



Consolidated Plan

City of Fullerton FY 2015-2019

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City of Fullerton Consolidated Plan (2015-2019)

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**FIVE-YEAR
CONSOLIDATED
PLAN**

2015-2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

In 1995, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) created the Consolidated Plan (CP) to serve as a planning document and an application for funding under any of the Community Planning and Development formula grant programs. Beginning in April 2012, HUD created new tools for the preparation of the CP to support need-driven, place-based decision making with the purpose of encouraging public participation and improving community and economic development outcomes. HUD's CP tools integrates community needs and market data into new, electronic planning templates for CP preparation and submission. All grantees, like the City of Fullerton ("City"), are required to use HUD's CP submission templates. This requirement helps to make HUD's expectations clear and creates uniformity of CP review across all HUD Field Offices. The new templates are part of HUD's Integrated Disbursement Information System (I.D.I.S.). The new templates follow HUD regulations by grouping housing, homeless, special needs and community development, including economic development.

The City of Fullerton's Five-Year Consolidated Plan (CP) for 2015-19 reflects a unified vision for providing decent housing, addressing homeless issues and taking community development actions as determined by a collaborative effort of the community. The CP sets out to meet three basic goals set by HUD: 1) to provide decent housing; 2) to provide a suitable living environment; and 3) to expand economic opportunities for low/moderate-income people. The CP not only sets goals, but also defines the objectives and performance benchmarks for measuring progress. In addition to identifying the needs of the community and the resources available to address these needs, the CP will assess and evaluate future proposed programs and activities to ensure that the highest identified needs are being addressed.

The CP includes an assessment of Fullerton's current housing supply, the demand and corresponding need for affordable housing and community development. The CP also includes the City's strategies for addressing these needs. The specific needs identified in Fullerton's CP include the housing and shelter needs of the homeless and special needs populations as well as the needs of the low and moderate-income families for decent, safe and affordable housing, social services and economic opportunities.

The City's Five Year CP has been prepared pursuant to Rule 24 CFR Part 91 and with instructions provided by HUD. The most recent data information available was utilized. The information, presented both through narrative and required HUD CP tables, originates from a variety of sources including:

- 2010 Census
- 2007/11 American Community Survey (ACS Data Estimates)
- California State Department of Finance Population and Housing Estimates

- Orange County 2015-19 Consolidated Plan
- City of Fullerton, Housing Element prepared October 15, 2013
- Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)
- 2007-11 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) - HUD
- Orange County 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness
- Orange County Housing Authority Action Plan
- Orange County Homeless Count and Survey Report July 2013
- AmeriCorps VISTA's Fullerton Homelessness Needs Assessment Report
- HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

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

This Consolidated Plan is the product of extensive public outreach, multiple public hearings and consultation with numerous agencies, groups and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, the creation of job opportunities for low-income residents and/or the provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities and homeless persons.

HUD provides the City with Priority Need Categories that are considered to be eligible to be supported with the CP program funds. Based on the newly expanded data base information provided by HUD, the City has determined that the following needs exist in the community (as HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW).

Community Development Needs

Community Development Needs	Priority Need Level
Public Facility Need (Projects)	
Senior Centers	High
Handicapped Centers	Low
Homeless Facilities	Low
Youth Centers	Medium
Child Care Centers	Low
Health Facilities	High
Neighborhood Facilities	Low
Park and/or Recreation Facilities	Medium
Parking Facilities	Medium
Non-residential Historic Preservation	High
Infrastructure (Projects)	
Water/Sewer Improvements	Medium
Street Improvements	Medium
Sidewalks	Medium
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	Low
Flood Drain Improvements	Medium
ADA	Low
Code Enforcement	Low
Tree Planting	Low
Fire Station/Equipment	Low
Public Service Needs	
Senior Services	High
Handicapped Services	High
Youth Services	Medium
Child Care Services	Low
Transportation Services	High
Substance Abuse Services	Low
Employment Training	Medium
Health Services	High
Homeless Services	High
Lead Hazard Screening	Medium
Crime Awareness	Medium
Legal	Low
Tenant/Landlord Counseling	Low
Economic Development	
ED Assistance to For-Profits (Businesses)	Low
ED Technical Assistance (Businesses)	Low
Micro-Enterprise Assistance (Businesses)	Medium
Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Industrial	Low
Infrastructure Development	Low
Non-residential Historic Preservation	Low
Housing	
Construction of Housing	Medium
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Low
Rehab: Single Unit	High
Rehab: Multi-Unit	High
Rehab: Administration	High
Lead Hazard Testing	High
Rental Assistance	High
Residential Historic Preservation	Low
Planning	
Planning	High
Fair Housing	High

3. Evaluation of past performance

On January 12, 2015, HUD submitted its review and analysis of the City's overall performance (based upon the 2013-14 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report). At that time, HUD evaluated the City's performance as Satisfactory. While the City met or exceeded the goals for providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, the existing City programs and activities did not address an expanded economic activity goal which is one of the three national goals set by HUD.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Five-Year CP was compiled by City staff. The City of Fullerton promotes cooperatively working with representatives of private industry, non-profit organizations and other public institutions in carrying out its housing and community development plan. In addition, this document was completed with the assistance of interested residents (surveys), and the Community Development Citizens' Committee (CDCC).

Community Development Citizens' Committee (CDCC)

This nine-member committee reviews all of the yearly Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) applications and makes recommendations to the City Council regarding the distribution of CDBG funds. Eight of the members are residents chosen from the four designated areas of Fullerton (Southwest, Southeast, Southcentral, and North) and the ninth member is a Chamber of Commerce representative.

The committee carefully reviews each request and distributes funding to public services which are needed the most. Because CDBG funds are such a large part of the CP, the CDCC also carefully reviews the CP and is kept updated of the status by City staff.

Public Review

In an effort to broaden citizen participation in the development of the Five-Year CP, a public hearing was held on January 26, 2015 at 6:30 pm. In addition, four regular CDCC meetings followed for review and allocation of the CDBG funds. These meetings were held on January 26, 2015, February 10 and 23, 2015, and March 10 and 23, 2015. The public comment period for the draft Five-Year CP began on April 3, 2015 and ended on May 4, 2015. On May 5, 2015, a public hearing was conducted during the regular meeting of the City Council where the Draft 2015-19 CP and One-Year Action Plan were reviewed. All notices for the meetings and hearings were advertised and/or posted.

The City mailed notices regarding the public meetings and surveys related to the CP to over 130 individuals and organizations interested in housing and community issues. This list included non-profit and social service agencies, as well as interested parties, and CDCC members. (See Appendix A for results of the survey).

Citizens were also encouraged to submit input and comments on the CP Draft through mailing as well as the above-mentioned meetings. A list of comments on community needs is also included in Appendix A.

A formal review of the Draft began on April 3, 2015, and ended May 4, 2015. A Public Notice and brief summary were published in the *Fullerton News Tribune* on April 2, 2015. In addition, a notice was posted at City Hall where copies of the Draft were made available.

The Five-Year CP was presented to the City Council at a noticed Public Hearing on May 5, 2015, held in the Fullerton City Council Chamber. (Copies of the minutes of all meetings can be found on the City website at www.cityoffullerton.com)

5. Summary of public comments

Summaries of all public comments and questions received in response to the CP for FY 2015-2019 include:

No public comments received.

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

All comments received in response to the draft Five-Year CP were accepted (if any) and have been included. No comments were rejected.

7. Summary

The City of Fullerton's Five-Year CP reflects a unified vision to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and other community development actions as determined by the City's collaborative effort.

In order to meet the identified needs of the community and provide benefits to low/moderate-income individuals and families over the next five years, financial assistance and the support of the community will be directed toward the following areas:

- Development of affordable housing, including housing for special needs and veterans
- Rehabilitation of substandard housing
- Assistance to the homeless or those at-risk of becoming homeless
- Assistance to non-profit organizations that provide public services
- Support of Fair Housing Practices
- Job creation and retention
- Provide for public infrastructure

THE PROCESS

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	FULLERTON	Community Development Department, Housing Division
HOME Administrator	FULLERTON	Community Development Department, Housing Division

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Within the City of Fullerton's Community Development Department, the Housing and Neighborhood Services Manager and Housing Programs Assistant are responsible for the preparation of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and are responsible for the administration of the CDBG and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Fullerton has consulted with numerous organizations regarding input into the preparation of the 2015-19 Consolidated Plan. Most of the organizations consulted were related to homelessness activities, public services, and affordable housing opportunities. The participation process also consisted of a community survey, public notices, a 30-day comment period, and a public hearing. These consultations included discussions related to the following:

- Homelessness
- Persons living with HIV/AIDS
- Persons with disabilities and special needs
- Lead-based paint hazards
- Public assistance recipients
- Housing stock
- Assisted housing residents

In the end, the consolidated planning process yielded the involvement of over 15 governmental organizations and non-profit organizations. In addition, the City received over 100 responses to a survey on community needs.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

The City of Fullerton will implement actions to develop institutional structures and enhance coordination between housing providers and social service agencies, and foster assisted housing improvements and resident initiatives. The City will continue to utilize a network of contacts, referrals, and partnerships to implement the strategies outlined in the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. As an example, the City works closely with the Chamber of Commerce to identify local businesses workforce needs. Regarding housing, the City continues to build its relationship with local housing providers such as private and non-profit developers to ensure that the current limited housing resources are utilized in the most efficient manner possible. The City intends to continue to work with housing developers to meet the housing needs of extremely low, very-low, and low-income renters.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The City of Fullerton consulted with the Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) with regards to the homeless population. The City has participated in the CoC's creation of the region's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness. Through this participation, the City can ensure barriers created by regional institutional structures that address the needs of the homeless are identified and addressed through the coordinated use of limited funds.

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

In 2011, the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program replaced the Emergency Shelter Grants Program and expanded the eligible activities to include homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing components (both previously eligible under the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing HPRP stimulus grant).

An ESG allocation has been made available to the County of Orange. ESG funds are available for five program components: street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and data collection through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

In addition, as a recipient of CDBG, Fullerton supported numerous public and non-profit agencies that reach out to the homeless, bring them into the system of care, and facilitate their movement toward self-sufficiency. Through its active participation in the CoC, the City can help remove barriers created by regional institutional structures and better address the needs of the homeless.

The City of Fullerton does not receive ESG funds but supports the County's plans.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Pathways of Hope, aka FIES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Since 2010, the City has been working with Pathways of Hope regarding the homeless issue. In July 2014, the City assisted Pathways of Hope on the development of 8 transitional housing units. The 8-multi-family units will be part of the existing Pathways of Hope program which provides housing opportunities to extremely low and very low income families. These families are typically transitioning from a homeless situation. In addition, Pathways of Hope prepared a study entitled "Understanding Homelessness in Fullerton in September 2013". This report provides an extensive explanation of homelessness, as well as its history specific to Fullerton, in order to have a clear understanding of the issue while in the pursuit of a solution. Also, Pathways of Hope prepared a "Fullerton Homeless Needs Assessment Report" in March 2014 (See Appendix C) which provided an unbiased statistical perspective of what the immediate needs are within the homeless community. Contacted by telephone, mail, and e-mail.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Other government - County

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Fullerton works directly with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) regarding Section 8 vouchers, family self-sufficiency, family unification, and veteran's affairs supportive housing. In addition, the City and OCHA are proposing a joint-funded development project located at 1220 E. Orangethorpe consisting of 36 affordable units including 16 units restricted to Mental Health Services Act tenants. The City's proposed contribution is \$1.4 million in HOME funds while OCHA is proposing to assist with \$1.8 million in MHSA funds. Contacted by telephone and e-mail. The City of Fullerton is part of the OCHA's Cities Advisory Committee which meets on a quarterly basis.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	COUNTY OF ORANGE HEALTH CARE AGENCY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Fullerton works with the Orange County Health Care Agency as it specifically relates to the population with mental illness and substance abuse. Contacted by telephone and e-mail.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Fullerton Homeless Collaborative
	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?	The Fullerton Homeless Collaborative is a group of local service providers who have voluntarily joined together to better serve residents of Fullerton who are without housing.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	AmeriCorps VISTA
	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?	The City sponsors the AmeriCorps VISTA program and the preparation of the Fullerton Homelessness Needs Assessment Report. City staff consulted with VISTA members in meetings, and by telephone and e-mail.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Fair Housing Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Fair Housing Services
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Fair Housing Foundation provides fair housing services to the City of Fullerton.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	AIDS SERVICES FOUNDATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services for persons with AIDS/HIV
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	AIDS Service Foundation provides services to 33 City residents through the Nutrition Services Program. The objectives of the program are to prevent hunger, provide high-quality nutritious food, enhance effectiveness of medical treatment, and serve as a gateway to other services. Contacted by mail and e-mail.

8	Agency/Group/Organization	BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF FULLERTON
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	After-school program for children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Boys & Girls Club of Fullerton provides after-school program activities for 450 children at three (3) Fullerton facilities located at 410 S. Richman Avenue, 2435 W. Valencia Drive, and 2200 E. Commonwealth Drive. Contacted by mail and e-mail.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	CARE Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	CARE Housing Services provides a social services program at the Fullerton City Lights SRO. The social services program includes services to the 161 very-low income residents that were either homeless or at-risk of being homeless and containing mental health issues. Contacted by telephone, e-mail, and mail.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Community SeniorServ
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services to the elderly population
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Community SeniorServ provides services to over 375 elderly individuals in Fullerton through their lunch program at the Fullerton Community Center. The Congregate Lunch Program assists in the alleviation of poor nutrition for the low income senior population. Contacted by mail and e-mail.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Council on Aging Orange County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services for elderly individuals

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Council on Aging assists 125 senior City residents through its Long Term Care Ombudsman Service program. The program assists frail, elderly residents in long-term care facilities. Contacted by mail and e-mail.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Illumination Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing 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
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Illumination Foundation has assisted 30 Fullerton families with their Motel Families Outreach program. This program assists homeless families with the tools to obtain permanent housing. Contacted by mail and e-mail.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	MEALS ON WHEELS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services for elderly individuals
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Meals on Wheels provides home-delivered meals to frail, house bound, elderly residents. Currently, seven routes provide meals daily to 160 clients. Contacted by mail and e-mail.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Mercy House Living Centers
	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?	Mercy House Living Centers operates the Cold Weather Armory Shelter located in Fullerton. The program can feed and shelter up to 200 individuals a night during the winter season. Over 2,000 homeless individuals were sheltered at this facility in FY 2013-14. Contacted by mail and e-mail.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	ORANGETHORPE LEARNING CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	After-school services for children
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Orangethorpe Learning Center operates an after-school learning center that serves 80 children in the City. The program includes helping children in grades K-6 with their homework, thereby enabling them to succeed at school and become better citizens. Contacted by mail and e-mail.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	WOMEN'S TRANSITIONAL LIVING CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Services to victims of domestic abuse
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	WTLC provides shelter for victims of domestic abuse and provides various services to over 900 individuals in the City including the Career Development Program, the Emergency Hotline Program, the Women's Walk-in Resource Center, the transitional housing program, the Independence from Dependence Program, and general shelter administration. Contacted by mail and e-mail.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	North Orange County Family YMCA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	After-school services for children

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>YMCA of Orange County provides after- school enrichment program services to over 55 children in the Fullerton area. This program is a free after-school program that provides a safe, structured environment that includes such activities as academic assistance, personal life skills development, and leadership development. Contacted by mail and e-mail.</p>
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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 the City's CDBG and HOME programs 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, Housing Division at (714) 738-6544.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	County of Orange	The CoC goals are similar to the Fullerton 5-Year Consolidated Plan goals as it relates to homelessness. Specifically, the CoC's 10-year Plan to End Homelessness, on-going implementation of the Armory Shelter program, and development of a permanent, year-round homeless shelter to replace the Armory Shelter are significant steps that overlap the City's goals.
Fullerton Plan Housing Element	City of Fullerton	As part of the City's General Plan (The Fullerton Plan) various goals and policies have been established that are consistent with the 2015 Consolidated Plan. These include goals and policies related to providing 1) safe housing; 2) housing ranging in cost; 3) extremely-low, very-low, low-, and moderate-income housing; 4) homes for families; 5) support for CHDO projects; 6) affordable housing on surplus City-owned properties; 7) affordable housing acquisition and rehabilitation projects; and 8) owner occupied housing rehabilitation projects.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Fullerton Plan Economic Development Element	City of Fullerton	As part of the City's General Plan various goals and policies have been established that are consistent with the 2015 Consolidated Plan, including pursuing/using grants for job creation.

Table 3 – Other Local / Regional / Federal Planning Efforts

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

The City of Fullerton is part of the Orange County Housing Authority's Cities Advisory Committee. The Cities Advisory Committee has been established to act as: 1) liaison between the respective participating jurisdictions and the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA); and 2) to act in an advisory capacity to the Executive Director in matters of policy pertaining to housing programs and long-range housing goals. The OCHA and Orange County cities meet quarterly (every three months) and discuss current and future housing projects and programs.

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

In an effort to broaden citizen participation in the development of the Five-Year CP, the City held public hearing meetings on January 26, 2015 and May 5, 2015. In addition, six (6) meetings of the City's Community Development Citizens' Committee were held to review and make recommendations concerning the allocation of the City's CDBG funds for public services. These meetings were held on October 28, 2014 and January 26, February 10 and 23, and March 10 and 23, 2015.

In addition, a community survey was conducted to determine the priorities for the 2015-2019 Five-Year CP. The community survey was addressed five categories including: 1) Public Facility Needs; 2) Infrastructure; 3) Public Service Needs; 4) Economic Development; and 5) Housing. The results of the survey are included in Appendix A.

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	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan community survey was available online from October 13, 2014 through March 16, 2015. The purpose of the survey was to allow all residents the opportunity to provide their assessment of the level of need in Fullerton related to housing, community and economic activities.	106 Fullerton residents completed the survey.	None.	

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	Non-targeted/broad community	The October 28, 2014 CDCC meeting consisted of discussion of proposed CDBG-related 1) economic development activities, 2) creation of quarterly performance evaluation criteria for the CDBG non-profits, and 3) the expanded role of the CDCC as it relates to overseeing the City Lights Single-Room Occupancy affordable housing project. This meeting was attended by less than five members of the public including tenants of the City Lights SRO apartments located at 224 E. Commonwealth Avenue.	No comments received.	None.	

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	Via First Class Mail	Non-targeted/broad community	Community survey of community goals and priorities was conducted between October 2014 and March 2015. In all, 106 individuals representing the community submitted and partaked in the survey. A portion of the survey were submitted by community leaders and interested individuals. The purpose of the survey was to establish the community's need and prioritize these needs as the basis for funding in the 2015-2019 Five-Year CP period.	See survey results and summary of comments in Appendix A.	None.	

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	Via First Class Mail	Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Community survey of community goals and priorities was conducted between October 2014 and March 2015. In all, 106 individuals representing the community submitted and partaked in the survey. A portion of the surveys were submitted by tenants and management individuals of affordable housing projects in the City. The purpose of the survey was to establish the community's need and prioritize these needs as the basis for funding in the 2015-2019 Five-Year CP period.	See survey results and summary of comments in Appendix A.	None.	

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 Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	On December 10, 2014, the City held a public meeting with 30 non-profit organizations to discuss the CDBG funding for 2015-16.	Comments received pertain to: 1) Fullerton's CDBG selection process; 2) CDBG funding availability and guidelines; and 3) goals and priorities of the 2010 Consolidated Plan.	None.	
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The January 28, 2015 CDCC public hearing meeting consisted of an overview of CDBG and HOME funding and was primarily attended by non-profit representatives and a few tenants of the City Lights Single-Room Occupancy apartments located at 224 E. Commonwealth Avenue.	No comments received.	None.	

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)
7	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>The February 10, 2015 CDCC meeting consisted of presentations by non-profit applicants for the purpose of receiving CDBG funding. The attendees included the following organizations:</p> <p>1) AIDS Services Foundation of Orange County; 2) Boys & Girls Club of Fullerton; 3) Care Housing Services; 4) Community SeniorServ, Inc.; 5) Council on Aging Orange County; 6) Fair Housing Foundation; 7) Giving Children Hope; and 8) Hart Community Homes, Inc. This meeting was attended by approximately 25 individuals including tenants of the City Lights SRO apartments.</p>	No comments received.	None.	

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)
8	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>The February 23, 2015 CDCC meeting consisted of presentations by non-profit applicants for the purpose of receiving CDBG funding. The attendees included the following organizations: 1) Helping Our Mentally Ill Experience Success, Inc.; 2) Meals on Wheels of Fullerton, Inc.; 3) Mercy House Living Centers; 4) Orangethorpe Learning Center; 5) Pathways of Hope; 6) Solidarity; 7) Women's Transitional Living Center; and 8) YMCA of Orange County. This meeting was attended by approximately 20 individuals.</p>	No comments received.	None.	

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)
9	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The March 10, 2015 meeting consisted of presentations by the City on its existing housing rehabilitation programs and related CDBG and HOME requests for funding. This meeting was attended by approximately 5 individuals.	No comments received.	None.	
10	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The March 23, 2015 meeting consisted of the CDCC making its recommendations to the Fullerton City Council for 2015-16 CDBG and HOME funding for programs and activities. This meeting was attended by approximately 5 individuals.	No comments received.	None.	

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)
11	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Newspaper ad published on April 2, 2015 in the Fullerton News Tribune announcing the availability of the draft 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and the draft 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan for a 30-day public review and comment period which includes a public hearing before the Fullerton City Council on May 5, 2015.	No comments on the draft 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and the draft 2015-2016 Annual Action Plan were received.	Not applicable.	

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)
12	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	The May 5, 2015 City Council public hearing consisted of taking comments from the public on the draft 2015-2019 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and approving the 2015-2019 Five-Year Consolidated Plan. This meeting was attended by approximately 25 individuals that consisted of residents and local community and regional organizations.	Comments from a CDCC member pertaining to: 1) Fullerton's CDBG selection rationale/process; 2) providing as much funding to serve as many groups as possible; and 3) recommending approval of the CDBG budget.	None.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Fullerton is one of 34 cities located within Orange County, California. The County has experienced rapid population growth over the past two decades. According to recent Census data, the City of Fullerton has also experienced a rapid population growth, with an 11.1 percent population increase from 1990 to 2000 and a 6 percent increase between 2000 and 2010.

The 2010 Census reported that the City contains 45,391 households. Per HUD 2007-2011 CHAS, the City contains 44,781 households. HUD indicates the Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI) for the City as follows:

- 6,960 households are 0-30% HAMFI
- 5,880 households are 31-50% HAMFI
- 7,785 households are 51-80% HAMFI
- 4,915 households are moderate 81-100% HAMFI
- 19,240 households are over 100% HAMFI

Housing needs are influenced by the age characteristics of the population. Different age groups require different accommodations based on lifestyle, family type, income level and housing preference. Per the 2010 Census data, 27% of City residents are under 19 years, 30% of City residents are between 20-39 years, 31% of City residents are between 40-64 years and 12% of City residents are between 65 and 85 years or over. The median age of the City's population is 34.8 years of age. The City residents are predominately comprised of three racial/ethnic groups; Non-Hispanic White (38%), Hispanic (34.5 %) and Asian (23%).

Household characteristics are also important indicators of the type and size of housing needed in the City. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a household as all persons living in a single housing unit, whether or not they are related. One person living alone is considered a household, as is a group of unrelated people living in a single housing unit. Persons in group quarters are included in population totals but are not considered as households. The U.S. Census defines a "family" as related persons living within a single housing unit.

Per the 2010 Census data, family households comprise approximately 69% of all households in the City (45,391 total households). Of the total number of family households (31,247), 51% are husband-wife households (23,240), with 24% of those households having children under the age of 18 years (10,932). A total of 36% of all households have individuals under age 18 years (16,155) and 24% of all households have individuals 65 years and over (11,082).

Household income is a primary factor affecting housing needs. According to 2010 Census data, the median household income for the City of Fullerton was \$69,432. However, the Census 2010 data indicates that approximately 14.6% of Fullerton households fall below the Federally-established poverty line.

The housing stock in Fullerton is comprised mostly of single-family homes which represent approximately 61% of the total number of housing units. Multi-family units represent 37% of the total and mobile home units represent 2% of the housing stock. Between 2000 and 2012, single-family housing units represented 91% of all units added to the City's housing stock. Approximately 51% of Fullerton's housing units were owner-occupied and 43% of the housing units were renter-occupied.

Based on the available Census data and other sources of housing information, it has been determined that the existing housing needs of the residents of the City of Fullerton focus on four categories:

- Housing need resulting from households overpaying for housing
- Housing need resulting from overcrowding
- Housing need resulting from population growth
- Housing needs of special needs groups such as elderly persons, persons with disabilities and homeless persons and families.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The City's affordable housing needs are driven by market supply and demand factors, such as the number, size, income, and special needs of households seeking to reside in the City and the type of housing (rental vs. ownership) they are looking for, as well as the type of housing and financing available at any given time.

The City's affordable housing needs assessment focuses on four specific categories:

- Housing need resulting from households that are overpaying for housing
- Housing need resulting from overcrowding
- Housing need resulting from population growth
- Housing needs of special needs groups such as elderly, large households, persons with disabilities and homeless persons and families.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	126,280	134,079	6%
Households	43,767	44,781	2%
Median Income	\$50,269.00	\$69,432.00	38%

Table 5 - 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 *	6,960	5,880	7,785	4,915	19,240
Small Family Households *	2,195	2,505	3,535	1,865	10,540
Large Family Households *	915	905	990	855	1,780
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	850	825	1,170	610	3,610
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	1,125	875	735	690	1,745
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	1,500	1,400	1,585	1,055	1,390
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - 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	200	200	140	15	555	35	0	10	4	49
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	515	325	280	160	1,280	55	30	100	50	235
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	525	830	500	115	1,970	60	75	100	110	345
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,895	1,135	390	0	4,420	790	925	960	400	3,075
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	225	1,050	1,545	505	3,325	235	295	780	665	1,975

	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)	435	0	0	0	435	145	0	0	0	145

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	4,135	2,490	1,310	290	8,225	935	1,030	1,170	565	3,700
Having none of four housing problems	630	1,220	3,180	2,015	7,045	680	1,140	2,120	2,040	5,980
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	435	0	0	0	435	145	0	0	0	145

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,425	1,680	1,005	4,110	325	510	1,150	1,985
Large Related	575	495	230	1,300	135	295	325	755
Elderly	465	365	160	990	560	420	250	1,230
Other	1,645	835	915	3,395	140	80	170	390

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	4,110	3,375	2,310	9,795	1,160	1,305	1,895	4,360

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

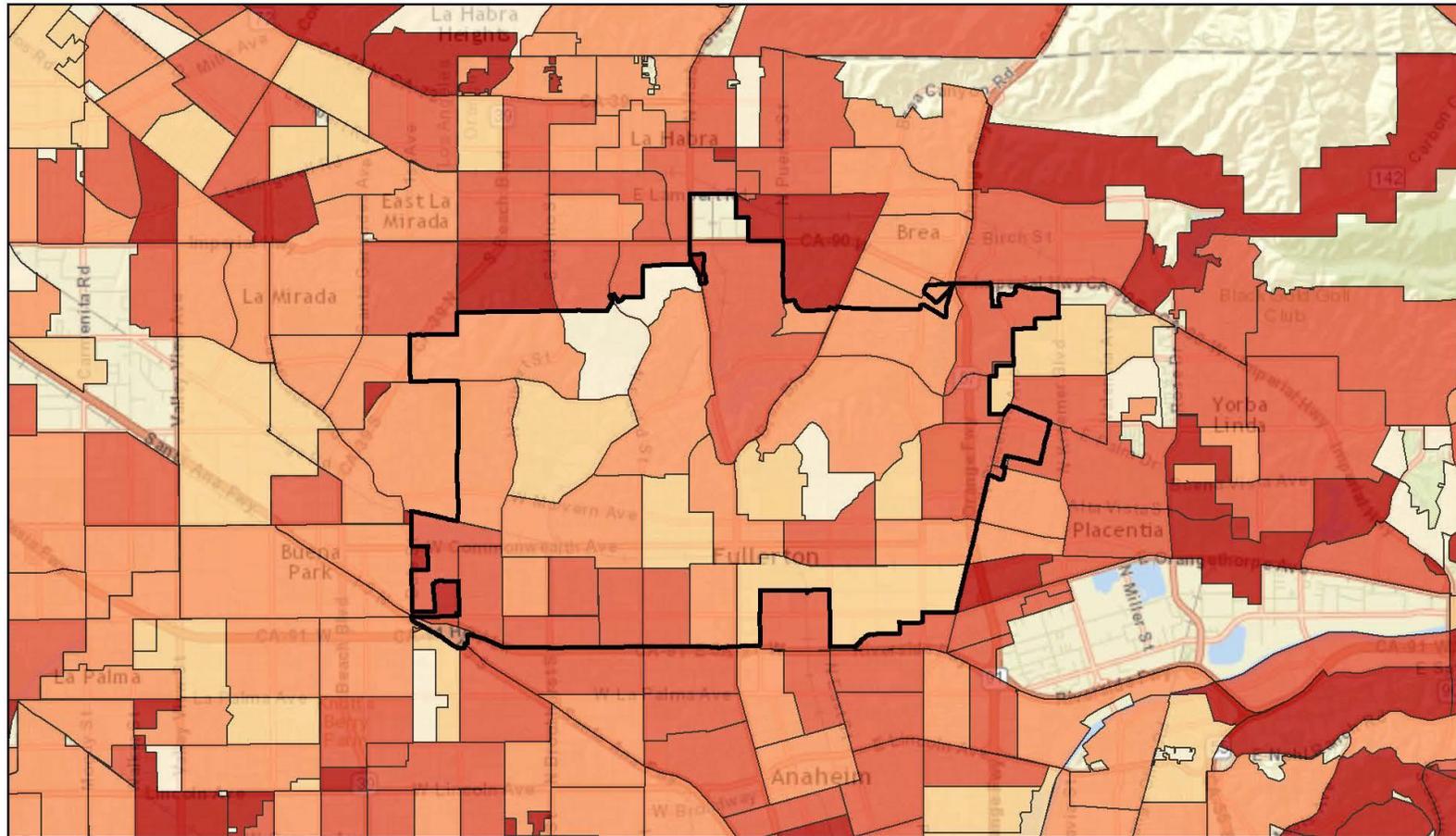
4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	1,255	540	285	2,080	295	485	640	1,420
Large Related	435	115	20	570	120	160	215	495
Elderly	385	155	60	600	385	255	90	730
Other	1,620	590	80	2,290	100	80	110	290
Total need by income	3,695	1,400	445	5,540	900	980	1,055	2,935

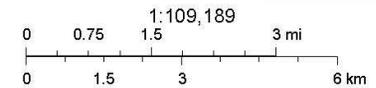
Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



May 12, 2015



Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

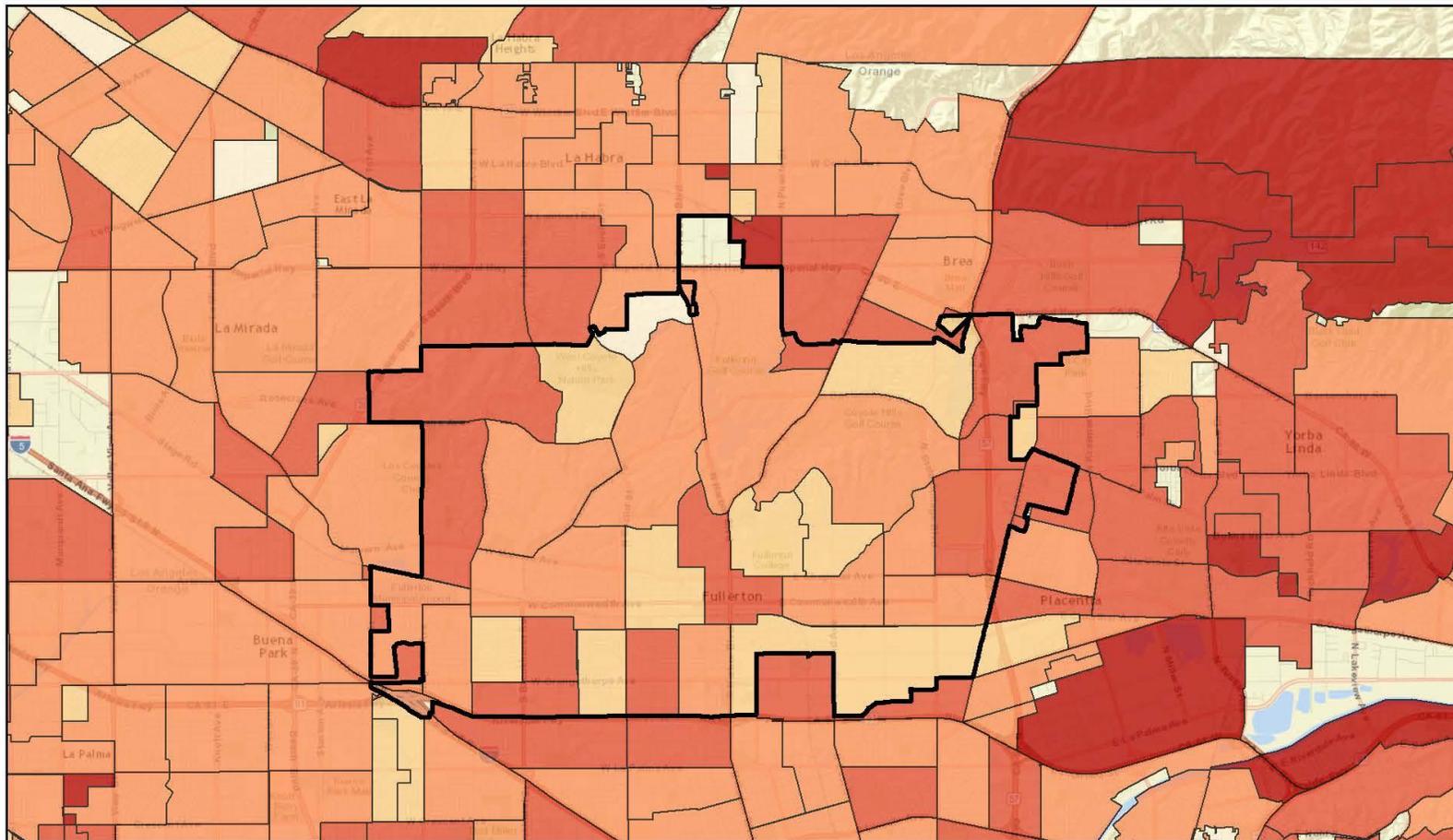
Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

Consolidated Plan

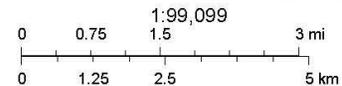
FULLERTON

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CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



May 12, 2015



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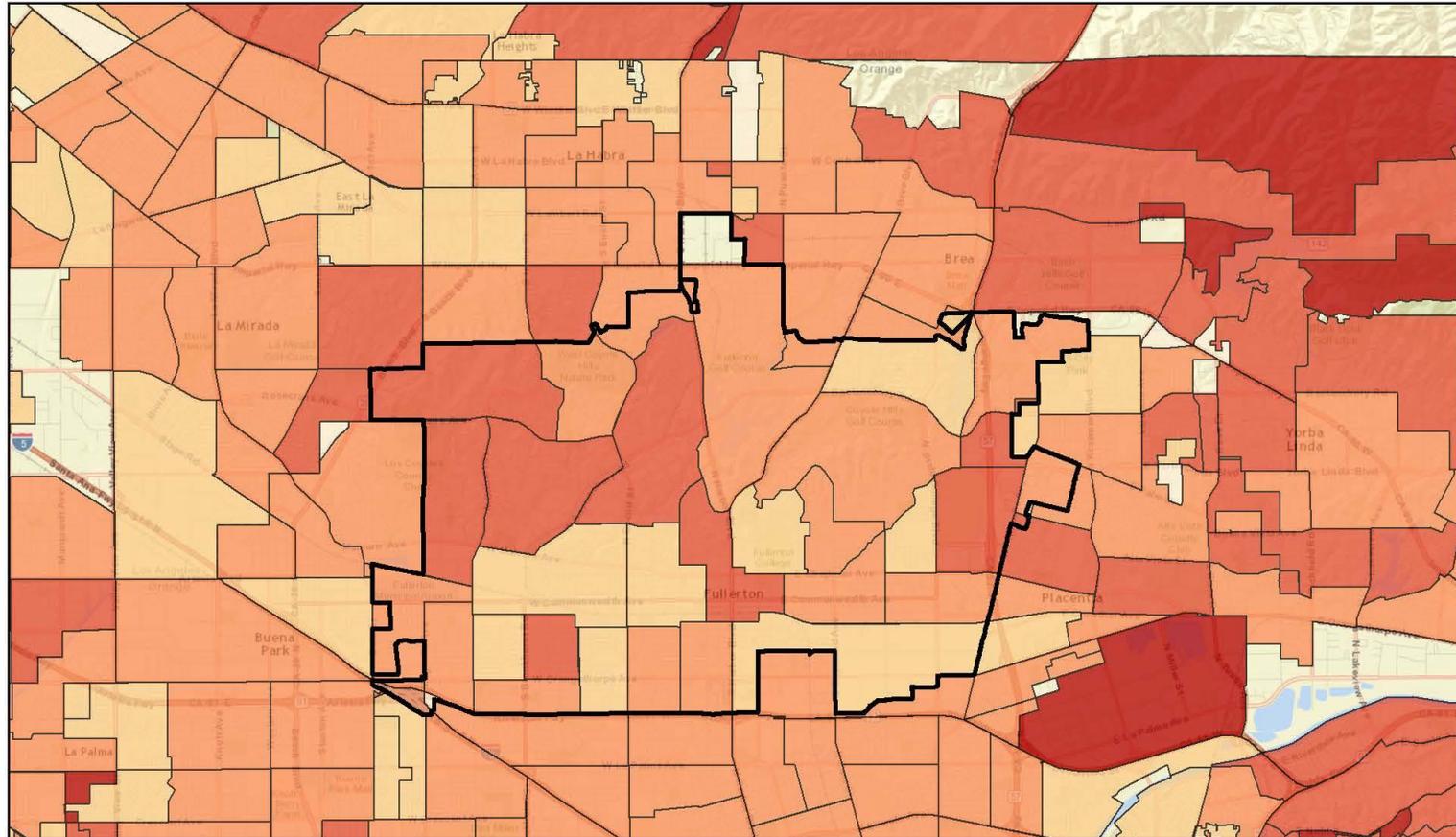
Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

Consolidated Plan

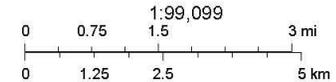
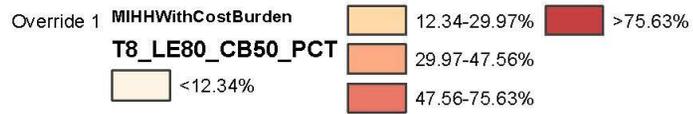
FULLERTON

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CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



May 12, 2015



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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	835	1,095	605	220	2,755	90	90	155	115	450
Multiple, unrelated family households	210	65	95	45	415	25	10	30	45	110
Other, non-family households	25	20	105	30	180	0	0	15	0	15
Total need by income	1,070	1,180	805	295	3,350	115	100	200	160	575

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

According to the 2010 census, 6,329 households were single (one person) households. This is 13.9% of all households. A total of 1,495 single person households are owner-occupied (23.6%) and 4,834 single person households are renter-occupied (76.4%). Approximately 16.5% of single person households have income in the past twelve months that is below poverty level and 83.5% of single person households had income in the past twelve months at or above the poverty level. In 2013, the median income for males living alone was \$44,469. For male householders 65 years and over, the median income is \$40,697. The median income for females living alone is \$30,418. For female householders 65 years and over, the median income is \$26,125.

