to promote the expansion of economic opportunity in Orange County. The CEDS identifies geographic locations with higher unemployment and substantially lower levels of income relative to the rest of the County in order to target future economic development projects or other investments. Although the City of Newport Beach is not specifically identified as a Red-Zone (cities or census tracts with abnormally high unemployment rates or per capita income levels far below the standard), the City has adopted the goals put forth by the CEDS. The goals put forth by the CEDS are as follows:

Goal 1: Advance the Lives of Red-Zone Residents

Goal 2: Provide World-Class Education and Workforce Opportunities

Goal 3: Plan and Develop State-of-the-Art Infrastructure

Goal 4: Promote Competitive and Growing Clusters

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

The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan includes a strategy that provides for CDBG capital improvement funds for the Commercial Façade Improvement Program. The Commercial Façade Improvement Program will contribute to a stronger retail environment and promote economic and job opportunities for local low- and moderate income residents.

Discussion

Newport Beach's location at the center of Orange County and adjacent to Los Angeles, San Diego and Riverside Counties makes it a highly desirable location for a wide variety of businesses. In addition, Newport Beach's infrastructure, focus on safety, and highly skilled workforce make it an ideal place for small and large companies to call home. In fact, Newport Beach is home to a variety of world class companies including but not limited to PIMCO, Glidewell Dental, Pacific Life, Jazz Semiconductor and Fletcher Jones Motor Cars.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Based on a review of CPD Maps, there are no specific areas of the City where multiple housing problems are concentrated. All Census Tracts in the City experience cost burden to some extent. Evaluation of maps showing housing overcrowding and substandard housing did not reveal discernable concentrations, although housing overcrowding is more prevalent for extremely-low income households in the low- and moderate-income Census Tract Block Groups.

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

According to Figure 14, there are two Census Tracts that have a higher level of concentration of people of Asian descent. These two Census Tracts are located in the easterly part of the City with between 11.99 and 27.12 percent of the Asian population concentrated in that area.

There are no neighborhoods or Census Tracts with high concentrations of low-income families in in Newport Beach. As a result, HUD considers the City as an exception community.

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

Generally, Newport Beach is comprised of multi-cultural mixed income neighborhoods. In the Census Tracts that contain a higher concentration of the Asian in terms of race, the housing and economic indicators are generally consistent with the City as a whole according to CPD Maps data.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Each neighborhood throughout the City of Newport Beach contains its own unique community assets including open space, trails, recreational areas, schools, job centers, retail and restaurants.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are no readily apparent strategic opportunities to be addressed with CDBG funds specific to any of these neighborhoods.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is a guide for the City of Newport Beach to establish its housing and community development priorities, objectives and strategies for the investment of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) over the next five years, beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2020. The priority needs and goals established in this Strategic Plan (Plan) are based on analysis of information including the results of the City's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey and housing and community development data elements required by HUD in the online Consolidated Plan system (the eCon Planning Suite) from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) covering the same time period. Additional sources of information used to identify needs and establish priorities were obtained through consultation with local nonprofit agencies involved in the development of affordable housing and the delivery of public services to children, families, elderly persons and persons with special needs throughout the community.

In consideration of community input and available data, the six priority needs listed below are established as part of this Plan.

- Ensure equal access to housing opportunities
- Provide public services for low-income residents
- Provide public services for residents with special needs
- Prevent and eliminate homelessness
- Strengthen Economic Opportunity
- Improve public facilities and infrastructure

Consistent with HUD's national goals for the CDBG programs to provide decent housing opportunities, maintain a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, the priority needs listed above will be addressed over the next five years through the implementation of CDBG funded activities aligned with the following nine measurable Strategic Plan goals:

- Fair housing services
- Public services

- Special needs services
- Homelessness prevention services
- Commercial façade improvements
- Public facilities and infrastructure improvements

Historically, the City of Newport Beach has used the CDBG programs to fund nonprofit agencies that provide direct services to City of Newport Beach residents. Over the next five years, the City will continue this emphasis and will also use these resources to support City sponsored programs and activities that support the goals and objectives of this Plan.

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

Geographic Area

No geographic priority areas identified.
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Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

According to data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates in HUD's eCon Planning Suite for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the City's household median income is \$108,946. Evaluation of maps generated through HUD's Community Planning and Development mapping system (CPD Maps) reveals that each of the Census Tracts in the City of Newport Beach has a median household income of \$80,000 or more with the exception of the western most Census Tract. The lower median income level in the area may be attributed to the large number of renter occupied units combined with the larger percentage of structures with 20 plus units.

Based on evaluation of CPD Maps data, there are no areas within the City exhibiting a greater level of need for affordable housing or services for low- and moderate-income residents; therefore, no geographic priorities are established within the Consolidated Plan and allocation priorities will be driven by citywide need.

The map below shows the median household income by Census Tract in Newport Beach where all but one Census Tracts has a median income of \$80,000 or more.

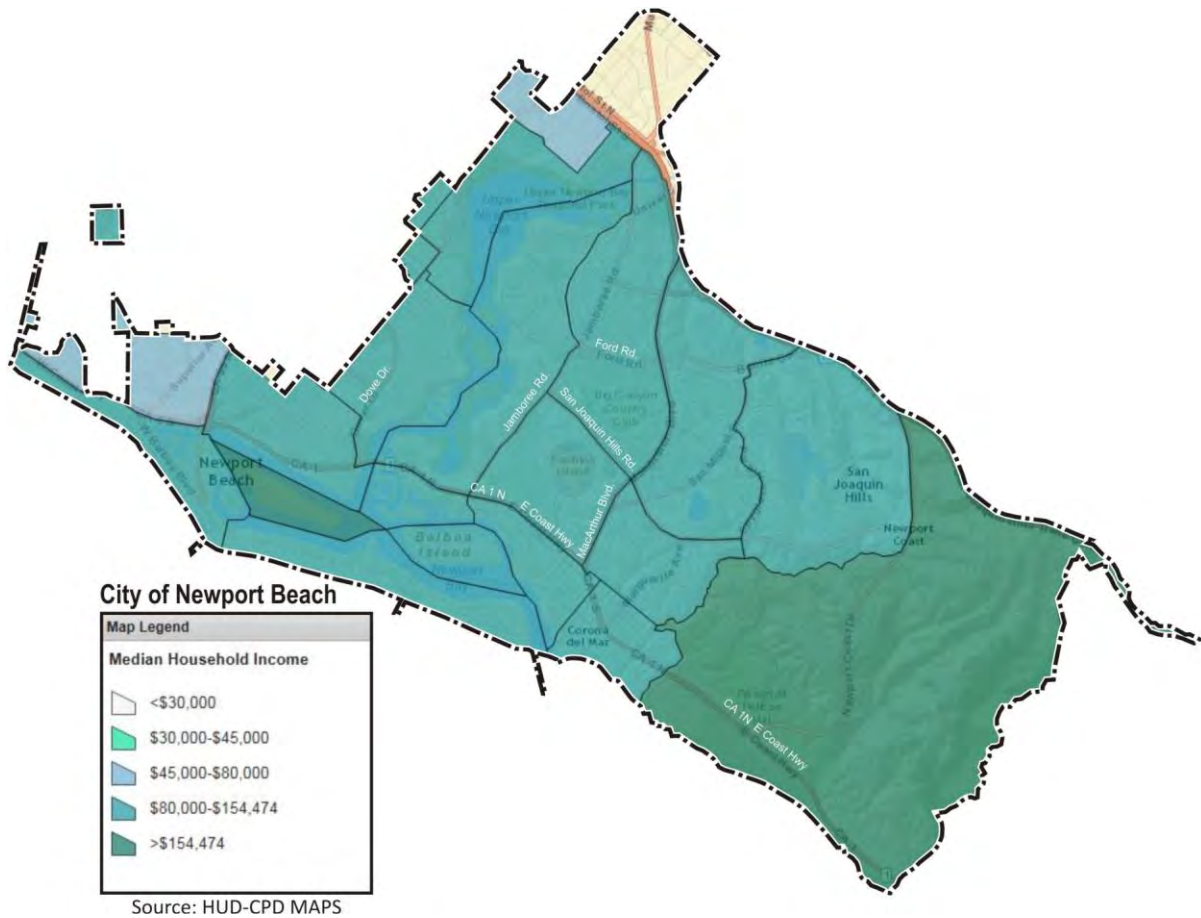


Figure 26: Median Household Income by Census Tract

The map below shows the percentage change in median household income by Census Tract from 2000 to 2011 according to the 2007-2011 ACS.