Single Female householders 65 years and over have a need for housing assistance.

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.

According to the Orange County Homeless count and Survey Report dated July 2013, there are 668 chronically homeless individuals who are unsheltered, 376 Severely Mentally Ill homeless persons who are unsheltered, 753 chronic substance abusers who are homeless and unsheltered and 27 HIV/AIDS individuals who are homeless and unsheltered. The City's Women's Transitional Living Center estimates that in FY 2015-16 they may serve up to 900 individuals (including providing shelter for 50 individuals) who are victims of domestic violence and are in need of homeless prevention and housing assistance.

What are the most common housing problems?

Per the Housing Needs Summary Table, 5,540 low income renter households pay more than 50% of their income. This represents 12.3% of all households in the City. In addition, 2,935 low income owners pay more than 50% of their income for housing costs. This represents 6.5% of all households in the City. Some owner households choose to allocate a higher percentage of their disposable monthly income for housing costs because this allocation is justified in light of the investment qualities of ownership. For instance, home values have increased 135% in Fullerton from 2000 to 2010. Together, 8,475 low income households (18.9% of all households) pay more than 50% of their income toward housing costs.

1,120 low-income renter households are severely overcrowded (more than 1.5 persons per room) and 2,975 low income renter households are considered overcrowded (more than 1.0 persons per room). A total of 4,095 low income renter households are overcrowded (more than 1.0 person per room) which is 9.1 % of all renter low income households.

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

A total of 15,335 low-income renter households are paying over 30% of their monthly income for housing costs. A total of 7,295 low-income owner households are paying over 30% of their monthly income for housing costs. Therefore, approximately 50.5% of all Fullerton households are paying over 30% of their monthly income for housing costs.

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

According to the apartment research firm RealFacts, rents in Orange County/Fullerton have reached an all-time high. The Housing Market Analysis indicates that the median contract rent in 2011 was \$1,253. A more recent trend (March 2015) showed that the average contract rent within 10 miles of Fullerton is \$1,625. When market rents are compared to the amount that low income households can afford to pay, it is clear that these households have a difficult time finding housing in Fullerton that is affordable. Low-income rental households that pay more than 50% of their monthly income are at risk of becoming homeless.

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:

Based on HUD CHAS data, 5,540 low-income renter households are paying more than 50% of their monthly income for rent.

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

Housing affordability has been defined as paying no more than 30% of a household's income for housing costs. The current rents in Fullerton range from \$1,126 (efficiency) to \$2,525 (4 bedroom). These market rates indicate that there is a gap between market rents and rents that are affordable to low and moderate income renter 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

Per the 2010 Census, the City of Fullerton residents are predominately comprised of three racial/ethnic groups; Non-Hispanic Whites (38%), Hispanic (34%) and Asian (23%). In the City as a whole, 18,040 households (40.2% of all households) have one or more of the four housing problems identified by HUD. Of those households, 6,760 White households (37.4%) have one of the four problems, 6,435 Hispanic households (35.6%) have one of the four problems and 3,895 Asian households (21.5%) have one of the four housing problems. Based on the racial/ethnic make-up of the City's residents, no disproportionately greater need exists. A total of 15,205 low-income households are experiencing one or more of the four housing problems identified by HUD.

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	5,525	760	560
White	2,280	430	105
Black / African American	195	60	40
Asian	1,170	140	320
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	0	55
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,750	130	25

Table 13 - 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	4,840	1,065	0
White	1,750	760	0
Black / African American	130	0	0
Asian	755	175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,090	115	0

Table 14 - 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	5,180	3,095	0
White	1,875	1,795	0
Black / African American	200	55	0
Asian	1,205	340	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	55	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,810	785	0

Table 15 - 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	2,495	2,645	0
White	855	1,465	0
Black / African American	90	85	0
Asian	765	525	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	785	495	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

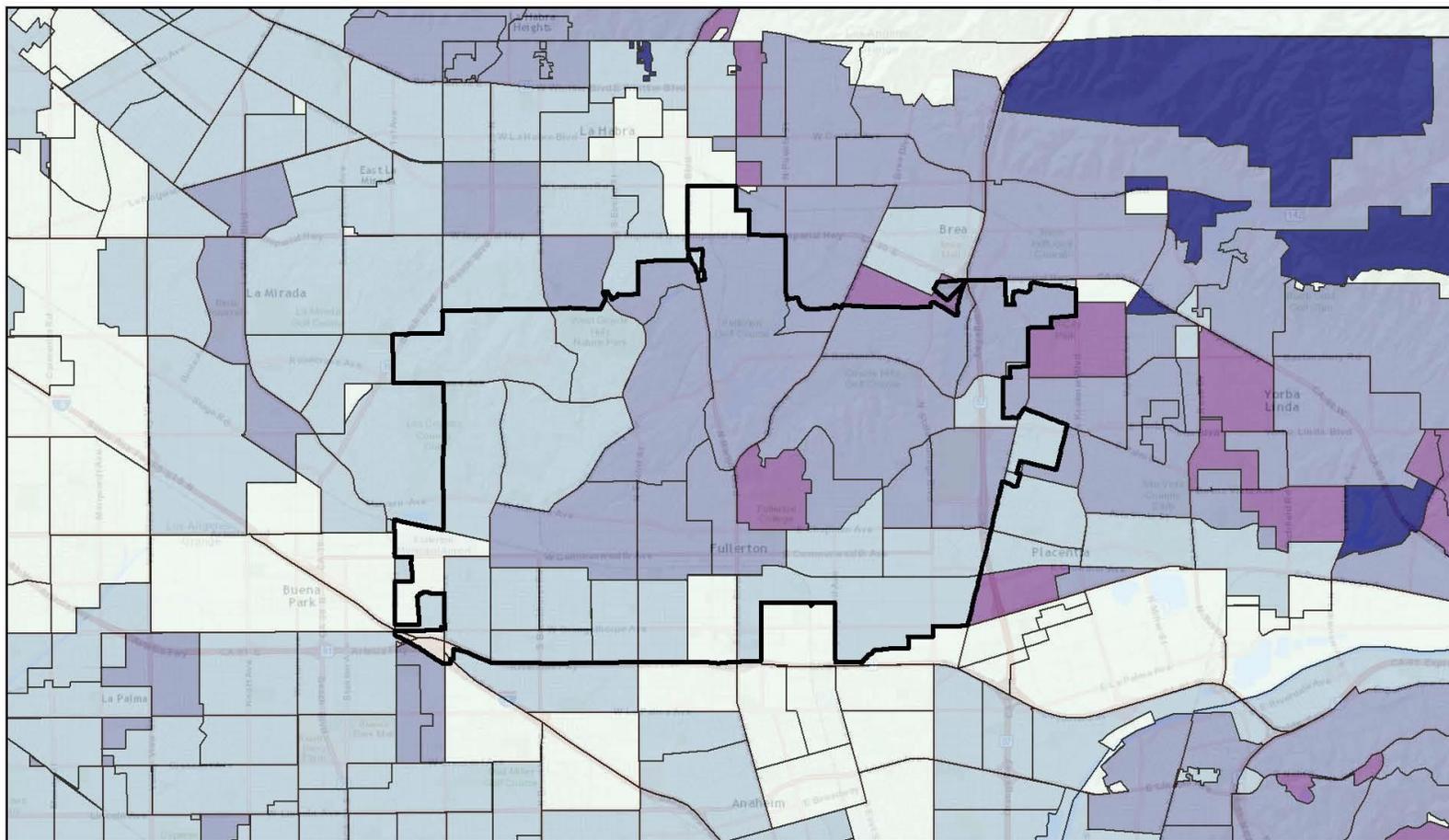
*The four housing problems are:

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

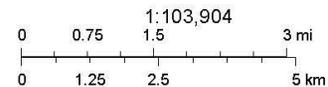
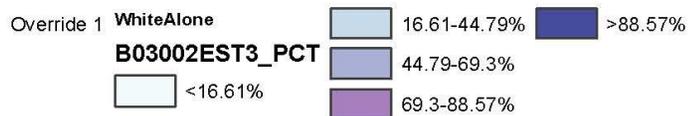
HUD Community Planning and Development Maps (CPD Maps)

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

CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



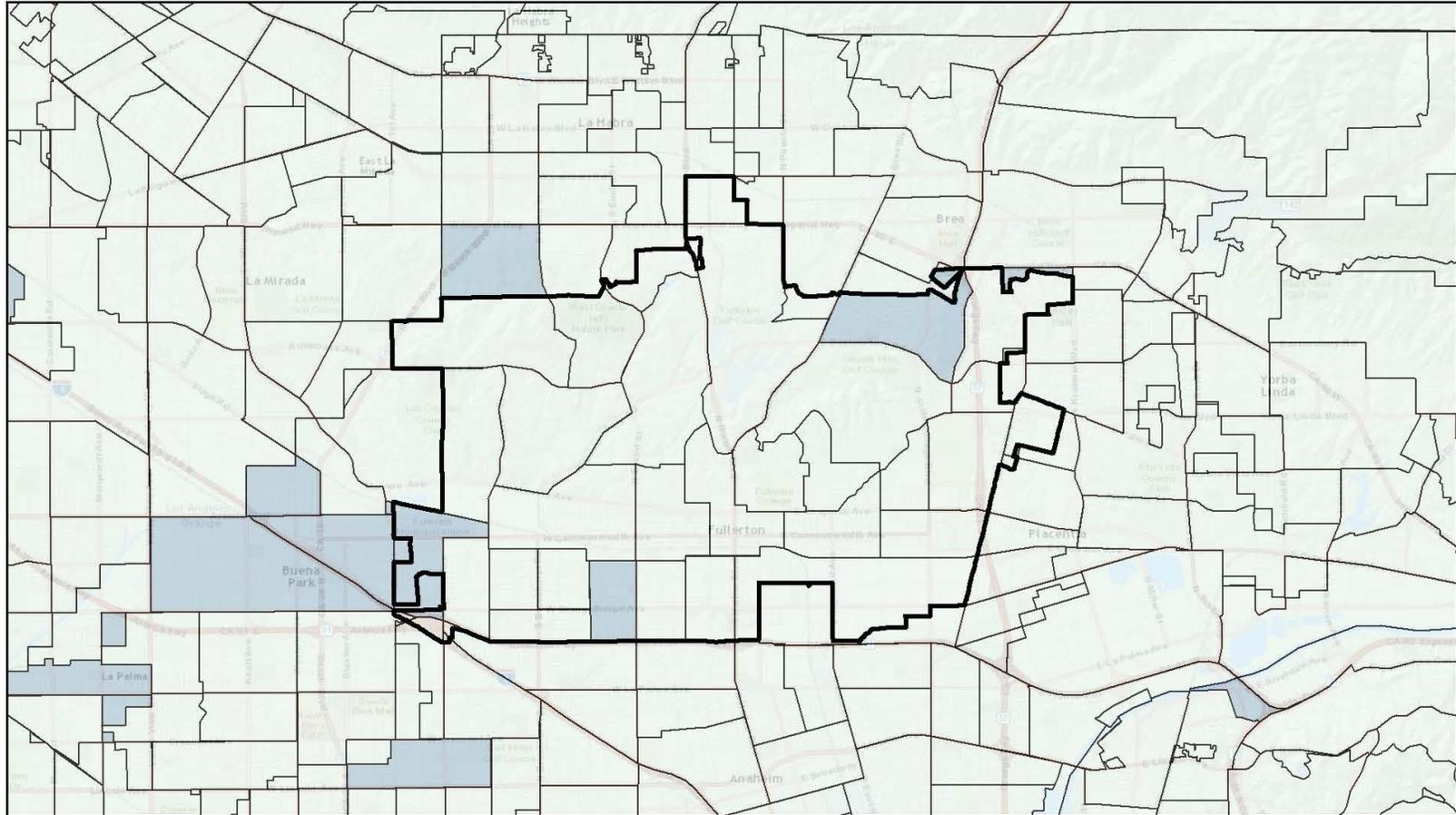
May 7, 2015



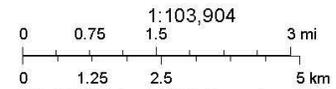
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White alone (not Hispanic)

CPD Maps - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



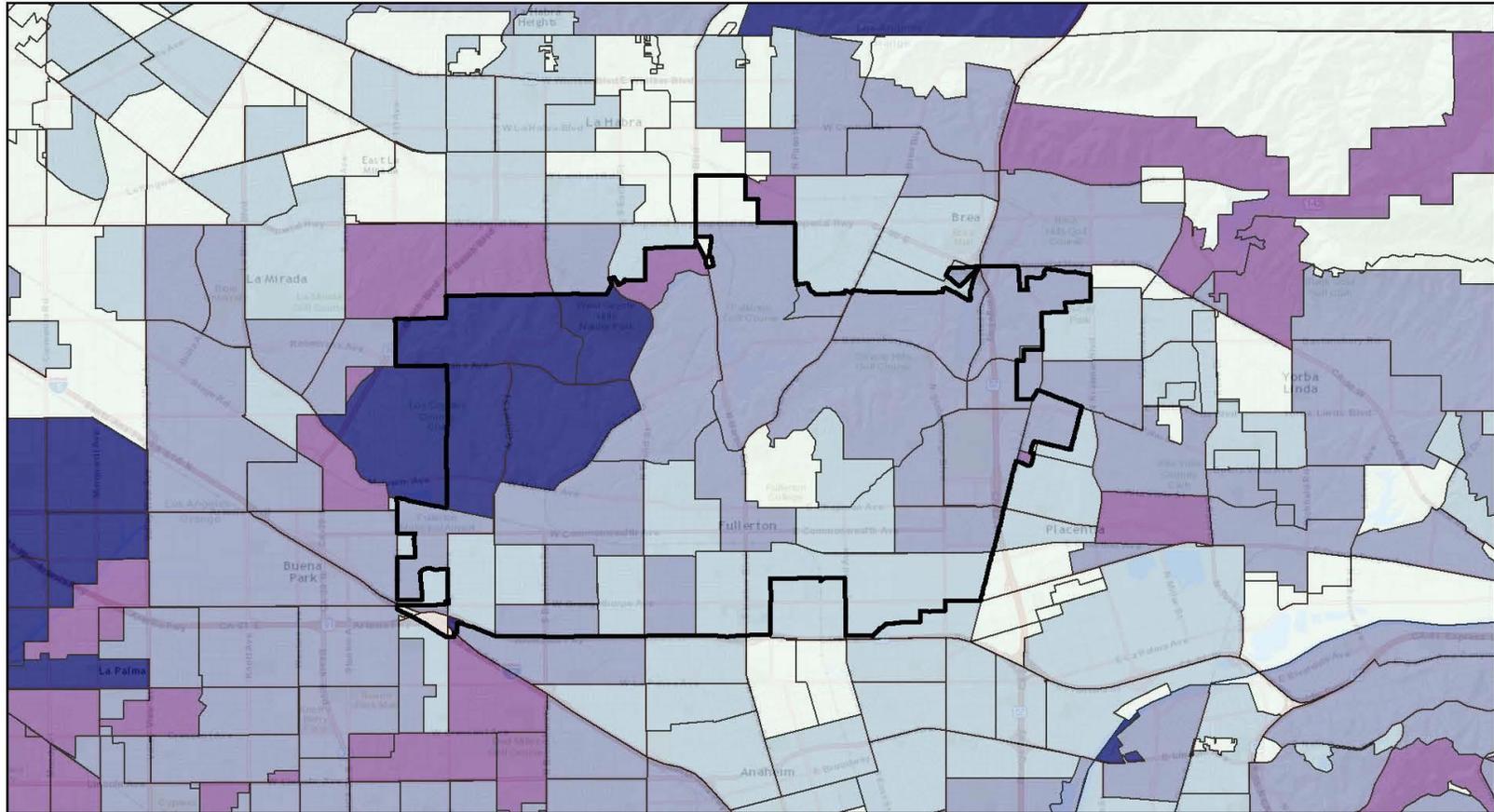
May 7, 2015



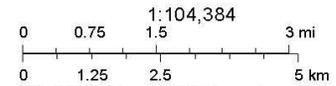
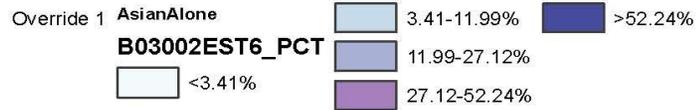
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Black / African American

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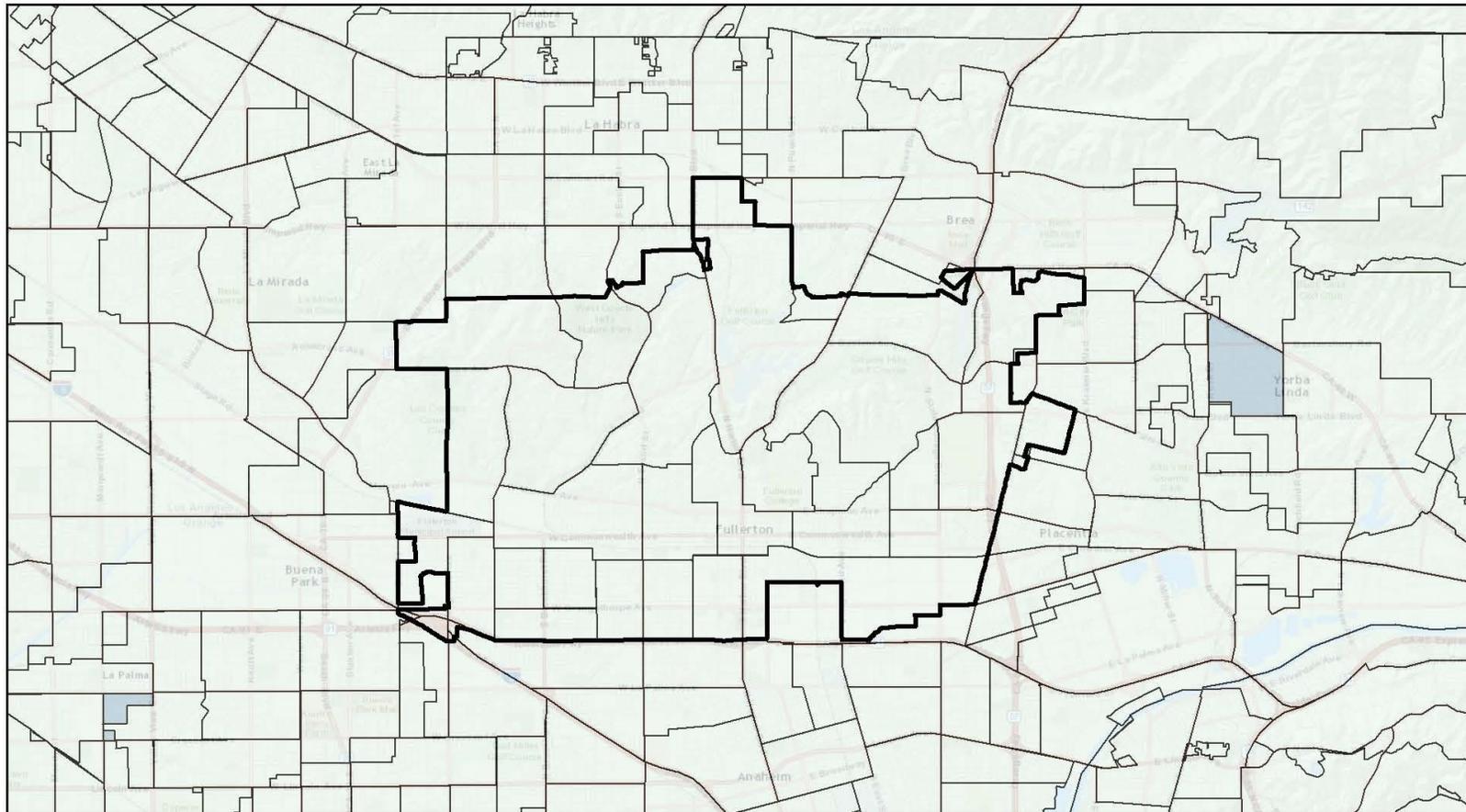
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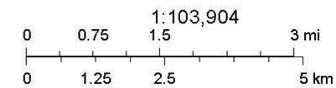
Asian

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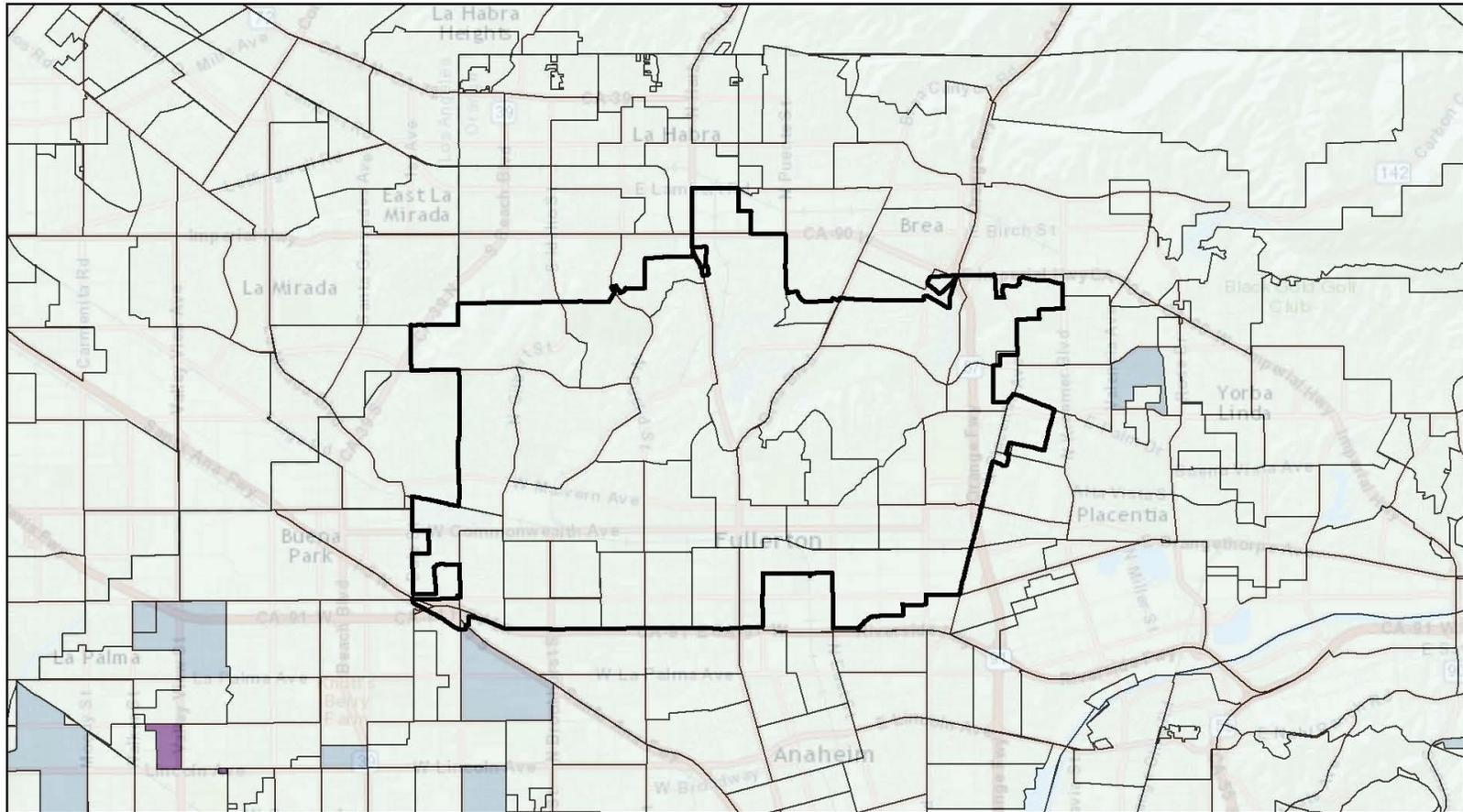
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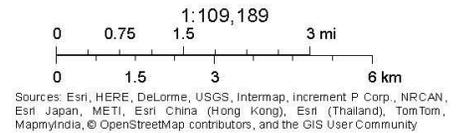
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American Indian / Alaska Native

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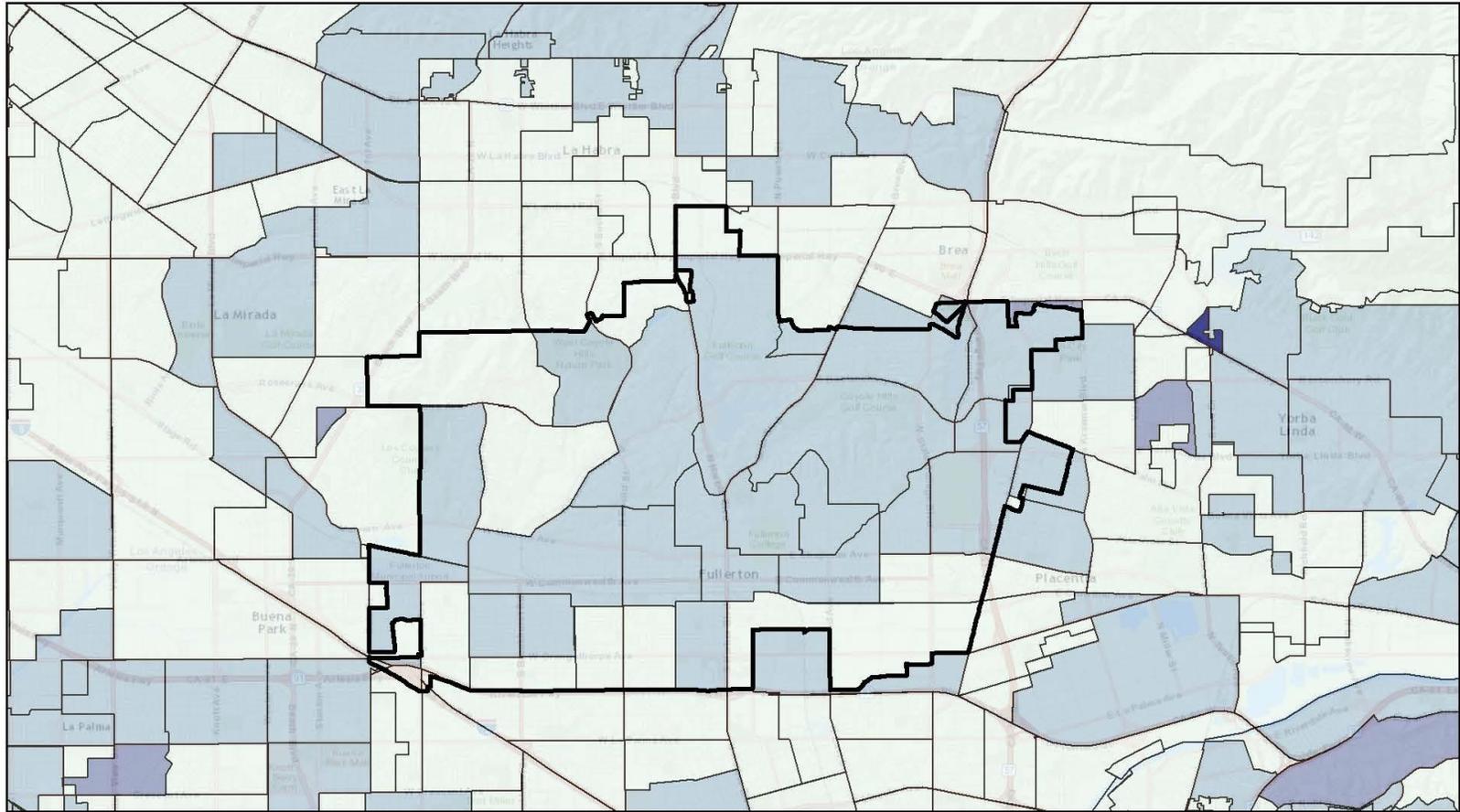


May 7, 2015

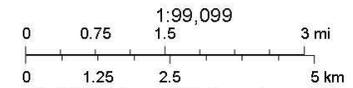


Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander

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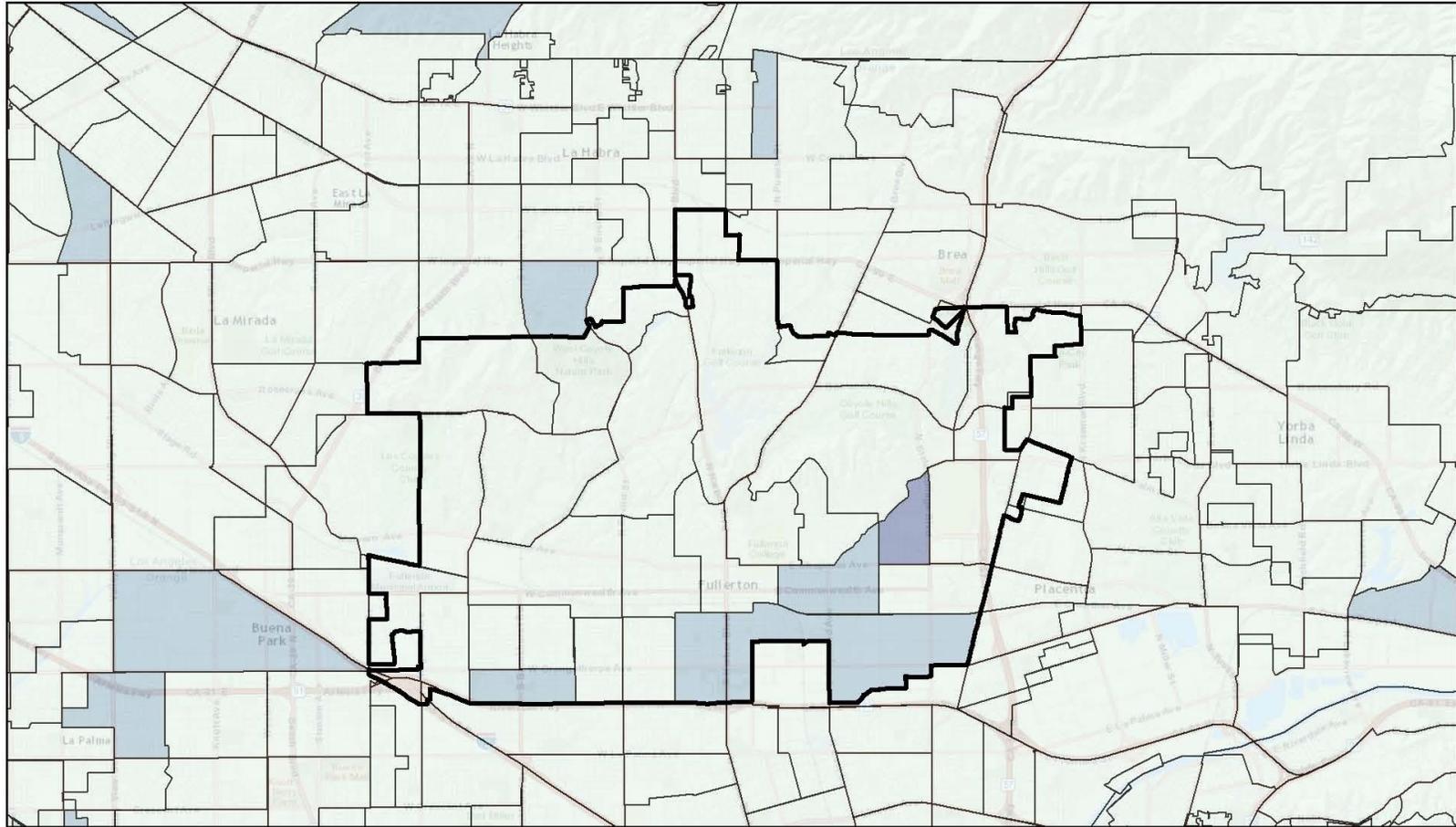
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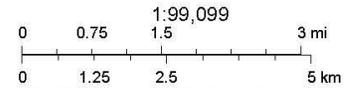
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Two or more races

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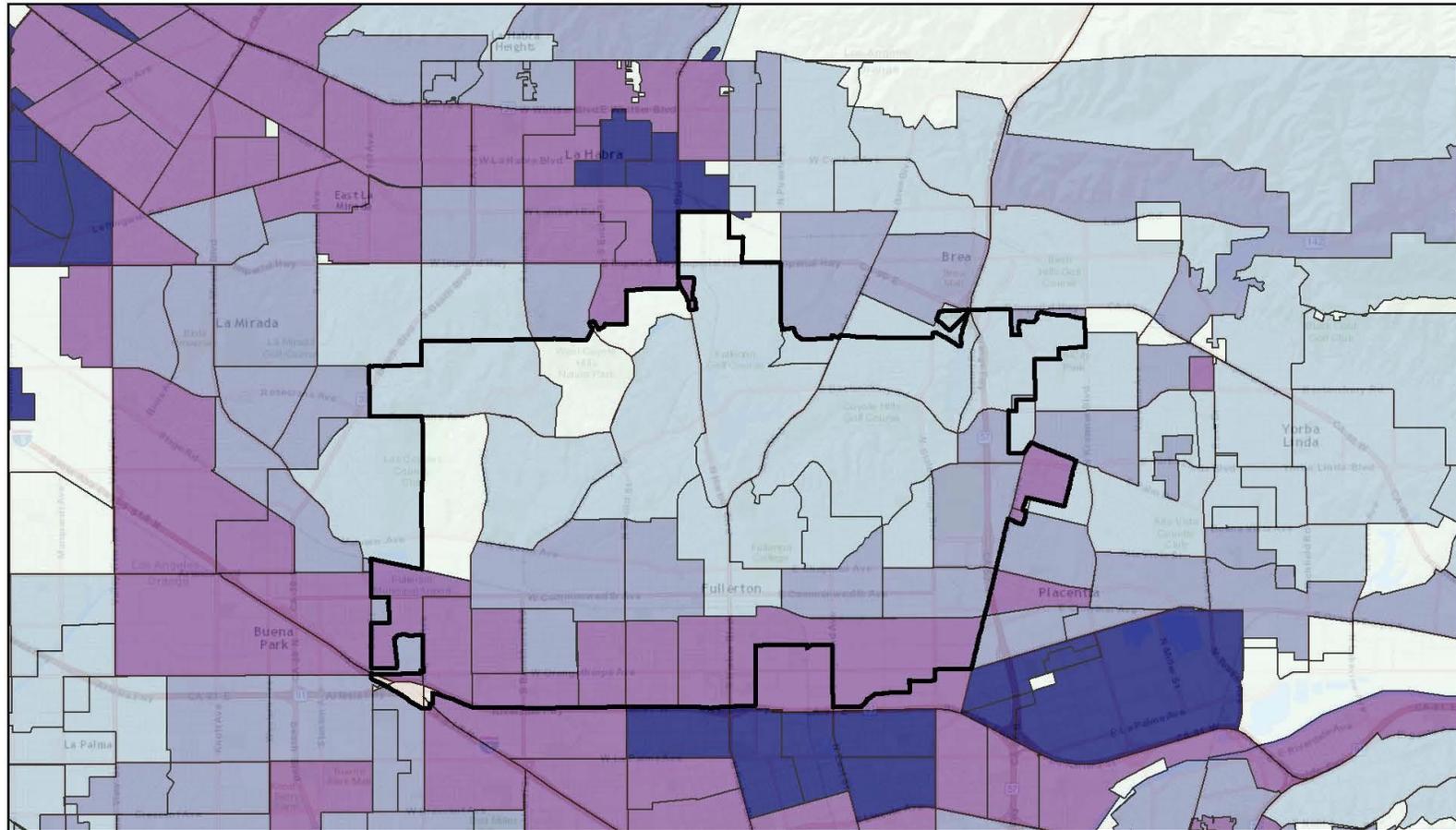
Some other race

Consolidated Plan

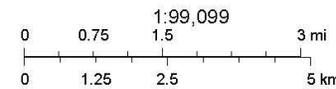
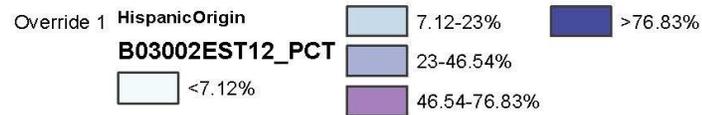
FULLERTON

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Hispanic

Consolidated Plan

FULLERTON

50

City of Fullerton Racial Concentrations by Census Tract

2010 Census	White	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	Other Race Alone
14.01	67.60%	3.30%	1.10%	4.80%	0.00%	29.30%
15.03	86.30%	1.30%	1.10%	9.40%	0.40%	6.40%
15.05	79.20%	2.20%	1.50%	17.90%	0.90%	5.90%
16.01	67.00%	0.20%	3.10%	30.40%	0.00%	3.50%
16.02	70.90%	2.60%	1.20%	29.00%	0.70%	1.10%
17.04	30.20%	0.60%	0.00%	68.80%	0.50%	1.50%
17.05	58.10%	2.10%	0.30%	16.00%	0.00%	26.50%
17.06	73.80%	0.50%	0.50%	26.00%	0.00%	0.90%
17.07	31.90%	4.50%	0.00%	60.90%	0.30%	3.90%
17.08	53.60%	2.30%	1.30%	40.50%	0.00%	7.00%
18.01	54.60%	13.40%	3.10%	17.90%	0.70%	16.10%
18.02	50.50%	5.90%	3.40%	7.70%	0.00%	37.20%
19.01	64.00%	0.90%	0.70%	14.40%	0.00%	23.50%
19.02	64.00%	2.60%	0.80%	15.00%	0.00%	23.10%
19.03	64.20%	2.60%	4.10%	13.70%	0.00%	16.80%
110.	68.40%	1.90%	2.90%	24.50%	0.00%	9.40%
111.01	55.00%	5.70%	1.70%	9.90%	1.20%	32.00%
111.02	65.10%	0.90%	0.00%	20.20%	0.40%	14.80%
112.	66.90%	2.80%	3.40%	11.50%	0.00%	17.80%
113.	74.50%	5.10%	0.60%	15.10%	0.20%	9.20%
114.01	92.40%	2.30%	0.40%	4.70%	0.90%	4.10%
114.02	87.80%	2.60%	2.00%	10.30%	0.00%	2.30%
114.03	64.90%	2.50%	1.10%	14.10%	0.50%	20.00%
115.02	58.20%	3.00%	0.60%	19.50%	0.10%	22.90%
115.03	73.80%	5.20%	0.30%	21.00%	0.20%	2.90%
115.04	67.70%	3.80%	5.10%	20.30%	0.00%	11.10%
116.01	39.50%	5.40%	3.90%	9.30%	1.10%	48.40%
116.02	71.20%	0.80%	0.40%	7.00%	0.00%	21.90%
117.07	74.60%	5.00%	1.50%	22.50%	0.50%	2.40%
117.08	65.20%	6.40%	0.40%	23.70%	0.90%	7.70%
117.11	64.70%	4.70%	0.80%	23.50%	0.70%	13.50%
1106.05	26.90%	4.40%	0.90%	70.80%	0.50%	1.60%

Discussion

As previously mentioned, the City has 5,540 low-income renter households that are paying more than 50% of their monthly income for housing costs.

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

As previously discussed, per the 2010 Census, the City of Fullerton residents are predominately comprised of three racial/ethnic groups; Non-Hispanic Whites (38%), Hispanic (34%) and Asian (23%). In the City as a whole, 11,955 households (26.6% of all households) have severe housing problems as identified by HUD (overcrowded, with more than 1.5 persons per room, paying more than 50% of household income for housing costs). Of those households, 4,160 White households (34.7%) have severe housing problems, 4,580 Hispanic households (38.3%) have severe housing problems and 2,585 Asian households (21.6%) have severe housing problems. Based on the racial/ethnic make-up of the City's residents, no households have a disproportionately greater need.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,960	1,320	560
White	1,950	755	105
Black / African American	195	60	40
Asian	1,065	245	320
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	0	55
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,625	260	25

Table 17 – 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	3,400	2,500	0
White	1,135	1,380	0
Black / African American	40	90	0
Asian	615	310	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,540	665	0

Table 18 – 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	2,540	5,735	0
White	755	2,915	0
Black / African American	155	105	0
Asian	595	955	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	55	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,005	1,595	0

Table 19 – 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	1,055	4,080	0
White	320	2,005	0
Black / African American	10	155	0
Asian	310	980	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	410	865	0

Table 20 – 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

A total of 15,205 low-income households are experiencing one or more of the four housing problems identified by HUD. As previously mentioned, the City has 5,540 low-income renter households that are paying more than 50% of their monthly income for housing costs.

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:

Overpayment is defined as households paying more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing related expenses. This includes rent or mortgage payments and utilities. High housing costs can cause households to spend a disproportionate percent of their income on housing. High housing costs may result in overcrowding and create a potential to become homeless.

Per the 2010 Census, the City of Fullerton residents are predominately comprised of three racial/ethnic groups; Non-Hispanic Whites (38%), Hispanic (34%) and Asian (23%). In the City as a whole, 20,135 households (44.9% of all households) pay more than 30% of their household income for housing costs. Of those households, 8,350 White households (41.4%) are cost burdened; 5,970 Hispanic households (29.6%) are cost burdened; and 4,750 Asian households (23.5%) are cost burdened. Based on the racial/ethnic make-up of the City's residents, no disproportionately greater need exists.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	23,545	10,590	9,545	680
White	14,125	4,495	3,855	105
Black / African American	665	305	375	40
Asian	4,000	2,335	2,415	405
American Indian, Alaska Native	150	4	40	55
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	4,330	3,275	2,695	55

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

In the City, 20,135 households (44.9% of all households) pay more than 30% of their household income for housing costs. However, 23,545 households (52.9%) of all households are not cost burdened (pay 30% or less of their gross income for housing costs).

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

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

There are no racial or ethnic groups that have a disproportionately greater need than the need of each income category. However, the low income renter households have a greater need for affordable rental housing, with rents at or below Fair Market Rents.

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

Not applicable.

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

There are no racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods within the City of Fullerton.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) administers the HUD Section 8 Program for the City of Fullerton. There are no public housing units in the City of Fullerton.

Totals in Use

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

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

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

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

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

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

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

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

There are no public housing units located within the City of Fullerton.

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

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) which administers the Section 8 Rental Voucher / Certificate Program provides rental assistance payments to private owners who lease their units to eligible low-income households. The Section 8 Voucher Program was re-opened and applications were accepted from February 15, 2012 thru February 29, 2012. OCHA reported receiving 52,000 applications. At this time, it is understood that OCHA is not accepting applications. Furthermore, to the City's knowledge, there are no unused tenant-based rental certificates available. As of December 31, 2014, OCHA was providing Section 8 Vouchers to 492 Fullerton residents. Of the 492 households assisted, 164 were family households, 143 were disabled households and 185 were elderly households. For those on the waiting list, HUD has established the following preferences:

1. Elderly/disabled households;
2. Households paying more than 50% of gross monthly income for housing;
3. Households living in substandard housing units;
4. Households that are involuntarily displaced;

The Orange County Housing Authority indicates that a majority of all Fullerton households that receive rental assistance meet Federal preferences.

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

According to HUD data, approximately 65 percent of all of the City's renter-occupied households experience overpayment (over 30% of their household income for housing costs), with 85 percent of lower-income households overpaying.

Discussion

As stated previously, the type of Fullerton residents that receive Section 8 assistance primarily falls into one of three categories: 1) family households (33% of total); 2) disabled households (29% of total); and 3) elderly households (38% of total). The elderly needs include financial assistance due to their typically fixed-income and high medical costs. Disabled individuals needs are evident by the possibility that physical limitations could hinder their ability to work and earn a salary that would sustain their financial independence. The needs of family households that are assisted by Section 8 are impacted by lower wages and higher rental rates in the Fullerton area (65% of all City renters experience overpayment).

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

On November 25, 2014, HUD released data that indicated that homelessness is on the decline, down 10% nationwide. The Continuum of Care model developed by HUD is based on the premises that the best approach to address homelessness is a community-based process that provides a comprehensive response to different needs of homeless individuals and families.

The Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) serves three main purposes; 1) Address homelessness based on the identified needs and the availability and accessibility of existing services; 2) Define a process to develop a broad based, community-wide, year round initiative; 3) Apply to HUD for homeless-targeted housing and services resources. The CoC is now implementing The Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness. This Plan provides a roadmap of how to effectively end homelessness in Orange County within the next ten years. The City of Fullerton has joined the CoC's collaborative efforts and supports the efforts of non-profits agencies that provide homeless services to the homeless populations in the region.

The City of Fullerton, in coordination with the greater Orange County area, has made a commitment to ending homelessness in the area. In September, 2011 Fullerton established the Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health services to look at solutions for those without housing. A person is considered homeless if a) they are living in a place not suitable for human habitation or in an institution meant to be a temporary place of residence; 2) they are losing their primary nighttime residence within 14 days and lack resources to remain housed; 3) they are a family with children who are unstably housed and; 4) they are fleeing from a domestic violence or otherwise threatening or dangerous situation. Some data presented in this section is based on statistical information for Orange County rather than the City alone.

Every two years, HUD requires communities across the country conduct a count of the 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 on people who are literally homeless (e.g., living unsheltered on the streets, in a vehicle or other place not fit for human habitation, or in an 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, the 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
	Unsheltered	Sheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	3	1,536	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	13	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,674	1,024	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 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source

Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report.

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.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

The City sponsored AmeriCorps VISTA volunteers conducted a survey during a two week period, from November 12 through November 22, 2013. Based on the survey information, it was estimated that the total number of homeless persons was 204. Approximately 61% of those surveyed were male and 38% were female. Approximately 9% percent of the homeless indicated that they were veterans. In addition, 7.6% indicated that they had been homeless for less than one month, 6.6% indicated that they had been homeless for 1-3 months, 8.6% indicated that they had been homeless for 3-6 months, 11.6% indicated that they had been homeless for 6 months to 1 year, 15.7% indicated that they had been homeless for 1-3 years, 3% indicated that they had been homeless for 3-5 years, 4% indicated that they had been homeless for 5-10 years and 5% indicated that they had been homeless 10 plus years.

Approximately 34% were non-responsive.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness:

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered
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
Hispanic	638	469
Not Hispanic	1,187	1,173

Data Source: Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report

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

The July 2013 Orange County Homeless Count and Survey Report indicates that a total of 523 homeless families with at least one adult and one child are in emergency homeless shelters and in need of rental assistance and one family is unsheltered. The report indicates that there are a total of 269 unsheltered veteran households. These households are in need of housing assistance.

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

According to a survey conducted by the City of Fullerton's Task Force on Homelessness in Fullerton on November 12-22, 2013, 51.74% of the 204 homeless persons were Non-Hispanic White, 29.35% were Hispanic, 10.95% were Black American, 4.5% American Indian and 3.5% were Other.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The causes of homelessness vary greatly from person to person. Some people become homeless because of life choices. However, a percentage of persons who end up homeless may be due to external circumstances such as the state of the local economy, disabilities, mental illness, hardships like domestic violence and combat veteran's post-deployment stress. There is no singular factor on why homelessness occurs. Over recent years, the acknowledgment of this complexity has caused a shift in perspective.

The Orange County Continuum of Care system includes the following four basic components:

1. A system of outreach and assessment for determining the needs of an individual or family who is homeless or for determining whether assistance is necessary to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless.
2. Emergency shelters with appropriate supportive services to help homeless individuals and families receive adequate emergency shelter and referral to necessary service providers.
3. Transitional housing with appropriate supportive services to help those individuals and families that are not prepared to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.
4. Permanent affordable housing.

Discussion:

While the exact number of people who are homeless in City of Fullerton on any given day or over the course of the year can be disputed, the need for services and assistance for those who are homeless is not. According to the survey conducted by the AmeriCorps VISTA volunteers, survey participants determined that transportation services is the most needed service as well as career services and dental services. Also, a reoccurring request was made for a Multi-Service Center to be located at a central and accessible location to maximize the chances for a homeless person to break the cycle of homelessness. Efforts will be made by the City of Fullerton over the next five years to work with Orange County and the City of Anaheim to develop a Multi-Service Center as well as data systems that contain demographic and service utilization data on the homeless residents of the City of Fullerton. This will help to adequately inform the decision-making process about the needs of the homeless residents of the community.

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

Introduction:

Certain City residents have special needs for affordable housing and specialized services or assistance. The 2010 Census data indicates that many residents fall into certain subgroups that include the elderly, persons with a physical, mental or developmental disability, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, children aging out of foster care and substance abusers.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The City of Fullerton's special needs groups with a HIGH priority need include the following:

Disabled persons

As defined by Federal law, a "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that has a mental or physical impairment that has manifested before the individual attains age 22 and is likely to continue. The State of California, Department of Developmental Services provides services through a statewide system of 21 regional centers. The Regional Center of Orange County provides a point of entry. Any resident of Orange County who has a developmental disability before age 18 is eligible for services.

Elderly Households

Households comprised of persons over 75 years of age have special housing needs primarily resulting from physical disabilities and limitations, income, and healthcare costs. Additionally, elderly households have other needs that help preserve their independence including protective services to maintain their health and safety, in-home support services to perform activities of daily living, conservators to assist with personal care and financial affairs, public administration assistance to manage and resolve estate issues, and networks of care to provide a wide variety of services and daily assistance. According to the 2010 census data citizen age 65 and over represent 12% of Fullerton's population. Much of the senior population faces financial difficulties in the form of limited income after retirement. Of those 45.6% reside in a rental unit in Fullerton.

Female-headed households

Female-headed households are considered as a special need group due to comparatively low rates of homeownership, lower incomes and higher poverty rates. According to recent census data, there are 4,960 female-headed households in the City.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Victims of domestic abuse can include anyone regardless of socio-economic background, educational level, race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender. Patterns of abusive behavior include physical

abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, economic abuse, psychological abuse, threats, stalking and cyberstalking.

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

Elderly residents residing in single family and mobile homes may be financially and physically unable to make repairs to their homes. Also, as previously noted, a large percentage of elderly residents are renters and some residents' housing costs exceed the recommended HUD threshold of 30% of gross monthly income for housing expenses. Elderly residents may encounter difficulty meeting additional basic needs such as food, clothing, transportation, and health care. Therefore, they may require the help of social and human services and public assistance to afford other basic needs.

Disabled persons - A County-wide assessment revealed that affordable housing was rated as their number two concern, after accessibility.

Female-headed households - Have a need for affordable rental units, financial education, child care, assistance in establishing self-sufficiency and assistance in obtaining employment.

Victims of Domestic Violence - Have a need for emergency and transitional shelter, affordable housing, food, clothing, case management, educational classes, job assistance and other support services.

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

According to the 2013 Orange County Health Care Agency, Disease Control and Epidemiology, HIV Disease Surveillance and Monitoring Report, there were 6,215 persons living with HIV/AIDS disease (PLWHD) in Orange County. Of these:

275 persons were newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2013.

55 persons were concurrently diagnosed with AIDS indicating that the individual was living with HIV disease but unaware of their status for a significant amount of time.

In addition, there is an estimated 1,364 persons who are unaware of their HIV status. Therefore, the total estimated number of HIV/AIDS individuals in Orange County is 7,579.

Based on the 2013 HIV Disease Fact Sheet, seven persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2013 indicated that the City of Fullerton was their city of residence at the time of their diagnosis.

County-wide, a majority of persons with HIV/AIDS are male (88.7%). Of all cases, 18.9% were 19-25 years at the age of diagnosis, 32% were 26-35 years, 24% were 36-45 years, 16% were 46-55 years and 6.9% were 56 years or over.

A review of the Orange County Health Care Agency data concerning race/ethnicity indicates that 4.4% of diagnosed cases are Black, 52% are Hispanic, 30.2% are White and 12.7% are Asian/Pacific Islander.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

A high priority of the City Council and community residents is capital improvements. HUD requires a minimum of forty (40%) percent of the annual CDBG entitlement be directed toward these type of projects that include alley, sidewalk and street reconstruction, street lighting upgrades, new traffic signs, foot bridge renovation and park renovations in CDBG eligible areas.

How were these needs determined?

In the past, the citizens of the City expressed their concerns about the conditions of specific neighborhoods that are located within the City. In 2000, the City assembled a team to review the citizen's concerns specifically about the Richman Park area. The City's Richman Park area consists of mainly apartment units, the Richman Elementary School and small businesses. In June 2004, the City of Fullerton requested and received a \$7.5 million Federal Section 108 loan to pay for improvements in the Richman Park neighborhood. Such improvements included the demolition of an existing restroom and the construction of a new ADA compliant restroom facility, demolition of existing play areas, construction of a new playground, demolition of a picnic structure, construction of new shaded picnic areas, installation of new security lighting throughout the park, construction of new handicap accessible walkways to meet ADA access requirements, installation of improved landscape and irrigation and the construction of new park signage.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City's Code Enforcement Division enforces municipal, building and housing code regulations. The primary goal of the Division is the resolution of health and safety issues and general welfare concerns. Attention in specific low income areas is focused on issues such as crime, code compliance, neighborhood aesthetics and public improvements.

How were these needs determined?

The City's Code Enforcement Division has identified certain neighborhoods with concentrated numbers of substandard units and will focus proactive code enforcement in these areas over the next five years. The City's Housing Element estimates that there are 228 substandard housing units in the following areas:

- 300 & 400 blocks of W. Valencia and 500 Block of Ford Avenue - 100 units
- 2300 block of Iris Court - 48 units
- 2300 block of Roberta Avenue - 36 units
- 1201 S. Gilbert Street - 44 units

Describe the Jurisdiction's Need for Public Services:

A maximum of 15% of the City's yearly CDBG grant funds are utilized to pay for much-needed public services throughout the community. Each fiscal year, it has been demonstrated that funds are needed for many more programs than the number of dollars available. The competition for CDBG funds is very high among both non-profit agencies and City Departments. The City usually receives two times the amount of requests than can be funded. Programs that are funded range from activities that support children and seniors (HIGH Priority). In addition, programs supporting homeless persons and persons with AIDS receive CDBG funding (HIGH Priority).

How were these needs determined?

In an effort to broaden citizen participation, a public meeting was held on January 26, 2015 at 6:30 pm. In addition, four regular CDCC meetings were held for the review and allocation of CDBG funds. The City mailed notices regarding these public meetings as well as surveys related to the CP to over 130 individuals and organizations interested in housing and community issues.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

General Characteristics

The City of Fullerton is a well-established, ethnically diverse City located 22 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles in north Orange County. In addition to its neighborhoods, the City also has significant industrial and commercial employment opportunities, and is home to five colleges and universities. The City residents enjoy considerable open space, recreational and cultural opportunities, two transportation facilities, excellent regional freeway access, a wide variety of job opportunities, and a multitude of City services including full-service Library and Museum facilities and a bi-annual City newsletter.

The City is approximately 22.3 square miles and is approximately 90% developed. Remaining residential development opportunities are found primarily in two unimproved, operating oil fields known as the Coyote Hills East and Coyote Hills West, as well as the Fullerton Golf Course Area. Coyote Hills East and West are covered by specific plans. Numerous infill sites for residential development are also available.

The City has several residential areas with distinct characteristics. The northern portion of the City consists primarily of newer, high-cost single-family housing in low-density neighborhoods, with many lots exceeding one acre in size. Some areas are considered "rural" and do not have sidewalks and many lots are large enough to accommodate horses. A small amount of commercial development is also located in the north. The southern portion of the City contains a mix of commercial and industrial developments, as well as a significant amount of lower-cost single-family homes, condominiums and apartments. A large, mixed area of apartments and single-family homes located in the south-central downtown suffers from a high concentration of substandard housing and overcrowded conditions. A concentration of high-density apartments is located in the eastern portion of the City near California State University Fullerton.

Per the American Community Survey 2007-2011, the City's population is approximately 134,079 which demonstrates a 6% growth rate since 2000. The Center for Demographic Research at Cal State Fullerton forecasts a gradual leveling population growth rate over the next 20 years with a forecast population of approximately 162,850 by 2030.

General Market Inventory/Overall Housing Stock Characteristics

The City's housing supply is driven by the type and cost of housing and financing available at any given time, as well as the availability of land. The following section provides information on the number, type, cost and availability of housing (with a particular emphasis on affordable housing), the existing public

and private affordable housing, affordable housing assistance programs as well as constraints on housing development.

Number and Type

The 2007-2011 American Community Survey indicates that a total of 47,273 residential properties are located within the City. From that total, 29,168 of the residential properties are one unit (62%), 17,307 have two or more units (37%) and there are 798 mobile home units (2%).

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

Introduction

As of 2010, the housing stock in Fullerton was comprised mostly of single-family homes and condos, representing approximately 62 percent of the total housing stock. Multi-family units were the second largest group with approximately 37 percent of the total. Approximately 51 percent of Fullerton's housing units were owner-occupied and 43 percent of the housing units were renter-occupied. The vacancy rates in Fullerton were higher for rental units (7 percent) than for-sale units (1 percent).

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	24,017	51%
1-unit, attached structure	5,151	11%
2-4 units	4,037	9%
5-19 units	6,484	14%
20 or more units	6,786	14%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	798	2%
Total	47,273	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	94	0%	1,406	7%
1 bedroom	622	3%	6,390	31%
2 bedrooms	3,166	13%	8,446	41%
3 or more bedrooms	20,311	84%	4,346	21%
Total	24,193	100%	20,588	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Currently, the City has 572 subsidized affordable housing units; 20 units that assist extremely low households and 552 units assist very low and low income households. These housing units have been financially supported by the City with Federal and local program funds. In all, 132 of the 572 units are Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) or studio units, 207 are one-bedroom units, 166 are two-bedroom units,

61 are three-bedroom units and 6 are four-bedroom units. Appendix F contains an inventory of the affordable housing project assisted by the City by unit count and number of bedrooms.

In December 2012, the City Council approved an Affordable Housing Agreement with Pathways of Hope/HomeAid for the development of 8 units. In October 2013, the City Council approved an Affordable Housing Agreement with the Richman Group of California for the development of a 95-unit senior project called "Ventana" that will contain 19 two-bedroom units and 76 one-bedroom units. In all, 90 percent of the units will be made available to low income persons and 10 percent of the units will be available to very-low income persons. In March 2014, the City Council directed staff to prepare Affordable Housing Agreements with the following developers: 1) Squire Properties/ROEM Corporation for the development of 55 housing units to be located in the Fullerton Transportation Center; 2) Waterford Group for development of 140 units (28 affordable units) at 600 W. Commonwealth Avenue; 3) Habitat for Humanity for development of 92 affordable units in the Richman Park area; and 4) A Community of Friends for the development of 36 affordable units in the City.

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

No units are expected to be lost from the City's current affordable housing inventory.

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

As discussed below, data for overpayment and overcrowding indicate that the existing housing stock does not fully meet the existing needs of the City's population.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The City's Housing Element describes the need for specific housing as follows:

Housing Production - Establishes policy actions to create a range of rental and for-sale housing opportunities.

Conservation and Rehabilitation - Establishes policy actions for conserving and rehabilitating the existing housing resources.

Design and Livability - Establishes policy actions to enhance the quality of the built environment.

Access to Housing Opportunities - Establishes policy actions that improve access to housing opportunities for persons with limited resources.

Discussion

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is responsible for allocating housing needs to each jurisdiction in its region, including the City of Fullerton. A local jurisdiction's "fair share" of regional housing need is the number of additional housing units that would need to be constructed to accommodate growth forecasts in the number of households, to replace expected demolitions and conversion of housing units to non-housing uses and to achieve a future vacancy rate that allows for a healthy functioning of the housing market. The allocation is divided into four categories; very-low, low, moderate and above-moderate. The allocation is further adjusted to avoid an overconcentration of lower income households in any jurisdiction. The allocation for extremely-low income households is a subset of the very-low income households.

According to SCAG, the total number of housing units needed during the 2014-2021 period in the City is 1,841 units. Of these, the housing need for extremely-low income households is 206 units and housing needed for very-low income households is 205 units (411 total units).

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

Introduction

When market rents are compared to the amount lower-income households can afford to pay, it is clear that very low and extremely low income households have a difficult time finding housing in Fullerton without overpaying. According to the City's Housing Element, the gap between average rents and affordable rents for low income households is approximately \$400 per month, while the gap for the extremely-low income level is \$881 per month.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	230,500	540,900	135%
Median Contract Rent	762	1,253	64%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	974	4.7%
\$500-999	3,875	18.8%
\$1,000-1,499	10,022	48.7%
\$1,500-1,999	3,466	16.8%
\$2,000 or more	2,251	10.9%
Total	20,588	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	640	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,805	535
80% HAMFI	11,055	1,205
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,485
Total	13,500	4,225

Table 31 – 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	1,126	1,294	1,621	2,268	2,525
High HOME Rent	1,061	1,154	1,387	1,594	1,759
Low HOME Rent	843	903	1,083	1,252	1,397

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Housing market data, such as incidence of overpayment and overcrowding indicates that the current housing stock does not fully address the needs of the current residents.

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

Orange County's housing market is one of the most expensive in the nation. Over a recent six month period, rents have increased ten percent for a two bedroom unit, from \$1,320 to \$1,630. In order for a household to occupy this unit and not be considered as cost burdened, a household must earn approximately \$54,333.

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

Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are gross rent estimates that include rent plus the cost of all tenant-paid utilities. FMRs are set to the dollar amount at which 40% of the standard-quality housing units are rented, excluding non-market rental housing. The FMRs established by HUD is based on the Orange County Metropolitan area.

The HUD-published Low and High HOME rents are considerably lower than the HUD-published Fair Market Rents.

Discussion

The Housing Wage is the hourly wage an individual or family would need to earn, in aggregate, to afford rent at the County/City's median market rental price. Median rental rates mean that half of available rental units are priced above that rate and half of the available rental units are priced below that rate. Median rents are based on HUD Fair Market Rents noted above which are considered to be affordable. In Orange County/City of Fullerton, the Housing Wage is \$18.04 for an efficiency unit (no bedrooms; \$37,533), \$20.73 for a one-bedroom (\$43,133), \$25.97 for a two bedroom (\$54,033).

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

Introduction

The City contains a total of 44,781 housing units. 24,193 housing units are owner-occupied and 20,588 housing units are renter-occupied. A total of 22,015 housing units have one or more of HUD-defined selected conditions (9,731 owner-occupied housing units and 12,284 renter-occupied housing units). This is 49.1% of all of the City's housing units. A total of 22,766 housing units have no conditions (14,462 owner-occupied housing units and 8,304 renter-occupied housing units). This is 50.8% of all housing units located within the City.

Definitions

The City has determined that:

Substandard condition - is a housing unit that is over 50 years of age and is more likely to exhibit a need for major repairs.

Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation - is a housing unit that is over 30 years of age and may exhibit need for repairs based on the useful life of materials.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	9,262	38%	9,616	47%
With two selected Conditions	451	2%	2,604	13%
With three selected Conditions	18	0%	64	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	14,462	60%	8,304	40%
Total	24,193	100%	20,588	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	2,528	10%	1,149	6%
1980-1999	2,832	12%	3,633	18%
1950-1979	16,959	70%	13,579	66%
Before 1950	1,874	8%	2,227	11%
Total	24,193	100%	20,588	101%

Table 34 – 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	18,833	78%	15,806	77%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,095	5%	1,055	5%

Table 35 – 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 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

HUD has determined four housing "conditions" including: 1) lack of complete plumbing facilities; 2) lack of complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one person per room, and 4) has a cost burden greater than 30%.

Per Table 33, 9,731 owner-occupied housing units have one or more selected conditions and 12,284 rental units have one or more conditions. A total of 22,015 housing units have one or more conditions, representing 49.1% of all housing units located within the City.

A total of 34,639 housing units within the City were built before 1980. This represents 77.3% of all of the City's housing units.

Based on the condition of the housing stock, a HIGH need exists for the City's on-going Housing Rehabilitation Program.

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

Based on recent American Community Survey (ACS) household income data, an estimate of the number of units occupied by low or moderate income households that may contain lead hazards is as follows:

- Extremely-low - 14.5% of households - estimate 6,493 units occupied/5,019 units may have lead hazards
- Very-low - 12.9% of households - estimate 5,776 units occupied/4,464 units may have lead hazards
- Low - 16.9% of households - estimate 7,567 units occupied/5,849 units may have lead hazards
- Moderate - 18.9% of households - estimate 8,463 units occupied/6,541 units may have lead hazards
- Above moderate - 36.9 % of households - estimate 16,524 units occupied/12,773 may have lead hazards

Given that 44.3% of the City's residents are low income households, and given that 34,639 housing units were built before 1980 (at risk of lead hazards), it is estimated at 15,345 housing units may be occupied by low income households and may contain lead hazards.

Discussion

Based on the large number of housing units that were built in the City before 1980, the City has established an on-going grant program to help pay for the cost to remove lead hazards from housing units. A HIGH priority goal of the Five Year CP Plan is to significantly reduce or eliminate lead hazards in housing units that were constructed before 1980 and to prevent lead poisoning in children under the age of seven, currently consisting of 1,095 owner-occupied and 1,055 renter-occupied housing units. The City's on-going Housing Rehabilitation Program includes lead hazard abatement as an eligible rehabilitation cost.

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

Introduction

The City of Fullerton has a total of 572 assisted affordable housing units. These units have been financially assisted with local funds (Redevelopment) and HOME Program funds. In all, 132 of the units are Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) or studio units, 207 are one-bedroom units, 166 are two bedroom units, 61 are three bedroom units and 6 are four bedroom units. A list of the affordable housing projects and bedroom count are shown in Appendix F.

Totals Number of Units

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

There are no public housing units located within the City of Fullerton.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
N / A	0

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

There are no public housing units located within the City of Fullerton.

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

The Orange County Housing Authority administers a Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) as well as a Family Unification Program which operates with the same criteria required for participation in the Section 8 Program. Families are given a priority status to avoid the four-five year waiting list. As of December 31, 2014, 25 households are part of the FSS program, of which, 21 are families and four are disabled households.

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

Introduction

Per the City's most recent Housing Element, there are currently two emergency shelters, one operated by the Women's Transitional Living Center providing 63 year-round emergency beds and the other is operated by Mercy House (at the Fullerton Armory) which provides 230 beds on a seasonal basis. There are also four transitional shelters that operate within the City, providing a total of 132 beds for homeless individuals and families. In addition, the City is currently (May 2015) processing an application for a 36-unit (61 bedrooms) supportive housing development for homeless persons, including those with mental illness.

These and other homeless facilities and services are coordinated by the Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) which works in partnership with numerous mainstream services providers. The CoC has the participation of all 34 cities located in Orange County as well as other County Agencies and County's homeless housing and service providers that manage facilities and services for person who are homeless.

Based on the CoC 2014 Housing Inventory Count Report, there are a total of 414 year-round emergency shelter beds, 624 seasonal emergency shelter beds/overflow/voucher emergency shelter beds available throughout the County. Also, there are a total of 485 transitional housing beds and 1,073 beds of permanent supportive housing located within the County.

The CoC coordinates services which include, but not limited to: Emergency Shelter/Services, Day Services, Transitional Housing, Support Services, Permanent Housing, and Outreach.

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	83	727	0
Unaccompanied Youth	24	0	0	9	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source: 2014 CoC Homeless Inventory Count Report.

Comments: Seasonal and overflow beds are not allocated by household type; therefore, the 624 Voucher/Seasonal/Overflow beds shown in this table are presumed to be available to households with adults and children and households with only adults.

Homeless Service Providers and Facilities in Orange County

The following homeless facilities/programs are located within Orange County.

Homeless Service Providers and Facilities 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 Home	Housing Programs for homeless single women and mothers with children
Community Services Program	Youth Shelter Programs; 24 hour Emergency Services for Youth
Emmanuel House	Up to 24 months of transitional housing for single adults living with HIV/AIDS
Families Forward	Homeless Prevention Program; Transitional Housing Program
Family Assistance Ministries	Shelter; Utility Assistance; Medical and Dental Assistance; and Financial Counseling 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 Interfaith Program)
Grandma’s House of Hope	Transitional Housing, Human Trafficking Services, Domestic Violence Services; Workforce Development Program
Helping Our Mentally Ill Experience Success Inc.	Transitional Housing for Emancipated Foster Youth and Mentally Ill
Homeless Intervention Shelter	Transitional Housing; Support Services
Human Options	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
Illuminations Foundation	Interim Support Shelter Program; Recuperative Care
Interval House	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
John Henry Foundation	Permanent Housing and Support Services for Persons with Mental Illness
Kathy’s House	Shelter and other needs for women and children
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
Sheepfold	Domestic Violence 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
WISE Place	Emergency Shelter; Homeless Prevention Programs
Women’s Transitional Living Center	Domestic Violence Services
YMCA	Homeless Prevention Services; Case Management Services; Childcare

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

The mainstream services that the City supports to complement services targeted to homeless persons include:

- Pathways of Hope - information on shelters for individuals and families, food distribution locations in Fullerton, assistance with rent/utilities, motel vouchers and holiday food and gift programs.
- Mercy House - information about transitional shelters, emergency shelters and homeless prevention programs.
- Women's Transitional Living Center (WTLC) - shelter and services information for women fleeing domestic violence or human trafficking and those fighting substance abuse.
- 2-1-1 Orange County - Resource that provides comprehensive information and referrals to community health and human services support in the Orange County area.
- Interfaith Shelter Network - provides transitional housing to homeless adults by allowing them to stay in local Fullerton churches for no more than two weeks at any one congregation. Food and other support services are provided.

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.

The City of Fullerton supports the following facilities and services in order to meet the needs of local homeless persons:

The New Vista Shelter is a transitional living facility operated by Pathways of Hope (formerly known as Fullerton Interfaith Emergency Service) for homeless families. The shelter offers a life skills training program in money management, job search, parenting and developing better interpersonal skills. All of these services are related directly to improving a family's economic status to bring them above poverty.

The Women's Transitional Living Center is a shelter for victims of domestic violence. The supportive services that they provide are designed to help these households prepare financially and emotionally to secure permanent housing and jobs.

The Mercy House Cold Weather Armory - Emergency Shelter that provides emergency shelter, food and supportive services. Services are provided at the Fullerton National Guard Armory. The Program is a collaborative effort of Orange County, the State of California National Guard and the cities of Fullerton, Anaheim and Santa Ana.

In addition, the City, in a cooperative effort between the County of Orange and the City of Anaheim, is in the process of developing a site to serve as Orange County's first permanent 24-hour homeless shelter. It is Fullerton's intention to contribute capital improvement funds in order to acquire and/or develop a site. It is anticipated that the proposed site will house up to 200 homeless adults. The proposed site offers an opportunity to construct a new facility with space for mental health and social service offices and a police substation.

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

Introduction

The City's Special Needs residents have an increased need for housing, services, and facilities.

Special needs populations benefit from supportive housing, which is a combination of housing and services intended to help people live more stable, productive lives. Supportive housing is widely believed to work well for those who face the most complex challenges, and is coupled with such social services as job training, life skills training, substance abuse programs, educational programs, and case management.

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

In the City of Fullerton, it has been determined that supportive housing is needed by elderly persons and persons with disabilities, female-headed households and victims of domestic violence.

For elderly households, special needs are due to three concerns - limited and fixed income, health care costs and disabilities. These needs may be met through a range of services, including congregate care, rent subsidies, shared housing and housing rehabilitation assistance.

For persons with disabilities, their special need is due primarily to the lack of accessible and affordable housing. Independent living can be furthered through special housing features and in-home support services. For a full description of needs, please refer to section "NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment".

Women-headed households require special consideration because of their greater need for child care, job training and other assistance. These households tend to have lower incomes thus limiting housing availability for this group.

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

Helping Our Mentally Ill Experience Success (HOMES)

HOMES provides affordable housing for low-income, recovering mentally ill adults to assist them in living semi-independently and productively in their own communities. This housing program is designed to facilitate the transition of mentally ill individuals from environments such as board and care facilities psychiatric institutions, unstable living situations, and homelessness or being at risk of becoming homeless. Both transitional and permanent housing are available. Currently, five houses serve 30

residents in Fullerton, Anaheim, El Modena, Westminster and Orange; a 29-unit apartment complex is located in Midway City, and a newly created 25-unit apartment complex was constructed in Anaheim.

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

The City will continue its support of non-profit organizations that provide a range of supportive services that assist elderly households, persons with disabilities, female-headed households as well as victims of domestic violence. Such services include after-school programs, Long Term Care Ombudsman Services, Motel Family Outreach, Meals on Wheels, the Orangethorpe Learning Center and the YMCA of Orange County. In addition, A Community of Friends is currently proposing the development of 36 affordable housing units in Fullerton (1220 E. Orangethorpe Avenue), of which, 18 units will be for Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) tenants.

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

The City will support applications by other public and private agencies seeking County, State or Federal funds for project and programs for City residents with special needs. These funding sources include Federal competitive programs such as Supportive Housing, HOPWA, Safe Havens, Section 202 and Section 811.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Governmental constraints are policies, standards, requirements and actions imposed by various levels of government upon land, housing use and development. These constraints include building codes, land use controls, growth management measures, development fees, processing and permit procedures as well as site improvement costs.

The City's Zoning Code is the primary tool for implementing the City's General Plan. It is designed to protect and promote public health, safety and welfare. The City's residential zoning designations control both the use and development on a parcel level and regulate residential development.

The maximum potential size and density of residential development is primarily determined by the number of units permitted on the parcel(s). Depending on land costs, certain densities are needed to make a housing project economically feasible. The following densities are required to accommodate the construction of affordable housing and have been accepted by the State of California, HCD as follows:

Very-low/low income: 30 dwelling units per acre minimum

Moderate income: 11-30 dwelling units per acre minimum

Above-moderate income: up to 11 dwelling units per acre

Multi-family developments require between 1 garage and 2 garage spaces per unit, based on the number of bedrooms, in addition to open guest parking. This requirement may be a constraint as it means that garages must be factored into the cost of the project. However, developments that include affordable units may request reduced parking standards pursuant to State Density Bonus law.

The City has reviewed the impacts of the City's development standards including maximum lot coverage, minimum unit size, parking requirements and maximum building heights. Based on an analysis of recently constructed and approved projects, the City has determined that the City's development standards and their cumulative effects do not negatively impact the supply and affordability of housing.

Also, as an incentive to encourage the construction of affordable housing, the City has adopted a Density Bonus for Affordable Housing projects. This density bonus is granted when an applicant for 5 or more housing units agrees to set aside at least 5% of the units for very-low income households or 10% of the units for low income households.

Various development and permit fees are charges by the City to cover administrative processing costs associated with development. These development fees are often passed on to the renters and homeowners, thus affecting the affordability of housing and may be considered as a constraint.

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

Introduction

Current employment and projected job growth has a significant influence on the quality of life of the City's residents and their need for housing. Per the 2010 Census data, the City had a work force of 70,344 persons, or 67 percent of the working-age population. Approximately 33 percent of the City residents are not in the labor force. According to the Census data, 74 percent of employed Fullerton residents worked in Orange County and approximately 22 percent of all workers were employed within the City limits.

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	428	86	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	6,574	5,413	15	12	-3
Construction	2,300	2,572	5	6	1
Education and Health Care Services	6,589	8,663	15	20	5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,397	1,837	8	4	-4
Information	1,166	324	3	1	-2
Manufacturing	6,074	8,577	14	20	6
Other Services	2,341	2,477	5	6	1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,458	2,321	10	5	-5
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5,887	6,496	13	15	2
Transportation and Warehousing	1,556	1,392	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	3,751	3,517	8	8	0
Total	44,521	43,675	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	70,344
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	64,103
Unemployment Rate	8.87
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.37
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.12

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	18,611
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,108
Service	5,340
Sales and office	17,643
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	4,022
Production, transportation and material moving	3,344

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	36,301	60%
30-59 Minutes	17,999	30%
60 or More Minutes	5,992	10%
Total	60,292	100%

Table 43 - 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	6,518	681	2,310
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8,445	653	2,494
Some college or Associate's degree	16,342	1,749	4,117
Bachelor's degree or higher	20,688	1,224	5,170

Table 44 - 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	51	966	1,654	2,417	1,349
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,144	1,554	1,549	1,369	1,101
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	4,283	3,205	3,236	5,162	3,620
Some college, no degree	7,717	5,324	3,812	7,328	2,888
Associate's degree	1,466	1,479	1,671	2,604	910
Bachelor's degree	1,190	5,049	4,980	8,518	3,327
Graduate or professional degree	157	2,050	2,402	4,083	2,085

Table 45 - 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	19,997
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,391
Some college or Associate's degree	39,520
Bachelor's degree	52,384
Graduate or professional degree	81,112

Table 46 – 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?

Current employment information indicates that 14% of all workers are in the arts, entertainment and accommodation sector, 14% of all workers are in the education and health care service sector, 12% of all workers are in manufacturing sector and 12% are in the retail trade sector. According to the California Employment Development Department, in 2012, 8.5% of the work force was unemployed. This was higher than the County's rate of 7.6%.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce and Infrastructure needs are described in the City's Economic Development Plan that was prepared in 2001. Primary goals of the Economic Development Plan include the following: 1) protect and enhance quality employment opportunities; and 2) protect and enhance the City revenue base. In addition, the Economic Development Element of the City's General Plan outlines various goals and policies related to ensuring the City's long-term growth and stability that adapts to dynamic market conditions. A copy of the Economic Development Element goals and policies are included in the Five-Year CP as Appendix C.