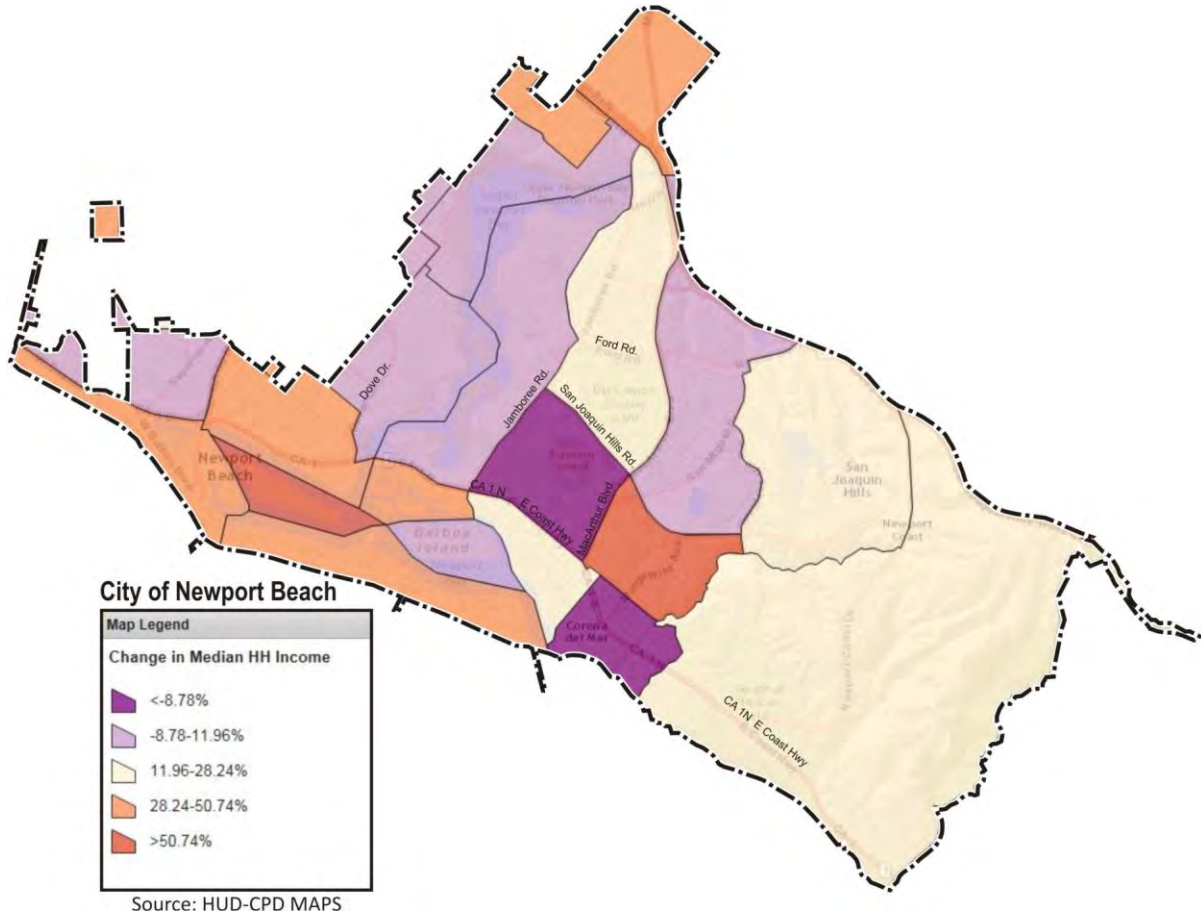


Figure 27: Change in Median Household Income by Census Tract

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

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly veterans Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Fair Housing Services
	Description	HUD mandates that all recipients of federal housing and community development assistance such as CDBG take actions to affirmatively further fair housing choice within their communities. The City of Newport Beach will certify its compliance with HUD’s requirement to affirmatively further fair housing choice in each Annual Action requesting an annual allocation of CDBG funds.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affirmatively furthering fair housing choice by ensuring equal access to housing opportunities is a high priority for HUD and the City of Newport Beach. In accordance with HUD requirements, this priority will be addressed using CDBG funds.

2	Priority Need Name	Provide public services for low-income residents
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	<p>According to 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates data, there are 32,930 low- and moderate-income Newport Beach residents earning less than 80 percent of AMI. Data further indicates that 6,007 residents are below the poverty level, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 683 are under 18 years of age • 4,627 are between 18 and 64 years of age • 697 are 65 years of age or older <p>Of those in poverty, 11 percent are of Hispanic or Latino origin. In terms of race:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19.8 percent are some other race • 19.6 percent are American Indian and Alaska Native • 17.5 percent are Asian • 12.9 percent are Black / African-American • 6.0 percent are White, of which 11.0 percent are non-Hispanic • 2.3 percent are two or more races • 0.0 percent are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <p>Consultation with organizations that provide a range of public services targeted to low- and moderate-income residents revealed the need for public services addressing a variety of needs including those associated with affordable childcare, affordable housing, education, arts and recreation for children, youth, and families living in Newport Beach.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Consistent with the results of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the provision of a wide range of public services for low- and moderate-income residents is a high priority.

3	Priority Need Name	Public services for residents with special needs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle veterans 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	
	Associated Goals	Special Needs Services
	Description	Analysis of available data and consultation with organizations providing services for special needs populations revealed a high need for a range of additional services including domestic violence.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Special needs services are rated as a high priority need based on the demand for service reported by local service providers and responses to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey.
4	Priority Need Name	Prevent and eliminate homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Chronic Homelessness Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Unaccompanied Youth Other

	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Homelessness Prevention Services
	Description	According to the results of the most recent data available from the bi-annual Point-In-Time Homeless Count (PIT Count) held on January 26, 2013, on any given night in Orange County, approximately 4,300 people are homeless, and over a course of a year, more than 12,700 people will experience homelessness. To address incidences of homelessness in Newport Beach and to prevent extremely-low income Newport Beach families from becoming homeless, the City places a high priority on programs that work to prevent homelessness or rapidly assist homeless individuals living in the community.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City of Newport Beach considers ending and preventing homelessness a high priority and will support CDBG public service activities that help prevent homelessness and that provide a structured path to stable housing for individuals and families who become homeless.
5	Priority Need Name	Strengthen economic opportunity
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Commercial Facade Improvements
	Description	Support a stronger retail environment to promote economic and job opportunities for local low- and moderate-income residents
	Basis for Relative Priority	Consistent with the results of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the provision of a wide range of economic opportunities for low - and moderate-income residents is a high priority.

6	Priority Need Name	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	A recent assessment of City public facilities prepared by the City of Newport Beach Engineering Department revealed a need for the installation of accessibility features to ensure that public buildings are accessible to all persons. Barriers to accessibility were identified at various public facilities, including but not limited to, building entrances that are not wheelchair accessible, service counters that are not wheelchair accessible, lack of ADA compliant door hardware, restrooms lacking wheelchair accessible lavatories, fixtures and ADA compliant water closets, ramps and steps lacking ADA compliant handrails, drinking fountains that are not wheelchair accessible and non-ADA compliant signage.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on need and available resources and results of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the improvement of public facilities and infrastructure owned and operated by the City of Newport Beach is rated as a high priority need for CDBG funds.

Narrative (Optional)

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 of Newport Beach will not receive HOME funds. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance will not be offered.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of Newport Beach will not receive HOME funds. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance for Non-Homeless Special Needs will not be offered.
New Unit Production	Based on land and development costs, it is equally effective to subsidize the development of affordable multifamily rental units as it is to subsidize home purchase loans. The City will look at using local, state and federal funding sources to develop new housing units.
Rehabilitation	<p>The City will invest other local, state or federal funding sources in addressing residential rehabilitation needs to preserve the supply of ownership housing.</p> <p>Preservation of the physical and functional integrity of existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households is a cost-effective way to invest limited resources to retain existing housing units that are already affordable to low- and moderate-income households in the community. Addressing substandard housing conditions through housing preservation activities ensures that all economic segments of the community have the opportunity to live in decent housing that meets local standards.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	As the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis in this document have clearly shown, thousands of Newport Beach households are cost burdened and likely eligible for newly acquired and rehabilitated affordable housing units. The City of Newport Beach will use other local, state or federal resources during the period of this Consolidated Plan to acquire or preserve housing units to create additional affordability in the community.

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

For program year 2015, the City will receive \$361,557 of CDBG funds from HUD. When these amounts are combined with prior year resources available for inclusion in the 2015 Annual Action Plan, the City anticipates the availability of approximately \$1.9 million of CDBG funds during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2020.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	361,557	0	88,380	449,937	1,446,228	

Table 53 - 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

Depending on the financing structure of a given activity, it may be advantageous for the City to use CDBG funds to leverage appropriate state, local and private resources, including but not limited to those listed below.

State Resources

- State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)
- CalHome Program
- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
- Housing Related Parks Grant
- CalHFA Single and Multi-Family Program
- Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) Funding

Local Resources

- Orange County Housing & Finance Agency (OCHFA) Funding
- Southern California Home Financing Authority (SCHFA) Funding
- Orange County Continuum of Care Program
- Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) Programs

Private Resources

- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP)
- Community Reinvestment Act Programs
- United Way Funding
- Private Contributions

Matching Requirements

The City of Newport Beach does not receive HOME funds as part of its entitlement allocation. The amount of matching is therefore; not applicable for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

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.

Discussion

Assuming continued level funding of the CDBG programs, the City expects to utilize approximately \$1.9 million of CDBG funds during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2020 to achieve the goals of the Strategic 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
NEWPORT BEACH	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Fair Housing Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	Region
Families Forward	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
HUMAN OPTIONS, INC.	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Region
South County Outreach	Non-profit organizations	public services	Region
AIDS SERVICES FOUNDATION	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Region
Helping Our Mentally Ill Experience Success, Inc. (HOMES)	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Rental	Region

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Newport Beach is high-functioning and collaborative, particularly the relationship between local government and the nonprofit sector comprised of a network of capable nonprofit organizations that are delivering a full range of services to residents. Affordable housing development and preservation activities will be carried out by the Planning Division of the Community Development Department in partnership with housing developers and contractors. Public service activities will be carried out by nonprofit organizations and the Planning Division of the Community Development Department as necessary to achieve the Strategic Plan goals. The Planning Division and the Engineering Division will work together with contractors to implement public facilities and improvement projects.

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

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City of Newport Beach's CDBG public service programs implemented by local nonprofit service providers may include activities focused on the provision of services to address the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth. Homelessness prevention and supportive services for special needs populations are included among the priority needs in this Strategic Plan and activities serving these populations may be funded as part of the Annual Action Plan each year.

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

Newport Beach has established successful partnerships among public and private sector entities in Orange County providing services for the homeless and other special needs populations. Communication and cooperation between the Planning Division of the City of Newport Beach Community Development Department-Planning Division and the partner agencies and organizations that administer activities is strong. The Planning Division works closely with these organizations to improve regulatory compliance, monitoring, cooperation and partnerships among agencies and technical capacity of organizations involved in project delivery.

With a wide variety of service providers available to address the needs of homeless populations and special needs populations, the single most significant gap in the service delivery system remains the lack of available funding to support these local programs. In Newport Beach, this funding is limited to 15 percent of the annual allocation of CDBG funds. The City is not a direct recipient of Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds; therefore, most of the HUD funding to address homelessness is available through the County of Orange and the CoC. State funding has been drastically reduced by several years of fiscal challenges for the State of California; private sources have diminished as foundation endowments have suffered in recent years. Finally, as the City's HUD grants have steadily declined over the last 12 years, it has been difficult to accommodate increasing levels of need in the community and increases in the cost of providing services to homeless and special needs populations.

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

To address the lack of resources necessary to fully support local programs in Newport Beach for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness, the City prioritizes services for population segments with the greatest level of need for a particular program or activity and intends to invest grant resources in high leverage opportunities where data suggests that the City and its partners will be able to maximize the impact of every dollar.

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	Fair Housing Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Ensure equal access to housing opportunities	CDBG: \$60,000	Other: 1175 Other
2	Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide public services for low-income residents	CDBG: \$161,932	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 700 Persons Assisted
3	Special Needs Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Public services for residents with special needs	CDBG: \$25,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
4	Homelessness Prevention Services	2015	2019	Homeless		Prevent and eliminate homelessness	CDBG: \$75,000	Homelessness Prevention: 800 Persons Assisted
5	Commercial Facade Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Strengthen economic opportunity	CDBG: \$175,000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 9 Business
6	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Improve public facilities and infrastructure	CDBG: \$50,552	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8595 Persons Assisted

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination and landlord-tenant mediation services.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents including senior citizens, families and youth including but not limited to those concerned with food, essential services, transportation, health, recreation and employment.
3	Goal Name	Special Needs Services
	Goal Description	Provide special needs services including, but not limited, to those concerned with disabilities, domestic violence, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS.
4	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention Services
	Goal Description	Support a continuum of services in Orange County to prevent and eliminate homelessness including, but not limited to, homelessness prevention programs, emergency shelter programs and transitional housing.
5	Goal Name	Commercial Facade Improvements
	Goal Description	Support a stronger retail environment to promote economic and job opportunities for local low- and moderate-income residents.
6	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Provide for Americans with Disability Act (AD) improvements to Newport Beach public facilities and infrastructure to benefit disabled adults presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income.