There is a need within the City for the creation or attraction of new jobs for residents that pay a living wage. However, these jobs can only be created if there is an adequate, trained workforce in place to fill them. The City has and will continue to support education and job training programs when possible. These efforts could include job training for younger persons, retraining for older workers, the provision of a good education for the City's youth, and assisting young individuals in career preparation. As shown in the previous tables there is a direct correlation between an individual's education and their earnings. The more education an individual has the higher the earning. For example, an individual with some college or Associates Degree earns on an average of 30% higher than a high school graduate, 72% higher with a Bachelor's Degree, and 167% higher salary with a Graduate or Professional Degree. Approximately 31% of the 18-65 population is either a high school graduate (or equivalent) or does not have a high school diploma.

Infrastructure needs of the business community include 1) maintaining a strong relationship between the City and the business community; and 2) support public and private infrastructure improvements. The City of Fullerton created the Economic Development Action Team (EDAT) in 1993 to provide high-level customer service to businesses considering expansions or relocations in Fullerton. The EDAT is composed of senior staff members from building, economic development, public works-engineering, fire, and planning. EDAT's mission is to provide a prompt and coordinated response by explaining services offered and fee structures, reviewing processes, discussing permits, providing access to financing, technical, employment and training resources, and responding to specific questions. Many commercial brokers refer their client's or prospective tenants to EDAT before signing a lease to make sure all parties have the information they need regarding permits and processing and can make an informed business decision.

To maintain Fullerton's appeal to businesses and residents, resources need to be directed to maintaining good public services and a high level of maintenance and capital investment in the City's amenities, roads, utility, and technology services. Decline and deterioration affect location decisions amongst prospective businesses.

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

The Fullerton Transportation Center Specific Plan was adopted on November 2, 2010. This plan rezoned 39 acres to permit mixed use development (residential, commercial, office). The plan permits up to 1,560 new residential units. The City also approved a comprehensive General Plan update that identified 12 Focus areas in the City that present opportunities for land use and design change. The Plan calls for transformation of existing conditions through increased development and establishes new land use designations for High Density Residential, Neighborhood Center Mixed Use and Urban Center Mixed Use.

In addition, there are is another specific plan (CollegeTown Specific Plan) that is currently in the planning stages. If this specific plan is adopted in FY 2015-16 there is a potential for business growth resulting in increased employment opportunities.

The CollegeTown Specific Plan is a partnership between the City, California State University Fullerton (CSUF), and Hope International University (HIU). The CollegeTown area consists of approximately 88 acres and is generally bounded by Nutwood Avenue on the north, State College Blvd. on the west, Chapman Avenue on the south, and 57 Freeway on the east. There is currently high demand for housing near CSUF and HIU. The future growth of the universities alone could support over 4,000 new housing units for students, faculty, and staff. In addition to a high demand for housing, a retail market analysis determined that there is existing unmet demand of 64,000 square feet for retail, dining, and entertainment businesses in and near the Specific Plan area. In addition, the increase in university enrollment, staff, and faculty, combined with the potential increase in the number of plan-area residents will generate demand for even more businesses and activities (potential increase of 115,500 square feet of retail activities). Overall, the analysis found that the build-out of CollegeTown could support an increase of about 180,000 square feet of retail building space and 300,000 square feet of office space.

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

Fullerton prides itself upon having a strong educational infrastructure containing nationally ranked public high schools and five colleges, including California State University Fullerton, Hope International University, and Fullerton College. As shown in the above table related to educational attainment, 41% of

the 18-65 Fullerton population has an Associate's Degree, Bachelor's Degree, or Graduate Degree. However, as shown in prior tables, the unemployment rate is significantly higher for the 18-24 population compared to 25-65. There appears to be a continued need to support job training, retraining, and employment placement programs for low income persons, particularly for the 18-24 population. Job training programs should focus on skills needed for growing industries that can be expected to offer decent pay and benefits to entry-level persons.

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.

As part of the City's CDBG Economic Development Program that will begin in FY 2015-16, the City will be directing more resources towards job creation and retention. The goal of job creation through job training is a high priority within the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. The initial project of the CDBG Economic Development program is to work with Hart Community Homes' Monkey Business Workforce Development Program which will provide training to 20 underprivileged youth in the restaurant service industry. The City has and will continue to support education and training programs when possible. It is possible that in order to further implement the new CDBG Economic Development Program that the City will work with local colleges and other organizations in creating opportunities for job training resulting in job creation.

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

No

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.

Not applicable.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Areas with more than 50% of very low and low income households are considered as "concentrated". The areas within the City where households with multiple housing problems (substandard housing, lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, severely overcrowded, overcrowded, housing cost burden) are concentrated in the central and southwest portions of the City. The City has identified the following fourteen areas of concern:

PHASE 1

Area 1 - Block Group 116.016 and 112.002 - Richman Park Area

Area 2 - Block Group 116.011 - Harbor west to Highland, south to Ash

Area 3 - Block Group 116.011 and 116.012 - Harbor west to Highland, Ash south to Rossllyn

Area 4 - Block Group 116.012 and 116.013 - Harbor west to Highland, Knepp south to Hill

Area 5 - Harbor east to Lemon, Truslow south to Ash

Area 6 - Harbor east to Lemon, Ash south to Rossllyn

Area 7 - Block Group 116.022 and 116.023 - Lemon east to railroad tracks, Truslow south to Valencia

Area 8 - Block Group 116.022 and 116.023 - Lemon east to Balcom, Valencia south to Rossllyn

PHASE 2

Area 1 - Block Group 118.021 - Gilbert Street west to Magnolia, Commonwealth south to Valencia

Area 2 - Block Group 118.022 - Gilbert Street west to Magnolia, Valencia south to Olive

Area 3 - Block Group 118.023 - Gilbert Street west to Magnolia, Olive south to Orangethorpe

Area 4 - Block Group 118.025 - Magnolia to the west alley of Peckham, Orangethorpe south to the 91 Freeway and the 1600 block of Picadilly

Area 5 - Block Group 118.024 - Gilbert west to the west alley of Peckham, Orangethorpe south to the 91 Freeway

Area 6 - Block group 119.032 - Brookhurst west to Gilbert, Orangethorpe south to the 91 Freeway

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

Areas with more than 20% ethnic/racial households are considered as "concentrated". A review of the 2010 Census Block Group information indicates that there is a high ethnic/racial concentration in the central and southwest portions of the City.

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

The characteristics of the City's housing market indicate that owner households and tenant households are overpaying for housing (cost burdened), numerous housing units are overcrowded and approximately 555 rental housing units and 49 owner-occupied housing units are substandard.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Over the next five years, a majority of the City's CDBG funds will be allocated to pay the Federal Section 108 loan which was utilized initially in a low-income area in the City (Richman Park Improvements). In addition the on-going housing rehabilitation program and public services activities will operate on a City-wide basis.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City has directed Federal funding toward the specific areas of concern by administering an on-going Block Improvement Grant (BIG) Program. Eligible properties must be owner-occupied by low income (50% of median) with a specific need for exterior housing rehabilitation such as roofs, exterior paint, fencing, drought-resistant ground cover, driveways, garage doors and other minor repairs.

STRATEGIC PLAN

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

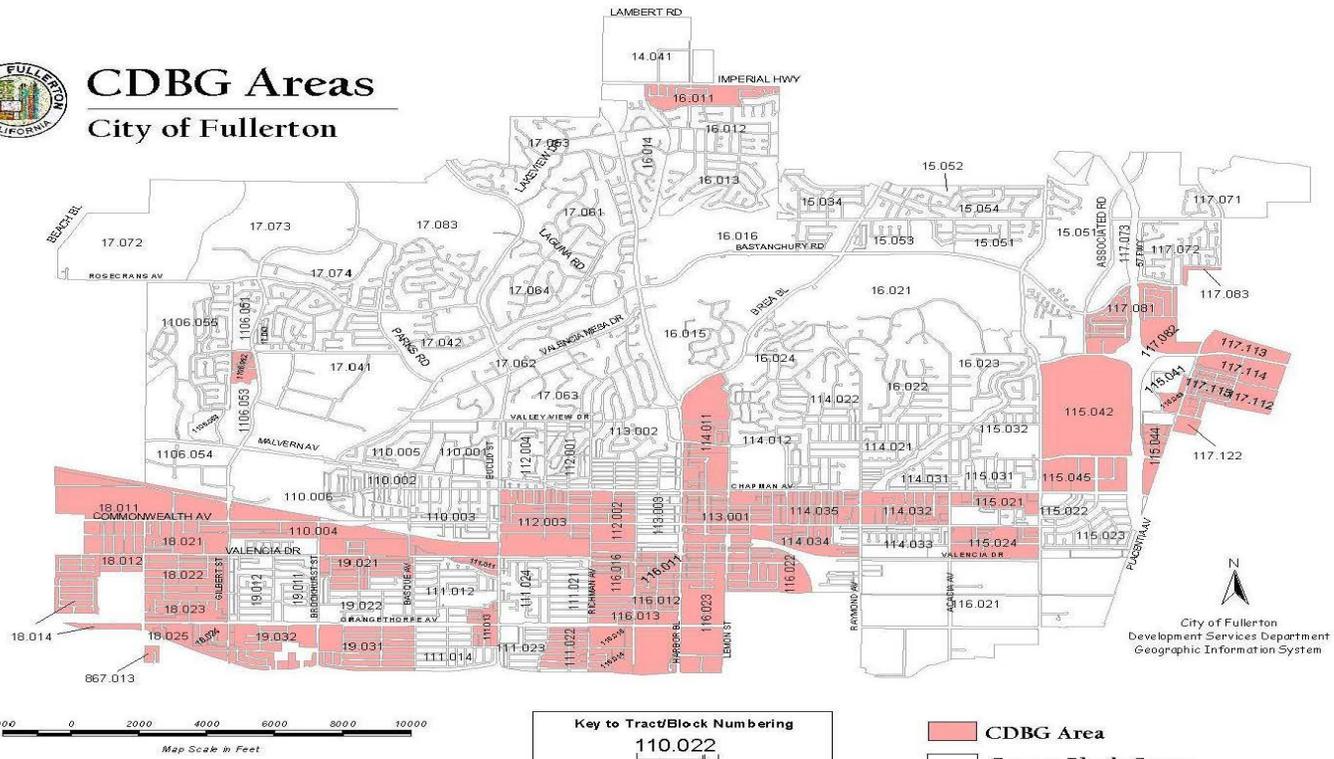
The Strategic Plan establishes the City's priorities for affordable housing, homeless, community development and other special needs that were identified earlier in this document and presents the objectives and proposed accomplishments that will result with the implementation of the City's Strategic Plan. The priorities presented are consistent with the 2010 Census data addressing the housing and community development needs of the City's extremely-low, very-low, and low-income persons and households. The assigned priorities also reflect the expressed needs of the citizens that participated in the Consolidated Plan development processes.

Strategies to overcome or reduce barriers to affordable housing and poverty have been identified and will be addressed in this Strategic Plan.

CDBG Area Map

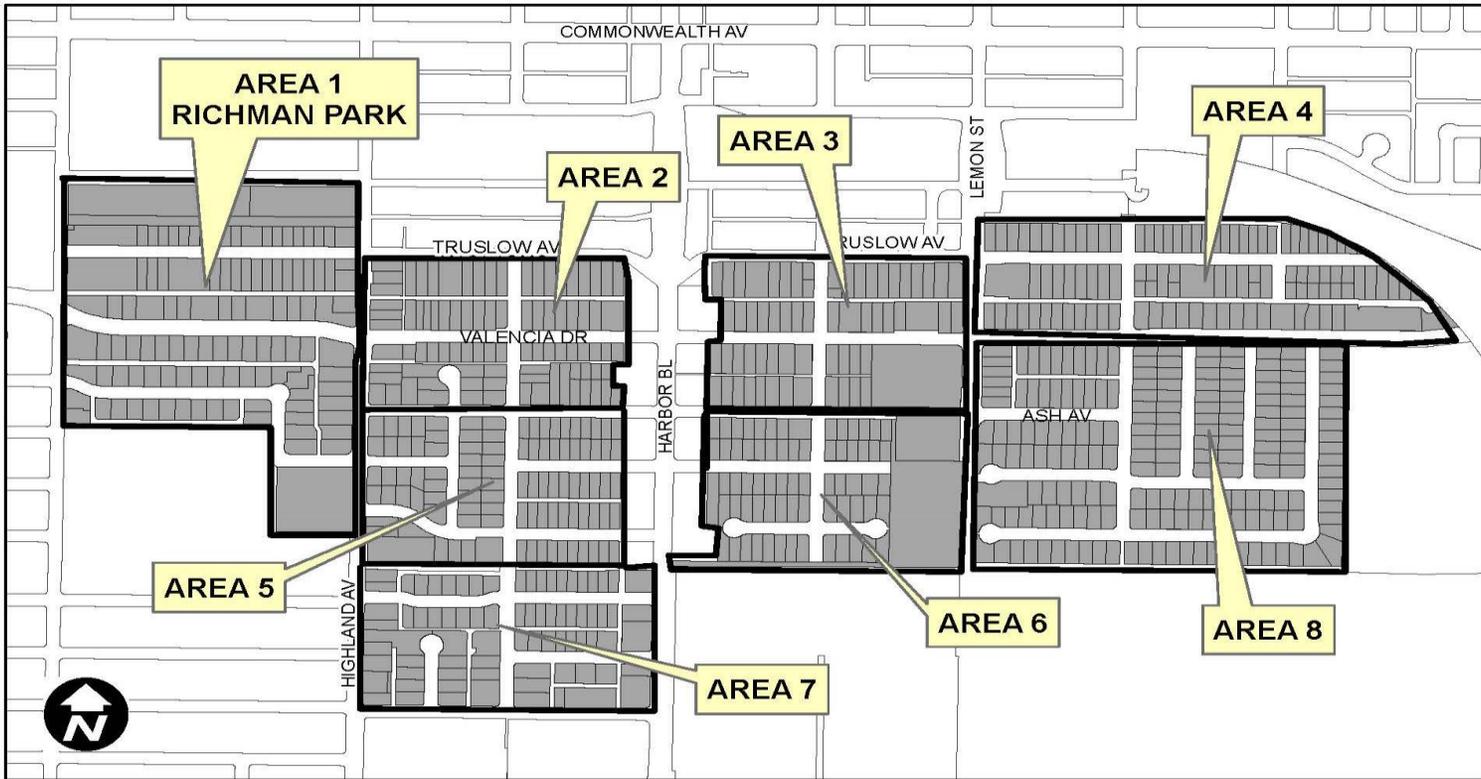


CDBG Areas City of Fullerton

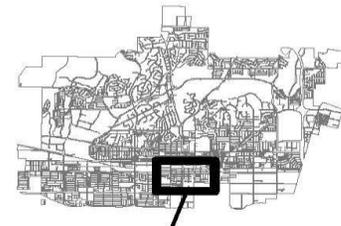


This map based upon 2000 U.S. Census boundaries.
 File: S2KCOFGISIGISDATA\DEVSVCS\HOUSING\PROJECTS\CDBG_AREAS_03.APR
 Created: 4/14/03 Updated: 8/7/03
 Map produced by Development Services Department, Geographic Information System

- CDBG Area
- Census Block Group Boundary (Tract and Block Group printed within boundary)



**Block Improvement Grant (BIG)
Phase 1 Areas**



APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF DETAILED AREA

File: \GISDATA\DEV\SERV\CODEENF\PROJECTS\JULY_MAPS.MXD
 Map produced by Community Development Department, GIS 1/15/04
 (Reformatted APR to MXD 4/10/08)

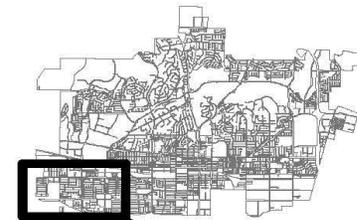


Block Improvement Grant (BIG) Phase 2 Areas



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Map produced by Community Development Department, GIS 4/4/2012



APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF DETAILED AREA

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

Geographic Area

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City's on-going Housing Rehabilitation Program provides grants and loans to eligible very-low and low-income households City-wide.

Non-profit public services organization offer their services to eligible very-low and low-income residents on a City-wide basis.

The on-going repayment of the City's Federal Section 108 loan will be made during the five-year period of this CP. Since 2004, the investment of the Section 108 loan proceeds were targeted to a specific very-low and low-income area (Richman Park) since 2004 (Census Tract 116.01) for a 15-year repayment period.

Also, the City has established 14 areas of concern for Block Improvements Grants to low income owner-occupants. These neighborhoods were identified as needing exterior repairs to owner-occupied housing units.

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Description	According to the City's Housing Element, a majority of the City's housing stock (77%) was built before 1979. Therefore, it is anticipated that a substantial amount of substandard housing units exist. Maintaining decent, safe and sanitary housing for very-low, low- and moderate- income households is the primary goal of Program.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Households living in Substandard conditions. The Housing Needs Summary Table indicates that 540 extremely low, very-low, and low income renters and 45 extremely low, very-low and low income owners reside in substandard housing.
2	Priority Need Name	Development of Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Development of Affordable Housing
	Description	In addition to the City's existing housing rehab program, the City shall continue in the development of affordable housing using HOME and former Redevelopment Agency funds, especially, affordable housing units for special needs (i.e., disabled, mental health) and veteran's households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based upon prior discussion, there is a significant need for affordable housing in Fullerton. In addition, there is a lack of existing housing in the City that caters to tenants with special needs or veterans households. As indicated in this 5-Year CP approximately 45% of the households in Fullerton pay more than 30% of their household income for housing costs.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Service Programs
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Individuals Families with Children veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Description	Programs that support the needs of abused spouses, children, seniors and homeless facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Funds are needed for many more programs than the number of dollars available. The City receives two times the amount of requests than can be funded. The maximum allowed by CDBG Program regulations (15%) will fund much-needed public services.
4	Priority Need Name	Assistance to the Homeless, Homeless Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelters
	Description	The City continues to provide services to the homeless or those at-risk homeless through non-profit organizations such as Mercy House and Pathways of Hope. The City of Fullerton continues to work with other adjacent jurisdictions in north Orange County on acquiring and developing a permanent, year-round homeless shelter.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As previously discussed, the homeless population in the City of Fullerton is estimated at over 200 individuals. There are limited shelters in Fullerton and the City's primary shelter, the Fullerton Armory, which is operated by Mercy House, is seasonal (November to March).
5	Priority Need Name	Job creation and retention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Unaccompanied Youth Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Job creation and retention
	Description	As part of the City's economic activity program, CDBG funds will be provided to organizations that specialize in job training activities for low income individuals in order to create full-time employment positions.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The unemployment rate for individuals 16-24 years of age in Fullerton is 22.4% compared to approximately 6% for the 25-65 population. There appears to be a continued need to support job training, retraining, and employment placement programs for low income persons, particularly for the 18-24 population. Job training programs should focus on skills needed for growing industries that can be expected to offer decent pay and benefits to entry-level persons.
6	Priority Need Name	Public Infrastructure/Richman Park Area Improvements.

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	Improve the infrastructure (i.e., street improvements) within CDBG designated areas. Currently, CDBG funding is provided for the repayment of the Section 108 loan for infrastructure improvements in the Richman Park neighborhood (Census Tract 116.01) that increased public safety, renovated the park image and provided ADA compliant facilities. In October 2007, the dedication of the Richman Park Project was held.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Annual repayment of Federal Section 108 loan.
7	Priority Need Name	Fair Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide

Associated Goals	Support Fair Housing Choice
Description	Supporting fair housing practices is a HIGH priority of the City.
Basis for Relative Priority	It is necessary to assure that fair housing practices are being followed in the City and that tenants and landlords have specific services available to them.

Narrative

The overall goal of the City is to create a viable urban community for its residents and to improve the quality of life for all residents by providing programs and facilities. Recent Census ACS data indicates that 14.5% of all Fullerton households are extremely-low income (30% and below median), 12.9% of all Fullerton households are very low income (31-50% of median) and 16.9% of all Fullerton households are low-income households (51-80% of median). This data provides the basis for the determination of "HIGH" priority housing need for low income households with significant cost burdens (>30% and >50%).

HIGH PRIORITY NEEDS

"HIGH" Priority Need -

- All renter subgroups (Small and Large Family households, Elderly households) with a cost burden greater than 30% of their gross monthly income.
- All Renter subgroups (Small and Large Family households, Elderly households) with a cost burden greater than 50% of their gross monthly income.

"High" Priority Need -

The Housing Needs Assessment indicates that there were substandard/physically defective units. Therefore, it is a "HIGH" priority need to assist homeowners residing in units with physical defects.

"HIGH" Priority Need -

According to the Housing Problems Section of the CP: 2,975 extremely-low, very low and low income households are experiencing overcrowded conditions (more than 1.01 people per room). The construction of large, affordable rental units serving large families is a "High" priority.

LOW PRIORITY NEEDS

The housing needs rated as "Low" priorities are based on the Housing Needs Assessment. The number of elderly rental households experiencing overcrowding is not a significant problem in Fullerton. This is

also true for homeowners. In addition, the need to alleviate excessive cost burdens for homeowner households is considered a low priority.

“Low” Priority Need -

- Elderly Renters residing in units that are overcrowded.
- Owners residing in units that are overcrowded (420 units).
- Owners with a cost burden of greater than 30% and greater than 50%.

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)	4,030 of extremely low and very low income renter households are cost burdened.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Per the City's Housing Element, housing opportunities for those with special needs can be maximized through housing assistance. There are only two housing developments located within the City that currently serve persons with disabilities; Casa Maria Del Rio (25 units) and Harbor View Terrace (25 units). Both will remain affordable until 2096.
New Unit Production	The Southern California Association of Government Regional Housing Needs Allocation for the City, from 2014-2021, is 1,841 housing units; 411 units for extremely low, 299 units for very low, 337 for low and 794 for moderate income households.
Rehabilitation	Per the CP Housing Needs Summary Table, there are 540 rental housing units that are occupied by extremely low and very low income households that are considered substandard housing. In addition, there are 35 owner housing units that are occupied by extremely low income households that are considered substandard housing. The City's 2013 Housing Element indicated that there are 228 substandard units.
Acquisition, including preservation	A priority included in the City's Housing Policy Plan is to encourage affordable housing development, including the acquisition by non-profit agencies of housing units with 3 or more bedrooms since 13% of all tenant households consist of 5 or more persons.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City has been notified that it will be eligible to receive Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) grant funds. For fiscal year 2015-16, the City of Fullerton will receive \$1,307,423 in CDBG (less than 1% decrease from FY 2014-15) and \$367,505 in HOME program funds (8% decrease from FY 2014-15). It is anticipated that the City will receive funding at similar levels for each year of the additional four years covered by the Consolidated Plan (FY 2016-17 through FY 2019-20). Programs and activities are intended to primarily benefit very-low and low-income households and individuals, including neighborhoods with high-concentrations of low-income residents as well as the City as a whole.

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	1,307,423	150,000	141,620	1,599,043	5,200,000	The amount of resources available includes unexpended funds from FY 2012-13 through FY 2014-15. Primary focus will include Admin and Planning, public improvements, and public services.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	367,505	36,000	1,715,000	2,118,505	1,636,000	Primary focus will include homeowner rehab, new construction, multi-family rental acquisition/rehab, and multi-family rental new construction.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

Whenever possible, the City will leverage private and non-federal funds with Federal funds (HOME Program). Typically, the City requires private, for-profit housing developers receiving City financial assistance to fund at least 10% of the project development costs as an equity commitment. In March 2014, the City's remaining 2010 Housing Bond funds (approximately \$15.6 million) were committed to several affordable housing projects. It is anticipated that a few of the projects will also include HOME funding. However, at the time of preparation of the 2015-2019 Five-Year CP it was unclear which specific projects may receive a portion of the City's HOME allocation funds.

Since the City, like all California cities, no longer receives 20% housing set-aside funds (also known as Redevelopment Tax Increment funds) it is important that the City leverage its existing funds as much as possible to provide affordable housing opportunities. The City is fortunate to have issued the 2010 Housing Bond in October 2010 prior to redevelopment dissolution. The City will continue to support agencies in their application for funding and will investigate the possibility of applying for additional funding if it becomes available.

As of FY 2013-14, the City has Match credit in the amount of \$1,353,519 that was generated from previous affordable housing activities and projects.

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

As discussed in the Housing Element of The Fullerton Plan (commonly known as the City's General Plan) an inventory of land suitable for residential development indicates that there are 70 vacant sites within the City that are available for potential residential development of affordable housing.

Of these 70 vacant sites, 17 are owned by the City. Between 2008 and 2011, the former Fullerton Redevelopment Agency purchased these 17 properties using 20% housing set-aside funds. All of the properties acquired contained four-unit apartment buildings that were in a dilapidated condition which required demolition to allow for construction of decent, safe rental units. All 17 properties have been transferred from the Redevelopment Agency to the City as part of the redevelopment dissolution process. Any future development of these sites was on hold until the City fulfilled the requirements of AB 1484 and received its finding of completion from the State Department of Finance which occurred on May 10, 2013. The City Council on January 20, 2015 approved an Exclusive Negotiation and Acquisition Agreement with Habitat for Humanity for the future development of up to 92 affordable ownership/rental units at these sites. The 17 site addresses include the following:

- 401 S. Highland Avenue
- 308 W. Truslow Avenue
- 407 W. West Avenue
- 413 W. West Avenue
- 437 W. West Avenue
- 443 W. West Avenue
- 455 W. West Avenue
- 467 W. West Avenue
- 312 W. Valencia Drive
- 324 W. Valencia Drive
- 336 W. Valencia Drive
- 406 W. Valencia Drive
- 418 W. Valencia Drive
- 424 W. Valencia Drive
- 518 S. Ford Avenue
- 524 S. Ford Avenue
- 530 S. Ford Avenue

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
Fair Housing Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Planning Rental	Region
AIDS Services Foundation Orange County	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs	Region
Boys and Girls Club of Fullerton	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Community SeniorServ, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Region
Council on Aging	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Illumination Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Region
Meals on Wheels	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Mercy House Transitional Living Centers	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Orangethorpe Learning Center	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Pathways of Hope, aka FIES			
Women's Transitional Living Center	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
YMCA of Orange County	Non-profit organizations	Public Services	Jurisdiction
City of Fullerton	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City participates in the Countywide Orange County Homeless Issues Task Force and has also established a local Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health Services. The City does not have sufficient funding (Federal, State or Local) to address all of the City's affordable housing and community develop needs, therefore, there are gaps. The City will continue to meet with public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health, and services agencies to use all available resources to their maximum levels of effectiveness to provide for very low and low income residents.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance			
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	
Utilities Assistance			
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services		X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse			
Child Care			
Education			
Employment and Employment Training			
Healthcare			X
HIV/AIDS			X
Life Skills		X	
Mental Health Counseling			
Transportation			
Other			
Cold weather shelter	X	X	

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City supports the non-profit organizations such as Pathways of Hope and AIDS Services Foundation that address the needs of the homeless population and persons with HIV. Pathways of Hope provides transitional housing to homeless individuals/families and includes life skills training to ensure a more stable living environment. AIDS Services Foundation helps individuals living with AIDS/HIV remain in medical care and provides nutritious food that enhances the effectiveness of medical treatment.

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

As stated previously, the City has and will continue to support the non-profit organizations that work to address the special needs population, including persons experiencing homelessness. Some of the strengths of the delivery system include the City's outreach and information system. The types of programs that can be funded and those activities that cannot be funded are clearly defined by staff at a meeting held prior to the application due date. This allows organizations to determine whether they qualify for funding and have an understanding of the selection criteria and reporting requirements. Another strength is the various types of services that are available to low- and moderate-income individuals and families in the community that are in need of special needs services from a non-profit organization. City staff and the Community Development Citizens' Committee tries to ensure that funding to non-profit organizations address all types of population needs.

The City tries to support all of the organizations that cater to the special needs population that apply for CDBG funding; however, due to the lack of funding in some cases not all organizations receive funding or even partial funding which ultimately may reduce the level of service that is provided. In addition, another obstacle is ensuring that the sub-recipients have a complete understanding of the program reporting requirements. City staff meet with sub-recipients constantly to ensure they are providing accurate information when submitting reports.

Although organizations promote their services, it appears that not everyone that is in need of such service is aware how to access these services which is considered a significant obstacle. Outreach to those in need should be a priority to the City and non-profit organizations. To avoid duplication of efforts and effective use of the limited funding available, the City will continue to work with surrounding jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, and other community groups to coordinate and monitor the delivery of social services.

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

Several hundred non-profit agencies share the responsibility for providing services to the homeless population in the region. Region-wide services, including access centers will continue to provide comprehensive services in a network of programs to close some of the existing gaps in service. The regional strategy is to move homeless households into permanent housing as quickly as possible and bringing necessary support services to participants within their own homes.

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	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide CDBG Block Improvement Grant-Phases 1 and 2	Housing Rehabilitation Program	CDBG: \$600,000 HOME: \$2,354,505	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
2	Development of Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Development of Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,400,000	Rental units constructed: 211 Household Housing Unit
3	Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelters	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Assistance to the Homeless, Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$400,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1250 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 200 Persons Assisted
4	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Service Programs Assistance to the Homeless, Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$2,000,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 16000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Job creation and retention	2015	2019	Economic development opportunities	Citywide	Job creation and retention	CDBG: \$750,000	Jobs created/retained: 200 Jobs
6	Neighborhood Revitalization	2015	2019	Repayment of Section 108 Loan	Citywide	Public Infrastructure/Richman Park Area Improvements.	CDBG: \$2,899,043	Other: 1 Other
7	Support Fair Housing Choice	2015	2019	Fair Housing	Citywide	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$150,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Goal Description	The City provides both loans and grants to owner-occupant units. Funding includes administrative costs.
2	Goal Name	Development of Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	<p>The City proposes the development of affordable housing units using HOME funds. The project may include units for Supportive and Veterans housing for low-income households. Funding includes administrative costs.</p> <p>In addition, it should be noted that the City of Fullerton intends on developing over 175 affordable housing units with the remaining 2010 Housing Bond proceeds (former Redevelopment Agency funds; \$15.6 million).</p>
3	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelters
	Goal Description	The City will continue to support its non-profit organizations such as Mercy House, Pathways of Hope and Women's Transitional Living Centers in providing much-needed services to the homeless population. Mercy House currently operates the Fullerton Armory Cold Weather Shelter that provides over 200 beds to the homeless. However, this shelter only operates from November through March. The City and adjacent jurisdictions are currently exploring sites in north Orange County to implement the development of a permanent, year-round homeless shelter. Funding includes administrative costs.
4	Goal Name	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Goal Description	The City will fund public service activities that provide support to local children, seniors, abused spouses and homeless families. Funding includes administrative costs.

5	Goal Name	Job creation and retention
	Goal Description	<p>As part of the new Economic Development Program, the initial focus in FY 2015-16 will be on job creation. As previously stated the City Council approved CDBG funding for the Economic Development Program in the amount of \$75,000 in FY 2014-15. The CDCC recommended to the City Council that \$119,973 be added to the Economic Development Program.</p> <p>Hart Community Homes' Workforce Development Program is the first component of the Economic Development Program. This program involves participants contributing to the daily operations of the Monkey Business Cafe and catering enterprise, while learning retail, restaurant, and marketing skills during their training. They are paid minimum wage and participate in the program for 12 months. An average of seven participants work in the cafe/catering enterprise at any one time. The participants are supervised by a job coach and receive monthly evaluations, while averaging 20-40 hours a week. The participants gain skills in restaurant operations, cooking and seasonal cooking, menu planning and development, presentation, use of organic produce, packaging/storage, cashiering, customer service, and catering operations. The goal is to create opportunities for program participants to gain marketable skills in culinary arts and equip them for a permanent full-time job in the community.</p> <p>Funding includes administrative costs.</p>
6	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	In 2004, the City received a \$7.5 million loan to make infrastructure improvements in the Richman Park area. The City agreed to a 15-year repayment schedule. Funding includes administrative costs.
7	Goal Name	Support Fair Housing Choice
	Goal Description	Continued financial support for the Fair Housing Foundation. Funding includes administrative costs.

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 anticipates assisting 619 households extremely low-income, low-income and moderate income families through new construction and rental assistance (Section 8 Rental Vouchers) in FY 2015-16.

Rental Assistance - Section 8 Rental Voucher assistance program is tenant-based rather than project-based. This means that a tenant may take their assistance and rent any unit within the County, which meets Section 8 housing quality standards and meets that household's family size requirements. The tenant is allowed to pay up to 50% of their adjusted household income; the Orange County Housing Authority pays for the difference between the tenant's payment and the unit's fair market rent to the landlord. If the tenant wishes to move to a different unit, the rental assistance goes with the tenant to their next location; the rental assistance does not remain with the unit. Once a household obtains this voucher assistance, they may receive this assistance for up to 15 years if their household's very-low income status does not change. As of March 31, 2015, Orange County Housing Authority was providing 494 Section 8 Rental Certificates and Vouchers to Fullerton residents. Of the 494 households assisted, 162 were families, 147 disabled and 185 elderly.

Production of New Units - two development projects containing affordable housing units will be completed in FY 2015-16: 1) Richman Group of California - development of the 95-unit senior project located at 345 E. Commonwealth Avenue; and 2) Lennar Housing - development of a proposed 200 unit apartment complex located at 250 W. Santa Fe Avenue. 5% of the units (10 units) were restricted to very-low income tenants as a result of a density bonus concession that Lennar received in-lieu of meeting parking requirements. Although this project is not receiving City financial assistance the production of these 10 units will go towards meeting the City's Regional Housing Needs allocation goals. The projects are currently under construction.

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

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

There are no public housing units located within the City of Fullerton.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) administers a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program which consists of a network of employers, social service agencies and educational institutions that help participating households with job skills and other social services. The goal of the FSS program is to identify and remove economic barriers and make each household independent of the OCHA within five years. As of December 2014, there were 25 signed contracts to assist households residing in the City of Fullerton (21 family and 4 disabled households). In addition, the OCHA provides a sequence of services to increase the household's income. These services may include education, employment training, language training, interviewing skills, childcare services and/or transportation services.

In addition, the Housing Authority has created a Family Unification Program that helps to unite families that have been separated by court order. As of December 2014, there are 14 households (10 family and 4 disabled) participating in the program that reside in Fullerton.

The HUD-VASH Program provides permanent housing subsidies and case management services to homeless veterans with mental and addictive disorders through a collaboration of HUD and Veterans Affairs.

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

N/A

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Governmental constraints are policies, standards, requirements and actions imposed by various levels of government upon land, housing use and development. These constraints include building codes, land use controls, growth management measures, development fees, processing and permit procedures as well as site improvement costs.

The City's Zoning Code is the primary tool for implementing the City's General Plan. It is designed to protect and promote public health, safety and welfare. The City's residential zoning designations control both the use and development on a parcel level and regulate residential development.

The maximum potential size and density of residential development is primarily determined by the number of units permitted on the parcel(s). Depending on land costs, certain densities are needed to make a housing project economically feasible. The following densities are required to accommodate the construction of affordable housing and have been accepted by the State of California, HCD as follows:

Very-low/low income: 30 dwelling units per acre minimum

Moderate income: 11-30 dwelling units per acre minimum

Above-moderate income: up to 11 dwelling units per acre

Multi-family developments require between 1 garage and 2 garage spaces per unit, based on the number of bedrooms, in addition to open guest parking. This requirement may be a constraint as it means that garages must be factored into the cost of the project. However, developments that include affordable units may request reduced parking standards pursuant to State Density Bonus law.

The City has reviewed the impacts of the City's development standards including maximum lot coverage, minimum unit size, parking requirements and maximum building heights. Based on an analysis of recently constructed and approved projects, the City has determined that the City's development standards and their cumulative effects do not negatively impact the supply and affordability of housing.

Also, as an incentive to encourage the construction of affordable housing, the City has adopted a Density Bonus for Affordable Housing projects. This density bonus is granted when an applicant for 5 or more housing units agrees to set aside at least 5% of the units for very-low income households or 10% of the units for low income households.

Various development and permit fees are charges by the City to cover administrative processing costs associated with development. These development fees are often passed on to the renters and homeowners, thus affecting the affordability of housing and may be considered as a constraint.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City encourages direct and indirect methods to remove barriers to affordable housing. Efforts include accessibility to City staff and development criteria, incentives for private sector development, participation in grant programs, development partnerships and land use management.

The City continues to seek greater flexibility in its Building and Zoning Codes and fee schedules to help facilitate the development of affordable housing. The Zoning Code has been organized to make it easier to understand and is accessible through the City's web site. In 2010, Fullerton modified its permitting process to fully integrate the Permit Streamlining Act to expedite processing for all projects.

Several improvements have been made to the City's housing, land use and building codes to promote affordable and workforce housing. These modifications allow flexibility through minor changes as well as authorized deviations in standards when necessary to accommodate affordable housing projects.

The City maintains an approved Housing Element which makes it easier for developers to apply for State funding.

Also, the City's planning staff has developed a list of potential affordable housing sites in the City that helps to identify the land available for multi-family housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Although the needs of the homeless population have a HIGH priority rating, the ability to substantially meet the needs is limited due to the lack of financial resources available to address such needs. The City will continue to support other agencies in their application for funding and will investigate the possibility of applying for additional funding if it becomes available.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

- In 2011, the City developed a Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health Services. The following are recommendations that the Task Force has made regarding the emergency and transitional housing needs of the City's homeless:
- Secure a site for a regional year-round, multi-service homeless shelter;
- Provide information effectively;
- Support the implementation of Laura's Law;
- Work with the County to develop a permanent housing development to serve mentally ill homeless;
- Support efforts to create additional affordable housing within the City and the County;
- Continue the Task Force (or subsequent group such as the Fullerton Homeless Collaborative) to assist the City Council with implementation.

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.

Per the City Housing Element, there are currently two emergency shelters, one that is operated by the Women's Transitional Living Center that provides 63 year-round beds and the other is operated by Mercy House (at the Fullerton Armory) that provides 200 beds on a seasonal basis. There are four transitional shelters located within the City of Fullerton. These facilities provide a total of 132 beds for homeless individuals and families. These facilities will continue to focus on assisting homeless persons to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.

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

The City will continue to support the on-going efforts of Orange County Emergency Solutions Grant Program, Shelter Plus Care Program and other Continuum of Care strategies.

SP-65 Lead Based Paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

Per the City's current Housing Element, Table 2-14, the number of housing units in Fullerton that were built before 1979 and could contain lead hazards is estimated at 37,394 units which is 77% of all housing units located within the City. Per the 2007-2011 ACS, 1,095 owner-occupied housing units and 1,055 rental units built before 1980 have children present. The City has established a grant program to help pay to remove lead hazards from housing units occupied by low income households, with a target population of those housing units with children present.

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

A report from the Orange County Health Department shows the City of Fullerton has 46 children with elevated blood levels as of December 31, 2014. However, of those children, only 2 had levels high enough for them to be defined as an actual "case" needing a home visit and an environmental investigation. This low number of incidents confirms that lead hazards, although a threat, are not prevalent in the City.

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

The rehabilitation programs offered by the City includes lead hazard abatement as an eligible rehab cost. In addition, the City will require lead hazard abatement in all City-assisted rehabilitation projects and shall award points in an application review process for projects that include adequate lead hazard reduction.

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

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

The Anti-Poverty Strategy requires taking into account factors affecting poverty over which the City has control.