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 does not anticipate creating any housing units for extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families during the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period. The City does not anticipate using CDBG funds to acquire, or subsidize the purchase of housing units for homeownership. Any affordable housing that is made available will be done using other local, state or federal funds.

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

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

The OCHA does not have a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement. OCHA is actively seeking opportunities for additional VASH, NED and other vouchers that serve disabled residents.

OCHA also takes the following steps proactively to serve the needs of disabled residents:

- When requested by an individual, assist program applicants and participants to gain access to support services available within the community, but not require eligible applicant or participant to accept supportive services as a condition of continued participation in the program.
- Not deny persons who qualify for a Housing Choice Voucher under this program other housing opportunities, or otherwise restrict access to OCHA programs to eligible applicants who choose not to participate.
- Provide housing search assistance when requested. Lists of available units that include accessible units for persons with disabilities are provided to participants. This list is updated weekly and is available in the Lobby. Upon request, a referral list may also be obtained by email, or by fax.
- In accordance with rent reasonableness requirements, approve higher rents to owners that provide accessible units with structural modifications for persons with disabilities.
- Provide technical assistance, through referrals to the Fair Housing Council of Orange County, to owners interested in making reasonable accommodations or units accessible to persons with disabilities.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

OCHA supports resident councils and actively seeks input from PHA residents on the management and implementation of OCHA policies and procedures.

Housing prices in Orange County are so high that homeownership opportunities are limited for OCHA residents. On a limited basis, OCHA has partnered with Habitat for Humanity to provide two affordable homeownership units, but these types of efforts are limited.

OCHA also manages a Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program that it markets to all OCHA program tenants.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable. OCHA is designated as a high performing PHA.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

A barrier to affordable housing is a public policy or nongovernmental condition that constrains the development or rehabilitation of affordable housing. Barriers can include land use controls, property taxes, state prevailing wage requirements, environmental protection, cost of land and availability of monetary resources. Barriers to affordable housing are distinguished from impediments to fair housing choice in the sense that barriers are lawful and impediments to fair housing choice are usually unlawful.

Based on information gathered during community meetings, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the 2013-2021 Housing Element and market analysis, the primary barriers to affordable housing in Newport Beach are housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources necessary to develop and sustain affordable housing. The two barriers are related in the sense that demand for affordable housing exceeds the supply and insufficient resources are available to increase the supply of affordable housing to meet demand.

For low- and moderate-income households, finding and maintaining decent affordable housing is difficult due to the high cost of housing in Newport Beach and throughout the region in general. Over 20 percent of the City's 38,048 households experience a cost burden or severe cost burden, meaning that they pay more than 30 or 50 percent of their income for housing, respectively. Consistent with available data, responses to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey indicate a high need for additional affordable housing in Newport Beach.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

To address housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources for affordable housing, the City has established a Task Force that along with staff continually investigate and research potential new affordable housing opportunities to add to its inventory of affordable housing stock. This includes offering incentives to developers of affordable housing, including density bonuses, fee waivers, expedited permit processing, and the use of funds from the Affordable Housing Fund.

In light of limited monetary resources available to create new affordable housing units and the continuing recovery of the Southern California housing market after the recent recession, housing affordability will remain a significant challenge during the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Preventing and ending homelessness is a HUD priority addressed nationally through coordination of regional strategies carried out locally by government agencies and a wide variety of community based organizations and faith-based groups. Consistent with this approach, the City of Newport Beach supports the efforts of Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) and its member organizations that address homelessness throughout Orange County. In alignment with this strategy, the City will use CDBG funds to support local service providers with programs to prevent homelessness and to expand the supply of affordable housing in Newport Beach for low- and moderate-income residents.

According to the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Orange County adopted in 2012 (Ten-Year Plan), the CoC is in the process of implementing several regional strategies that will enhance local coordination to more effectively assist people in need. To more rapidly identify and assess people experiencing homelessness, the CoC is working to create regional homeless access centers that will offer fully coordinated systems of outreach and will facilitate universal assessment, intake, referral and transportation to resources. The CoC is also developing resources of information (such as 2-1-1) to better serve individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. In addition, the CoC is working to implement a database using real time information from intake and assessment that is housed in the Homeless Management Information System (HIMS). Collectively these strategies will help minimize duplication of effort and better connect the most vulnerable individuals and families, chronically homeless, and people at risk of becoming homeless to appropriate resources.

Since the adoption of the Ten-Year Plan in 2012, the CoC has taken initial steps toward fully coordinated systems of outreach and assessment. The merger of OC Partnerships and 2-1-1 OC immediately resulted in the creation of a single, comprehensive information and referral system. The CoC also completed the inventory of existing access centers in Orange County and developed a map showing the locations of each access center. The CoC also conducts informational outreach presentations concerning homelessness in Orange County throughout the community.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The ultimate solution to ending homelessness is transitional to permanent housing closely aligned with supportive services that ensure housing stability can be maintained. However, because the demand for affordable housing far outpaces the region's supply, the CoC continues to rely on its emergency and transitional housing system in order to address the immediate needs of Orange County's homeless population.

Under the Ten-Year Plan, the CoC is improving the efficacy of emergency shelters and the access system until a year-round permanent emergency shelter can be established to replace various seasonal emergency shelters and the County's Armory Cold Weather Shelter program. In 2013, the CoC and County identified \$4.5 million in local funds to support the development of year-round emergency shelters and multi-service centers in Orange County. Over the next five years the CoC and the County will continue to search for an appropriate location for this new shelter.

For transitional housing, the Ten-Year Plan recognizes a need to maintain a level of transitional housing for the target populations that benefit most from a staged approach to housing, such as mentally ill and chronically homeless individuals. While the CoC continues to support transitional housing in special circumstances, the CoC is currently examining ways to shorten stays in emergency shelters and transitional housing so that resources may be used for rapid re-housing or placement in permanent supportive housing.

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

In support of CoC efforts, this Strategic Plan provides for the use of CDBG funds to support activities implemented by local nonprofit organizations that provide services to help prevent and eliminate homelessness, including families at risk of homelessness, veterans, victims of domestic violence and emancipated foster youth. The City will also leverage CDBG funds to expand the supply of affordable housing in Newport Beach.

Additional efforts are underway at the regional level to shorten the period of time that individuals and families are experience homelessness and to prevent individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again. In 2013, 2-1-1 OC hosted a regional workshop to analyze the resources and funding being used to operate transitional housing programs and consider how these resources could be used more in alignment with the best practices (i.e. rapid re-housing and permanent housing) for ending homelessness. Many transitional housing providers are working with the Commission to End Homelessness to evaluate strategies to lower program threshold requirements and improve outcomes including shorter shelter stays and more rapid transitions to permanent housing.

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

An individual or family is considered to be at-risk of becoming homeless if it experiences extreme difficulty maintaining their housing and has no reasonable alternatives for obtaining subsequent housing. Homelessness often results from a complex set of circumstances that require people to choose between food, shelter and other basic needs. Examples of common circumstances that can cause homelessness include eviction, loss of income, insufficient income, disability, increase in the cost of housing, discharge from an institution, irreparable damage or deterioration to housing, and fleeing from family violence.

The most effective and cost efficient means to address homelessness is to prevent episodes of homelessness from occurring in the first place. Orange County's current CoC system encourages services aimed at reducing incidences of homelessness, including:

- Emergency Rental and Utility Assistance: Short-term financial assistance to prevent eviction and utility shut-off.
- Credit Counseling: Financial counseling and advocacy to assist households to repair credit history.
- Legal/Mediation Services: Tenant-landlord legal/mediation services to prevent eviction.
- Food Banks and Pantries: Direct provision of food, toiletries and other necessities.
- Transportation Assistance: Direct provision of bus vouchers and other forms of transportation assistance.
- Clothing Assistance: Direct provision of clothing for needy families and individuals.
- Prescription/Medical/Dental Services: Direct provision of prescription, medical and dental services.
- Workforce Development: Direct provision of job training services designed to develop and enhance employment skills, as well as to help clients secure and retain living wage jobs.
- Information & Referral Services: Direct provision of 24-hour/7-days-a-week call center services to provide health and human service information to at-risk populations.
- Recuperative care for homeless individuals who become ill or injured.

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

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

The Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) emphasizes prevention of childhood lead poisoning through housing-based approaches. This strategy requires the City to implement programs that protect children living in older housing from lead hazards.

Overall, the City has a relatively older housing stock, with 24,274 of the City's 38,048 total housing units (63.8 percent) built before 1980 according to ACS data. These units have the potential to contain lead-based paint. In these units, the best way to have reasonable assurance that lead-based paint hazards are not present is to have the painted surfaces tested.

According to the standard lead paint testing costs, a typical lead-based paint screening survey costs approximately \$450. To reduce lead-based paint hazards, the City of Newport Beach takes the following actions:

- Monitor the lead-poisoning data maintained by the Orange County Department of Health Services (OCDHS). According to OCDHS, there were 13 incidents of Newport Beach children with blood lead levels greater than 9.5 micrograms per deciliter from 2009-2013.
- Educate residents on the health hazards of lead-based paint through the use of brochures and encourage screening children for elevated blood-lead levels.
- Disseminate brochures about lead hazards through organizations such as the Fair Housing Foundation and the City's Building Department.

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

Over time, the actions listed above will promote greater awareness of the hazards of lead-based paint to children and will also address unsafe housing conditions in pre-1978 units where children may potentially be exposed to lead-based paint hazards.

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

The City of Newport Beach does not currently implement a Residential Rehabilitation Program, however if they are to implement such a program in the future, the City will disseminate brochures provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to all applicants as part of the transmittal of the program application. Any unit receiving assistance through the program that was built prior to January 1, 1978 will be tested for lead-based paint. If lead-based paint is present, appropriate abatement procedures are implemented as part of the rehabilitation contract consistent with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35.

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

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

Similar to other communities in Orange County and across the nation, poverty continues to be a significant challenge. According to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, there are 6,007 Newport Beach residents living in poverty. In an effort to meaningfully address this challenge, all nine goals of the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan are aligned to support activities that promote the availability of affordable housing and provide essential services that directly benefit low- and moderate-income residents. In the implementation of the Plan, the City will prioritize funding for activities that most effectively address the Plan goals over the next five years. This strategy will emphasize using CDBG funds to help individuals and families rise out of poverty to long-term self-sufficiency.

The implementation of CDBG activities meeting the goals established in this Plan will help to reduce the number of poverty-level families by:

- Supporting activities that expand the supply of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income households, including the City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance (which makes affordable housing an integral part of every newly constructed residential project in the City);
- Supporting a continuum of housing and public service programs to prevent and eliminate homelessness;
- Supporting housing preservation programs through the County that assure low income households have a safe, decent and appropriate place to live;
- Supporting public services through the nonprofits funded by CDBG that serve the community's youth, seniors, families and those with special needs; and
- Promoting economic opportunity for all residents working for employers doing business with the City of Newport Beach through the City's Commercial Façade Program.