The City's primary objective is to reduce poverty within the City by enhancing employment opportunities for all residents. This includes creating job opportunities, creating additional tax revenue, seeking new investment opportunities and support of existing businesses. According to the US Census, 2010, 14.6% of all households in Fullerton are below the Federally-established poverty level (family of four earning less than \$23,550). Some of these households are currently assisted by County General Relief, AFDC and the emergency assistance programs that are at work in the County through the homeless and at-risk network of services. There are a few structured programs that are administered at the County level that target households in poverty. These households are assisted in improving their long-term financial and social positions, eventually bringing them out of poverty.

The City will continue its support of non-profit agencies such as Pathways of Hope, Women's Transitional Center, Illumination Foundation and Mercy House. These organizations actively manage programs designed to improve the economic situation beyond the level of poverty for households that participate in their programs.

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

The City seeks to achieve its Anti-Poverty Strategy through co-operation with the Orange County Housing Authority (Family Self-Sufficiency, Family Unification, and HUD-VASH), the Continuum of Care Collaborative, the Orange County Homeownership Collaborative (OC HOPC) and the Orange County Workforce Investment Board (OCWIB) which has established One-Stop Centers which offer information and training services based on individual needs. The OCWIB has developed a successful system that increases its contribution by providing a competitive workforce to local businesses.

In addition, as part of Fullerton's CDBG funding, staff has set-up a new CDBG economic activity program that will focus on job creation and retention. The purpose is to fund organizations that specialize in job training and target low income individuals for such training that will in turn lead to full-time employment. Hart Community Homes is the first proposed recipient of funding for job training for the purpose of job creation. HCH's Monkey Business Workforce Development Program prepares emancipated foster youth and other at-risk youth for greater self-sufficiency, independence, and improved futures through paid job training and work experience at Monkey Business Cafe and catering enterprise in Fullerton.

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

As the lead agency for the City of Fullerton, the Community Development Department, Housing Division has the responsibility to ensure that the jurisdiction's CDBG and HOME Programs follow applicable laws and regulations. The Housing Division will continually review and update the established monitoring procedures and ensure that projects meet measurable outcomes.

The City views monitoring as an opportunity to provide technical assistance and support to help its sub-recipient partners reach project goals and improve service.

Evaluation of housing and public service delivery systems is the most effective tool in detecting gaps and making appropriate modifications. Each year, the CDBG Sub-recipients will meet with the Housing and Neighborhood Services Manager prior to the commencement of the CDBG Program year to ensure that appropriate accounting and other records will be kept properly.

During the program year, the City staff will conduct formal on-site monitoring of the sub-recipients without problems or significant findings to review documentation such as the in-take application and ensure that income, household size and ethnicity data is collected properly. New sub-recipients may receive quarterly visits.

- During the on-site visits, the City staff will:
- Ensure consistency with primary objectives.
- Ensure that each activity meets the criteria for one or more of the national objectives.
- Ensure compliance with all other regulatory requirements.
- Ensure compliance with Consolidated Plan regulations.
- Ensure productivity and accountability.
- Evaluate organizational and project performance.

During each fiscal year, the Community Development Department, Housing Division will provide guidance regarding Affirmative Marketing and Fair Housing practices. In addition, the City may provide technical guidance regarding program structure, income requirements and document requirements. For IDIS reports, the City will gather quarterly reports from the sub-recipient partners and update all fields from set up to completion. Regular updating and draws will ensure that the City meets the CDBG timeliness deadlines.

Project Monitoring

Each HOME Program affordable housing project required a written agreement. The HOME Program requires that this agreement remain in effect throughout a period of affordability. On a yearly basis over the period of affordability, owners of HOME Program assisted housing units will provide the City with documentation concerning compliance with their HOME agreement (tenant income information, occupancy and HOME rents charged).

2015-2016 ACTION PLAN

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City has been notified that it will be eligible to receive Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) grant funds. For fiscal year 2015-16, the City of Fullerton will receive \$1,307,423 in CDBG (less than 1% decrease from FY 2014-15) and \$367,505 in HOME program funds (8% decrease from FY 2014-15). It is anticipated that the City will receive funding at similar levels for each year of the additional four years covered by the Consolidated Plan (FY 2016-17 through FY 2019-20). Programs and activities are intended to primarily benefit very-low and low-income households and individuals, including neighborhoods with high-concentrations of low-income residents as well as the City as a whole.

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			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,307,423	150,000	141,620	1,599,043	5,200,000	The amount of resources available includes unexpended funds from FY 2012-13 through FY 2014-15. Primary focus will include Admin and Planning, public improvements, and public services.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	367,505	36,000	1,715,000	2,118,505	1,636,000	Primary focus will include homeowner rehab, new construction, multi-family rental acquisition/rehab, and multi-family rental new construction.

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Whenever possible, the City will leverage private and non-federal funds with Federal funds (HOME Program). Typically, the City requires private, for-profit housing developers receiving City financial assistance to fund at least 10% of the project development costs as an equity commitment. In March 2014, the City's remaining 2010 Housing Bond funds (approximately \$15.6 million) were committed to several affordable housing projects. It is anticipated that a few of the projects will also include HOME funding. However, at the time of preparation of the 2015-2019 Five-Year CP it was unclear which specific projects may receive a portion of the City's HOME allocation funds.

Since the City, like all California cities, no longer receives 20% housing set-aside funds (also known as Redevelopment Tax Increment funds) it is important that the City leverage its existing funds as much as possible to provide affordable housing opportunities. The City is fortunate to have issued the 2010 Housing Bond in October 2010 prior to redevelopment dissolution. The City will continue to support agencies in their application for funding and will investigate the possibility of applying for additional funding if it becomes available.

As of FY 2013-14, the City has Match credit in the amount of \$1,353,519 that was generated from previous affordable housing activities and projects.

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

As discussed in the Housing Element of The Fullerton Plan (commonly known as the City's General Plan) an inventory of land suitable for residential development indicates that there are 70 vacant sites within the City that are available for potential residential development of affordable housing.

Of these 70 vacant sites, 17 are owned by the City. Between 2008 and 2011, the former Fullerton Redevelopment Agency purchased these 17 properties using 20% housing set-aside funds. All of the properties acquired contained four-unit apartment buildings that were in a dilapidated condition which required demolition to allow for construction of decent, safe rental units. All 17 properties have been transferred from the Redevelopment Agency to the City as part of the redevelopment dissolution process. Any future development of these sites was on hold until the City fulfilled the requirements of AB 1484 and received its finding of completion from the State Department of Finance which occurred on May 10, 2013. The City Council on January 20, 2015 approved an Exclusive Negotiation and Acquisition Agreement with Habitat for Humanity for the future development of up to 92 affordable ownership/rental units at these sites. The 17 site addresses include the following:

- 401 S. Highland Avenue
- 308 W. Truslow Avenue
- 407 W. West Avenue
- 413 W. West Avenue
- 437 W. West Avenue
- 443 W. West Avenue
- 455 W. West Avenue
- 467 W. West Avenue
- 312 W. Valencia Drive
- 324 W. Valencia Drive
- 336 W. Valencia Drive
- 406 W. Valencia Drive
- 418 W. Valencia Drive
- 424 W. Valencia Drive
- 518 S. Ford Avenue
- 524 S. Ford Avenue
- 530 S. Ford Avenue

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	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Housing Rehabilitation Program	CDBG: \$150,000 HOME: \$150,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
2	Development of Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Development of Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,400,000	Rental units constructed: 141 Household Housing Unit
3	Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelters	2015	2019	Homeless	CDBG	Assistance to the Homeless, Homeless Prevention	CDBG: \$45,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 150 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 200 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 217 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Public Service Programs	CDBG: \$196,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2700 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 150 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 217 Persons Assisted
5	Job creation and retention	2015	2019	Economic development opportunities	Citywide	Job creation and retention	CDBG: \$194,973	Jobs created/retained: 50 Jobs
6	Neighborhood Revitalization	2015	2019	Repayment of Section 108 Loan	CDBG Block Improvement Grant-Phases 1 and 2	Public Infrastructure/Richman Park Area Improvements.	CDBG: \$625,950	Other: 1 Other
7	Support Fair Housing Choice	2015	2019	Fair Housing	Citywide	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$20,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Goal Description	The City provides both loans and grants to owner-occupants and to non-profit owned homes with low income tenants.
2	Goal Name	Development of Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	The City proposes the development of 36 units of affordable housing using HOME funds. The project will also consist of 18 units for Mental Health Services Act tenants with the remaining 18 units would be for low income households. In addition, the City anticipates the completion of 105 affordable housing units in FY 2015-16 located at 345 E. Commonwealth Avenue (95 units) and 200 W. Santa Fe Drive (10 Units).
3	Goal Name	Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelters
	Goal Description	The City will continue to support its non-profit organizations such as Mercy House, Pathways of Hope and Women's Transitional Living Centers in providing much-needed services to the homeless population. Mercy House currently operates the Fullerton Armory Cold Weather Shelter that provides over 200 beds to the homeless. However, this shelter only operates from November through March. The City and adjacent jurisdictions are currently exploring sites in north Orange County to implement the development of a permanent, year-round homeless shelter.
4	Goal Name	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Goal Description	The City will fund public service activities that support local children, seniors, abused spouses, and homeless families.

5	Goal Name	Job creation and retention
	Goal Description	<p>As part of the new Economic Development Program, the initial focus in FY 2015-16 will be on job creation. As previously stated the City Council approved CDBG funding for the Economic Development Program in the amount of \$75,000 in FY 2014-15. The CDCC recommended to the City Council that \$119,973 be added to the Economic Development Program.</p> <p>Hart Community Homes' Workforce Development Program is the first component of the Economic Development Program. This program involves participants contributing to the daily operations of the Monkey Business Cafe and catering enterprise, while learning retail, restaurant, and marketing skills during their training. They are paid minimum wage and participate in the program for 12 months. An average of seven participants work in the cafe/catering enterprise at any one time. The participants are supervised by a job coach and receive monthly evaluations, while averaging 20-40 hours a week. The participants gain skills in restaurant operations, cooking and seasonal cooking, menu planning and development, presentation, use of organic produce, packaging/storage, cashiering, customer service, and catering operations. The goal is to create opportunities for program participants to gain marketable skills in culinary arts and equip them for a permanent full-time job in the community.</p>
6	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	In 2004, the City received a \$7.5 million loan to make infrastructure improvements in the Richman Park area. The City agreed to a 15-year repayment schedule.
7	Goal Name	Support Fair Housing Choice
	Goal Description	Continued financial support for the Fair Housing Foundation to provide fair housing services to the City of Fullerton.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The City of Fullerton has participated in the CDBG Program for 38 years and intends to apply for \$1,307,423 in fiscal year 2015-16. In addition, the City anticipates receiving \$150,000 in loan repayments during that fiscal year. All repayments received will be deposited into the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program.

As a City participating in the CDBG Program, Fullerton recognizes that housing and community development needs must be met. In order to meet these needs, the City has allocated CDBG funds in various areas of needs. The allocations have provided a mechanism to eliminate deficiencies in the existing housing stock and public improvements, while meeting the public service needs of the community. Priorities in the City are given to infrastructure and agencies providing needed social services. Because of the limited 15% public services allocation cap, and the recent reductions in the CDBG entitlement, these funds cannot be used to address all of the needed social programs identified within the community. However, on March 23, 2015, the CDCC made recommendations that would address most of the social programs needed in the community. Out of 17 non-profit organizations that submitted applications for CDBG funding, 15 were recommended by the CDCC to receive public services funding.

In compliance with federal regulations, all projects for which CDBG funding is allocated meet the requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act as amended through 1988 and requirements related to the Act. In order to comply with the primary objectives of the Act, all projects meet at least one of the following objectives: 1) benefit low- and moderate-income families; 2) aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or 3) meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health and welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available to meet such needs. The following section describes the CDBG projects and programs for 2015-16.

HOME Investment Partnerships

The City of Fullerton is a long-time participant in the HOME program (since 1992) and intends to apply for \$367,505 in HOME funds for 2015-16. The HOME Program is a flexible grant program, which provides formula and competitive grants to participating jurisdictions and community housing development organizations (CHDOs); allowing these entities to determine, within program regulations, the best use of these funds. All HOME funds are to assist households at 80% of area median income and below. These funds may be used to acquire vacant land or existing structures for affordable and supportive housing activities. It is one of the largest sources of federal funds available to the City.

Rehabilitation activities may also be undertaken with these funds including single-family rehab instead of rental rehab due to rent restrictions. As of FY 93, a 25% non-federal match is required when rehabilitation activities are undertaken with HOME funds. When HOME Program funds are used in any project designated for renters, HOME Program rent levels are imposed on that project. While this maintains affordable rents in rehabilitated units, it imposes a mandated rent level for a specific "affordability period". This covenant may not be attractive to some investors, restricting the pool of projects with long-term viability. It should be noted that the City has a match credit in the amount of \$1,353,519.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Aids Services Foundation Orange County (ASF)
2	BLOCK IMPROVEMENT GRANT (BIG)
3	Boys and Girls Club of Fullerton (BGCF) After-School Program
4	CARE Housing Services
5	Community SeniorServ, Inc.
6	Council on Aging - Orange County
7	Economic Activity Program
8	Fair Housing Foundation
9	Giving Children Hope (GCH)
10	Hart Community Homes, Inc. (HCH)
11	HCR Administration - General
12	HOME Administration
13	HOME CHDO Funds
14	Housing Rehabilitation Administration
15	Housing Rehabilitation Loan/Grant Program
16	Lead Hazard Reduction Grant Program
17	Meals on Wheels of Fullerton, Inc. (MOW)
18	Mercy House Living Centers, Inc.- Cold Weather Armory Shelter-Fullerton
19	New Residential Development
20	Orangethorpe Learning Center (OLC)
21	Pathways of Hope (POH) - Bridge Housing
22	Pathways of Hope (POH) - New Vista Shelter Life Skills Training
23	Richman Park Revitalization Area (Repayment) - Section 108 Loan
24	Solidarity
25	Women's Transitional Living Center (WTLC)
26	YMCA of Orange County - North OC Richman Center Youth Achievers
27	Residential Acquisition / Rehabilitation Program

Table 55 – Project Information

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

As previously stated, the CDCC met on March 23, 2015 to make recommendations to the City Council of the City of Fullerton on CDBG/HOME funding allocations to specific projects and programs. In general, allocations were based upon the goals and priorities set forth in this 5-Year Consolidated Plan. The CDCC had no obstacles allocating funds to any project or program that addressed the underserved needs except for the allocations to the public services.

Based upon the City's FY 2015-16 CDBG allocation of \$1,307,423, the City cannot allocate more than 15% or \$196,113 to non-profits for public service activities. The City received 17 applications totaling \$272,070 in CDBG requests. Therefore, CDCC knowing that there is not enough funding to fund all of the non-profits determined that it was necessary to ensure that all underserved needs received funding at some level. Some similar public service organizations that overlapped (i.e., after-school programs) experienced a reduction in funding. It is anticipated that these organizations will continue to operate their programs efficiently with a slight reduction in funding. However, in the end, it was evident that lack of CDBG funding for public services was an obstacle to addressing some of the identified underserved needs.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Aids Services Foundation Orange County (ASF)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,500
	Description	Nutrition services program offers individuals with AIDS/HIV high quality nutritionally rich food, case management and nutritional supplements. Approximately 33 Fullerton residents will be served in FY 2015-16. The overall objectives of the ASF nutrition services program are to: 1) prevent hunger; 2) supply high-quality, nutritionally-rich food; 3) enhance the effectiveness of medical treatments; and 4) provide as a gateway to other services to promote independence and self-sufficiency.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The total number of persons to receive direct benefit from the ASF program in FY 2015-16 is 500, of which, 33 will be Fullerton residents that are below 80% of the median income. The CDBG grant in the amount of \$7,500 will only benefit the 33 Fullerton residents.
	Location Description	Although AIDS Services Foundation Orange County is located at 17982 Sky Park Circle, Suite J, Irvine, CA (approximately 15 miles from Fullerton), the 33 Fullerton residents that will benefit from this program and CDBG grant will have access to the ASF's on-site food pantry twice a month. Each order has enough nutritious food to make approximately 3 small meals per day for 16 days. In the event that clients are too ill to come to ASF, groceries will be delivered to them via ASF Transportation Program and ASF volunteers.
Planned Activities	The goal of the program for FY 2015-16 is to provide 12,000 meals (250 orders) to 33 residents of Fullerton. In addition, beyond the provision of food, ASF provides multi-vitamins to its clients at wholesale cost. The vitamins have shown to increase immunity in some individuals.	
2	Project Name	BLOCK IMPROVEMENT GRANT (BIG)
	Target Area	Block Improvement Grant-Phases 1 and 2
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units

Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Program
Funding	
Description	An exterior improvement program to work in conjunction with code enforcement. Program will cover exterior paint, roofs, fencing, and garage doors. No new money has been allocated. Carry over from FY 2014/15 is approximately \$40,000.
Target Date	6/30/2016
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Block Grant Program anticipates assisting five Fullerton households that are below 50% median income.

<p>Location Description</p>	<p>Phase I: The identified areas are as follows: (See Block Improvement Grant Areas Map – Phase I)</p> <p>Area 1 (Richman Park Area) – Highland west to Richman, railroad tracks south to Rossllynn Area 1 = 116.016 and 112.002</p> <p>Area 2 – Harbor west to Highland, Truslow south to Ash Area 2 = 116.011</p> <p>Area 3 – Harbor west to Highland, Ash south to Rossllynn Area 3 = 116.011 and 116.012</p> <p>Area 4 – Harbor west to Highland, Knepp south to Hill Area 4 = 116.012 and 116.013</p> <p>Area 5 – Harbor east to Lemon, Truslow south to Ash Area 6 – Harbor east to Lemon, Ash south to Rossllynn Areas 5 and 6 = 116.023</p> <p>Area 7 – Lemon east to railroad tracks, Truslow south to Valencia Area 8 – Lemon east to Balcom, Valencia south to Rossllynn Areas 7 and 8 = 116.022 and 116.023</p> <p>Phase II: In September 2006, Council approved six additional low/mod-income areas to be included in the Block Improvement Grant Program. The west-side areas are as follows: (See Block Improvement Grant Areas Map – Phase II)</p> <p>Area 1 - Gilbert Street west to Magnolia, Commonwealth south to Valencia Area 1 - 18.021</p> <p>Area 2 - Gilbert Street west to Magnolia., Valencia south to Olive Area 2 - 18.022</p> <p>Area 3 - Gilbert Street west to Magnolia, Olive south to Orangethorpe Area 3 - 18.023</p> <p>Area 4 - Magnolia to the west alley of Peckham, Orangethorpe south to the 91 Freeway and 1600 block of Picadilly. Area 4 - 18.025</p> <p>Area 5 - Gilbert west to the west alley of Peckham, Orangethorpe south to the 91 Freeway. Area 5 - 18.024</p> <p>Area 6 - Brookhurst west to Gilbert, Orangethorpe south to the 91 Freeway. Area 6 - 19.032</p>
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	Planned Activities	<p>Grants are provided on an area basis for exterior work to improve the neighborhood. Of the 12 areas identified by the City as areas of concern, eight are located in low/moderate-income areas.</p> <p>These eight areas are eligible areas for the BIG Program. All exterior housing rehabilitation items are addressed. Items include roofs, exterior paint, fencing, ground cover (water sprinklers, if necessary), driveways, garage doors, and other minor repairs. All Municipal Code and/or health and safety violations as identified by Code Enforcement are also included.</p> <p>Eligible properties must be owner-occupied low-income (50% median) residents and located in one of the eight identified areas. Grant maximums for the roof and paint coincide with the existing grant programs. Additional work is allowed up to \$20,000. Block Improvement Grants do not have to be repaid to the City.</p>
3	Project Name	Boys and Girls Club of Fullerton (BGCF) After-School Program
	Target Area	CDBG
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	The After-School Program runs year-round at three sites in Fullerton and invests in our youth by providing positive mentors, facilities, trained homework tutors and staff. BGCF serve over 1,500 at-risk youth & lower income families in Fullerton that need BGCF the most. BGCF has high yield activities like athletics, the arts, and computer training. In addition, leadership components are included in this program that serve as alternatives to crime, gangs, substance abuse, and violence.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 450 Fullerton youth will be assisted, of which, 435 of the youths will be from households that are below 80% of the median income.
	Location Description	BGCF has three sites in Fullerton that will be funded by CDBG in FY 2015-16 to implement their After-School Program: 1) Richman Teen Center: 410 Richman Avenue; 2) Valencia Park: 2435 E. Valencia Drive; and 3) Commonwealth School: 2200 E. Commonwealth Avenue.
Planned Activities	The After-School Program activities include homework assistance, computer lab training, athletics and leadership training.	

4	Project Name	CARE Housing Services
	Target Area	CDBG
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Program will provide supportive social services to residents at Fullerton City Lights Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) Apartments. Residents are formally homeless or are at-risk of homelessness, chronically mentally ill, disabled, in recovery, elderly, or have special needs. Approximately 161 Fullerton residents will be assisted.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The social Services Program at the SRO will serve 137 affordable units/households (161 individuals). SRO residents fall under the 80% median income with 115 of the total units occupied by residents in the 30%, 35%, and 45% median income levels. The majority of these residents are formally homeless or at-risk of homelessness.
	Location Description	The SRO facility is located at 224 E. Commonwealth Avenue, Fullerton, CA.
	Planned Activities	CARE Housing has implemented an onsite direct supportive services for 35 hours a week at the SRO consisting of community-building activities including perishable and non-perishable food delivery to the SRO several times a month, hosting large and small group social events, holiday celebrations, skill building opportunities, informational workshops, resource/benefit awareness, and activities directed toward improved social relationships and health promotion.
5	Project Name	Community SeniorServ, Inc.
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	The goal of the Congregate Lunch Program is to alleviate poor nutrition among the vulnerable elderly population, especially among those who live alone and/or on limited incomes. The lunch program seeks to enhance the physical and mental well-being of the elderly by encouraging a sense of dignity, providing socialization activities, and augmenting participant's financial resources by providing a donation based meal.

	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 400 Fullerton seniors will be assisted, of which, 375 seniors receiving the benefit will be under 80% median income.
	Location Description	Community SeniorServ, Inc. is located at 1200 North Knollwood Circle, Anaheim, CA (approximately 1 mile from Fullerton). However, the congregate lunch program is facilitated and occurs at the Fullerton Community Center located at 340 West Commonwealth Avenue, Fullerton, CA.
	Planned Activities	Community SeniorServ, Inc. implements a congregate lunch program that provides lunch services to low-income seniors attending the Fullerton Community Center on an everyday basis. By providing nutritious meals, this program alleviates poor nutrition and promotes socialization and physical activity.
6	Project Name	Council on Aging - Orange County
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Long-Term Care Ombudsmen advocate for the rights and dignity of residents living in nursing and residential care facilities for elderly and dependent adults in the 49 long-term care facilities located in the City of Fullerton. Ombudsmen work to resolve problems and concerns of individual residents by creating a presence through regular unannounced facility visits, monitoring conditions of care, and providing a voice for those unable to speak for themselves.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 125 Fullerton residents will be assisted of which all of the individuals are under 80% median income.

	Location Description	Council on Aging-Orange County is located at 1971 E. Fourth Street, #200, Santa Ana, CA. However, the 125 elderly individuals that COA will serve are located at nursing and residential care facilities within the City of Fullerton (49 total).
	Planned Activities	<p>Long-Term Care Ombudsmen Program has four primary responsibilities including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing an on-going presence in facilities; 2. Handling inquiries, concerns, complaints of residents; 3. Providing a public information program; and 4. Advocating for changes in laws and regulations that will improve the care of residents.
7	Project Name	Economic Activity Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Job creation and retention
	Needs Addressed	Job creation and retention
	Funding	CDBG: \$194,973
	Description	<p>On January 14, 2015, HUD submitted to the City its review and analysis of the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report for FY 2013-14. HUD evaluated the City's performance as satisfactory. As previously mentioned, HUD's goals are 1) decent housing; 2) suitable living environment; and 3) expanded economic activity. While the City met or exceeded the goals for providing decent housing and suitable living environment, the existing CDBG programs do not address the third goal, expanded economic activity .Such activities related to expanded economic opportunities could include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide job creation and retention; 2. Establishment, stabilization, and expansion of small businesses; 3. Provision of jobs involved in carrying out activities under programs covered by the CP for low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs/activities; and 4. Availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons.

		<p>Staff proposed to the CDCC that in FY 2014-15 that certain amount of CDBG funding be set-aside for FY 2015-16 for a program related to expanded economic opportunities. On March 24, 2014, the CDCC recommended to the City Council of the City of Fullerton that \$75,000 be set-aside for a new CDBG funded program that will address expanded economic activities which was subsequently approved by the Fullerton City Council. On March 23, 2015, the CDCC recommended that a portion of the CDBG funding for FY 2015-16 be dedicated to the Economic Development Program. In addition to the \$75,000 set-aside in FY 2014-15, the CDCC recommended to the City Council that an additional \$119,973 be programmed for Economic Development Program. It should be noted that one specific activity related to job creation (Hart Community Homes in the amount of \$25,000) has been approved by the CDCC and is described specifically in the following section. Therefore, \$169,973 of FY 2014-15 re-programmable funds and FY 2015-16 new CDBG funding is being proposed below.</p>
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	As this is a new program, no specific number of benefits have been identified. However, based upon the Hart Community Homes projects it is anticipated that 20 jobs can be created in FY 2015-16. All of these jobs would be from individuals that currently are unemployed and need specialized training.
	Location Description	As this is a new program, no specific location has been determined. However, any individuals that benefit from this program need to be Fullerton residents that are part of households that are under 80% median income.
	Planned Activities	<p>Such activities related to expanded economic opportunities could include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide job creation and retention; • Establishment, stabilization, and expansion of small businesses; • Provision of jobs involved in carrying out activities under programs covered by the CP for low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs/activities; and • Availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons. <p>Although the above listed activities could occur it is anticipated that job creation will be the priority in FY 2015-16.</p>
8	Project Name	Fair Housing Foundation

	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies Support Fair Housing Choice
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Fair Housing Program - Program affirmatively furthers fair housing through discrimination investigations, landlord/tenant counseling, and education and outreach activities.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Fair Housing Program anticipates serving approximately 330 Fullerton residents in FY 2015-16, of which, 300 residents will be under 80% median income.
	Location Description	Fair Housing Foundation provides direct client services of Fair Housing and General Housing (Landlord/Tenant) via their toll-free 800-446-3247 number, and walk-ins and appointments from either their main office located at 3605 Long Beach Blvd., #302, Long Beach, CA (approximately 20 miles from Fullerton) or their satellite office located at 600 W. Santa Ana Blvd., #214A, Santa Ana, CA (approximately 10 miles from Fullerton). Additionally, direct client services are also available at the many Education and Outreach activities, all of which are conducted in the City of Fullerton (primarily at Fullerton Main Library, 345 W. Commonwealth Ave., Fullerton, CA).
	Planned Activities	The FHF is dedicated to eliminating discrimination in housing and promoting equal access to housing choices for everyone. FHF offers a comprehensive Fair Housing Program that exceeds the HUD and CDBG requirement to affirmatively Further Fair Housing and includes the following: 1) discrimination complaint counseling, intake, investigations, and resolutions; 2) education and outreach activities; general housing (landlord/tenant) counseling, mediations, and assistance; and 4) affirmatively further fair housing activities.
9	Project Name	Giving Children Hope (GCH)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs

	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	GCH's "We've Got Your Back" program targets the more than 30,000 children in Orange County who have been identified as homeless under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The program provides a number of these children with backpacks filled with nutritious food each weekend throughout the school year. GCH works closely with the Orange County Department of Education and local schools to identify children in need and enroll them into the We Got Your Back program. The program is presented to the children and their families as a Weekend Nutrition Club in order to maintain their dignity and alleviate the stigma of homelessness.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	GCH's We've Got Your Back program has enrolled 5,091 children in the North Orange County area, of which, 211 children reside in Fullerton. All of the 211 Fullerton residents/children are within households that are under 80% median- income.
	Location Description	GCH is located at 8332 Commonwealth Avenue, Buena Park, CA (approximately 1 mile from Fullerton) and serves North Orange County schools including those schools within the Fullerton school districts.
	Planned Activities	Every week (including during Summer and Holiday vacations) a backpack filled with nutritious food, including fresh produce, rice, beans, and other non-perishable foods, is distributed to each child enrolled in the program. To guarantee that every student receives their food each week, backpacks are tagged to the child's school and given a unique ID number. GCH then delivers the backpacks to each school campus, to ensure that this food source is as secure and as reliable as possible.
10	Project Name	Hart Community Homes, Inc. (HCH)
	Target Area	CDBG
	Goals Supported	Job creation and retention
	Needs Addressed	Job creation and retention
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000

	Description	As part of the Fullerton's new CDBG Economic Development Program, Hart Community Homes is the first recipient of funding for the purpose of job creation. HCH's Monkey Business Workforce Development Program prepares emancipated foster youth and other at-risk youth for greater self-sufficiency, independence, and improved futures through paid job training and work experience at Monkey Business Cafe and catering enterprise in Fullerton.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	HCH plans to train for future full-time employment approximately 20 Fullerton at-risk youth that are under the 80% median income limit.
	Location Description	Job training will be conducted at Monkey Business Cafe' located at 208 North Lemon Avenue, Fullerton, CA.
	Planned Activities	The Workforce Development Program involves participants contributing to the daily operations of the cafe and catering enterprise, while learning retail, restaurant, and marketing skills during their training. They are paid minimum wage and participate in the program for 12 months. An average of seven participants work in the cafe/catering enterprise at any one time. The participants are supervised by a job coach and receive monthly evaluations, while averaging 20-40 hours a week. The participants gain skills in restaurant operations, cooking and seasonal cooking, menu planning and development, presentation, use of organic produce, packaging/storage, cashiering, customer service, and catering operations. The goal is to create opportunities for program participants to gain marketable skills in culinary arts and equip them for a permanent full-time job in the community.
11	Project Name	HCR Administration - General
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units Development of Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelters Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies Job creation and retention Neighborhood Revitalization Support Fair Housing Choice

	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Program Development of Affordable Housing Public Service Programs Assistance to the Homeless, Homeless Prevention Job creation and retention Public Infrastructure/Richman Park Area Imprvmts. Fair Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$271,620
	Description	Fullerton Community Development Department - General management, oversight, and coordination of Community Development Block Grant funds. Total costs of the HCR Administration for FY 2015-16 is \$271,620, of which, \$46,620 is carry-over from previous years.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable.
	Location Description	The activity will occur at Fullerton City Hall, 303 W. Commonwealth Avenue, Fullerton, CA. Other addresses will also occur as required; for example, site visits to non-profit organizations are required.
	Planned Activities	HCR Administration includes: general management, oversight, and coordination of Community Development Block Grant funds and the Community Development Citizens Committee. HCR Administration also includes preparation of all CDBG reports, legal and consulting costs, and staff costs.
12	Project Name	HOME Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Funding	
	Description	Fullerton Community Development Department - Administration of HOME funds. HOME citation 92.207. Administration costs cannot exceed 10% of HOME allocation. The HOME allocation for FY 2015-16 is \$367,505. Funds include operation and staff costs.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable.
	Location Description	The activity will occur at Fullerton City Hall, 303 W. Commonwealth Avenue, Fullerton, CA. Other addresses will also occur as required site visits to home rehab loan applicants are identified.
	Planned Activities	Administration of the HOME Rehabilitation Loan Program and other HOME related projects. Funds include operation and staff costs.
13	Project Name	HOME CHDO Funds
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Funding	
	Description	Fifteen (15) percent of HOME funds must be set aside for CHDO. The City anticipates receiving \$367,505 in HOME funds for FY 2015-16 of which \$55,126 are to be used on CHDO related projects. In addition to the FY 2015-16 allocation, carryover funding of \$59,923 from FY 2014-15 must be committed by July 2016 (projects to be approved by City Council). Performance information fictitious (software requires information) until funds are committed to a project. Funds may be used toward homeownership in revitalization areas and/or down payment assistance programs. Programs/ Projects may include acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The CHDO funds of \$115,049 (FY 2015-16 allocation and FY 2014-15 carryover allocation) will be used to acquire and rehab one unit in the City of Fullerton. The one unit will be made available to households under 80% median income.
	Location Description	Not known at this time. Future CHDO project will be located in the City of Fullerton.
	Planned Activities	The CHDO funds of \$115,049 (FY 2015-16 allocation and FY 2014-15 carryover allocation) will be used to acquire and rehab one unit in the City of Fullerton.

14	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Funding	CDBG: \$115,500
	Description	Fullerton Community Development Department, Housing Division - Administration of Housing Rehabilitation Program. Funds include operation and staff costs. The total costs for Housing and Rehabilitation Administration is \$115,500, of which, \$20,000 is carry-over from a previous years.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable.
	Location Description	The activity will occur at Fullerton City Hall, 303 W. Commonwealth Avenue, Fullerton, CA. Other addresses will also occur as required site visits to home rehab loan applicants are identified.
Planned Activities	Administration of the Rehabilitation Loan Program and other loan/grant-related projects. Funds include operation and staff costs.	
15	Project Name	Housing Rehabilitation Loan/Grant Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000
	Description	Fullerton Community Development Department - Loans for low/moderate income homeowners and grants for low-income homeowners. The 06/30/14 revolving CDBG loan balance of approximately \$150,000 was carried over into 2015/16. The HOME fund balance estimated at \$239,000 (includes prior program income) will be carried over. In addition, to owner-occupied residents this program will also assist non-profit owned properties that include low income tenants.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Staff estimates that the Housing Rehabilitation Loan/Grant Program will assist 25 households in FY 2015-16. All of the households will meet the income guidelines established in this program (under 80% median income).
	Location Description	Not known at this time. Applications will be received once funding is available.

<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>The following activities are planned:</p> <p><u>SINGLE-FAMILY UNITS (OWNER OCCUPIED)</u></p> <p><u>Loan Program</u> - All properties must be owned and occupied by low- or moderate-income persons. Maximum loan amounts are a guideline and may be exceeded after a review by the Loan Committee. Loans will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p><u>Rehabilitation Loan Program</u> – Provides up to \$65,000 per unit to provide decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions. Two loan programs are provided. (1) The below-market interest rate loans are now a 50/50 split. If the bank’s current interest rate is 6%, the homeowner pays 3% and the City subsidizes the bank with the other 3%. The homeowner’s interest rate is not to exceed 6%. (2) Deferred Loans are offered to qualified residents who have been denied by the bank process. There are no monthly payments and no interest attached to these loans for a period of 15 years. Senior citizen homeowners (62 or older) are allowed to bypass the bank and apply directly for a deferred loan.</p> <p><u>Mobile Home Loans</u> – This program is limited to \$15,000 per unit. This program has no monthly payments and no interest for 15 years. Maximum loan amounts are a guideline and may be exceeded after a review by the Loan Committee. Loans will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p><u>Emergency Loans/Grants</u> – This program is limited to the repair or replacement of items that make the home unlivable if not corrected immediately (i.e. broken gas line, plumbing, etc.). Type of assistance will be determined by the participant’s income. (Residents under 50% of the median income may receive a grant and those between 51% and 80% may receive a loan.)</p> <p>The Emergency Grant Program approved by City Council in May 2000, provided grants to residents who are below 50% of the median-income to address emergency health and safety issues. The program was revised in 2003 to include grants to owner-occupants who are referred by Code Enforcement and are under the 50% median-income guideline.</p> <p><u>Grant Program</u> - All properties must be owner-occupied by low-income residents (50% median). Low-income residents can participate in one or all of the grant programs we offer. Grants are forgiven over a three-year period. Maximum grant amounts are a guideline and may be exceeded after a review by the Loan Committee. Grants will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.</p>
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		<p><u>Roof Grants</u> – Provides up to \$10,000 to replace deteriorated roofs.</p> <p><u>Paint Grants</u> – Provides funds to do exterior painting not to exceed \$5,000.</p> <p><u>Owner Builder</u> – Provides reimbursement up to \$2,500 to homeowners for materials purchased to correct building code, and health and safety items. Grant amounts cannot exceed \$2,500.</p> <p><u>Mobile Home Grants</u> – Mobile Home Grants are available to a maximum of \$6,000 to address building codes, and health and safety items.</p> <p><u>Handicap Modification Program</u> – Grants up to \$4,000 to provide handicap accessibility (ramps, handrails, ADA toilets, grab bars, etc.)</p> <p><u>Seismic Retrofit Program</u> – Provides up to \$5,000 for bracing of foundations, chimneys and water heaters.</p>
16	Project Name	Lead Hazard Reduction Grant Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Funding	
	Description	Fullerton Community Development Department, Housing Division - Lead Hazard control program meets HUD's lead-based paint regulation. Funds will be used for testing, risk assessment, interim controls, abatement, and clearances. 2014/15 year end balance of approximately \$35,000 is carried over into FY 2015-16.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Lead Hazard Reduction Grant Program intends to assist 15 households in FY 2015-16. The households will be part of the Housing Rehabilitation program and therefore are below 80% median income.
	Location Description	Exact location is not known. All activities will occur in the City of Fullerton and addresses will be further identified once individuals apply for a rehabilitation loan.

	Planned Activities	<p>The overall goal of the City regarding lead-based paint hazards reduction is to significantly reduce or eliminate lead-based paint hazards and prevent lead poisoning in children under age seven. The long-term strategy to sharply reduce childhood lead poisoning includes the development and integration of comprehensive health, environmental and housing programs that can effectively address lead hazards in the City.</p> <p>Rehabilitation programs offered by the City have always included lead-based paint abatement as an eligible rehabilitation cost. Federal CDBG and HOME funds are used for lead hazard reduction activities, including testing and risk assessment.</p> <p>The City will continue to educate tenants and homeowners in writing about the dangers of lead and will promote the available lead programs. Homeowners are now made aware of the dangers of lead during their introduction to the City’s housing rehabilitation program.</p> <p>If the County notifies the City of a child residing in the jurisdiction who has an elevated blood lead level, the housing unit will be tested.</p>
17	Project Name	Meals on Wheels of Fullerton, Inc. (MOW)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$33,000
	Description	<p>MOW has a Maintenance of Meals and Supportive Services Program that provides home delivered meals (with special diets as required) and supportive service at-risk persons living in the City of Fullerton. Those most at risk are frail, usually elderly persons unable to shop and prepare their own meals. These services offer independence with dignity aimed toward physical and mental well-being by providing nutritious meals alleviating social isolation.</p>
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 150 Fullerton seniors will be assisted, of which, all will be under 80% median income.