In addition to these local efforts, mainstream state and federal resources also contribute to reducing the number of individuals and families in poverty. Federal programs such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and Head Start provide a pathway out of poverty for families who are ready to pursue employment and educational opportunities. Additionally in California, the primary programs that assist families in poverty are CalWORKs, CalFresh (formerly food stamps) and Medi-Cal. Together, these programs provide individuals and families with employment assistance, subsidy for food, medical care, childcare and cash payments to meet basic needs such as housing, nutrition and transportation. Other services are available to assist persons suffering from substance abuse, domestic violence and mental illness.

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

Newport Beach and much of Orange County is a high housing cost area. Although housing costs temporarily declined and became more affordable during the recent economic recession, rents in Newport Beach have since surpassed their pre-recession levels and are currently out of reach for many individuals and families. National funding limitations on Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and long application wait lists for both conventional public housing and City sponsored affordable housing limit the number of families in poverty that can benefit from these programs.

The goals of the Plan are aligned to benefit low- and moderate-income residents in an effort to reduce the number of poverty-level families. The Youth Services, Senior Services and Special Needs Services goals will each fund activities targeted to families in poverty and other low- and moderate-income households with specific service needs. Providing this range of targeted services allows children, families and seniors in Newport Beach appropriate support and resources to rise from poverty and become more self-sufficient.

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

To ensure that CDBG funds are used efficiently and in compliance with applicable regulations, the City provides technical assistance to all subrecipients at the beginning of each program year and monitors subrecipients throughout the program year.

Technical Assistance

To enhance compliance with federal program regulations, the City provides an annual Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) workshop to review the Plan goals, program requirements and available resources with potential applicants. Subsequent to the approval of the Annual Action Plan, a mandatory subrecipient workshop is held to review program regulations in detail, to provide useful forms and resources for documenting compliance and to review the City's compliance procedures and requirements. Additionally, individualized technical assistance is provided on an as-needed basis throughout a program year.

Activity Monitoring

All activities are monitored, beginning with a detailed review upon receipt of an application to determine eligibility, conformance with a National Objective and conformance with a Plan goal. This review also examines the proposed use of funds, eligibility of the service area, eligibility of the intended beneficiaries and likelihood of compliance with other federal requirements such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the System for Award Management (SAM) debarment list, prevailing wage, Minority and Women Business Enterprise, Section 3 and federal acquisition and relocation regulations, as applicable.

Subrecipients are required to submit an audit and other documentation to establish their capacity, and any findings noted in the audit are reviewed with the applicant. Eligible applications are then considered for funding. Once funded, desk monitoring includes ongoing review of required quarterly performance reports. For CDBG public service activities, an on-site monitoring is conducted once every two (2) years, or more frequently as needed to ensure compliance. These reviews include both a fiscal and programmatic review of the subrecipient's activities. The reviews determine if the subrecipient is complying with the program regulations and City contract. Areas routinely reviewed include overall administration, financial systems, appropriateness of program expenditures, program delivery, client eligibility determination and

documentation, reporting systems, and achievement toward achieving contractual goals. Following the monitoring visit, a written report is provided delineating the results of the review and any findings of non-compliance and the required corrective action. Subrecipients normally have 30 days to provide the City with corrective actions taken to address any noted findings. Individualized technical assistance is provided, as noted above, as soon as compliance concerns are identified. For CDBG capital projects, monitoring also includes compliance with regulatory agreement requirements.

2015-2016 Action Plan Expected Resources

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

Introduction

For program year 2015, the City will receive \$361,557 of CDBG funds from HUD. When these amounts are combined with prior year resources available for inclusion in the 2015 Annual Action Plan, the City anticipates the availability of approximately \$1.9 million of CDBG funds during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2020.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	361,557	0	88,380	449,937	1,446,228	

Table 57 - 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

Depending on the financing structure of a given activity, it may be advantageous for the City to use CDBG funds to leverage appropriate state, local and private resources, including but not limited to those listed below.

State Resources

- State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)
- CalHome Program
- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
- Housing Related Parks Grant
- CalHFA Single and Multi-Family Program
- Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) Funding

Local Resources

- Orange County Housing & Finance Agency (OCHFA) Funding
- Southern California Home Financing Authority (SCHFA) Funding
- Orange County Continuum of Care Program
- Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) Programs

Private Resources

- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP)
- Community Reinvestment Act Programs
- United Way Funding
- Private Contributions

Matching Requirements

The City of Newport Beach does not receive HOME funds as part of its entitlement allocation. The amount of matching is therefore; not applicable for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

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.

Discussion

Assuming continued level funding of the CDBG programs, the City expects to utilize approximately \$1.9 million of CDBG funds during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2020 to achieve the goals of 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	Fair Housing Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Ensure equal access to housing opportunities	CDBG: \$12,000	Other: 235 Other
2	Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Provide public services for low-income residents	CDBG: \$25,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 112 Persons Assisted
3	Special Needs Services	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Public services for residents with special needs	CDBG: \$5,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 10 Persons Assisted
4	Homelessness Prevention Services	2015	2019	Homeless		Prevent and eliminate homelessness	CDBG: \$15,000	Homelessness Prevention: 165 Persons Assisted
5	Commercial Facade Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Strengthen economic opportunity	CDBG: \$125,320	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 6 Business

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination and landlord-tenant mediation services.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents including senior citizens, families and youth including but not limited to those concerned with food, essential services, transportation, health, recreation and employment.
3	Goal Name	Special Needs Services
	Goal Description	Provide special needs services including, but not limited, to those concerned with disabilities, domestic violence, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS.
4	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention Services
	Goal Description	Support a continuum of services in Orange County to prevent and eliminate homelessness including, but not limited to, homelessness prevention programs, emergency shelter programs and transitional housing.
5	Goal Name	Commercial Facade Improvements
	Goal Description	Support a stronger retail environment to promote economic and job opportunities for local low- and moderate-income residents.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

To address the high priority needs identified in the Strategic Plan, the City of Newport Beach will invest CDBG funds in projects that develop provide fair housing services, provide services to low- and moderate-income residents including youth and seniors, provide services to residents with special needs, prevent homelessness and strengthen economic opportunities. Together, these projects will address the needs of low- and moderate-income Newport Beach residents.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Fair Housing Services
2	Public Services
3	Special Needs Services
4	Homelessness Prevention Services
5	Commercial Facade Improvements
6	Section 108 Loan Repayment
7	CDBG Administration

Table 59 – Project Information

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

Based on the Strategic Plan, the City is allocating 100 percent of its non-administrative CDBG funds for program year 2015-2016 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people throughout the City.

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs of low- and moderate-income people include lack of funding from federal, state and other local sources and the high cost of housing that is not affordable to low-income residents. To address these obstacles, the City is investing CDBG funds through the 2015-2016 Action Plan in projects that provide public services to low- and moderate-income people and those with special needs and projects that prevent homelessness and strengthen economic opportunities for the low- and moderate-income residents of Newport Beach.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Fair Housing Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Fair Housing Services
	Needs Addressed	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,000
	Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination and landlord-tenant mediation services.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 235 people will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Fair Housing Foundation: Fair Housing Services (235 people) \$12,000
2	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide public services for low-income residents
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents including senior citizens, families and youth including but not limited to those concerned with food, essential services, transportation, health, recreation and employment.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 112 people will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Age Well Senior Services: Home Delivered Meals (112 people) \$25,000

3	Project Name	Special Needs Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Special Needs Services
	Needs Addressed	Public services for residents with special needs
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	Provide special needs services including, but not limited, to those concerned with disabilities, domestic violence, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 people will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Human Options: Community Domestic Violence Services (10 people) \$5,000
4	Project Name	Homelessness Prevention Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Homelessness Prevention Services
	Needs Addressed	Prevent and eliminate homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Support a continuum of services in Orange County to prevent and eliminate homelessness including, but not limited to, homelessness prevention programs, emergency shelter programs and transitional housing.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 165 people will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Families Forward: Housing Program (165 people) \$15,000

5	Project Name	Commercial Facade Improvements
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Commercial Facade Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Strengthen economic opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$125,320
	Description	Support stronger retail environment to promote economic and job opportunities for local low- and moderate-income residents.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6 Businesses
	Location Description	Low- and moderate-income CT/BG.
	Planned Activities	Commercial Façade Improvements (6 Businesses) \$125,320
6	Project Name	Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$207,306
	Description	Section 108 Loan Repayment
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Section 108 Loan Repayment
7	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$60,311

Description	Administration services of the CDBG Program
Target Date	6/30/2016
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
Location Description	
Planned Activities	Administration services of the CDBG Program

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

All CDBG funds will be directed toward activities benefitting low- and moderate-income residents citywide.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Not applicable.

Discussion

Based on the Strategic Plan, the City is allocating 100 percent of its non-administrative CDBG funds for program year 2015-2016 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people citywide.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Although there are two high priority affordable housing needs that have been identified in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the City of Newport Beach will attempt to leverage other funding sources such as the Affordable Housing Trust Fund to address the priority needs associated with affordable housing needs identified below.

Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing

Based on evaluation of 2007-2011 ACS and CHAS data, there is a high need for additional rental housing units affordable for households earning less than 50 percent of AMI. Of the households earning 0-80 percent of AMI, 7,790 are cost burdened households — meaning households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Additionally, 5,805 of the cost burdened households are considered severely cost burdened households — meaning that they pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing. Of the 5,805 severely cost burdened households, 3,580 are renters. Of those severely cost burdened renter households, 2,945 households earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless. The City will continue to use its Affordable Housing Trust Fund and the City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance, which makes affordable housing an integral part of every newly constructed residential project in the City, to fund future affordable housing projects.

Preserve the Supply of Affordable Housing

As the City's housing stock ages, a growing percentage of housing units may need rehabilitation to allow them to remain safe and habitable. The situation is of particular concern for low- and moderate-income homeowners who are generally not in a financial position to properly maintain their homes.

The age and condition of Newport Beach's housing stock is an important indicator of potential rehabilitation needs. Commonly, housing over 15 years of age will exhibit deficiencies in terms of paint, weatherization, heating / air-conditioning systems, hot water heaters and finish plumbing fixtures. Housing over 30 years of age will typically some form of major rehabilitation, such as roof replacement, foundation work and plumbing systems. According to CHAS data showing the year that housing units were built categorized by owner and renter tenure:

- 5,363 or 26 percent of the 20,950 owner-occupied housing units built between 15 and 34 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999).
- 12,619 or 61 percent of the 20,950 owner-occupied housing units in Newport Beach were built 34 or more years ago (built prior to 1980).
- 3,934 or 23 percent of the 17,098 renter-occupied housing units in Newport Beach were built between 15 and 34 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999).
- 11,655 or 68 percent of the 17,098 renter-occupied housing units in Newport Beach were built 34 or more years ago (built prior to 1980).