	Location Description	All of Meals on Wheels of Fullerton, Inc.'s activities are located in Fullerton. Packing of delivered meals occurs at MOW's offices located at 223 West Amerige Avenue, Fullerton, CA. Meals are delivered daily by MOW volunteers along seven routes covering all of Fullerton.
	Planned Activities	Home delivered meals and supportive service are provided to low-income seniors living in the City of Fullerton. Meal delivery occurs twice a day on seven routes within the City; each route serves up to 12 homes daily for a total City capacity of 84 clients (168 meals a day). The support services involves maintaining the route, meal handling equipment, a volunteer base, case management and monitoring of food services, all to meet the needs of an aging and convalescing population.
18	Project Name	Mercy House Living Centers, Inc.- Cold Weather Armory Shelter-Fullerton
	Target Area	CDBG
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	The cold weather armory shelter in Fullerton offers 200 beds, nutritious meals, showers, legal counseling, case management and health services to the homeless population of Orange County. Approximately 150 Fullerton residents will be assisted.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Armory Emergency Shelter Program anticipates serving 1,800 homeless individuals in FY 2015-16, of which, 150 are projected to be Fullerton residents. All of the 150 Fullerton residents are under 80% median-income. This program directly benefits homeless and extremely low income individuals.
	Location Description	The Mercy House Living Centers, Inc. main office is located in Santa Ana, CA (approximately 10 miles from Fullerton). The cold weather armory shelter is located in Fullerton at 400 S. Brookhurst Road.
	Planned Activities	The cold weather armory shelter in Fullerton offers 200 beds, nutritious meals, showers, legal counseling, case management and health services to the homeless population of Orange County. The Armory shelter is open from 6 pm to 6 am each day during the season which usually occurs from November to March. Each client is provided a clean bed mat and blanket, a hot shower, a nutritious dinner, a sack lunch, and a safe night's rest each night during the season.
19	Project Name	New Residential Development

	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Development of Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Development of Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: \$237,629
	Description	Along with the Housing Rehab Program, the City will support the development of new affordable housing in the City using HOME funds.
	Target Date	6/30/2020
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Any new residential developments will benefit low income families/households, of which, some of the units could be dedicated to supportive housing or housing for veterans.
	Location Description	The residential development projects will be located within the boundaries of the City of Fullerton.
	Planned Activities	Development of affordable housing in the City of Fullerton.
20	Project Name	Orangethorpe Learning Center (OLC)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	The Orangethorpe Learning Center program offers school-aged children a safe and nurturing environment for them to complete homework assignments, enrich their studies with resources, and enhance their English skills.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 80 Fullerton youth will be assisted in FY 2015-16. All of the 80 Fullerton youth come from households under 80% median income.
	Location Description	The Orangethorpe Learning Center activities occur in Fullerton at 2351 W. Orangethorpe Avenue.

	Planned Activities	OLC serves elementary school-aged children, the majority of whom are at-risk of underachieving academically. At present, attendance varies, fluctuating from 10-35 students daily. The OLC is open four days a week, Monday through Thursday, for a total of nine hours each week. OLC is staffed by three paid employees and 20 volunteers. The OLC program implements an after-school program that offers school-aged children a safe and nurturing environment for them to complete homework assignments, enrich their studies with resources, and enhance their English skills.
21	Project Name	Pathways of Hope (POH) - Bridge Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	POH's Bridge Housing Program will fill the current service gaps that keep a number of Fullerton residents without housing, the CDBG funding will go towards providing financial support of up to \$500 per unhoused Fullerton resident for up to 30 days of temporary housing as an intermediate step toward permanent housing.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	POH's Bridge Housing Program will assist 17 Fullerton homeless individuals in finding permanent housing in FY 2015-16. All 17 of these individuals are under 80% median- income.
	Location Description	Pathways of Hope's offices are located in Fullerton at 504 W. Amerige Avenue. Activities related to the Bridge Housing Program will occur at 611 S. Ford Avenue, Fullerton, CA and 215 N. Lemon Street, Fullerton, CA.

	Planned Activities	This funding will be used to extend the effectiveness of a current outreach program for Fullerton residents who are without housing which has been operating for the past three years. POH will prioritize as recipients for temporary housing payments those who are literally homeless (as defined by HUD) and are receiving case management services with the Outreach Service of POH. This requirement will ensure goals are set to assist those without housing in developing self-sufficiency while they transition out of homelessness. This combination of case management, organizational collaboration, and financial assistance for temporary housing will enable the clients to overcome personal and/or financial barriers that prevent them from finding affordable permanent housing.
22	Project Name	Pathways of Hope (POH) - New Vista Shelter Life Skills Training
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	POH's New Vista Shelter Life Skills Training is a housing program for homeless families with dependent children and includes an educational training program to teach self-sufficiency to shelter residents. POH conducts weekly Life Skills classes in a variety of areas designed to assist adult residents in reaching their primary goals of gaining permanent housing.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 175 individuals will be assisted in FY 2015-16, of which, 150 of these clients are Fullerton residents. All 150 residents that will be assisted are under 80% median-income.
	Location Description	POH's Life Skills Training Program is located at two locations: POH's offices at 514 W. Amerige Avenue, Fullerton, CA and 204 E. Amerige Avenue, Fullerton, CA.
	Planned Activities	As previously stated, POH conducts weekly Life Skills classes in a variety of areas designed to assist adult residents in reaching their primary goals of gaining permanent housing. These classes include topics such as budgeting and money management, tenant rights, job preparedness/retention, shopping for value and nutrition, self-esteem, conflict management, anger management and taking responsibility.

23	Project Name	Richman Park Revitalization Area (Repayment) - Section 108 Loan
	Target Area	CDBG
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Needs Addressed	Public Infrastructure/Richman Park Area Imprvmts.
	Funding	CDBG: \$625,950
	Description	<p>On June 30, 2004, the City received a \$7.5 million Section 108 Guarantee Loan to address the infrastructure deficiencies in the Richman Park Area. Loan funds were used for infrastructure improvements in the Richman Park area that included alleys, sidewalks, street, street lights, drainage and park reconstruction. Proposed improvements were scheduled over a three-year period and included a new street elevation for Valencia, installation of alley improvements, new streetscapes on both West Avenue and Valencia Drive and construction of a new mid-block street between Valencia Drive and West Avenue. Additional lighting was installed, storm drains improved and Richman Park was updated.</p> <p>SECTION 108 RICHMAN PARK AREA IMPROVEMENTS</p> <p>PARK</p> <p>Infrastructure improvements in the Richman Park neighborhood increased public safety, renovated the park image, and provided ADA compliant facilities. The scope of work included the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demolition of the existing restroom and construction of a new ADA compliant restroom facility. 2. Demolition of the play structure, rock feature, and sand playground and re-grading to eliminate drainage problems. 3. Construction of a new playground including a more extensive play structure and poured-in-place rubber safety surfacing. 4. Demolition of the dated picnic structures and construction of new shaded picnic areas with ADA access and better visibility from the street. 5. Installation of new security lighting throughout the park for nighttime safety. 6. Construction of new handicap accessible walkways to meet ADA access requirements to all park amenities. 7. Improved landscape and irrigation. 8. Construction of a new concrete park sign and lighting.

		<p>PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mid-Block Street Construction (250 L.F.) 2. Property acquisition, resident relocation, demolition, and construction 3. Street Reconstruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardscape and Landscape Improvements • West Valencia Drive (1,300 L.F.) • Installation of water main (1,300 L.F.) • Elm Avenue (300 L.F.) • Ford Avenue (450 L.F.) • West Avenue (900 L.F.) • South Richman Avenue (350 L.F.) • Alley Reconstruction • Hardscape and Landscape Improvements • Alley North of Valencia Drive (1,300 L.F.) • Alley South of Valencia Drive (1,100 L.F.) • Alley West of Highland Avenue (600 L.F.) • Streetlight Increase (38 ea.) • Lighted Crosswalks on Valencia Drive • Storm Drain Improvements (2,800 L.F.)
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<p>Approximately 70 properties, over 280 units, over 750 individuals benefited from the revitalization improvements in the Richman Park area. Most of the families in this area are below 80% median income.</p> <p>The Richman Park Area consists of mainly apartment units, a neighborhood park, Richman Elementary School, two small stores/markets, a laundromat, a small eating establishment, and a few small businesses. The area is 82.4% low/mod with a population profile that is mainly Hispanic with the majority being renters. It is located in Census Tract: 116.01; Block Group: 6.</p>
	Location Description	<p>Along the 300-400 block of West Valencia Drive.</p> <p>Along the 300-400 block of W. West Avenue.</p> <p>Along the 400-500 block of South Richman Avenue.</p> <p>Along the 500-600 block of South Ford Avenue.</p> <p>Along 300 block of Elm Avenue.</p> <p>Along the 500-600 block of South Highland Avenue.</p>

	Planned Activities	All activities related to the Section 108 loan have been completed since 2009. The only activity related to this project is repayment of the debt service on this loan.
24	Project Name	Solidarity
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,500
	Description	Solidarity's SolFul-Summer of Love Fullerton program supports educational retention over the Summer break and supports the goals of leadership at Maple, Valencia Park, and Richman Elementary Schools.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Solidarity anticipates assisting approximately 600 Fullerton residents in FY 2015-16, of which, 360 Fullerton residents are below 80% median income.
	Location Description	Solidarity is located in Fullerton at 410 S. Lemon Street. Solidarity's SolFul-Summer of Love Fullerton program conducts its activities at the following location: Garnet Neighborhood Census tract 117.11 (Garnet Lane and Placentia Avenue); Maple Neighborhood Census Tract 116.01 (Lemon Avenue and Valencia Drive); Valencia Park Neighborhood Census Tract 18.021, 18.022, 18.023 (Gilbert Avenue and W. Valencia Drive); Richman Neighborhood Census Tract 111.02 (Highland Avenue and Valencia Drive).
	Planned Activities	Solidarity's SolFul program is four to six weeks in length depending upon on the neighborhood and provides educational enrichment according to the goals and assessments of the Principal at each school. First to sixth grade children are engaged in reading, math and science using curriculum and resources from the schools. The students are also engaged in physical activity and enrichment programs such as music, art, and drama. Program run Monday through Thursday from 8:30 am to 12:30 pm. Friday's are sometimes utilized as field trip days.
25	Project Name	Women's Transitional Living Center (WTLC)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs

	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	WTLC provides emergency shelter, case management/advocacy, counseling, educational classes, substance abuse treatment, victim witness assistance resources/referral assistance and job training/placement. WTLC's Independence from Dependence Program has been revamped to increase effective long-term outcomes for survivors of violence. The program has been enhanced to include evidenced based supportive program that utilizes trauma informed care to engage survivors within the community and the shelter toward long-term positive outcomes. The program is comprised of community education and advocacy (outreach) services to prevent homelessness in in survivors and emergency and transitional shelter programs.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	WTLC's program will assist 4,500 individuals in Orange County for FY 2015-16, of which, 900 will be residents of Fullerton. All 900 Fullerton residents will be below 80% median income. The individuals assisted consist of various types of abuse/violence.
	Location Description	The physical addresses of the shelters are by law confidential.
	Planned Activities	WTLC's program services include Community Education and Advocacy focused on prevention and early intervention to decrease violence in homes. Training for children, youth, and adults addresses intimate partner violence prevention, bullying prevention, anger management, and goal-setting. WTLC's shelter component (emergency and transitional) focuses on providing shelter, food, clothing, toys, toiletries, 24/7 hotline, counseling, transportation, and on-site medical screening.
26	Project Name	YMCA of Orange County - North OC Richman Center Youth Achievers
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Provide Support to Non-Profit Agencies
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Programs
	Funding	CDBG: \$8,000
	Description	YMCA's Richman Center Youth Achievers is a free after-school program that provides a safe, structured and supervised place for youth to attend after school.
	Target Date	6/30/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	YMCA’s Richman Center Youth Achievers program will assist 55 Fullerton children in FY 2015-16, of which, all are part of households that are below 80% median income.
	Location Description	The YMCA’s main office is located in Fullerton at 2000 Youth Way. The Richman Center Youth Achievers program activities will take place at 320 West Elm Street, Fullerton, CA.
	Planned Activities	The YMCA’s Richman Center Youth Achievers program activities include, but are not limited to, academic assistance, life skills development, leadership development, community service projects and life experiences such as winter camp.
27	Project Name	Residential Acquisition / Rehabilitation Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Rehabilitation of Substandard Housing Units
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Funding	HOME: \$1,880,876
	Description	The City working with a developer will acquire and rehab a multi-family apartment complex.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 16 families will benefit from the proposed activity, of which, all of them will be low income residents.
	Location Description	The activity will take place in the City of Fullerton.
Planned Activities	844126The acquisition and rehabilitation of a deteriorated 16-unit apartment complex located in the City of Fullerton.	

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.

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

In addition, in 2004, the City received a Federal Section 108 loan (\$7.5 million) in order to make infrastructure improvements to Richman Park (Census Tract 116.01; Block Group:6). The City has agreed to repay this loan from the City's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program over a fifteen year term.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 55 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

In 2000, the City assembled a team of City staff and consultants to review potential revitalization areas in the City and identify issues. The Richman Park was an area of concern (Valencia Task Force). They brought the community's concerns and ideas to the City staff as part of the Section 108 application process. The project was completed in phases with the final phase completed in the summer of 2007. In addition, between July 2010 and January 2011, the City purchased four additional lots in the area (total of 17 lots) for the development of affordable housing units.

Discussion

Regarding the Section 108 loan, the yearly repayment of the Federal Section 108 loan is approximately \$570,715 for the 5-Year CP period (\$625,950 for 2015-16) which is estimated to be 56% of the total CDBG Program yearly grant. The Section 108 loan will be repaid in full in FY 2019.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City has various affordable housing projects in the planning/development phases that will commence in FY 2015-16 or within subsequent program years of the 5-Year Consolidated Plan. The production of affordable housing is primarily from two funding sources: 1) the \$28.9 million 2010 Housing Bond proceeds, of which, approximately \$15.6 million of these funds remain and have been reserved for affordable housing projects; and 2) HOME funds, of which, a minimum of \$1.4 million is anticipated to be expended on a new development project in 2015-16. The following affordable housing projects were either under construction or in the planning stages:

Richman Group of California - development of the 95-unit senior project located at 345 E. Commonwealth Avenue. This project will include approximately 19 two-bedroom units/76 one-bedroom units. This project is proposing that 90 percent of the units be made available to low income persons and 10 percent to very-low income persons. The Richman Group received City assistance in the amount of \$8,972,000 for this senior housing project. The project is currently under construction.

ROEM Corporation - Pacific Hawaiian Apartments proposal for the development of 55-unit project located at 336 E. Santa Fe Drive. This proposed 55 unit project consists of 16 one-bedroom/22 two-bedroom/17 three-bedroom units for extremely-low, very-low, and low income families/persons. On June 17, 2014, City Council approved an Affordable Housing Agreement (AHA) including \$5 million in development assistance. However, ROEM failed to acquire the 9% tax credits in August 2014 and therefore the AHA was terminated. Staff is currently working with other developers to fulfill the terms of the AHA.

The Waterford Group - development of a 140-unit, mixed income apartments at the former Mullahey Chevrolet site located at 600 W. Commonwealth Avenue. The developers are proposing an affordability unit mix of 20 percent affordable (28 total units). The unit mix for the project is 46 one-bedroom units, 81 two-bedroom units, and 14 three-bedroom units. The City Council on March 18, 2014 reserved \$5 million to be used for development of this site.

Habitat for Humanity - proposed development of a 92 affordable rental and ownership units in the Richman Park area. The development site would consist of 15 City-owned properties in addition to \$5 million in assistance reserved by the City Council on March 18, 2014. The City Council approved an Exclusive Negotiation and Property Acquisition Agreement with Habitat in January 2015.

A Community of Friends (ACoF) - development of a 36-unit affordable apartment building at 1220 E. Orangethorpe Avenue. It is proposed that eighteen (18) units will be for Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) tenants who are homeless with a mental illness with the remaining eighteen (18) units will be

for low income tenants. The 36-unit breakdown includes 18 one-bedroom units, 12 two-bedroom units, and 6 three-bedroom units. On March 18, 2014, the City Council reserved \$1.4 million in HOME funds for this project. The project is currently in the entitlement process and a HOME agreement with ACoF is anticipated to be considered by the City Council in June 2015. If approved, construction is anticipated to be completed in 2016-17.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	217
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	0
Total	217

Table 56 - 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	141
Rehab of Existing Units	20
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	161

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

Discussion

The 217 households to be supported by the City will be related to the 150 Fullerton residents at the Fullerton Armory Emergency Shelter, the 50 households that are part of the Women's Transitional Living Center program, and 17 households that are part of Pathways of Hope Bridge Housing program.

Production of New Units - two development projects containing affordable housing units will be completed in FY 2015-16: 1) Richman Group of California - development of the 95-unit senior project located at 345 E. Commonwealth Avenue; and 2) Lennar Housing - development of a proposed 200 unit apartment complex located at 250 W. Santa Fe Avenue. 5% of the units (10 units) were restricted to very-low income tenants as a result of a density bonus concession that Lennar received in-lieu of meeting parking requirements. Although this project is not receiving City financial assistance the production of these 10 units will go towards meeting the City's Regional Housing Needs allocation goals. The project is currently under construction. As stated above, the A Community of Friends project will not be completed until FY 2016-17 and therefore is not included in the one-year total.

Rehab of Existing Units - the City anticipates completing 20 rehabilitation projects/loans in 2015-16. All properties must be owned and occupied by low-or moderate-income persons. Maximum loan amounts are a guideline and may be exceeded after a review by the City's Loan Committee. Loans will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) administers the Section 8/Voucher Choice Program within the City of Fullerton. This assistance program is tenant-based rather than project-based. Each tenant may take their assistance and rent any unit within the County that meets the Section 8 Housing Quality Standards and meets the household's family size requirements. As of December 31, 2014, OCHA was providing 492 Section 8 vouchers to Fullerton residents, of which, 164 were families, 143 disabled and 185 elderly.

The OCHA also applies for the HUD program called Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS). The goal of the FSS program is to identify and remove economic barriers and make each household independent of the housing authority within a five-year period. As a December 31, 2014, there are 25 signed contracts to assist households (21 families, 4 disabled) in the City of Fullerton. Through the FSS program, a network of employers, social service agencies, and educational institutions is developed to provide each participating household with job skills and social services to: 1) Increase the household's income; 2) Make the household self-sufficient; and 3) Eliminate the household's need for rental assistance. The participating household signs an agreement to work over a five-year period toward becoming self-sufficient. In exchange for the household's commitment and work, the Housing Authority evaluates the household's specific needs and determines factors that are detrimental to the family's self-sufficiency.

The Family Unification Program helps reunite families that have been separated by court order. Children have been taken into custody and placed in foster homes because families cannot provide adequate housing. The program operates with the same criteria required for Section 8, but families are given a priority status to avoid the four-five year waiting list. As of December 31, 2014, there are 14 families (10 families, 4 disabled) in the City of Fullerton.

The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program provides permanent housing subsidies and case management services to homeless veterans with mental and addictive disorders through a collaboration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Veteran Affairs. The Orange County Housing Authority has received approximately 470 HUD-VASH Housing Vouchers since 2009. Of the 331 active VASH vouchers 38 are Fullerton residents, of which, 22 are family, 7 disabled, and 9 elderly.

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

There are no public housing units owned by the City, County, State or Federal government located within the City of Fullerton.

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

There are no public housing units owned by the City, County, State or Federal government located within the City of Fullerton.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

The City will continue to support the OCHA as they serve the needs of low income households including the Section 8 Voucher Program, Family Self-Sufficiency Program, Family Unification Program and the HUD-VASH as described above.

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

Introduction

The strategy to be used by the City of Fullerton for addressing the needs of the City's homeless and special needs groups is to continue to support the County-wide CoC approach which includes both private and public entities. This strategy, as described in the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness, provides a complete, comprehensive system and will work to help fill the gaps that currently exist.

In addition, in 2011, the City developed a Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health Services. The Task Force met thirteen (13) times over a sixth-month period beginning in October 2011 in order to identify obstacles faced by those that are homeless and have mental health issues. On June 5, 2012, the Task Force presented a number of recommendations to the City Council to provide services for this population including the following:

- Identify and secure a site for a regional, year-round, multi-service homeless shelter
- Conduct a census and needs assessment of Fullerton's homeless population
- Provide information effectively to the mentally ill homeless (e.g., bulletin boards, kiosks)
- Support the implementation of Laura's Law
- Work with County on a permanent housing development to serve mentally ill homeless
- Support efforts to create affordable housing for extremely low and very-low income residents
- Request the County provide a clinician to the Fullerton Police Department to conduct outreach to the mentally ill homeless
- Continue the Task Force to assist City Council with implementation of recommendations

The City's Homeless Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Illness has now evolved into the Fullerton Homeless Outreach Collaborative which involves numerous organizations in the City of Fullerton. The Homelessness Outreach Collaborative is a group of local service providers who have voluntarily joined together to better serve residents of Fullerton who are without housing. This group was organized and convened by the AmeriCorps VISTA members as part of a project sponsored by the City of Fullerton and supervised by Pathways of Hope.

The goals of the Collaborative are:

1. Assess needs of clients currently served by the partner organizations in order to identify and address the resources and services that are necessary to end their homelessness and to identify any gaps in resources or services.
2. Evaluate and strengthen the capabilities of the partner organizations and the Collaborative to collectively end homelessness considering their current levels of volunteer participation and funding.

3. Seek new partnerships, structures, and resources to fill the identified gaps in resources and services, resulting in increased funding, efficiency, and service collaboration.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

The City will continue to support the many organizations that currently participate in and received funding from the Orange County CoC. This includes identifying the best practices utilized by the agencies and help them to develop programs that remove barriers and provide incentives to assist "difficult to place" clients.

In addition, the City has long supported and will continue to support through CDBG funding allocations various non-profit organizations that provide homeless services including Mercy House (homeless shelter), Pathways of Hope (transitional housing, life skills training), and the Women's Transitional Living Center (victims of domestic violence, at-risk homeless).

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City supports a strategy to expand regional planning efforts, funding and resources toward increasing the supply of emergency shelters as well as transitional housing. The City in 2015-16 anticipates participation with cities of Anaheim and Brea in the development of a regional, permanent, year-round, 24-hour homeless shelter in north Orange County. This shelter would replace the current Fullerton Armory Emergency Shelter that is currently operating during the seasonal months of November to the end of March. Although exact details are not known at this time, it is anticipated that the City will contribute a portion of the property acquisition and/or development costs to this project.

The City will support efforts to ensure that more agencies have the capacity to develop and manage supportive housing for homeless and special needs residents. Orange County has received funding from the Mental Health Services Act (Prop 63) for the purpose of creating permanent supportive housing for homeless individuals living with serious mental illness.

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

The CoC's "Housing First" philosophy is based upon the premise that placing a client in permanent

housing as quickly as possible provides the stability that the client needs to be able and willing to accept supportive services.

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 prevention strategy is designed to keep more families and individuals from losing the housing they have. Through regional access centers, those at-risk households will receive prevention assistance such as anti-eviction services, rental and utility support, credit counseling, debt management, employment services and conflict resolution.

In addition, the Orange County Health Care Agency and the Mental Health Association of Orange County have teams that conduct outreach to the chronically homeless. Also, informal outreach efforts are conducted through private organizations such as faith-based organizations, service clubs and private individuals.

Discussion

The City's goals to address homelessness include:

1. Prevent Homelessness;
2. Outreach to those who are homeless and at-risk of becoming homeless;
3. Improve the efficiency of the emergency shelter and access system;
4. Make strategic improvements in the transitional housing system;
5. Develop permanent housing options linked to a range of supportive services;
6. Ensure that people have the right resources, programs and services to remain housed;
7. Improve data systems to provide timely, accurate data that can be used to define need for housing and related services and to measure outcomes;
8. Develop the systems and organizational structures to provide oversight and accountability;
9. Advocate for social policy and systemic changes necessary to succeed.

In March 2014, a Fullerton Homelessness Needs Assessment Report was prepared by Americorps Vista members that included a survey of homeless individuals (participants) which to rank which services they felt were most needed, based on a semi-comprehensive list of services that may or may not be currently available. The following were determined to be the most needed: 1) transportation services; 2) shelter; 3) career services; 4) dental service; and 5) central resource center (centralized multi-service center).

The previously described projects and programs will address the needs of the homeless population with a range of services that includes an emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent housing opportunities.

AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

As the basis for a comprehensive strategy aimed at preserving and expanding housing opportunities, the City has identified Policy Theme Areas to provide policy guidance for the Five-Year CP. The Policy Program describes the specific policy actions necessary to address present and future housing needs, meet the specific requirements of State law and the housing needs as expressed by input from the community through participation in planning workshops and public meetings.

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

Policy: Housing Availability & Affordability - Provide programs that address the supply of housing for all segments of the population that will help to ensure that the City's current residents and workforce will have the opportunity to live in the City.

Policy: Land Use, Location & Linkages - Programs that provide opportunities for the development of job centers and key amenities adjacent to residential areas.

Policy: Revitalization & Infill - Policies to maximize the potential of underutilized areas in the City while ensuring compatibility and connections with surrounding areas. There are very few areas of vacant land within the City.

Policy: Special Needs - Programs that target universal design concepts and mixed-income housing development to expand housing options for those with special needs.

Policy: Government Constraints - Assure activities that grant incentives and concessions.

Policy: Resource Efficient Design - Promote environmental and energy efficiency in both existing and future housing stock.

Policy: Funding & Partnership: Seek alternative sources of funding by maximizing partnerships with other public, private and non-profit entities.

Policy: Education and Civic Engagement - Conduct outreach to all segments of the population on housing-related topics.

Discussion:

The City shall continue to monitor entitlement and plan check procedures for affordable housing developments to determine if the procedures pose a potential impediment to affordable housing. Based on the findings, the City shall develop programs and procedures to identify methods by which extremely-low, very-low and low income housing developments could be processed in a more expeditious manner.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

As described in the following sections, other actions the City of Fullerton has taken to address the needs of the community include actions:

- 1) To address obstacles to meeting underserved needs;
- 2) planned to foster and maintain affordable housing;
- 3) Planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards;
- 4) planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families;
- 5) Planned to develop institutional structure; and
- 6) Planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social services agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Although the needs of the homeless population have "high" and "medium" priority ratings, the ability to substantially meet the needs is limited due to lack of financial resources available to adequately address such needs. Many private non-profit organizations within the City are working toward meeting the various needs of the homeless population. However, additional federal and local resources are needed in order to better address this regional issue.

As mentioned above, the City has received HPRP funds to help address the homeless issue. However, these funds were limited to assisting only a small population of the homeless community. Recipients of these funds must show that they will be able to be self-sufficient within a short time period.

The City continues to support agencies in their applications for funding and also investigate the possibility of applying for additional funding if it becomes available.

In 2011, the City developed a Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health Services. The Task Force met thirteen (13) times over a sixth-month period beginning in October 2011 in order to identify obstacles faced by those that are homeless and have mental health issues. On June 5, 2012, the Task Force presented a number of recommendations to the City Council to provide services for this population including the following:

- Identify and secure a site for a regional, year-round, multi-service homeless shelter
- Conduct a census and needs assessment of Fullerton's homeless population
- Provide information effectively to the mentally ill homeless (e.g., bulletin boards, kiosks)

- Support the implementation of Laura’s Law
- Work with County on a permanent housing development to serve mentally ill homeless
- Support efforts to create affordable housing for extremely low and very-low income residents
- Request the County provide a clinician to the Fullerton Police Department to conduct outreach to the mentally ill homeless
- Continue the Task Force to assist City Council with implementation of recommendations

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City places a priority on preserving the existing affordable housing stock through rehabilitation and rental assistance. The City has also placed a priority on increasing the supply of affordable housing through new construction as feasible.

The 619 affordable households previously described above include the following:

Rental Assistance - Section 8 Rental Voucher assistance program is tenant-based rather than project-based. This means that a tenant may take their assistance and rent any unit within the County, which meets Section 8 housing quality standards and meets that household's family size requirements. The tenant is allowed to pay up to 50% of their adjusted household income; the Orange County Housing Authority pays for the difference between the tenant's payment and the unit's fair market rent to the landlord. If the tenant wishes to move to a different unit, the rental assistance goes with the tenant to their next location; the rental assistance does not remain with the unit. Once a household obtains this voucher assistance, they may receive this assistance for up to 15 years if their household's very-low income status does not change. As of March 31, 2015, Orange County Housing Authority was providing 492 Section 8 Rental Certificates and Vouchers to Fullerton residents. Of the 492 households assisted, 164 were families, 143 disabled and 185 elderly.

Production of New Units - two development projects containing affordable housing units will be completed in FY 2015-16: 1) Richman Group of California - development of the 95-unit senior project located at 345 E. Commonwealth Avenue; and 2) Lennar Housing - development of a proposed 200 unit apartment complex located at 250 W. Santa Fe Avenue. 5% of the units (10 units) were restricted to very-low income tenants as a result of a density bonus concession that Lennar received in-lieu of meeting parking requirements. Although this project is not receiving City financial assistance the production of these 10 units will go towards meeting the City's Regional Housing Needs allocation goals. The project is currently under construction.

Rehab of Existing Units - the City anticipates completing 20 rehabilitation projects/loans in 2015-16. All properties must be owned and/or occupied by low-or moderate-income persons. Maximum loan amounts are a guideline and may be exceeded after a review by the City's Loan Committee. Loans will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

In order to update the public on affordable housing in the City, the City Council has held six Housing Policy Review study sessions since 2008. Study sessions were held on January 29, 2008, September 15, 2009, February 16, 2010, June 6, 2011, October 2, 2012, and July 16, 2013. The City's focus was on the Richman Park area and for-sale housing, but due to the recessed economy that occurred up to 2013 and the high subsidy amounts required by the City and/or the former Redevelopment Agency, staff will seek rental housing projects as described above. When reviewing future proposed projects, staff will give high priority to projects using tax credits.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Although production of lead-based paint was stopped in 1978, it can still pose a serious health risk to today's families. The number of units in Fullerton that could contain lead-based paint hazards is estimated at 23,000. According to the State of California's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch, there are 46 children living in Fullerton that had elevated levels at the time of their blood lead test.

In an effort to reduce the risk of lead poisoning, Congress mandated new regulations that became effective on September 15, 2000. These regulations implemented several major changes in the requirements of federal programs that fund housing.

The City has a grant program to address the lead issue. The City has carefully reviewed the regulation and has made adjustments to existing programs to meet the mandates. The City has made every effort to confirm that its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R.

The overall goal of the City regarding lead-based paint hazards reduction is to significantly reduce or eliminate lead-based paint hazards and prevent lead poisoning in children under age seven. The long-term strategy to sharply reduce childhood lead poisoning includes the development and integration of comprehensive health, environmental and housing programs that can effectively address lead hazards in the City.

Rehabilitation programs offered by the City have always included lead-based paint abatement as an eligible rehabilitation cost. Federal CDBG and HOME funds are used for lead hazard reduction activities, including testing and risk assessment.

The City will continue to educate tenants and homeowners in writing about the dangers of lead and will promote the available lead programs. Homeowners are now made aware of the dangers of lead during their introduction to the City's housing rehabilitation program.

If the County notifies the City of a child residing in the jurisdiction who has an elevated blood lead level, the housing unit will be tested. If a homeowner cannot afford abatement and the City cannot or does

not have adequate funding for proper abatement assistance, the family will need to relocate.

As of October 1995, all sales and rental transactions of housing units built prior to 1978 must include lead-based paint notification to the prospective purchaser or renter. The City supplied additional notification to buyers that participated in the City's home ownership programs.

Tenant turnover presents a similar opportunity to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards, possibly in conjunction with certification of occupancy permit programs. Since units must be vacated prior to commencing many lead hazard reduction activities, targeting vacant housing will eliminate costs for relocation of residents. Approximately 30% of all rental-housing units turn over annually. Programs targeted specifically to at-risk units at turnover could have a significant impact over time.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The Anti-Poverty Strategy requires taking into account factors affecting poverty over which the jurisdiction has control. Poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. As defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for FY 2013-14 (July 1, 2013), the federal poverty guideline for a family of four persons is \$24,250.

According to US Census Bureau, 16.0% of all total households in Fullerton were below the poverty level. Some of these households are currently assisted by General Relief (GR), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and the emergency assistance programs identified at work in the County and through the homeless and at-risk network services. There are a few structured programs, usually administered at the County level, specifically targeting households in poverty and assisting these households in improving their long-term financial and social positions, eventually bringing them out of poverty.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Institutional structures involved in the delivery of housing assistance in the City include the City's Community Development Department, the City's Community Development Citizens' Committee, the Orange County Housing Authority, the County of Orange, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as a variety of profit and non-profit housing organizations.

Up until recently, the Community Development Department (CDD), Housing Division, and the Redevelopment Agency worked together on affordable housing program policy and development in the City of Fullerton. The CDD administers the CDBG housing rehabilitation and discretionary grant program moneys, and federal HOME funds. Until February 1, 2012 (date of Redevelopment Agency dissolution), the Agency along with CDD staff had developed housing programs for spending the 20% Redevelopment Set-aside Funds. The CDD currently works in conjunction with Planning with regard to the Density Bonus Program. With the dissolution of the Agency, only the Housing Division within CDD is responsible for

coordinating all housing related activities within the City of Fullerton Departments with all federal, State and regional agencies and with non-profit and community based housing organizations.

To help coordinate various programs in the past, the City has participated in the countywide Orange County Homeless Issues Task Force, and the Orange County Affordable Housing Clearinghouse (a consortium of lending institutions). The City will continue to participate in the various task forces and interagency committees to strengthen the housing assistance delivery system.

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

The City of Fullerton will continue to meet with public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies to use all available resources to their maximum levels of effectiveness to provide for needy Fullerton residents. Meetings between these parties will occur regularly throughout the fiscal year to review, award, and monitor the progress of various programs to discuss cooperative ventures as they present themselves. City staff meets regularly with those organizations mentioned in the One-Year Strategy to carry out affordable and supportive housing programs and in order to monitor the progress of those organizations that receive City funding to conduct their programs.

The City is an active member of the Orange County Home Ownership Preservation Collaborative (OC HOPC). The City was first invited to attend these meetings in February 2008. The majority of the members are lenders and non-profit agencies who deal with housing. Members include representatives from the offices of local senators, the Fair Housing Council of Orange County, Neighborhood Housing Services of Orange County, and other organizations active in affordable housing.

In 2009, the City of Fullerton updated and published a *Resource Guide*, which is available to all participating agencies as well as the public at large. It lists all supportive housing and social service providers available to Fullerton residents throughout Orange County. The *Resource Guide* is updated annually. Also, for the first time the City published a *Youth Resources* booklet that is a program guide for children, teens, and parents.

As previously mentioned, the City formed the Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health Services. The Task Force met thirteen (13) times over a six-month period beginning in October 2011 in order to identify obstacles faced by those that are homeless and have mental health issues. On June 5, 2012, the Task Force presented a number of recommendations to the City Council to provide services for this population.

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 Fullerton will follow all HUD regulations concerning the use of program income, forms investment, overall low- and moderate-income benefit for the CDBG program and recapture requirements for the HOME 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

0

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%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

The City will not use any other forms of investment beyond those identified in Section 92.205 including the following: atypical loans, grant instruments or non-conforming loan guarantees.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Although the City will not implement any HOME-assisted homebuyer activities in 2015-16 (or remaining years of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan), the City in the past has implemented this type of activity. The City's Downpayment Assistance Program (DAP) using HOME funds was implemented until 2003 and now involves only repayment of the original DAP loans (\$45,000/loan). The repayment of a DAP loan begins 15 years after acquisition of a property and consists of 15-year repayment term (\$250/month) beginning in Year 16 with zero percent interest. In addition, the DAP loan is repayable upon the sale or transfer of the property. The resale or recapture of funds for the City of Fullerton is based upon the resale and recapture guidelines outlined in §92.254.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

A period of affordability is established per HOME rule §92.254(a)(4) for all homebuyer housing. As stated above the City no longer implements the DAP program; however, the existing or outstanding HOME-related DAP loans are still subject to the affordability requirements established per §92.254(a)(4) which include the following:

Period of Affordability under Resale Provisions – under resale, the City relies on §92.254(a)(5)(i) of the HOME rule that states that the period of affordability is based upon the total amount of HOME funds invested in the housing (meaning the total HOME funds expended for the unit determines the applicable affordability period. Any HOME program income used to assist the project is included when determining the period of affordability under a resale provision.

Period of Affordability under Recapture Provisions – under recapture, the City relies on a period of affordability based upon the direct HOME subsidy provided to the HOME-assisted homebuyer that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the unit. Any program income used to provide direct assistance to the homebuyer is included when determining the period of affordability.

The City follows the following HOME investment and affordability period schedule:

- If under \$15,000, affordability period is 5 years;
- Between \$15,000 and \$40,000, affordability period is 10 years; and
- Over \$40,000, affordability period is 15 years.

As part of the City's HOME DAP loan program, the \$45,000 loans require that the unit is to remain affordable for 15 years from the time the unit was acquired. The City uses recapture of HOME funds as a way to ensure the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds. Outstanding DAP loans that fail to complete their affordability period must repay the HOME funds to the City.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Not applicable. The City in 2015-16 (or subsequent years) is not planning to use HOME funds to refinance any of the existing HOME loans for multi-family projects in the City of Fullerton.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SURVEY/PUBLIC COMMENTS

Survey Results

Public Comments from Survey



2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN SURVEY
RESULTS
(106 SURVEYS)

Please rate each category according to what you deem its needs are in the Fullerton communities. (i.e., If you feel there is a great need to support Senior Centers you would give it a 'High' Rating.)

<u>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS</u>	HIGH	MED	LOW	N/A
Public Facilities (Structures)				
Senior Centers	52	24	16	9
Youth Centers	48	21	14	13
Neighborhood Facilities	35	32	18	9
Child Care Facilities	35	31	13	17
Parks/Recreational Facilities	40	33	15	6
Health Facilities	47	30	16	4
Parking Facilities	47	18	24	7
Other Public Facilities _____	8	1	1	2
Infrastructure Improvement	HIGH	MED	LOW	N/A
Solid Waste Disposal	39	25	18	14
Flood Drainage	41	26	16	13
Water	47	23	13	13
Street	46	25	16	10
Sidewalk	46	28	15	8
Sewer	42	27	15	13
Asbestos	29	19	24	22
Other _____	4	0	0	0
Public Services (Programs)	HIGH	MED	LOW	N/A
Senior Services	56	27	14	7
Handicapped Services	58	20	13	9
Youth Services	47	28	8	12
Transportation Services	58	25	14	5
Substance Abuse Services	33	33	16	16
Employment Training	44	23	16	13
Crime Awareness	46	30	14	6
Fair Housing Counseling	45	33	16	6
Tenant/Landlord Counseling	41	25	24	7
Child Care Services	37	25	14	14
Health Services	48	30	13	6
Other _____	4	0	0	4

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Miscellaneous	HIGH	MED	LOW	N/A
Accessibility	38	32	13	11
Residential Historic Preservation	25	31	24	15
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	17	32	27	19
Economic Development Needs	41	36	5	12
Other Community Development Needs	11	35	13	24
Planning (i.e., Study of City Needs, etc.)	25	27	9	23

AFFORDABLE HOUSING NEEDS

	HIGH	MED	LOW	N/A
New construction	49	20	21	6
Rehabilitate existing units	51	28	10	9
Rental Assistance				
Elderly	65	16	11	8
Families	55	22	9	8
Ownership Housing				
First time buyer assistance	40	18	19	16
Home improvement assistance	30	28	21	15
Special Categories				
Elderly	54	24	9	14
Frail Elderly	57	19	6	19
Persons with Severe Mental Illness	52	23	5	19
Developmentally Disabled	43	30	9	16
Physically Disabled	49	27	7	14
Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	35	27	13	22
Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families	33	23	17	23

HOMELESS NEEDS

	HIGH	MED	LOW	N/A
Housing	62	18	16	7
Supportive Services	56	24	9	12

(Job and life skills, mental health, substance abuse treatment)

CITY OF FULLERTON

2015-2019 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

LIST OF SURVEY COMMENTS (based upon comments contained in surveys submitted)

Casa Maria Del Rio

- “I have recently moved to Fullerton, Orange County, specifically to get a job. As a recent college graduate from Chapman University in Orange, my disability from having cancer at 13 has left me severely hearing impaired, but wearing hearing aids has made it possible to “interact”. My degree in sociology and wanting to work in human resources or health care counseling. Casa Maria Del Rio has made it possible to live independently. Even though I don’t drive, OCTA has a great bus service and it is practical. As for my residence I have been blessed by its location, while I continue to find permanent employment.”
- “Main complaint, parking for visitors, economics and updating apartments.”
- “Thank you for caring.”
- “I love where I live. Bus stops close and shopping centers nearby. The rest is good, I like independence. I have freedom to live in a wonderful place. I’m fine with the rules here, and so glad we have great managers. But only concern is parking. There’s not enough parking for nurses, caregiver, and families.”
- “Later-running public bus service and bus service to Fullerton more frequently. Would be excellent. Thanks.”
- “It’s good to hear you want this survey. And brought this to my opinion and what I think. I am thankful for the housing I am receiving; it is very helpful because my daughter is here to help me.”