Preservation of the physical and functional integrity of existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households is a cost-effective way to invest limited resources to retain existing housing units that are already affordable to low- and moderate-income households in the community. Addressing substandard housing conditions through housing preservation activities ensures that all economic segments of the community have the opportunity to live in decent housing that meets local standards.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	165
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	10
Total	175

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

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

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The Strategic Plan identifies a high priority need to expand the supply of affordable housing. However, the City will use other funding sources such as the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and the City’s Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance, which makes affordable housing an integral part of every newly constructed residential project in the City, to fund future affordable housing projects.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Newport Beach Housing Authority does not administer Section 8 and does not own HUD Public Housing. Newport Beach is within the service area of the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) for the purposes of Section 8 and Public Housing. The data presented in the tables below is for Newport Beach and the narrative responses address the needs for the entire county, with specific references to the City of Newport Beach.

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

In the upcoming five years, OCHA's goals are

- Apply for additional housing assistance funding and programs that may become available.
- Explore the use of Project-Based Housing Choice Vouchers or other housing funds to promote the construction or acquisition activities that will result in additional units or developments that will serve special needs populations.
- Ensure consistent quality of assisted housing services by maintaining high performer status in Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) scores.
- Promote Family Self-Sufficiency incentives and homeownership opportunities for Housing Choice Voucher participants in partnership with local programs and related service providers.
- Expand assisted housing choices by conducting outreach efforts to increase the number of property owners and their participation in housing assistance programs.
- Identify and utilize technology to enhance operational effectiveness and efficiency in delivery of housing assistance services

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

OCHA supports resident councils and actively seeks input from PHA residents on the management and implementation of OCHA policies and procedures.

Housing prices in Orange County are so high that homeownership opportunities are limited for OCHA residents. On a limited basis, OCHA has partnered with Habitat for Humanity to provide two affordable homeownership units, but these types of efforts are limited.

OCHA also manages a Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program that it markets to all

OCHA program tenants.

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

Not applicable. OCHA is designated as a High Performing PHA.

Discussion

Newport Beach continues to support OCHA in effective administration of its limited affordable housing resources. The City also continues to work with OCHA to include the residents with Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers in the federally-funded programs administered by the City, including any homeownership programs.

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

Introduction

The City will invest CDBG funds during the 2015-2016 program year to address high priority needs identified in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan including preventing homelessness and providing public services to homeless populations.

Homelessness Prevention Services

According to the results of the most recent data available from the bi-annual Point-In-Time Homeless Count (PIT Count) held on January 26, 2013, on any given night in Orange County, approximately 4,300 people are homeless, and over a course of a year, more than 12,700 people will experience homelessness. To address incidences of homelessness in Newport Beach and to prevent extremely-low income Newport Beach families from becoming homeless, the City places a high priority on programs that work to prevent homelessness or rapidly assist homeless individuals living in the community. To address this need, the City will support CDBG public service activities that help prevent homelessness and that provide a structured path to stable housing for individuals and families who become homeless.

Services for Residents with Special Needs

Analysis of available data and consultation with organizations providing services for special needs populations revealed a high need for a range of additional services including, but not limited to, those concerned with domestic violence, human trafficking, mental disabilities, physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, substance abuse/alcoholism and HIV/AIDS.

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

To reach out to unsheltered homeless persons and assess their individual needs for the purpose of connecting them with available emergency shelter and transitional housing resources, the City of Newport Beach, through its Planning Division will provide information and referrals — primarily to 2-1-1 Orange County. Additionally, to reduce and end homelessness, the City of Newport Beach will provide CDBG public service funds to the following activities:

- Families Forward: Housing Program (165 people)
- Human Options: Community Domestic Violence Services (10 people)

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

To address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons, the City supports the Families Forward Housing Program that provides transitional housing, counseling and case management to families at risk of homelessness. Each year, Families Forward serves approximately 165 unduplicated people.

Additionally, the City supports Human Options, an organization providing emergency shelter and support services to victims of domestic violence. The Human Options Family Healing Center is an on-site short-term transitional housing program with five self-contained apartments for abused women and their children who have successfully completed the 30-45 day emergency shelter program and are eligible to participate in the Family Healing Center program for up to three months.

Other organizations in the Continuum of Care (CoC) addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons include Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter, Orange County Rescue Mission and WISEPlace.

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

To address the needs of homeless families, families with children, veterans and their families, the City supports the Families Forward Housing Program, which provides transitional housing, counseling and case management to families at risk of homelessness. Each year, Families Forward serves approximately 165 unduplicated people through its transitional housing program. When paired with financial counseling, career coaching and other available case management services, Families Forward makes certain that families are ready to succeed in their transition to permanent housing.

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 Orange County CoC Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness included a goal to establish countywide protocols and procedures to prevent people from being discharged from public and private institutions of care into homelessness that will help decrease the number of persons being discharged into homelessness. The CoC is seeking improve coordination among publicly and privately funded institutions of care and local service agencies in the County of Orange in order to decrease the number of persons being discharged into homelessness annually.

Discussion

The City of Newport Beach considers ending and preventing homelessness a high priority and will support CDBG public service activities that help prevent homelessness and that provide a structured path to stable housing for individuals and families who become homeless.

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

Introduction:

A barrier to affordable housing is a public policy or nongovernmental condition that constrains the development or rehabilitation of affordable housing, such as land use controls, property taxes, state prevailing wage requirements, environmental protection, cost of land and availability of monetary resources. Barriers to affordable housing are distinguished from impediments to fair housing choice in the sense that barriers are lawful and impediments to fair housing choice are usually unlawful.

Based on information gathered during community meetings, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the 2013-2021 Housing Element and market analysis, the primary barriers to affordable housing in Newport Beach are housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources necessary to develop and sustain affordable housing. The two barriers are related in the sense that demand for affordable housing exceeds the supply and insufficient resources are available to increase the supply of affordable housing to meet demand.

For low- and moderate-income households, finding and maintaining decent affordable housing is difficult due to the high cost of housing in Newport Beach and throughout the region in general. Over 20 percent of the City's 38,048 households experience a cost burden or severe cost burden, meaning that they pay more than 30 or 50 percent of their income for housing, respectively. Consistent with available data, responses to the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey indicate a high need for additional affordable housing in Newport Beach.

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

In the development of the 2013-2021 Housing Element, the City evaluated significant public policies affecting affordable housing development such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges and growth limitations. Based on this evaluation, the City determined that it has taken all appropriate and necessary steps to ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that may have been a barrier to affordable housing. Moreover, the City will continue to use its Affordable Housing Trust Fund to fund future affordable housing projects.

Discussion:

To address housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources for affordable housing, the City will invest other local, state and federal funds, such as the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund and the City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance, which makes affordable housing an integral part of every newly constructed residential project in the City, to fund future affordable housing projects during the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan. In addition, the City will continue to work with the County and refer low- and moderate income residents for participation in their Housing Rehabilitation Program.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In the implementation of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan, the City will invest CDBG resources to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination between public and private social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs of low- and moderate-income people include lack of funding from federal, state and other local sources, and the high cost of housing that is not affordable to low-income people. To address these obstacles, the City is investing CDBG funds through the 2015-2016 Action Plan in projects that provide assistance to those with special needs, projects that prevent homelessness, and strengthen economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents. To address underserved needs, the City is allocating 100 percent of its non-administrative CDBG investments for program year 2015-2016 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people or people presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

In the implementation of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan, the City will continue to look at alternate funding sources and programs to preserve and maintain existing affordable housing such as the County's Residential Rehabilitation Program.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Newport Beach does not currently implement a Residential Rehabilitation Program, however if they are to implement such a program in the future, the City will disseminate brochures provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to all applicants as part of the transmittal of the program application. Any unit receiving assistance through the program that was built prior to January 1, 1978 will be tested for lead-based paint. If lead-based paint is present, appropriate abatement procedures are implemented as part of the rehabilitation contract consistent with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The implementation of CDBG activities meeting the goals established in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan-Strategic Plan and this Annual Action Plan will help to reduce the number of poverty-level families by:

- Supporting activities that expand the supply of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income households, including the City's Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance (which makes affordable housing an integral part of every newly constructed residential project in the City);
- Supporting a continuum of housing and public service programs to prevent and eliminate homelessness;
- Supporting housing preservation programs that ensure low income households have a safe, decent and appropriate place to live;
- Supporting public services through various nonprofits funded by CDBG that serve the community's youth, seniors, families and those with special needs; and
- Promoting economic opportunity for all residents working for employers doing business with the City of Newport Beach through the Commercial Façade Improvement Program.

In addition to these local efforts, mainstream state and federal resources also contribute to reducing the number of individuals and families in poverty. Federal programs such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and Head Start provide a pathway out of poverty for families who are ready to pursue employment and educational opportunities. Additionally in California, the primary programs that assist families in poverty are CalWORKs, CalFresh (formerly food stamps) and Medi-Cal. Together, these programs provide individuals and families with employment assistance, subsidy for food, medical care, childcare and cash payments to meet basic needs such as housing, nutrition and transportation. Other services are available to assist persons suffering from substance abuse, domestic violence and mental illness.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The institutional delivery system in Newport Beach is high-functioning and collaborative — particularly the relationship between local government and the nonprofit sector comprised of a network of capable community-based organizations that are delivering a full range of services to residents. Affordable housing development and preservation activities will be carried out by the Planning Division of the Community Development Department in partnership with other agencies. Public service activities will be carried out by nonprofit organizations to achieve the Strategic Plan goals. The Planning Division and the Engineering Department will work together with contractors to implement public facility improvement projects.

One of the key ways the City is developing and expanding institutional structure to meet underserved needs is by funding a wide variety of services targeted to seniors, special needs populations and individuals or families at risk of homelessness with CDBG public service grants.

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

To enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies, the City will continue consulting with and inviting the participation of a wide variety of agencies and organizations involved in the delivery of housing and supportive services to low- and moderate-income residents in Newport Beach.

Discussion:

In the implementation of the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan, the City will invest CDBG resources to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination between public and private social service agencies.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

In the implementation of programs and activities under the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan, the City of Newport Beach will follow all HUD regulations concerning the use of program income, forms of investment, overall low- and moderate-income benefit for the CDBG 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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - 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 persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

Discussion:

In the implementation of programs and activities under the 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan, the City of Newport Beach will follow all HUD regulations concerning the use of program income, forms of investment, overall low- and moderate-income benefit for the CDBG program.