Garnet Housing

- “What we need is more surveillance from cops. A little more help on keeping the street clean. Also activities for teens and college information is needed, keep parents informed.”
- “Just a thank you to Civic Center Barrio housing for all the assistance and offers available.”

- “Something has to be done about parking. There are so many cars on my street; people tend to double-park in the streets all the time. There is never any parking for guests.”

Harborview Terrace

- “Smoking in a senior housing complex should be fineable. Tickets given out! Fire hazard. Also, not only do the people in the apartments smoke, but they bring in other people to live with them. Disregard for other tenants, disrespect to accessible spaces rules, and the management personnel.”
- “Too many inspections.”
- “The old Long’s Drug Store has sat empty for many years, yet we who live in the Disabled Tenant Apartments close by, have no place to buy groceries. The empty building could house a Sprouts market or a small Stater Brothers market.”
- “I would like to have a Super Market like Stater Brothers in nearby.”
- “Grocery store, downtown! Fewer bars and tattoo places. Sidewalk repairs. Sidewalk wider where possible.”

Klimple Manor

- “Fullerton is beautiful and a clean city. To keep it this way will need taking good care of it. Keep up with taking care of things that are happening all around the city vicinity. We need our police department to watch out for us, and go ahead and have rules and regulations where it is needed. Abiding by rules is how we can keep this place safe and peaceful. We would like to walk around the city with confidence that we will not be attacked by some maniac running around or sleeping around the corners.”
- “Very satisfying. Love the apartment.”
- “I am very happy here.”
- “Residential streets need more police, cameras, and/or signs to stop speeding. Amerige east toward Lemon has two churches, a battered woman with children home, an apartment building and senior apartments too. Many drivers treat it as a race strip, only to stop at a red light or stop sign. A person or a pet is due to be run over or car struck as it emerges from a lot or garage.”
- “This is a lovely city, compare to other cities and I know a lot of Orange County. I have been living here since 1946. Thank you. I don’t provide any services to

Fullerton. But I do live here in Fullerton and I am in Housing program. It is a fine place to live in.”

- “Handicap ramps on the curbs.”
- “The City of Fullerton is very well developed.”
- “Fullerton community is important because we have a Fire Department for a serious emergency situation. We also have the Police Department for important use if needed.”
- “Our very important need is how the city can help us low-income senior citizens pay our rent for our apartments which are very hard to afford.”
- “We need a super market.”

Community Respondent

- “I appreciate the \$5 bus pass, but some OCTA busses do not allow the senior push carts to carry groceries from the market and we can’t carry very much. The low priced taxi service is not dependable. It sometimes comes too early and often too late. One time it didn’t come at all. I do not use it anymore which means I do not go to places I would like to go or I pay the price for a regular taxi. I go to church less and to St. Jude classes less. At the Senior Center we used to have a computer room that was available almost all day (like other cities), now the community center has a well-equipped center that sits idle from the beginning of the day and my understanding is that when it opens (if ever) it will not be for seniors but for classes which charge or for young people. The library has computers. You make a reservation and there’s often a waiting list. Then you can only use it for an hour which is not long, given overheads of finding things and getting responses.”
- “The fee structures need revision. As it is today, users of facilities are paying for yesterday’s use. We see that in our water, sewer, and street condition. In order to keep costs to subscribers low, past administrators kept fees low and did not set aside funds to replace the facilities they were using.”
- “Fullerton has deferred maintenance on infrastructure such as sewer, water, and streets for way too long. Fortunately, this has become a higher priority for rectification. Fullerton has excellent educational facilities, but with the loss of aerospace and other high paying jobs in the area, there is now a serious disconnect between the jobs available in industry (mainly warehousing and distribution) and the skills of our graduates. The EDC was formed in part to help address this issue.”

- “As I filled out the questionnaire and ranked a particular item High does in no manner indicate that that particular area is lacking in Fullerton- it just is an indications of (My) prioritization of importance.”
- “All of these categories will cost money. How much each of these categories can successfully be accomplished is dependent on money availability. There should be some community agreement on prioritizing the categories.”
- “It’s time to start charging for parking downtown. It does not have to be very much. We would also like to see the city consider closing Harbor Blvd. between Chapman and Commonwealth to automobile traffic. Restaurants could expand seating area, kiosks could be added and pedestrian/family friendly activities could become regular features. Good example: Denver, Colorado’s Business/Downtown area (6th Street?).”
- “When I went to a presentation by Police Chief Hughes at the library I was shocked to see the number of residents in my neighborhood who are on probation or parole. I hope the community is addressing their needs to reintegrate them into the community as productive citizens. I often use the Community Center and look forward to using Fullerton’s senior services when I reach that age. I would like to be able to count on that so I can continue to live in Fullerton, a city I’m proud to have adopted as my home since 2002. Thank you for your consideration.”
- “Thanks for asking!”
- “Fullerton has many art galleries and artists. Also, Fullerton has a need for a public facility for doing ceramics, painting, printmaking, and possibly other art activities. The Muckenthaler Cultural Center is not adequate for the needs of Fullerton artists. Maybe the under used Hunt Library could be transformed for such a use.”
- “We need to concentrate on a holistic approach that recognizes the interdependence among housing, good paying jobs, and accessibility to transportation. We can support a range of resident’s with different income levels. Therefore, not all decisions should be based on maximizing developer’s profit. We have a great town with great people who want to support people with special need as well as facilities. Housing needs are a basic necessity and affordability is key.”

2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN SURVEY RESPONDERS

Please describe the services that you currently provide to the City of Fullerton.

- Timothy Huynh, Mercy House Living Centers-
Services Provide- “Mercy House provides emergency shelter to homeless clients at the National Guard Armory in the City of Fullerton. We also target Rapid Re-Housing services to homeless clients from the City of Fullerton. All of our programs are targeted to either the homeless or those at risk of homelessness.”
- Ronnie Sandoval, Civic Center Barrio Housing, Office Manager
1277 S. Lyon St. #505, Santa Ana, CA 92705
Services Provided “We provide affordable housing for very low income. We would like resources to rehab/upgrade properties because our rents are so low, it’s very hard to keep/build up reserves for large projects such as roofing, appliances, etc. CCBHC provides affordable housing for very low income families. We need more affordable housing in specific for people have capped out in age (18YRS) and need affordable housing. CCBHC would love the opportunity to assist with creative more affordable housing in the City of Fullerton. We have identified a lot of vacant lots that can be developed. Thank you for your partnership with respect to the current projects we currently manage. If I can be further assistance please contact me directly.”
- Meals on Wheels of Fullerton, 223 W. Amerige Ave.
Services Provided “Our meal delivery program targets homebound residents. Most of our clients are elderly but we have no age limits and also deliver to persons with physical disabilities. Developmentally disabled and those with mental illness.”
- Sarah Milversted, Illumination Foundation 7855 Katella Ave, Stanton, CA 90680
Services Provided “Illumination foundation provides direct housing programs and supportive social services. The agency provides housing, medical, and workforce services. We target motel families, homeless families, and homeless individuals.”
- Gigi Tsontos, WTLC PO Box 916, Fullerton, Ca 91722
Services Provided “Transitional housing to victims of violence and exploitation. Domestic Violence and exploitation.”
- Mike Lozano, Boys and Girls Club of Fullerton 340 W. Commonwealth
Services Provided “Child and teen programs- Before and after school transportation.”

- Janeth Velazquez, MPH, Community Senior Service, 1200 N Knollwood Cir. Anaheim, CA 92801
Services Provided “Our services provide meals and services to seniors. Our target population is low income, frail, and vulnerable seniors. We do meals on wheels, case management, and provide a lunch and activities at the Fullerton lunch programs for seniors. Thank you.”
- Lisa Escobar, Pathways of Hope, 514 W. Amerige Ave.
Services Provided “Pathways of Hope (formerly Fullerton Interfaith Emergency Service) provide life skills meeting to the families of new vista Transitional Living Center, and Hopes Corner. The families served come to us from homeless situations. Whereby our goal is to enhance their skills so that they can attain jobs, save money, and eventually move into permanent housing.”
- Kathleen Weidner, Council On Aging O.C, 1971 E. 4th St. Santa Ana, CA 92705
Services Provided “We serve the elderly and developmentally disabled who reside in long-term care facilities. We advocate for and protect their rights and dignity. We investigate all abuse and neglect allegations.”
- Mario Galindo, Boys and Girls Club, 340 W. Commonwealth Ave. Fullerton, CA 92832
(Services Provided) “Before and After school enrichment programs, Homework Help, College prep., Community Involvement, Leadership Development, Sports League, and Holiday Support.”
- Barry Ross, St. Jude Medical Center, 5111 Eureka Ave. Yorba Linda, CA 92886
Services Provided “We provide health services for all ages and economic groups”
- Barry Cottle, Orange Housing Development, C&C Development, 14211 Yorba #200, Tustin, CA 92780.
Services Provided “we provide direct affordable housing for 32 qualified housing holds in the City of Fullerton.”
- Holley Hagler, Community SeniorServ, Inc. 1200 N. Knollwood Circle, Anaheim, CA 92861
Services Provided “We provide the senior lunch program at the Fullerton Senior Center.”
- Janet Shellenberger, Caring Hands at First Lutheran Church, 215 N. Lemon St. Fullerton, CA 92832
Services Provided “1. Hot meal every Tues. evening primarily to homeless. 2. Pantry every Wed. to primarily low-income families and seniors and some homeless.”

- Calvary Community Church, 1465 W. Orangethorpe Ave., Fullerton, 92833
Services Provided “We provide the following services 2 Saturdays a month: hot meal, shower, clothes, haircuts, and a grocery sack of food stuff (mostly dry goods) to take home with them. We provide a limited amount of dry goods groceries 4 days a week as well.”
- Thomas Nixon, Solidarity 410 S. Lemon St, Fullerton, CA 92832
Services Provided “Supportive Social Services. Families, immigrants and youth within specific low income neighborhood.”
- Meka Brown, SeniorServ 1200 N. Knollwood Cir. Anaheim, CA 92801
Services Provided “We currently service the elderly, providing supportive service; Meals on Wheels, Case management, and lunch program.”

CITY OF FULLERTON

2015-2019 Five-Year Consolidated Plan

LIST OF “OTHER” COMMUNITY NEEDS IN THE CITY OF FULLERTON (based upon information contained in surveys submitted)

Community Development Needs

Other Public Facilities:

- Emergency shelters
- Senior Transport
- Art related activities
- Close Grocery Store
- Bus Service
- Alzheimer’s Daycare
- Handicap Parking
- Arts Facilities
- Mental Health Facility
- Urgent Care

Infrastructure Improvement Needs

Other:

- Blind Friendly Traffic Signals
- Implement the Bike Element of the General Plan
- Lead and Primer Toxics
- Handicap Parking
- LED Streetlights
- Municipal wireless services
- Additional streetlights in some under lit neighborhoods

Public Services (Programs)

Other:

- Homeless services
- Alzheimer’s Daycare
- Dial A Ride for Work
- Homeless services

APPENDIX B

PUBLIC NOTICE

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
AND AVAILABILITY OF FULLERTON'S
2015 DRAFT FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN INCLUDING
THE ONE-YEAR STRATEGY/ACTION PLAN**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fullerton City Council will hold a public hearing in the Council Chamber of Fullerton's City Hall, 303 West Commonwealth Avenue, on Tuesday, May 5, 2015 at the hour of 6:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as this matter can be heard, to receive and consider all evidence and reports presented at said hearing and/or obtained previously by all said Council relative to said petitions as submitted and covering the following items in the City of Fullerton:

2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

The Consolidated Plan required by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) must be submitted by every jurisdiction receiving Federal community development and housing funds. The City receives both Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds.

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan's (2015-16 through 2019-20) three basic goals are: 1) to provide decent housing; 2) to provide a suitable living environment; and 3) to expand economic opportunities. The Plan identifies the needs of the community, which include housing, shelter for the homeless, social services, economic development, and community development. The Plan sets forth goals, objectives, and performance benchmarks for measuring progress. Future proposed programs and activities would be assessed and evaluated to ensure that identified needs are being met.

2015-16 ONE-YEAR STRATEGY/ACTION PLAN

The One-Year Strategy/Action Plan will satisfy the minimum statutory requirements for application of CDBG and HOME funds with a single submission. The Action Plan describes available resources for housing activities and lists the proposed housing and community development activities. It includes the City's CDBG funding application to HUD in the amount of \$1,307,423 and the HOME funding application of \$367,505. In addition, it is proposed that \$66,620 of CDBG funds be reallocated from previous years.

The draft of Fullerton's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, which includes the 2015-16 One-Year Strategy/Action Plan will be available at City Hall at the front counter in the Community Development Department (303, W. Commonwealth Avenue, 2nd Floor, Fullerton, CA). The draft review period will be April 3, 2015 – May 4, 2015, with a Public Hearing to be held in the Fullerton City Hall Council Chamber on Tuesday, May 5, 2015, as stated above.

ALL INTERESTED PERSONS are invited to attend said hearing and express opinions on proposed projects.

FURTHER INFORMATION may be obtained by contacting the Community Development Department – Housing Division at (714) 738-6544.

FULLERTON CITY COUNCIL
Lucinda Williams, City Clerk

APPENDIX C

THE FULLERTON PLAN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Goals and Objectives



The
Fullerton
Plan

The Fullerton Economy



Master Element B: The Fullerton Economy

addresses the economic dimensions of the community that contribute to a prosperous quality of life for the residents, businesses and other organizations within the City. The Fullerton Economy includes the following chapters:

- Chapter 8: Economic Development
- Chapter 9: Revitalization

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Chapter 8

Economic Development

Fullerton will be a city which enjoys a vibrant economy, benefiting from its educational community resources and its diverse business base; and encourages economic diversity and creation of new jobs.
-The Fullerton Vision

Introduction

Recognizing that the City operates within the broader context of a regional and global economic setting, the City must always seek to strengthen its partnerships, policies, and programs pertaining to a business-friendly environment and quality, adequate public infrastructure that supports business growth. There have been dramatic changes in the local, regional, State, and national economies in the last several decades, from a production-based economy to one increasingly based on creativity and innovation; this said, renewed interest in U.S.-based manufacturing is on the rise.

The Economic Development Element seeks to improve economic prosperity by ensuring that the economy grows in ways that strengthen Fullerton's industries, retain and create jobs with self-sufficient wages, increase average income, and stimulate economic investment. A vibrant economy improves the quality of life enjoyed by Fullerton residents and enhances the financial stability of the City.

The following goals and policies are provided to achieve The Fullerton Vision as it pertains to Economic Development.

Overarching Policies

- OAP1.** Comply with State and Federal laws and regulations while maintaining local control in decision-making.
- OAP2.** Pursue Federal, State and local funding options to support implementation of The Fullerton Plan.
- OAP3.** Leverage the advantages and advances of technology.
- OAP4.** Seek opportunities for increased efficiency and effectiveness.

Purpose

The purpose of the Economic Development Element is to increase the wealth and standard of living of all residents in Fullerton with policies that support a diverse, innovative, competitive, entrepreneurial, and sustainable local economy.

This Element is not required per California Government Code Section 65302; however, as Economic Development is of importance to the community of Fullerton, it is prepared as an optional element per California Government Code Section 65303.

GOAL 9: Long-term fiscal strength and stability that has a foundation in local economic assets and adapts to dynamic market conditions.

Policies

Specific statements that provide a directive or framework for City decision-making that directly contribute to the attainment of the goal.

Region/Subregion Level

- P9.1 Regional Coordination**
Support projects, programs and policies with regional organizations involved in economic development to strengthen strategic alliances, ensure the efficient use of City resources and to encourage mutually supportive efforts.
- P9.2 Staff Participation in Organizations**
Support policies and programs for allowing key City staff to actively participate with economic development organizations, including Fullerton business organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Business Association and others, so that the City is informed of economic development efforts, opportunities to promote a business friendly environment are identified, and the City's interests are represented.
- P9.3 Hospitality Revenue**
Support programs for attracting hotels and other visitor accommodations to key areas such as the Fullerton Transportation Center Focus Area, the Harbor Gateway Focus Area, the North Harbor Corridor Focus Area and other appropriate focus areas.
- P9.4 Regional Economic Clusters**
Support policies, projects, and programs that encourage working with other cities, counties, and government agencies to jointly leverage resources and assets to create and strengthen economic clusters within the region.

City Level

- P9.5 Municipal Fiscal Policy**
Support policies and regulations that direct the City to follow prudent financial standards and to maintain strong financial reserves as inherent parts of the budget decision-making process.
- P9.6 Funding for New City Services**
Support policies and regulations that require the addition of new City services based on finding that a clear need has been identified and a sustainable funding source is developed.
- P9.7 User Fees for Services**
Support policies and regulations pertaining to fees charged by the City to both reflect actual costs for providing such services and consider offsets from other funding sources.
- P9.8 Technology Investments**
Support projects, programs, policies and regulations that involve investment in technology that reduces the costs of City services and that result in the efficient use of City resources and revenues.
- P9.9 Privatization of Services**
Support policies, programs and regulations regarding privatizing City services if and when the private or non-profit sectors can clearly deliver equitable and affordable services more efficiently than City government.
- P9.10 Attractiveness to Business Investment**
Support policies, programs and regulations that sustain the provision of quality municipal services

GOAL 9: Long-term fiscal strength and stability that has a foundation in local economic assets and adapts to dynamic market conditions.

Policies

Specific statements that provide a directive or framework for City decision-making that directly contribute to the attainment of the goal.

and efficient and responsive business assistance as essential tools to attract and retain businesses and employees. *(See Goal 10 for related policies.)*

P9.11 Reduce Barrier to Investment

Support programs to proactively review City ordinances, policies and procedures to reduce barriers to investment while upholding the quality of life enjoyed by Fullerton residents.

P9.12 Fiscal Health Monitoring

Support policies, programs and regulations that strengthen the City's ability to maintain accurate accounting records and that keep the City Council, City Manager and Fullerton community informed of the City's financial conditions at all times.

P9.13 Capital Improvements Planning

Support policies and programs that coordinate with City departments to plan and prioritize capital improvements to ensure that certain funding resources are allocated to the City's most critical economic needs.

P9.14 Economic Activity in Public Spaces

Support policies and programs to lease parts of public spaces, parks and select sidewalks to private businesses and non-profit organizations to activate the space with programs and activities, such as small product vendors, bike rentals, community garden plots, exercise programs, and larger events and festivals. *(See Chapter 12: Parks and Recreation and Chapter 13: Arts and Culture for related policies.)*

Neighborhood/District Level

P9.15 Assessment Districts and Business Improvement Districts

Support programs by property and business owners that are interested in establishing an assessment district or business improvement district to fund economic development programs that benefit the district. *(Also see Chapter 9: Revitalization, P11.6 Assessment Districts.)*

P9.16 Focus Areas

Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to evaluate ways to improve long-term fiscal strength and stability as part of community-based planning of Focus Areas.

Project Level

P9.17 Fiscally Sound Development

Support projects that do not compromise the City's ability to provide quality services to its existing and future residents and businesses.

Also see Chapter 1: Community Development and Design, P2.1 Perceived Image and Identity and P1.6 Protection of Employment Areas.

GOAL 10: **An innovation economy built upon Fullerton's local entrepreneurial spirit and intellectual capital.**

Policies

Specific statements that provide a directive or framework for City decision-making that directly contribute to the attainment of the goal.

Region/Subregion Level

P10.1 Cost of Living and Cost to Do Business

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations, as well as regional and subregional efforts, that reduce the cost of living and the cost to do business, such as on-line services, technology, tax incentives, permit streamlining programs and others.

P10.2 Cross-Sector Alliances

Support regional and subregional efforts that recognize the unique roles of each sector of the economy (private sector, public sector, non-profit sector and educational sector) in economic development and take advantage of the strengths and benefits of each sector through strategic alliances.

P10.3 Strategic Alliances

Support regional and subregional efforts to foster strategic alliances with businesses, local colleges and universities, Orange County SCORE, the Orange County Business Council, the U.S. Small Business Administration, the U.S. Economic Development Administration, the Fullerton Chamber of Commerce, the Downtown Business Association, service clubs, local churches and other non-profit organizations.

P10.4 Regional Promotion

Support regional and subregional efforts to promote economic development in North Orange County.

City Level

P10.5 Culture of Innovation

Support projects and programs that foster a citywide culture of innovation that values learning, creativity, adaptability and local entrepreneurship.

P10.6 Support for Educational System

Support policies, projects and programs that bolster the efforts of local school districts, vocational schools, colleges and universities to maintain an outstanding educational system that best prepares today's students for tomorrow's workplace. *(Also see Chapter 14: Education for related policies.)*

GOAL 10: **An innovation economy built upon Fullerton's local entrepreneurial spirit and intellectual capital.**

Policies

Specific statements that provide a directive or framework for City decision-making that directly contribute to the attainment of the goal.

P10.7 Education Employment Sector Expansion

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations that encourage the growth and development of the vocational schools, colleges and universities within Fullerton and, as a result of such expansion, create jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities, enhance educational opportunities for Fullerton residents, support neighborhood stability and strengthen the City's image as an educational center. *(Also see Chapter 14: Education for related policies.)*

P10.8 Economic Gardening Pilot Program

Support programs to encourage Fullerton residents to become entrepreneurs and invest in new businesses with high growth potential.

P10.9 Business Incubators

Support projects and programs by local banks, the U.S. Small Business Administration, non-profit organizations, or colleges and universities to create business incubators, microfinance programs and other means to encourage and/or grow small businesses in the City.

P10.10 Utility Economic Development Programs

Support policies, projects and programs that help local businesses reduce their operating costs and manage their energy use, including economic development incentives and initiatives by utility companies, and promote such opportunities on the City's website and at the public counters of City departments.

P10.11 Support for Broadband

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations that facilitate the installation of broadband, fiber-optic, hybrid coax, and similar infrastructure within employment and business districts to enhance the City's ability to recruit and retain technology-dependent businesses.

Neighborhood/District Level

P10.12 Downtown Economy Diversification

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations that diversify the Downtown economy to create more economic activity.

GOAL 10: **An innovation economy built upon Fullerton's local entrepreneurial spirit and intellectual capital.**

Policies

Specific statements that provide a directive or framework for City decision-making that directly contribute to the attainment of the goal.

P10.13 Manufacturing Diversification

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations for diversifying the City's manufacturing base and facilitating investment in the City's industrial areas that will result in maintaining or growing local jobs and creating an environment that is attractive to high tech, research and development, business incubators, manufacturers, transportation and warehouse logistics companies, services, and other emerging industries.

P10.14 Local Entrepreneurship in Focus Areas

Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to evaluate ways to foster local entrepreneurial spirit and intellectual capital as part of community-based planning of Focus Areas.

P10.15 Health and Social Services Expansion

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations that encourage the growth and expansion of Fullerton's health and medical service providers and enhance the City's health and social services cluster.

P10.16 Economic Strategies in Focus Areas

Support policies, programs and regulations pertaining to planning efforts for the City's Focus Areas that facilitate investment and encourage economic activity that benefits the Fullerton community and the City.

Project Level

P10.17 Grants for Job Creation

Support projects and programs that pursue grants from the U.S. Economic Development Administration, the Kaufman Foundation, and other government agencies and philanthropic organizations to improve the economic feasibility of projects that create jobs.

Also see Chapter 2: Housing, Policy Action 3.29 Joint Participation of Employers and Housing Developers.

Chapter 9

Revitalization

*Fullerton will be a city which encourages growth in its tax base to support our city services and ensure adequate infrastructure.
-The Fullerton Vision*

Introduction

As a nearly built-out community, Fullerton's growth will occur largely through reuse, infill development and revitalization. Additionally, neighborhoods and districts comprising the City exist in an array of conditions—ranging from those which are stable and vital to those which have signs of deterioration.

The Revitalization Element advances economic development through strategic revitalization efforts that leverage public and private reinvestment and improve quality of life.

The following goal and policies are provided to achieve the Fullerton Vision as it pertains to Revitalization.

Overarching Policies

OAP1. Comply with State and Federal laws and regulations while maintaining local control in decision-making.

OAP2. Pursue Federal, State and local funding options to support implementation of The Fullerton Plan.

OAP3. Leverage the advantages and advances of technology.

OAP4. Seek opportunities for increased efficiency and effectiveness.

Purpose

The purpose of the Revitalization Element is to encourage public and private cooperative efforts that result in investment in the City's neighborhoods and districts and improvements in the City's tax base.

This Element is not required per California Government Code Section 65302; however, as Revitalization is of importance to the community of Fullerton, it is prepared as an optional element per California Government Code Section 65303.

GOAL 11: Revitalization activities that result in community benefits and enhance the quality of life in neighborhoods, districts, and corridors.

Policies

Specific statements that provide a directive or framework for City decision-making that directly contribute to the attainment of the goal.

Region/Subregion Level

P11.1 Sustainable Regional Revitalization Efforts

Support regional and subregional efforts pertaining to community revitalization that are rooted in sustainable development principles.

City Level

P11.2 Community-Based Revitalization

Support projects and programs surrounding community revitalization that are rooted in community-based planning processes that integrate the vision, values, views and priorities of residents, property owners, business owners and other members of the Fullerton community.

P11.3 Preservation-Based Revitalization

Support policies, projects and programs concerning historic preservation to protect Fullerton's heritage, revitalize neighborhoods, generate design and construction jobs, and bolster the community's sense of place. *(Also see Chapter 3: Historic Preservation for related policies.)*

P11.4 Education-Based Revitalization

Support policies, projects and programs to foster skill development and economic success through education and the creation of a culture of entrepreneurship.

P11.5 Neighborhood Safety

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations that utilize innovative policing and crime prevention techniques to improve the safety of neighborhoods and districts, such as evidence-based policing, community-based policing and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). *(Also see Chapter 10: Public Safety for related policies.)*

P11.6 Brownfield and Grayfield Revitalization

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations that encourage the revitalization of brownfield and grayfield properties to protect the environment, reduce blight and revitalize underutilized properties.

Neighborhood/District Level

P11.7 Assessment Districts

Support policies and programs that benefit property- and business owner-initiated efforts to establish an assessment district to fund special improvements and services that help revitalize and maintain neighborhoods and districts. *(See Chapter 8: Economic Development, P9.15 Assessment Districts and Business Improvement Districts)*

GOAL 11: Revitalization activities that result in community benefits and enhance the quality of life in neighborhoods, districts, and corridors.

Policies

Specific statements that provide a directive or framework for City decision-making that directly contribute to the attainment of the goal.

P11.8 Financing

Support policies, programs and regulations that facilitate the use of creative financing tools for revitalization efforts that alleviate blight, stimulate private-sector investment, upgrade public infrastructure and facilities, and provide quality affordable housing.

P11.9 Focus Area Revitalization Priority

Support policies, projects, programs and regulations that prioritize revitalization efforts that are within or adjacent to the City's Focus Areas.

P11.10 Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies

Support policies, projects and programs that encourage residents, homeowners' associations, neighborhood groups and others to organize and develop neighborhood-based revitalization strategies that embrace creativity, mobilize assets and generate positive change. *(Also see Chapter 2: Housing, Policy Action 3.23 Neighborhood-Based Community Enhancement.)*

P11.11 Parking Management Program

Support policies, programs and regulations that facilitate parking management programs within the Transportation Center, Downtown and other appropriate Focus Areas to better manage the parking supply for the benefit of businesses, visitors and residents.

Project Level

P11.12 Public-Private Partnerships

Support policies, projects and programs that facilitate partnerships with property owners and developers to achieve revitalization results that contribute to clean, safe and attractive neighborhoods and districts.

P11.13 Downtown Revitalization

Support policies and programs that strengthen efforts by the Downtown Business Association and/or Chamber of Commerce to evaluate best practices for advancing the economic vitality of Downtown Fullerton, such as the "Main Street Four Point Approach" to commercial district revitalization.

P11.14 Funding and Financing Strategies

Support programs that identify and analyze proven financing mechanisms and funding resources available to the City of Fullerton and local non-profits for revitalization projects.

Also see Chapter 1: Community Development and Design, P2.5 Maintenance and Management.

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APPENDIX D

FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS

Scope of Work

B. SCOPE OF WORK

Approach

The GRC/KWA Team proposes to prepare the Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) which includes 16 jurisdictions in Orange County. The proposed Regional AI will include analyses, findings and actions to address potential impediment to fair housing at the regional and local levels.

Project Management

Scheduling. At the kick-off meeting with City staff, GRC will prepare a detailed work plan that describes the scope of work and highlight the key deliverables and milestones for the preparation, adoption and HUD approval of AI. This schedule will identify the submittal dates of all preliminary draft (City staff review copies), draft and final products, community meetings, public review periods, study sessions and public hearings. Prior to the kick-off meeting, GRC will prepare a list of City documents and information needed for this project.

Staff Meetings. To ensure efficient coordination with City staff and a continuous flow of information, GRC will meet with City staff at least once every month, or more frequently as needed to ensure that the time schedule is met. GRC will immediately notify the City of any unanticipated changes to the scope of work resulting from new HUD requirements or significant public comments. Only with written City approval will GRC change the scope.

Public Participation

GRC, along with City staff, will conduct five (5) subregional shared community meetings. These community meetings will include: 1) northern participating cities in Orange County; 2) central cities; 3) western cities; 4) southern cities; and 5) the City of Santa Ana. These meetings will provide the residents, businesses and service providers the opportunity to gain awareness of fair housing laws, and for residents and service agencies to share fair housing issues and concerns. All notices, handout materials and presentations will be prepared by GRC. GRC will send invitation letters to all 16 participating cities, public agencies and service providers, lending institutions, and real estate companies, but especially to those agencies and organization that serve the low/moderate-income and special needs communities. The community meetings will be conducted in English and Spanish by the GRC team and all materials will be available in both languages. Vietnamese translation will be made available at meetings, if necessary. In addition, workshop notices will be published in the local paper and posted on the city websites.

To supplement the community meetings and to assist in further understanding the fair housing issues of each city, a fair housing survey in English, Spanish and Vietnamese will be available to residents, businesses and public agencies in Orange County. The survey will be online on each participating city's website and available in hardcopy. GRC will design the fair housing survey using SurveyMonkey®.

Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

The goal of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice is to conduct a comprehensive examination of the region and each of the 16 cities for the purpose of comparison. The team will examine each city's ability to provide its residents fair housing choices regardless of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status or national origin.

The AI development process will include the following tasks:

A. Regional and Local Profiles

The GRC team will collect, analyze and prepare a descriptive profile of the region and the participating cities. The profile will include demographic, socioeconomic and housing characteristics, trends and projections. The descriptive profiles will include tables, charts and GIS maps. In addition, this task will involve:

- Review of the current Regional AI and AIs of the four additional cities;
- Review of recent Consolidated Plans and Housing Elements;
- Census information analysis, especially the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) data. In order to have consistency of information, the same data sources will be used for comparison purposes;
- Use of the HUD CPD mapping tool to analyze and illustrate geographic patterns and relationships. The following maps will be prepared and included in the AI's Appendices.
 - ✓ Racial/ethnic concentrations
 - ✓ Low/Moderate income concentrations
 - ✓ Senior households
 - ✓ Family households
 - ✓ Location of public housing
 - ✓ Owner/renter households
 - ✓ Care facilities in relation to Low/Mod areas
 - ✓ Public transit network

Describe public housing programs available to low/moderate income residents -- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program and Public Housing

program and other community-based programs (emergency shelters, transitional and supportive housing)

- Describe the rental and ownership housing market.
- Describe the existing and proposed public transit system within each city and the connection to the regional system.

B. Mortgage Lending Practices

The Team will analyze and describe the lending policies, requirements and practices of financial institutions and the access to home loans for ethnic minorities of all income groups.

- Review Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data, including FHA/VA loans, conventional home purchase loans, housing refinance loans and home improvement loans. For each city and the regional as a whole, the following examples of HMDA data will be analyzed. The analysis will be conducted to highlight the frequency and type of loans requested, the approval and denial rates by racial/ethnic groups and by geographic area (census tract level):
 1. Disposition of Conventional Home Purchase Loan Applications by Race/Ethnicity of Applicant
 2. Approval/Denial Rates for Conventional Home Purchase Loans by Race/Ethnicity and Income of Applicant
 3. Disposition of Conventional Home Purchase Loan Applications by Top Ten Lending Institutions
 4. Comparison of Conventional and Government-Backed Home Purchase Loan Applications
 5. Comparison of Conventional Home Purchase Loan Applications by Census Tract
 6. Disposition of Conventional Home Improvement Loan Applications by Race/Ethnicity of Applicant
 7. Approval/Denial Rates for Conventional Home Improvement Loans by Race/Ethnicity and Income of Applicant
 8. Comparison of Conventional and Government-Backed Home Improvement Loan Applications
 9. Trends of Conventional Mortgage Refinancing Applications by Race of Applicant
- Lending activity and loan approvals and denials by census tracts will be mapped using GIS.
- Analyze the bank lending practices, and compile data indicating the frequency and amount of those financial institutions' lending in Orange County over the last five-year period.

- Conclude whether there are any impediments to fair housing choice found in the programs and practices of private lending institutions and real estate brokers.

C. Public Policies and Practices

This section will present the various public policies that could influence fair housing choices in each city. After reviewing the General Plan, zoning ordinances, Consolidated Plan and Housing Element of each city, the team will evaluate the potential impediments to fair housing choice and affordable housing development.

- Housing Element policies and housing and land use-related policies identified in other elements of the a city's General Plan. All policies should advance the goals of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Fair Housing Act.
- Review and assess other barriers for fair housing, including administrative policies affecting housing activities or community development resources for areas of minority concentration and for persons with disabilities.
- Review and assess planning and development approval process, including the length of time required, fees and CEQA.
- Community representation on planning and zoning boards and commissions.

D. Fair Housing Practices

- Discuss fair housing practices in the homeownership and rental housing market.
- Analyze information on discrimination cases, complaints, findings and actions provided by fair housing services. Information may be obtained from the State Department of Fair Employment and Housing, the federal Fair Housing Enforcement Center, and the City's current fair housing service provider.
- Examine fair housing services and the level of outreach available for each city and its residents.
- Interview each city's fair housing service provider and the Orange County Housing Authority to assess additional steps being taken to promote fair housing choice, especially Section 8 tenants.

E. Action Plan

The Action Plan includes a summary of conclusions and findings of potential impediments in each city and the region as a whole. The Action Plan also reviews the progress in implementing action programs identified in the previous Regional AI and the AI's of the four additional cities. Finally, the Action Plan will identify recommendations and implementation programs to address the impediment finds.

The Action Plan will include:

- Summary of the common problems and barriers to fair housing found in the regional (all 16 cities) and conclusions and impediments identified for specific

cities. This may include racial/ethnic and income concentrations, housing affordability and public transit accessibility, housing conditions, access to home financing, and fair housing complaints.

- Evaluate the effectiveness of previous AI actions in eliminating impediments to fair housing. A matrix will be prepared that identifies the previous impediments, previous proposed action, current status (whether the action was implemented and its effectiveness) and a recommendation to carry it forward to this AI.
- Finally, the Action Plan will highlight housing impediments identified in this Regional AI, and propose actions and a timeframe for implementation. The proposed actions will be region-wide (all 16 cities) and some will be specific to a city or groups of cities.
- Appendix, including all contacts, forum participants, survey sample and tabulation report from the City's fair housing service provider over the last five years, as well as letters from various state and federal agencies.

APPENDIX E

HOMELESSNESS REPORTS

**Fullerton Homelessness Needs Assessment Report
March 2013**

**Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report
July 2013**

**HUD Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Count
January 2014**

**Fullerton Homelessness
Needs Assessment Report
March 2013**

FULLERTON HOMELESSNESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Amanda Bogle and Briana Stickney

AmeriCorps VISTA members

Michael Shepherd, Managing Editor

March 10, 2014



VISTA
Volunteers In Service To America

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Thank You!

This Needs Assessment would not have been possible without contributions from the following individuals and organizations:

Pathways of Hope

Future in Humanity

Coast to Coast Foundation

JD DeCaprio—Fullerton Police Department Homeless Liaison

WTLC

CareerWise

First Lutheran Church, Fullerton

First Christian Church, Fullerton

Placentia Presbyterian Church

Orangethorpe Christian Church, Fullerton

Evangelical Free Church, Fullerton

California State University, Fullerton

Hope International University

Boys & Girls Club of Fullerton

And all of our dedicated volunteers!

This report was recommended by the Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health Services and initiated by the City of Fullerton through partnership with AmeriCorps VISTA and supervised by Pathways of Hope. This report was planned and compiled as third-party, neutral agents, independent of the City of Fullerton. The presentation of this report represents a good-faith effort to understand the lives of Fullerton residents without housing in order to respond appropriately.

Summary

Overview

Note: This Needs Assessment and associated report follows an extensive historical report on homelessness in Fullerton. “*A History of Homelessness in Fullerton*” is available through the City of Fullerton and Pathways of Hope (see *Appendix*).

Why was this done?

In wake of the death of Kelly Thomas, a Fullerton resident who was homeless and living with a mental illness, the Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health Services was formed. It was designed as a collaboration of dedicated community members to formulate an approach to improve Fullerton’s resources and services available for those members of the community who were homeless and living with mental illness. Out of this Task Force, eight main recommendations were made, seven of which were approved by Fullerton’s City Council. One recommendation approved by City Council was to conduct a Needs Assessment of Fullerton’s homeless population.

What do we hope?

This Needs Assessment will provide an unbiased and statistical perspective on what the immediate needs are within the homeless community. It will give a vision of who the people are in our community who are experiencing this life crisis and what their story is. Knowing this, we will be able to prioritize efforts and funding to be able to address needs based on firsthand perspective rather than perceived needs.