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**APPENDIX A
Alternate / Local Data Sources**

Appendix A: Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>County of Orange / OC Community Services in conjunction with The Commission to End Homelessness</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Provides data needed to complete NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment pursuant to 24 CFR 91.205(c)</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The data originated from the Homeless Point-in-Time Count, a congressionally-mandated action for all communities that receive U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for homeless programs.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>January 26, 2013</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The sheltered portion of the count is extracted from data in the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), operated by OC Partnership, and includes all persons who occupied a shelter or transitional housing bed on the night of the count.</p> <p>The 2013 Orange County Point-in-Time Count uses a public places count with sampling methodology, which is one of only two methodologies appropriate for a jurisdiction of the size and urbanization of Orange County.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>See NA-40</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>See NA-40</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>CoC Homeless Inventory Count Report (2014)</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>O.C. Community Services / O.C. Partnership</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Provides the inventory of facilities and housing targeted to homeless households.</p>

What was the purpose for developing this data set?
To meet HUD requirements.
How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
Report date October 28, 2014.
What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
Complete.



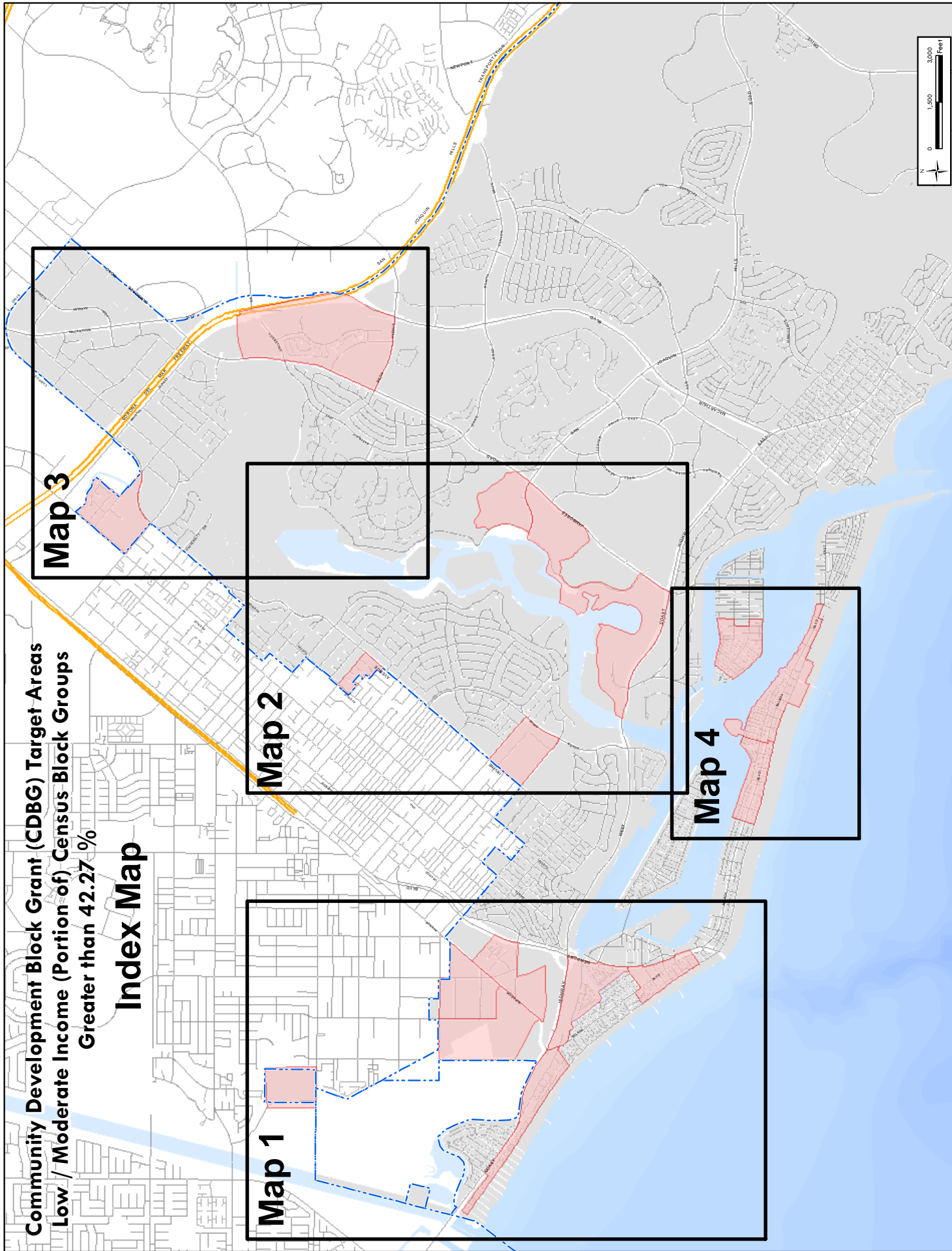
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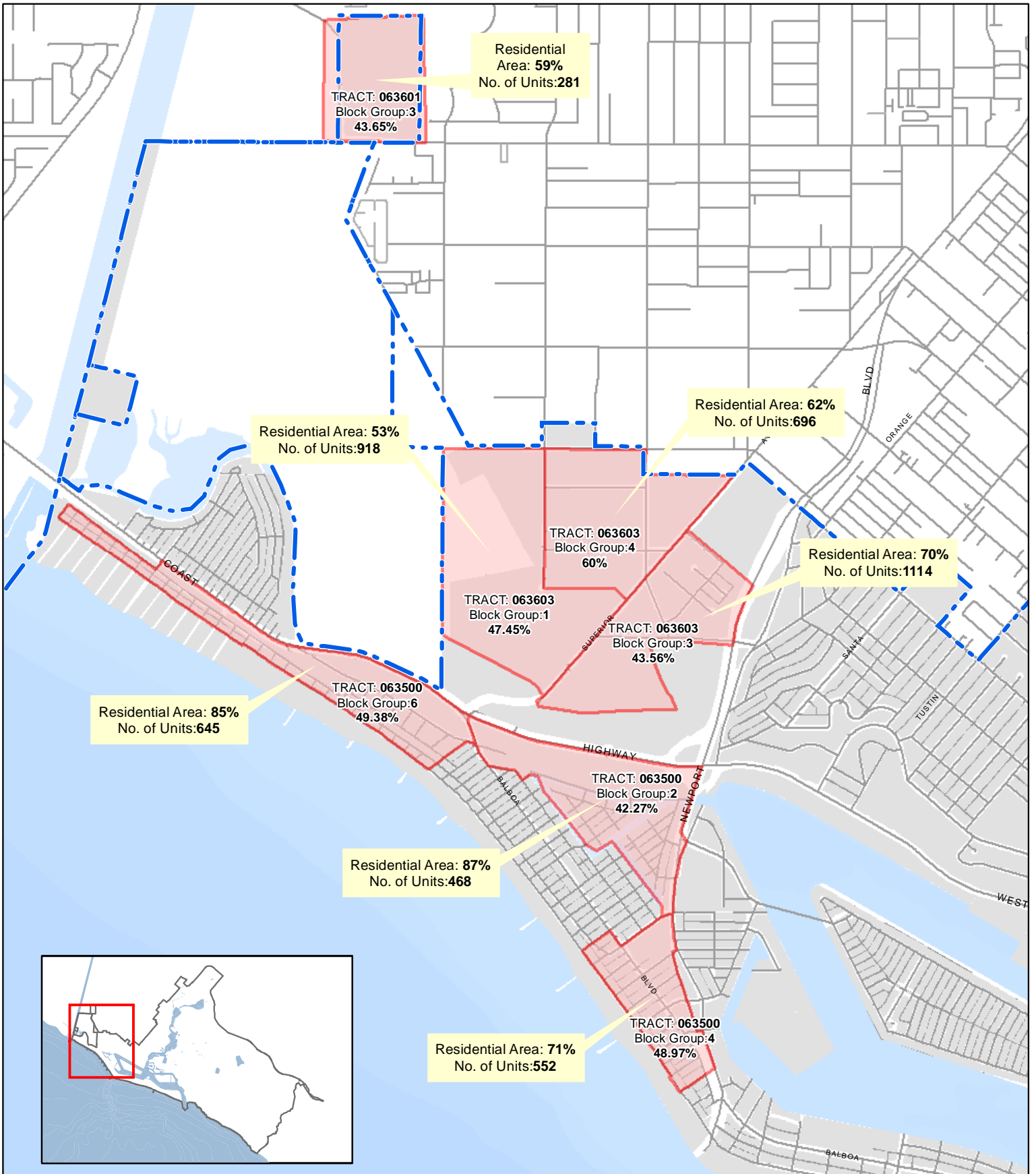
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**APPENDIX B
CDBG Low – and Moderate – Income Map**

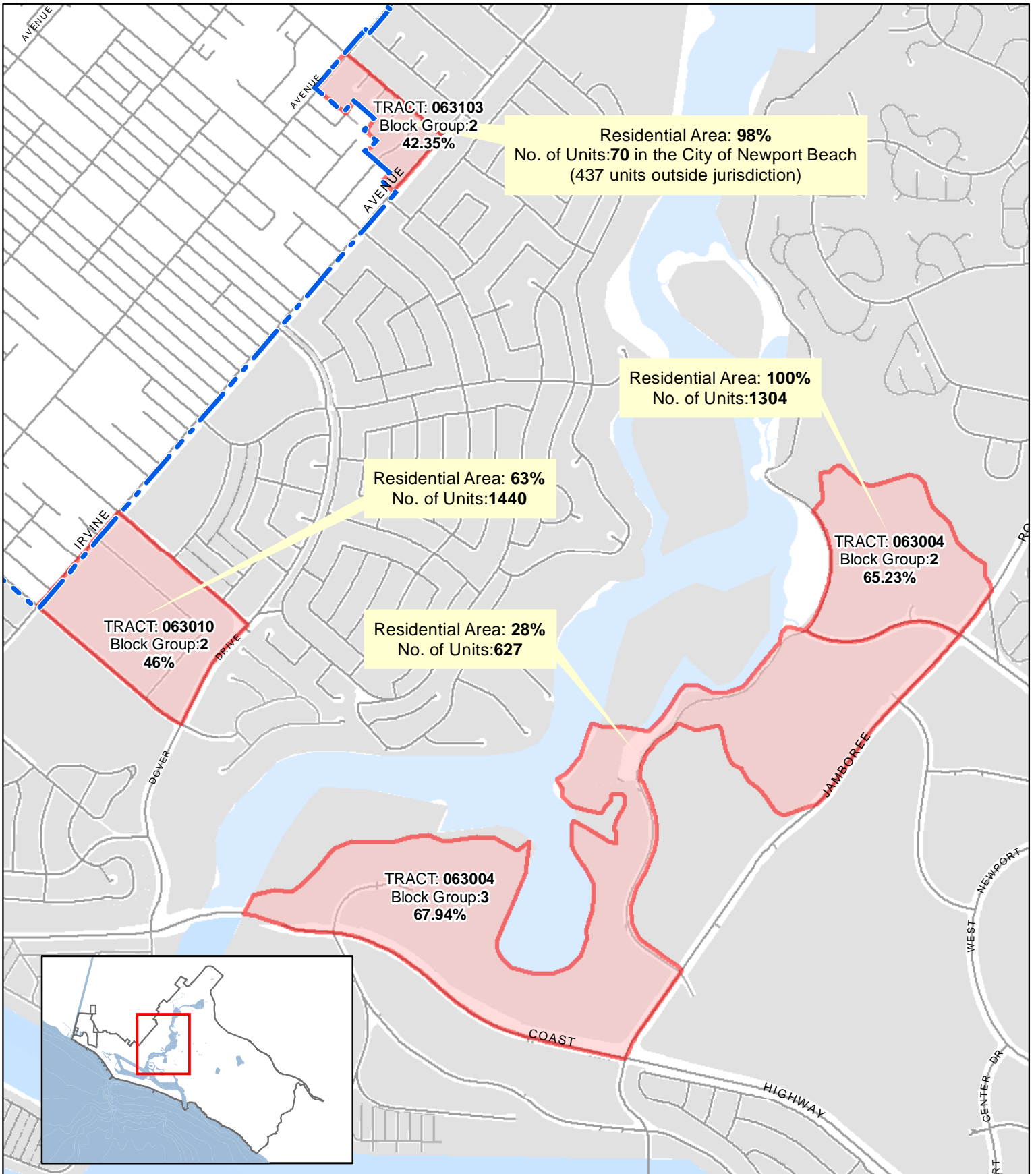
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Target Areas
Low / Moderate Income (Portion of) Census Block Groups
Greater than 42.27 %

Index Map

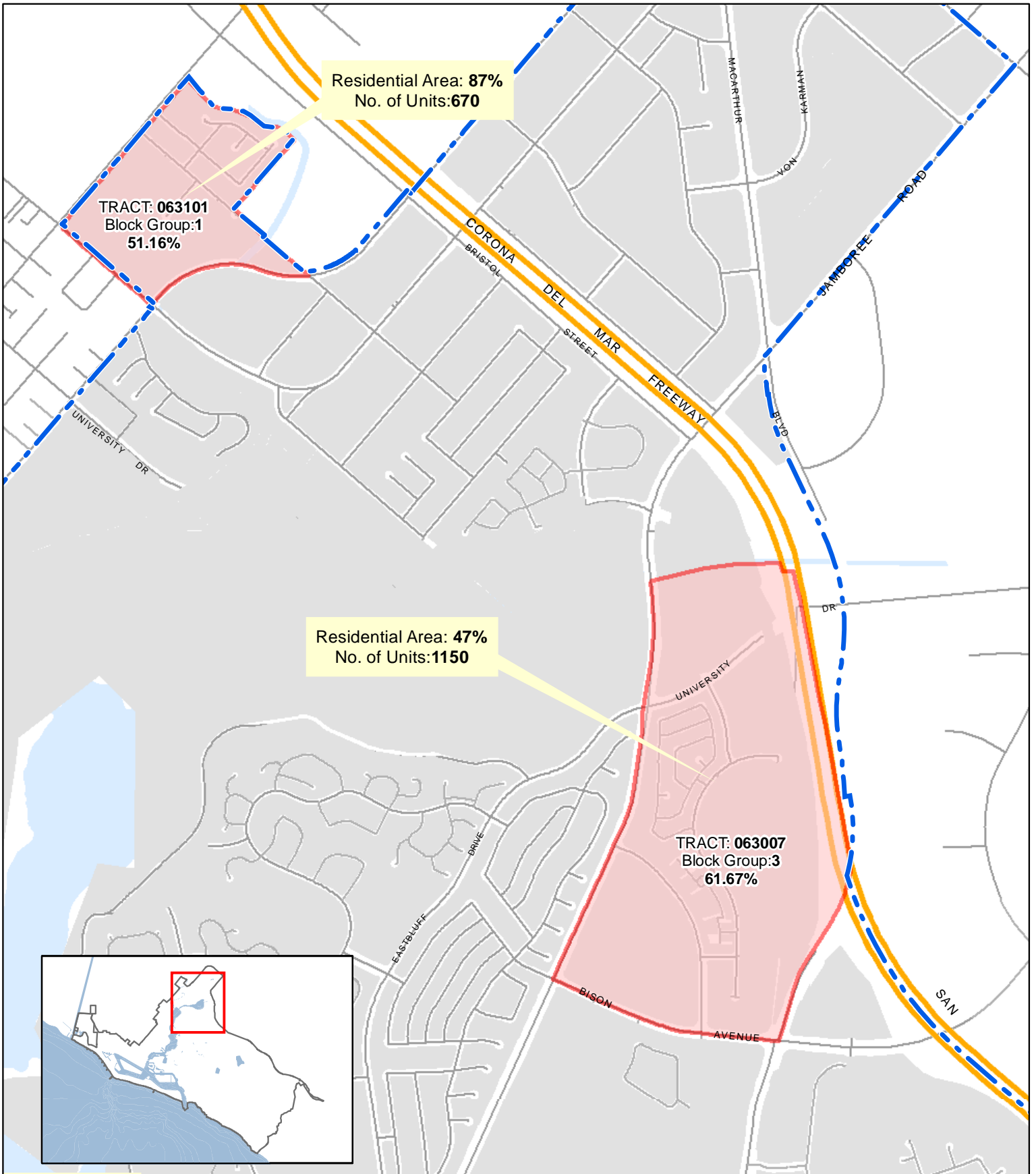




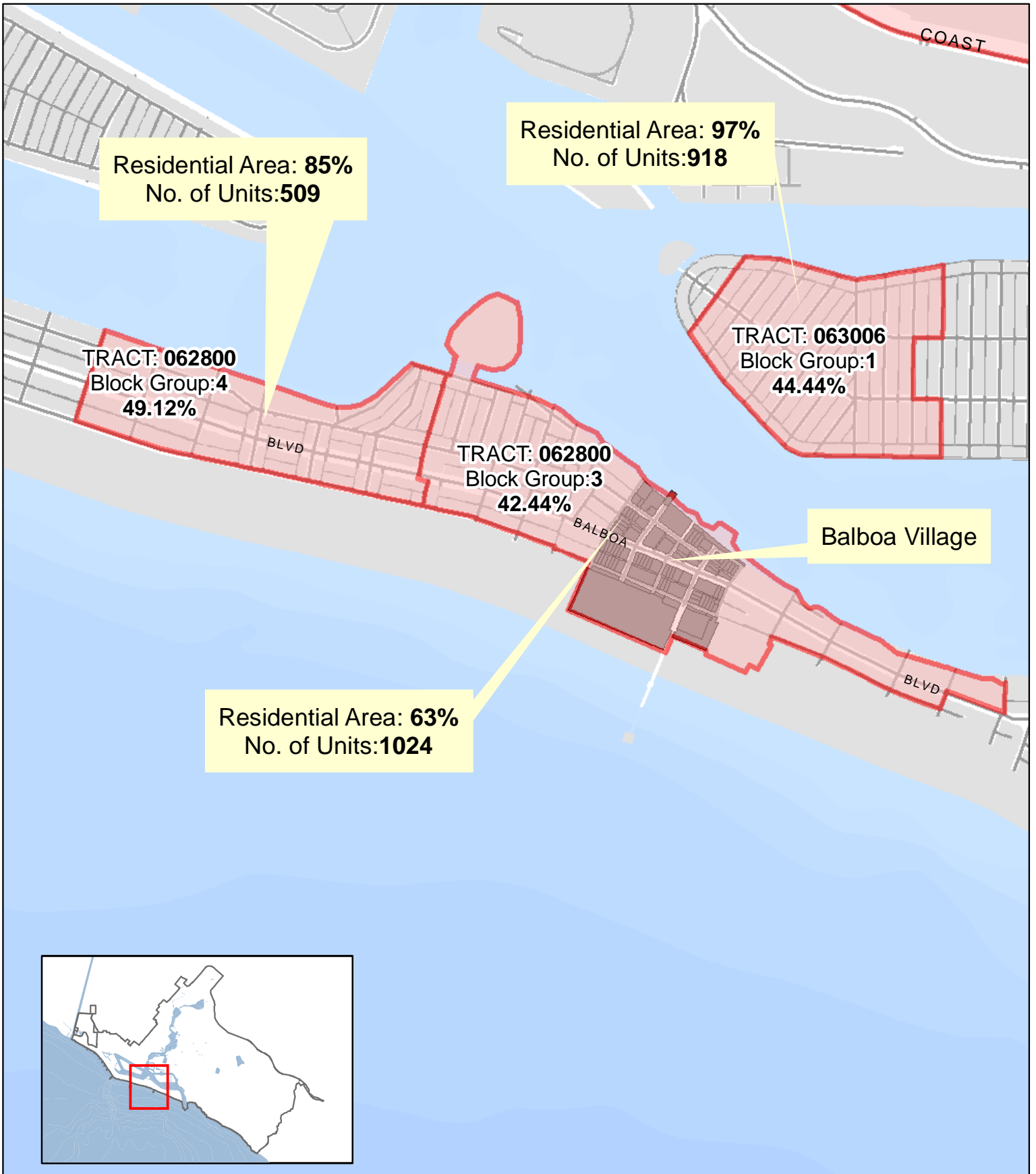
**MAP 1 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Target Areas
Low / Moderate Income (Portion of) Census Block Groups
Greater than 42.27 %**



**MAP 2 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Target Areas
Low / Moderate Income (Portion of) Census Block Groups
Greater than 42.27 %**



**MAP 3 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Target Areas
Low / Moderate Income (Portion of) Census Block Groups
Greater than 42.27 %**



MAP 4 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Target Areas Low / Moderate Income (Portion of) Census Block Groups Greater than 42.27 %



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**APPENDIX C
Citizen Participation and Consultation**



NOTICE OF COMMUNITY MEETING

Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CDBG) For the City of Newport Beach

Notice is hereby given that a community meeting will be held to solicit public comment from interested citizens, local public service organizations and other stakeholders as to the needs of the community. The information received will be used by the City in the development of the City's Five Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019) for the City's CDBG program, a Federal U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant received by the City each year to implement programs and projects that benefit low- and moderate income people.

All interested persons are invited to attend to the following meeting:

Meeting / Date / Time	Location
CDBG 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Community Meeting Thursday, February 26, 2015 at 6:30 P.M.	Newport Beach Civic Center Community Room 100 Civic Center Drive Newport Beach, CA 92660

If you have any questions regarding this community meeting, please contact Mr. Jim Campbell, Principal Planner with the Newport Beach Community Development Department at (949) 644-3210.

Resident Feedback Encouraged Regarding City Investment of Federal Grants

The City of Newport Beach is revising the Five-Year Consolidated Plan for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, a Federal U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant received by the City each year to implement programs and projects that benefit low- and moderate income people. The Community Development Department requests that residents complete a survey to provide their views on the housing, community and economic development needs of low- and moderate-income residents of the City. The results of the survey will help to shape the City's next Five-Year Consolidated Plan investment strategy.

To complete the survey, visit:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Newport15>

For more information, contact Clint Whited, CDBG Consultant at (909) 476-6006 ext. 115.

Sample Tweet:

Newport Beach wants your opinion on local housing, community and economic development needs for HUD funding. Complete the survey at:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Newport15>

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND REVIEW
FOR THE CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH
FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN (2015-2019),
ONE-YEAR ACTION PLAN (2015-2016) AND
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN (2015-2019)**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Newport Beach has prepared its draft Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019), One-Year Action Plan (2015-2016) and Citizen Participation Plan (2015-2019). The publication of this notice is the beginning of the 30-day public review period required under Federal Regulation 21 CFR 91.105 (b)(2). The public review and written comment period begins April 10, 2015 and runs through May 12, 2015.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, One-year Action Plan and Citizen Participation Plan will be presented to the City Council for approval on following date:

DATE: May 12, 2015
TIME: 7:00 p.m.
LOCATION: City Council Chambers
100 Civic Center Drive
Newport Beach, CA 92660

At this meeting, the City Council will receive public comment on the draft Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2015-2019), One-Year Action Plan (2015-2016) and Citizen Participation Plan (2015-2019) that is to be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

BACKGROUND

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan is part of the City's grant application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The plan establishes a framework of housing and community development priorities for Newport Beach, aides in identifying and sets the foundation for projects and programs to help local low- and moderate-income communities solve their problems, meet their needs, and achieve their goals over the next five years. The One-year Action Plan then allocates funding to specific programs and projects for a given year. The Action Plan will appropriate Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to specific programs and projects for the 2015-2016 fiscal year. The City anticipates receiving approximately \$1.8 million in federal housing and community development funds over the next 5 years. The Citizen Participation Plan is a document that details the City's policy on public review and participation in the decision-making process regarding the Consolidated Planning Process in accordance with the Consolidated Plan implementing regulation 24 CFR 91.105.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Copies of the latest drafts of these documents will be available for public review at the following locations:

**City Clerk Office
100 Civic Center Drive
Newport Beach, CA, 92660
(949) 644-3005**

**Community Development Department
100 Civic Center Drive
Newport Beach, CA, 92658
(949) 644-3230**

**Central Library
1000 Avocado Ave
Newport Beach, CA 92658
(949) 717-3800**

The public is invited to submit written comments on the housing, community and economic development needs and proposed projects as articulated in the draft Consolidated Plan, One-Year Action Plan and Citizen Participation Plan. All comments relatives to the draft documents mentioned above should be submitted to the City of Newport Beach, Community Development Department no later than 4:00 p.m. May 12, 2015.

Questions and written comments regarding the draft Five-Year Consolidated Plan, One-Year Action Plan and Citizen Participation Plan may be addressed to James Campbell, Principal Planner, Community Development Department at 100 Civic Center Drive., Newport Beach, California 92660. You may also call (949) 644-3210 with any questions concerning the above documents.

ACCESSIBILITY TO MEETINGS AND DOCUMENTS

It is the objective of the City to comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 and the ADA Amendment Act of 2008, the Fair Housing Act, and the Architectural Barriers Act in all respects. If you require public documents in an accessible format, the City will make reasonable efforts to accommodate your request. If you require a disability-related accommodation to attend or participate in a hearing or meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact the City Clerk's Office at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at (949) 644-3005.

Leilani I. Brown
City Clerk

Publish: April 10, 2015



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**APPENDIX D
Affordable Housing Inventory**

Appendix D: Affordable Housing Inventory

Project Name	Type of Public Assistance	Total Affordable Units	Date of Potential Conversion
Newport Seacrest	Section 8 & CDBG	65 Units	2016
Newport Seaside	Section 8 & CDBG	25 Units	2017
Newport Seashore	Section 8	15 Units	2018
Pacific Heights	Section 8	7 Units	2019
Newport Harbor	Section 8 & CDBG	26 Units	2020
Villa Siena	Density Bonus	3 Units (ownership)	2021
Newport Harbor II	Section 8 & CDBG	14 Units	2023
Villa del Este		2 Units (ownership)	2026
Sea view Lutheran	Section 202 (federal grant)	100 Units	2039
Bayview Landing	In-lieu Fee Funds	119 Units	2056
Seashore Village		6 Units	2045



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**APPENDIX E
Homeless Facilities and Services**

Appendix E: Homeless Facilities and Services In Orange County

Service Provider	Program
211 Orange County	A 24-hour information and referral helpline to thousands of local health and human service programs in Orange County
AIDS Services Foundation	Housing Assistance for persons with HIV; Mental Health Programs; Food and Transportation Subsidies; Case Management
American Family Housing	Self Help Interfaith Program; Emergency Shelter; Permanent Supportive Housing
Build Futures	Homeless Prevention Program for Youth (Ages 19-24)
California Hispanic Commission	Transitional Housing; Family Services; Substance Abuse Recovery Programs
Casa Teresa	Transitional Housing for Pregnant Women (Ages 18-24)
Collette's Children's Home	FV/Emergency Housing Program
Community Services Program	Youth Shelter Programs; 24 hour Emergency Services for Youth
Families Forward	Homeless Prevention Program; Transitional Housing Program
Family Assistance Ministries	Shelter; Utility Assistance; Medical and Dental Assistance; and Financial Counselling to people in South Orange County
Family Promise of Orange County	Shelter; Homeless Prevention Services
Friendship Shelter	Friendship Shelter Self-Sufficiency Program; SHIP/ISH (Self Help Interfaith Program)
Grandma's House of Hope	Santa Ana Emergency Solutions Grant
Helping Our Mentally Ill	Transitional Housing for Emancipated Foster Youth and Mentally Ill
Experience Success, Inc.	Transitional Housing; Support Services
HIS House	
Human Options	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
Illuminations Foundation	Interim Support Shelter Program; Recuperative Care
Interfaith Shelter Network	Interfaith Shelter Network
Interval House	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
John Henry Foundation	Permanent Housing and Support Services for Persons with Mental Illness
Laura's House	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
Mercy House	Family Redirection Program; Armory Emergency Shelter
One Step Ministry	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing
Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter	Transitional Housing; Homeless Prevention Program
Orange County Housing Authority	Housing Choice Voucher Program
Orange County Rescue Mission	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Homeless Prevention Program; Support Services
Orangewood Children's Foundation	Housing and Support Services for Abused and/or neglected Children
Pathways of Hope	Transitional Housing; Prevention Services; Food Distribution; Rapid Re-Housing
Precious Life Shelter	Precious Life Shelter
Salvation Army	Emergency Shelter; Family Services; Human Trafficking Support Services
Serving People In Need	Homeless Prevention Programs; Street Outreach Services; Rapid-Re Housing Services
Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange	Mental Health Services; Homeless Services; Violence Prevention; Health Services
South County Outreach	Homeless Prevention Program including Housing, Food Pantry and Computer Lab
Southern California Drug and Alcohol Programs Inc.	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Substance Abuse Prevention Services; Support Services
Straight Talk Inc.	Mental Health Services; Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Services
The Eli Home Inc.	Transitional Housing for abused children and their mothers; Support Services
Thomas House	Rapid Re-Housing Services; Homeless Prevention Program
Veterans First	Homeless Prevention Services; Support Services
WISEPlace	Emergency Shelter; Homeless Prevention Programs
Women's Transitional Living Center	Independence from Dependence Program
YMCA	Homeless Prevention Services; Case Management Services; Childcare



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**APPENDIX F
SF-424 Grant Application
Action Plan Certifications**



SF 424

The SF 424 is part of the CPMP Annual Action Plan. SF 424 form fields are included in this document. Grantee information is linked from the 1CPMP.xls document of the CPMP tool.

SF 424

Complete the fillable fields (blue cells) in the table below. The other items are pre-filled with values from the Grantee Information Worksheet.

Date Submitted	05-14-15	B-15-MC-06-0546	Type of Submission	
Date Received by state	State Identifier		Application	Pre-application
Date Received by HUD	Federal Identifier		<input type="checkbox"/> Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Construction
Applicant Information				
City of Newport Beach		UOG Code: CA62454 NEWPORT BEACH		
100 Civic Center Drive		DUNS # 060752482		
		Organizational Unit:		
Newport Beach	California	Department: Community Development		
92660	Country U.S.A.	Division:		
Employer Identification Number (EIN):		County: Orange		
95-600075		Program Year Start Date (MM/DD): 07/1		
Applicant Type:		Specify Other Type if necessary:		
Local Government: City				
		U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Program Funding				
Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers; Descriptive Title of Applicant Project(s); Areas Affected by Project(s) (cities, Counties, localities etc.); Estimated Funding				
Community Development Block Grant		14.218 Entitlement Grant		
CDBG Project Titles FY 2015-2016 Action Plan		Description of Areas Affected by CDBG Project(s) 14.218 Community Development Block Grant		
CDBG Grant Amount \$361,557	Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged \$0		Describe	
Additional Federal Funds Leveraged \$0		Additional State Funds Leveraged \$0		
Locally Leveraged Funds \$0		Grantee Funds Leveraged \$0		
Anticipated Program Income \$0		Other (Describe) N/A		
Total Funds Leveraged for CDBG-based Project(s) \$0				
Home Investment Partnerships Program				
Home Investment Partnerships Program		14.239 HOME		
HOME Project Titles N/A		Description of Areas Affected by HOME Project(s)		
\$HOME Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged		Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged		
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged		

Anticipated Program Income \$0		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOME-based Project(s)			
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS		14.241 HOPWA	
HOPWA Project Titles N/A		Description of Areas Affected by HOPWA Project(s)	
\$HOPWA Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for HOPWA-based Project(s)			
Emergency Shelter Grants Program		14.231 ESG	
ESG Project Titles N/A		Description of Areas Affected by ESG Project(s)	
\$ESG Grant Amount	\$Additional HUD Grant(s) Leveraged	Describe	
\$Additional Federal Funds Leveraged		\$Additional State Funds Leveraged	
\$Locally Leveraged Funds		\$Grantee Funds Leveraged	
\$Anticipated Program Income		Other (Describe)	
Total Funds Leveraged for ESG-based Project(s)			
Congressional Districts of: 48th		Is application subject to review by state Executive Order 12372 Process?	
Applicant Districts 48th	Project Districts 48th		
Is the applicant delinquent on any federal debt? If "Yes" please include an additional document explaining the situation.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	This application was made available to the state EO 12372 process for review on DATE
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Program is not covered by EO 12372
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Program has not been selected by the state for review

Person to be contacted regarding this application		
James		Campbell
Principal Planner	Phone: (949) 644-3210	Fax: (949) 644-3250
jcampbell@newportbeachca.gov	http://www.newportbeachca.gov/	
Signature of Authorized Representative:		Date Signed:
David Kiff, City Manager		

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace -- It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about -
 - (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;
4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will -
 - (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;
5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted -
 - (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 - (b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Title

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);
2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2015, _____ (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;
3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its

jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.
2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.
3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.
4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).
5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).
6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH, 100 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE, NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660

Check if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

This information with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 21.

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge" employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).