In addition, with responses from a survey distributed to service providers serving Fullerton’s homeless community, systemic problems will be able to be identified. Service providers will be able to make changes accordingly. Understanding the needs from the firsthand perspective of community members and service providers will allow for improvements to be made in a more holistic manner.

Introduction

The housing status of the participants in our Needs Assessment consisted of those who are “literally homeless,” living in transitional housing, living with family or friends, living in motels, and some who are housed but at immediate risk of losing their housing. Given the parameters of our survey, it is difficult to reach all who are considered homeless.

According to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a person can be defined as “homeless” if they fall under any of the following conditions:

- **Literally Homeless** – An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence: meaning, the individual or family has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation, or they are living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living arrangements. This category also includes individuals who are exiting an institution where they resided for 90 days or less who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately prior to entry into the institution.
- **Imminent Risk of Homelessness** – An individual or family who will imminently lose (within 14 days) their primary nighttime residence provided that no subsequent residence has been identified and the individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing.
- **Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes** – Consists of unaccompanied youth (under 25) or families with children and youth who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition and are defined as homeless under another federal statute, individuals who have not had permanent housing during the past 60 days, or those who have experience persistent instability, and can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time.
- **Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence** – Any individual or family who is fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

While we were able to reach over 200 individuals who were considered to be homeless, there were still many more that we were unable to reach, due to

the fact that they live in motels, live in doubled-up situations, or keep themselves isolated in order to protect their children.

There are many different facets to homelessness, thus making it a complex situation that is very difficult to get out of. While there are several different services available to those without housing in Fullerton, such as food, clothing, and transitional housing, having a few services available certainly does not result in someone being housed. Many individuals living on the streets must carry around *all* of their belongings. Most are, justifiably, afraid of theft and are unwilling to leave the sight of their belongings. Since the majority of people do not have a vehicle, this severely limits their mobility and ability to reach different services and even job interviews. The fact that most services are spread out throughout the city and county makes accessing services even more difficult, given the lack of transportation.

As one can infer, being homeless means you do not have an address. This factor alone can impair the process of obtaining a job, as attention is drawn to the fact that there is no address listed on someone's resume. Likewise, important documents are often mailed to individuals, making this an issue for those who do not have a physical address.

In some cases, even if an individual without housing can access all of the services available and obtain and keep a job, the income is still not enough in order to afford housing. Orange County is listed as one of the most expensive places to live in the United States. On average, a person would have to make over \$50,000 a year in order to afford a one-bedroom apartment. Affordable housing units are scarce, and the wait list to obtain a Section 8 voucher contains thousands of people.

These situations are only a few examples of how a lack of and inaccessibility of services can impede on someone's ability to escape the cycle of homelessness. The importance of this Needs Assessment lies in its ability to expose important gaps in services, as well as direct funding and attention to services that are needed more than others.

Methodology

The Needs Assessment

The Needs Assessment questionnaire was modeled after Costa Mesa's Homeless Needs Assessment conducted in May of 2011, as well as the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) input system. We made modifications and additions made to fit the desires of our Needs Assessment and the community of Fullerton. The survey consisted of 56 questions covering demographic information, housing status, health and wellness, employment and income, and a services and resources evaluation.

Service Provider Survey

In addition to the Needs Assessment, an online survey was also distributed to service providers who specifically provide in the area of homelessness in Fullerton. Potential participant information was gathered through current provider contact information and attendance of the Fullerton Collaborative and Homelessness Collaborative. The survey questions covered topics of community outreach and involvement, aspects of homelessness, and systemic changes and improvements.

In all, 27 different providers participated in the online survey, spanning across 24 different organizations.

Volunteers

The majority of volunteers were recruited from California State University Fullerton, Hope International University, and various congregations in the area. Forty-one volunteers participated in the Needs Assessment. Volunteers were required to attend a one-hour training session covering interview procedure and safety. Trainings were provided on two separate dates—Thursday, November 7th and Saturday, November 9th. The training sessions were hosted by AmeriCorps VISTAs Amanda Bogle and Briana Stickney, as well as Pathways of Hope's Michael Shepherd.

Survey Sites

Surveying was conducted during a two-week period from November 12th through November 22nd, 2013. In approaching this survey, we wished to gather participants from as many backgrounds and areas of the Fullerton community as possible. Four different churches from different areas of Fullerton, who provide meals for individuals without housing on a weekly basis, agreed to participate as survey sites. Surveys were also provided for case managers at Pathways of Hope and the Women's Transitional Living Center in order to distribute to clients participating in their respective programs. First Evangelical Free Church of Fullerton also participated as a survey site through the Good Samaritan Center. The Cold Weather Shelter located at Fullerton's National Guard Armory was open during the time of the survey and was used as a survey site during one night as well.

In addition to the survey sites, volunteers also canvassed throughout Fullerton on a Saturday morning. Locations for the canvassing were identified previously as "hot spots" (common areas where people without housing congregate) by JD DeCaprio of Fullerton Police Department.

In total, we interviewed 204 unique participants who were without housing and who were using services in Fullerton.

Interview Procedure

Volunteers approached potential participants and informed them of the purpose of the survey and invited them to participate. Upon agreement, participants signed a consent form which covered a summary of the survey and confidentiality measures. A printed name, signature, and date of birth were required. If participants were uncomfortable putting down their date of birth, they were able to provide a "code word" as an alternative method of identification.

While the majority of surveys were done via personal interviews, participants were also given the option to complete the survey by hand. After completion of the survey, participants were given a bus pass voucher. After the two week survey period was complete, those who took the survey brought their bus pass voucher to a central location where, upon giving their name and date of birth (or code word), their voucher was redeemed for a One Day OCTA Bus Pass.

Bus passes were not given out immediately upon completion of the survey to decrease the possibility of duplicated surveys.

Priorities

In the Needs Assessment, we asked participants to rank which services they felt were most needed, based on a semi-comprehensive list of services that may or may not be currently available. The following were determined to be the most needed:

1. **Transportation Services**

- Represented in the survey as “Bus passes,” this was the most common service listed as most needed. Transportation is crucial to someone without housing, as services are spread out not only within the city of Fullerton, but throughout the entire County of Orange. A lack of transportation also makes getting to interviews and jobs difficult, if not impossible at times.
- A consistent free transportation system is not currently available to people without housing. Bus passes are handed out by some organizations, but are distributed infrequently and are difficult to access.

2. **Shelter**

- A shelter was a commonly reiterated need expressed by the participants. Most commonly mentioned was the need for a multi-service shelter accessible 24/7 and year-round. During the course of the Needs Assessment, the Cold Weather Shelter at the National Guard Armory was open and accessible, which is speculated to have contributed to a shelter not being described as the crucial need.
- There is no 24/7 year-round shelter available in the entirety of Orange County. The Cold Weather Shelter is available during the winter months and various shelters are available throughout Fullerton to limited clients, in the form of transitional shelters and rapid-rehousing.

3. Career Services

- The needed career services mentioned during the Assessment included job and skills training, job placement, resume building, and access to business attire. Participants also noted a need for low-skill jobs in general.
- Currently in Fullerton, there is one career development service available specifically to those without housing. CareerWise provides a variety of services including résumé building, job search, mock interviews, job skills, and image coaching. CareerWise is located at the Firth Lutheran Church House. Based on responses from participants, the existence of this service is not known among most people without housing.

4. Dental Service

- The need for free dental service was frequently brought up. While not all people have health issues that need to be frequently addressed, basic dental cleanings and services are recommended for everyone at least twice a year. Dental and gum health is also correlated with cardiovascular disease. Having access to dental services can pose multiple advantages to an individual.
- There is currently no free dental service available to those without housing in Fullerton.

5. Central Resource Center

- While not listed as a service in our Needs Assessment, a reoccurring request was for a multi-service center located at a central and accessible location. Services available in Fullerton are spread out throughout the city, making them difficult to access, as unhoused individuals typically do not have a form of transportation or financial means to use public transit. Having a centralized multi-service center would maximize the chances for someone to access the services they need on a consistent basis, consequently making it more likely for them to break the cycle of homelessness. Ideally, this would be located at a year-round service site.

Findings

Getting to Know Our Homeless Neighbors

A Snapshot:

The average participant in our Needs Assessment is a Caucasian unmarried male residing in Fullerton. He is literally homeless and has been living on the streets or somewhere not meant for human habitation for the past one to three years. He is a high school graduate and attended college for a little while. He initially became homeless because he lost his job or had a reduction in income. He has never been in treatment for drug or alcohol abuse and has never been told by a professional that he has a mental illness. However, he is on some sort of prescribed medication, most likely due to low quality health. He lives off of food stamps as a primary source of income and frequents resources such as food pantries and clothing providers. More than anything, he hopes for a way to obtain bus passes or some form of transportation. Other services he would like to see more available are quality clothing, free dental and health services, and some sort of shelter or stable housing. He has no one supporting him.

Advice From Those Who Know Homelessness Best

At the end of our interview, we asked our participants the question, “If someone told you that they ‘just want to be helpful,’ how would you advise them?” The following are some of the responses we received:

“Help me get back on my feet and be self-sufficient to be where I once was.”

“Put yourself in the homeless person’s position / shoes. Understand that it’s difficult to ask for help.”

“Food vouchers like gift cards for fast food or grocery stores.”

“Help looking for a job”

“To be there when I need them”

“Tell them that I need a place to be able to take a shower and find a way to be able to go to interviews.”

“Be a good listener and please help me”

“ID assistance and housing”

“I really need shelter.”

“To be kind and if you really want to help, I would be 100% appreciative. When I get back on my feet I would repay them as they would like to be paid back.”

“I need a bus pass and my ID to access services and medical care.”

“Help me get into school.”

“Ask if they know anyone hiring”

“Just be sensitive to needs of myself and others in my situation. Genuinely be a friend.

“Just be here when I need to talk because money is my only current issue and most can’t help with that.”

“By helping me find a better job.”

“God bless—I appreciate the help.”

“Help with housing for daughter and I. Need more programs to stay together.”

“Accept any help they offer”

And the most common response we received...

“Thank you.”

Demographics

Gender

61% Male

38% Female

Education

26% Some College

22% High School Graduate

19% Some High School

13% College Degree

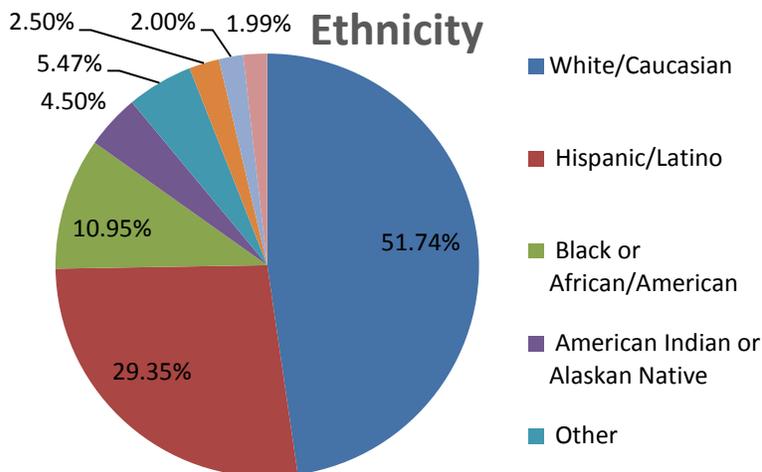
9% No High School

5% Trade School

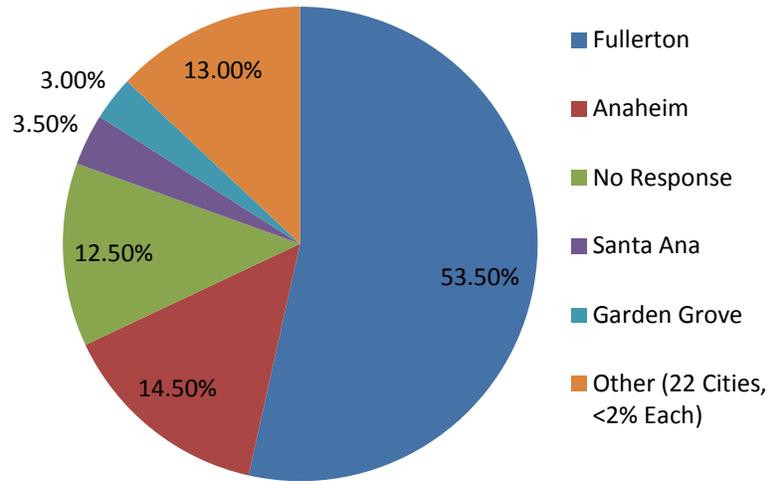
4% GED

3% Graduate Degree

0.5% Professional Degree



Primary City of Residence



Veteran?

88% No

9% Yes

Access to Phone/Email?

39% Phone & Email

28% Phone Only

13% Email Only

18% Neither

Housing

Causes of Homelessness

(A person could have more than one cause)

- **Job Income Loss/Reduction (44%)**
 - Domestic Violence (16%)
 - Eviction (13%)
 - Asked to Leave Shared Residence (12%)
 - Drug/Alcohol Abuse (9%)
 - Benefits Loss/Reduction (8%)
 - Relocation (6%)
 - Release from Prison/Jail (6%)
 - Illness (6%)
 - Injury (5%)
 - Foreclosure (4%)
 - Natural Disaster (1%)
 - Release from Psychiatric Facility (0.5%)
 - Aged out of Foster Home (0.5%)
 - Death in Family (0.5%)
 - Stolen Belongings (0.5%)
-

Housing Status

85% Literally Homeless

8% Stably Housed

5% Housed & At-Risk

On a Housing Waiting List?

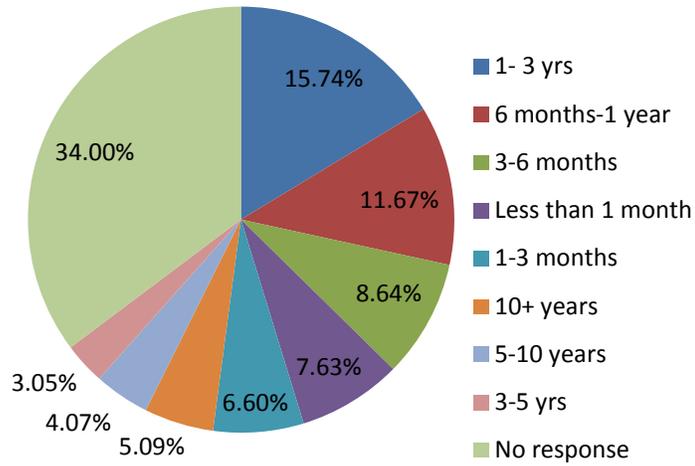
69% No

22% Yes, for a housing voucher

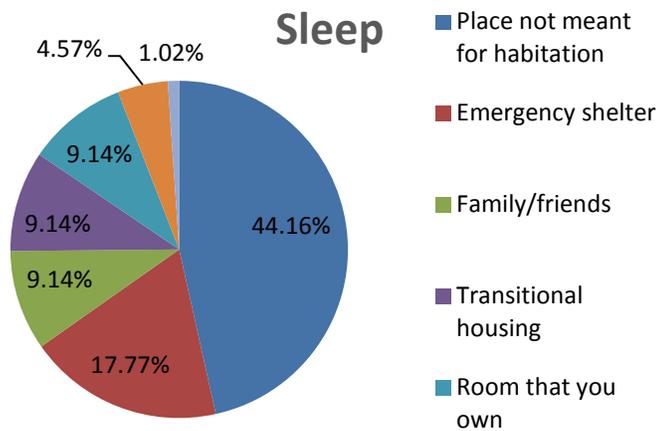
5% Yes, for a shelter program

*Cold weather shelter was open during time of survey

Length of Most Recent Episode of Homelessness

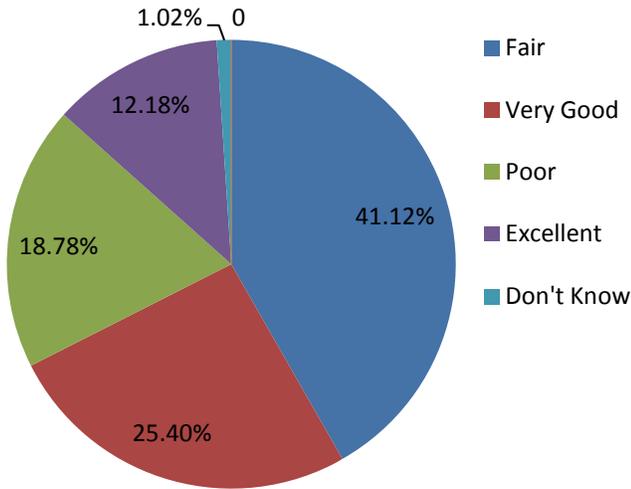


Where You Most Often Sleep



Health and Wellness

Self-assessed Health Rating



Special Needs

Physical Disability	9%
Domestic Violence	5%
Alcohol Abuse	4%
Drug Abuse	4%
Learning/Developmental Disability	3%
HIV/AIDS	0.5%

Been In Treatment for Drug/Alcohol Abuse

65% No
30% Yes

Professional Diagnosis of Mental Illness

71% No
26% Yes

Have Prescribed Medication

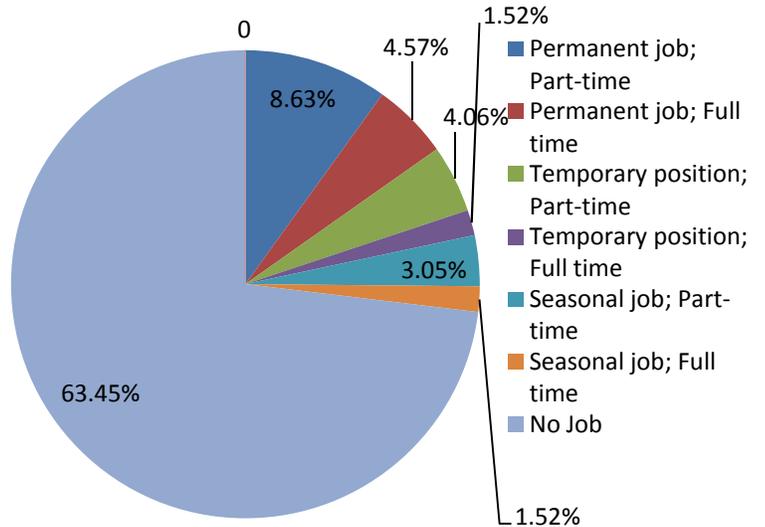
52% Yes
41% No

Taken Non-Prescribed Medication in Place of Medication

75% No
21% Yes

Employment and Income

Employment Status



Currently Employed?

76% No

23% Yes

Sources of Income

(Each person could have multiple sources)

▪ Food Stamps	39%	▪ Other TANF-funded services	2%
▪ SSI/SSDI	25%	▪ Veterans Assistance/Pension	1%
▪ None	19%	▪ Worker's Compensation	1%
▪ Earned Income	17%	▪ Retirement Income from SSA	1%
▪ General Public Assistance	12%	▪ Alimony/Other Spousal Support	1%
▪ Panhandling	8%	▪ TANF Transportation Services	0.5%
▪ Sec. 8/Rental Assistance	4%		
▪ TANF Child Care Services	3%		
▪ Unemployment Benefits	3%		

Services and Resources

Top 10 Service Needs

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bus Passes | 6. Mail Box Service |
| 2. Motel Vouchers | 7. Service/Resource Information |
| 3. Dental Service | 8. Health Service |
| 4. Clothing | 9. Check-in Storage |
| 5. Emergency Shelter | 10. Hygiene Programs |

Top 5 Least Available Services

1. Gas Cards
2. Motel Vouchers
3. Mentorship Program
4. Utilities Assistance
5. Check-In Storage

Top 5 Most Available Services

1. Food Banks/Meals
2. Public Computers
3. Clothing
4. Emergency Shelter*
5. Health Service

*Cold weather shelter was open during time of survey

Conclusions

Homelessness is a complex issue involving many different types of people in varying situations. Due to the complexity, there is no singular solution to ending homelessness. The city of Fullerton is no exception to this. However, by understanding those in our city and what their needs are, we will be able to make changes that fit our population and move closer to a solution.

Demographics

- The majority of people who live on the streets are male. However, it is hard to pinpoint the precise gender distribution, as many women and families with children stay in motels, shelter programs, or in seclusion in order to protect themselves. In addition, there is a wide range of ethnicities represented.
- Even though it is commonly thought that those living on the streets have very little education, it must be noted that the majority of the individuals we interviewed had at least a high school education or some form of college education. Thirteen percent of those hold a college degree, and an additional three percent hold either a graduate or professional degree. Thus, we can see that even people who have obtained a high level of education are not immune to a future of homelessness.
- Some individuals argue that it is not the responsibility of the city to protect and provide for those who are homeless because they are not residents of the city, however, most of this population we interviewed in Fullerton consider Fullerton to be their primary city of residence, with Anaheim coming close in second. Next in line is Santa Ana, with less than 4%, and with almost all other cities represented at less than 2%. During the time the survey was being taken, the

Cold Weather Shelter at the National Guard Armory was in service and drew in homeless individuals from neighboring cities. Given this information, the amount of homeless men and women from the surrounding cities of Fullerton may be fewer than figured.

Housing

- The causes of homelessness are extremely diverse and unique to each participant. The diversity of each person's situation increases the difficulty of creating a blanket solution to homelessness. Even so, two of the most common reasons for homelessness is the loss of a job or income reduction. Given the flux in the economy, the high demand for jobs, the extremely high cost of living in Orange County, and the lack of affordable housing units, it is understandable that income loss can rapidly lead to homelessness.
- Most participants were considered to be "literally homeless." Although most have lost their housing only once, they have stayed in their homeless situation for years, indicating that homelessness is a problem that is not easily escaped. The majority sleep in a place that is not meant for human habitation, such as outside or in a car. Because there are no emergency shelters available in Orange County, this is typically their only option.

Health and Wellness

- It is common to see a person's health decline rapidly after entering into a homeless situation. Most people cannot afford amenities to equip them for a healthy lifestyle, such as healthy foods, medicine, and health and dental services. Most live off of food stamps as their primary source of income. In addition, malnourishment is often unavoidable because processed and unhealthy food is far cheaper than

more nutritional options. Given this situation, it is not surprising to see that nearly 60% identify themselves as either in “Fair” or “Poor” health, with over half having to take some sort of prescribed medication.

- Mental illness and substance abuse are two areas that are often brought up when it comes to people who are homeless. However, people with these types of special needs make up only a fraction of our population, and certainly does not apply to everyone in the community.
- Homelessness puts a person into a situation where each day is a matter of survival. There is little to no sense of stability, regarding personal support and financial support. Anxiety is high and depression is common. Even if one does not previously have a mental illness, upon becoming homeless signs of mental illness can quickly develop. A quarter of participants revealed that they have had a professional tell them they have a mental illness.
- About 30% of participants revealed that they have been in treatment for drug or alcohol abuse. While a small percentage became homeless due to a drug or alcohol issue, it is more common to see someone using substances as a coping mechanism for what is a difficult and depressing situation for most. Unfortunately, there are very few free detox centers in Fullerton, thus putting many in a position where they cannot get help when they are ready for it.

Employment and Income

- A common myth regarding people who are homeless is that they are jobless and unwilling to work. In contrast, nearly a quarter of participants said that they do have a job of some sort. In Orange County especially, having a job does not mean that you have enough income to support yourself. In fact, to afford a one-bedroom apartment in Orange County, a

person needs to earn between \$20-25 per hour. It is easy to see how gaining employment certainly does not guarantee that someone will be able to afford housing.

- Most individuals find it difficult to obtain employment due to factors that are often taken for granted. Being homeless means you do not have a permanent address. Without a permanent address, it is a challenge to receive mail or complete a resume for a job. Lack of transportation and storage for belongings also plays a substantial role in preventing employment.

Services and Resources

- Common requests amongst the participants were for bus passes or some sort of transportation service. Most services currently available are spread out in the county. Oftentimes, people do not have any money for a bus pass or any other additional means to get to their destination.
- While motel vouchers were listed as a high need, many participants commented that any sort of year-round shelter would be helpful to their situation.
- One reiterated request was that clothing donations be of higher quality. Most donations are old, outdated, ripped, or stained. Having quality clothing options is particularly important when it comes to obtaining employment, landing interviews, and looking capable and professional.
- While a Check-In Storage Center is currently available in nearby Anaheim, there is no similar service available in Fullerton. The belongings that a person carries around with them are often the extent of their possessions. Consequently, this burden limits mobility and access to necessary resources because he or she must look out for his or her belongings constantly.

- The most common services available were food banks and meals.. In Fullerton, there is a hot meal available every day of the week. Often organizations and congregations will serve food in places such as parks and the Downtown Plaza. Some participants interviewed mentioned that there is an overabundance of meals provided.
- Mentorship programs were also listed as some of the least available services. The Friendship Program through Future in Humanity serves as a mentorship program in Fullerton; however, a large portion of the individuals interviewed did not know of its existence. This could point to a lack of information distribution for services and resources.

APPENDIX

Below is the statistical data collected from the Needs Assessment. For any additional information regarding the survey itself, methodology, questions asked, or data, please contact Pathways of Hope.

Total number of unduplicated surveys: 204

Demographics

Gender: 61.19% Male	Children: 48.76% Yes
38.31% Female	44.78% No
0.50% No response	5.47% No response
Marital Status: 48.76% Never Married	Ethnicity: 51.74% White/Caucasian
26.37% Divorced	29.35% Hispanic/Latino
11.44% Married	10.95% Black/African American
9.95% Separated	4.5% American Indian/Alaskan Native
3.48% Widowed	
Education: 26.00% Some College	Served in US Armed Forces: 87.50% No
22.00% High School Graduate	9.00% Yes
18.50% Some High School	3.50% No response
13% College Degree	Access to Phone or Email: 28.00% Phone only
8.50% No High School	13.00% Email only
5.00% Trade School	39.00% Phone & Email
4.00% GED	18.00% Neither
2.50% Graduate Degree	2.00% No response
0.50% Professional Degree	

How Phone or Email Is Accessed:

- 33.50% Own Phone or Computer
- 17.00% Library
- 13.50% Own Phone, Library Computers
- 3.00% Family
- 2.00% Friend
- 1.00% Shelter
- 30.00% No response

Primary City of Residence:

53.50% Fullerton	0.50% Buena Park	0.50% Las Vegas
14.50% Anaheim	0.50% Carson	0.50% Panorama City
3.50% Santa Ana	0.50% Cerritos	0.50% Pomona
3.00% Garden Grove	0.50% Hawaiian Garden	0.50% Sacramento
1.50% Brea	0.50% Irvine	0.50% San Diego
1.50% Placentia	0.50% Los Angeles	0.50% Stanton
1.00% Costa Mesa	0.50% La Habra	0.50% Tustin
1.00% Orange	0.50% Lake Forest	0.50% Westminster

Housing

Housing Status: 84.50% Literally Homeless

- 7.50% Stably Housed
- 4.50% Housed & At-Risk
- 3.00 Don't Know
- 0.50% No response

How many times housing was lost:

- 40.50% One
- 15.00% Two
- 7.00% Three
- 5.00% Four
- 2.00% Five
- 6.00% Ten+
- 1.50% None

When did you first lose your housing:

2.00% Month or less
 8.00% 1-3 months ago
 3.50% 3-6 months ago
 9.00% 6 months-1 year ago
 16.50% 1-3 years ago
 11.00% 3-5 years ago
 13.50% 5-10 years ago
 16.00% 10+ years ago
 20.50% No response

Length of most recent episode of homelessness:

7.63% Less than 1 month
 6.60% 1-3 months
 8.64% 3-6 months
 11.67% 6 months-1 year
 15.74% 1-3 years
 3.05% 3-5 years
 4.07% 5-10 years
 5.09% 10+ years

Times housing was lost in past 3 years:

6.60% Zero 1.52% Four
 43.15% One 1.02% Five
 13.20% Two 2.55% Six+
 9.64% Three

Cause of Homelessness:

44.22% Job Income Loss/Reduction
 16.08 Domestic Violence
 12.56% Eviction
 12.06% Asked to Leave Shared Residence
 8.54% Drug/Alcohol Abuse
 7.54% Benefits Loss/Reduction
 6.03% Relocation
 6.03% Release from Prison/Jail
 5.53% Illness
 4.52% Injury
 4.02% Not Homeless
 4.02% Don't Know
 3.52% Foreclosure
 1.01% Natural Disaster
 0.50% Release from Psychiatric Facility
 0.50% Aged out of Foster Home
 0.50% Death in Family
 0.50% Stolen Belongings
 0.00% Release from hospital
 2.00% No response

On a waiting list for housing?

68.53% No
 21.83% Yes, for a housing voucher
 5.08% Yes, for a shelter program
 4.57% No response

Where did you sleep last night:

33.53% Emergency shelter	2.03% Hotel/motel
31.98% Place not meant for habitation	1.02% Housing for permanently homeless
10.15% Transitional housing	0.51% Hospital
8.63% Family/friends	0.51% Other
8.12% Room that you own	1.52% No response

Where do you most often sleep:

44.16% Place not meant for habitation	4.57% Hotel/motel
17.77% Emergency shelter	1.02% Housing for permanently homeless
9.14% Family/friends	5.08% No response
9.14% Transitional housing	
9.14% Room that you own	

Health and Wellness

Rate Health Overall:

12.18% Excellent
25.40% Very good
41.12% Fair
18.78% Poor
1.02% Don't Know
0.51% No response

Been in treatment for drug or alcohol abuse?

65.31% No
30.10% Yes
4.59% No response

Do you have health insurance:

51.27% Yes
42.64% No
6.10% No response

How frequently do you see a medical professional?

12.18% Never
23.35% Only for emergencies
27.41% 1-3 times a year
12.69% 3-6 times a year
23.35% 6+ times a year
1.02% No response

Do any of the following special Needs apply to you?

- 67.51% None apply
- 8.58% Physical disability
- 8.08% Mental illness
- 5.44% Domestic violence
- 4.29% Alcohol Abuse
- 3.79% Drug abuse
- 2.80% Learning or Developmental disability
- 0.49% HIV/AIDS
- 5.58% No response

Have you been prescribed medication?

- 52.04% Yes
- 40.82% No
- 7.14% No response

Do any of the following impair your ability to obtain or keep employment?

- 20.81% Mental Illness
- 11.17% Drug/Alcohol Abuse
- 6.60% No response

Has a professional told you that you have a mental illness?

- 26.40% Yes
- 71.07% No
- 2.54% No response

Have you ever taken non-prescribed medication in place of prescribed medication?

- 20.81% Yes
- 75.13% No
- 4.06% No response

Employment and Income

Are you currently employed?

- 22.84% Yes
- 76.14% No
- 1.02% No response

Do you have the ability to pay rent?

- 45.18% Yes
- 54.31% No
- 0.51% No response

Currently employment status

- 63.45% No job
- 8.63% Permanent job; Part time
- 4.57% Permanent job; Full time
- 4.06% Temporary job; Part time
- 1.52% Temporary job; Full time
- 3.05% Seasonal job; Part time
- 1.52% Seasonal job; Full time
- 13.20% No response

If you can pay rent, what is your affordable range per month?

47.96% \$0-400
11.73% \$401-800
2.55% \$801-1200
0.51% \$1201-1600
37.24% No response

What source of income do you have?

39.09%	Food stamps	1.52%	Other TANF-funded services
24.87%	SSI/SSDI	1.02%	Veterans Assistance/Pension
17.35%	Earned Income	1.02%	Worker's Compensation
12.24%	General Public Assistance	1.02%	Retirement Income from SSA
8.12%	Panhandling	1.02%	Alimony or Other Spousal Support
2.54%	Unemployment benefits	0.51%	TANF transportation services
3.05%	TANF Child Care Services	6.10%	Other
18.78%	None	1.52%	No response
3.55%	Section 8, public housing, or other rental assistance		

Services and Resources

Resource	Is this service available?	Do you use this service?	Do you need this service?
Food Bank	66.50%	49.24%	28.43%
Job Training	36.04%	11.22%	30.46%
Mentorship Program	11.68%	4.57%	24.87%
Life Skills Classes	17.77%	10.20%	24.10%
Bus Passes	28.72%	24.87%	66.50%
Hygiene Programs	37.06%	23.86%	30.96%
Clothing	46.70%	36.55%	46.19%
ID Assistance	21.32%	13.71%	28.93%
Check-In Storage	18.78%	10.66%	32.99%
Public Computers	49.75%	34.52%	24.37%
Mail Box Service	24.87%	11.68%	40.10%
Utilities Assistance	17.77%	7.11%	18.78%
Health service	38.07%	30.96%	37.06%
Dental Service	26.40%	15.23%	52.28%
Mental Health Service	32.49%	15.74%	20.30%
Motel Vouchers	10.66%	2.54%	56.35%
Service/Resource Info	26.90%	16.75%	38.78%
Gas Cards	10.15%	1.52%	25.89%
Emergency Shelter	40.10%	31.98%	41.33%
Other			

Other resources mentioned as a need:

- Affordable housing (5)
- Bike locker (1)
- Blankets (2)
- Bicycle (1)
- Car repair (1)
- Cell phone (2)
- Eye care (1)
- Family reuniting (1)
- Family planning (1)
- Food gift cards (1)
- Laundry (1)
- Legal services (5)
- Restrooms (2)
- Schooling (1)
- Shower house (1)
- Rental assistance (3)

Is there someone supporting you in this time of your life?

45.18% Yes

51.27% No

3.05% No response

What is the #1 service you need the most?

19.80%	Bus passes	5.58%	Clothing	1.02%	Public Computers
9.64%	Emergency shelter	3.55%	Food pantry	0.51%	Mentorship program
8.12%	Job training	3.05%	Mental health service	0.51%	Hygiene programs
7.61%	Dental service	2.54%	ID Assistance	0.51%	Service/Resource info
7.61%	Motel vouchers	1.52%	Gas cards	15.74%	No response
6.09%	Health service	1.02%	Check-In Service		

What is the #2 service you need the most?

11.68%	Bus passes	5.08%	Job training	1.02%	Mentorship program
6.09%	Food pantry	4.57%	Motel vouchers	1.02%	Public computers
6.09%	Dental service	3.05%	Mental health service	1.02%	Mail box service
6.09%	Emergency shelter	2.54%	Hygiene programs	1.02%	Utilities assistance
5.58%	Clothing	2.54%	Check-In Storage	1.02%	Service/Resource info
5.58%	Health service	1.52%	Life Skills Classes	24.36%	No response
5.58%	Gas cards	1.52%	ID Assistance		

What is the #3 service you need the most?

8.63%	Food pantry	3.55%	Job training	1.02%	Mentorship program
8.63%	Clothing	3.55%	Gas cards	0.51%	Life skills classes
7.61%	Bus passes	1.52%	Check-In Storage	0.51%	Utilities assistance
7.61%	Dental service	1.52%	Public computers	0.51%	Mental Health service
6.09%	Motel vouchers	1.52%	Mail box service	0.51%	Service/resource info
4.57%	Emergency shelter	1.52%	Health service	36.55%	No response

For services that are available, are they any that are difficult to access?

31.63% Yes

61.22% No

7.14% No response

If yes, which services do you find difficult to access?

7.61% Bus passes	3.55% Mental health service	1.52% ID Assistance
5.08% Dental service	3.55% Motel Vouchers	1.02% Mentorship program
5.08% Emergency shelter	3.05% Job training	1.02% Check-In Storage
4.57% Food pantry	2.54% Public computers	1.02% Gas Cards
4.06% Mail box service	2.03% Clothing	0.51% Life Skills Classes
4.06% Health service	2.03% Utilities Assistance	69.50% No response
3.55% Hygiene programs	2.03% Service/Resource Info	

Resources

Task Force on Homelessness and Mental Health Services Report

<http://www.cityoffullerton.com/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=8420>

A History of Homelessness in Fullerton

Available on the Pathways of Hope website: www.pathwaysofhope.us

Orange County Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness

<http://occommunityservices.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=15449>

**Orange County Homeless
Count & Survey Report
July 2013**

Orange County
Homeless Count & Survey
Report

July 2013

Prepared for



County of Orange / OC Community Services
in conjunction with
The Commission to End Homelessness

by

OC Partnership

Santa Ana, California



Focus Strategies

Sacramento, California

Megan Kurteff Schatz, MSW, MPP / Emily Halcon, MS / Tracy Bennett, Ph.D.



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Orange County Commission to End Homelessness provided leadership to and feedback on the design of the count, participated on the ground during the count, and provided input on the report. In particular, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Point-in-Time Count led by Scott Larson was committed to accuracy and thoughtful leadership from the early planning through the field work.

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The “*PIT Crew*” members, a passionate group of currently and formerly homeless individuals in Orange County, shared their experiences with homelessness and organized to make the reality of homelessness clear throughout the County. Their work ethic and “can do” attitude served as an inspiration to all of us working on the Count. Focus Strategies would like to extend a special acknowledgement to m-clarity, LLC: Donna Mace for her focus on inclusion of the at-risk and currently homeless as part of the entire process and Eric Kim for his work on mapping.

OC Partnership, Orange County’s coordinating organization for reducing and ending homelessness, led the 2013 Homeless Count in collaboration with community partners. OC Partnership oversaw the work of the two contract partners (Focus Strategies and m-clarity, LLC), recruited interviewers, coordinated site work and produced the sheltered count data. Focus Strategies would especially like to thank Karen Williams, Amber Killinger, and Erin DeRycke for their tireless dedication, flexibility and thoughtfulness throughout the project.

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And lastly, our heartfelt thanks to the many hundreds of volunteers who gave their time to ensure that every person in Orange County counts.

Focus Strategies assists communities and organizations to reduce and end homelessness through systems of care analysis, planning, and policy and data analysis. Research and analysis areas of expertise include systems development initiatives, systems and program evaluation, performance measurement, resource investment for maximum impact, HMIS technical assistance, and homeless counts. For questions about this report, contact Megan Kurteff Schatz, Principal, at megan@focusstrategies.net or 916-949-9619.

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1. Executive Summary

On any given night in Orange County, almost 4,300 people are homeless. More than 12,700 people are homeless over the course of a year. Homeless people in Orange County are diverse: they are young and old, men and women, chronic and newly homeless, alone or in families. Despite their differences, each homeless person is in need of safe and permanent housing. The County of Orange recognizes that fully engaging in efforts to end homelessness requires a deeply involved community and accurate information. The 2013 Point-in-Time Count is a result of the commitment of County officials, service providers, volunteers, OC Partnership staff and leadership, and homeless people themselves.

By counting and interviewing homeless people throughout the County, the Point-in-Time Count provides the only population data available for the entire County on people who are literally homeless (i.e. living on the streets, in vehicles or shelters). In 2013, Orange County made a concerted effort to ensure that the population and characteristic data were congruent; doing this necessitated a change in methodology from previous counts and established the 2013 results as a new baseline. The 2013 count shows that homeless people comprise 0.14% of the total population of Orange County, continuing the downward trend from 2009 to 2011 (0.28% to 0.23%).¹ Given the size, density and income distribution in the County, this estimate is congruent with national figures and provides a reference point with which to compare 2013 data.

While the 2013 count figures represent a new baseline for Orange County, comparisons to past data are important to continue meaningful community conversations on homelessness. **Table 1** on the next page shows the changes in the homeless population in Orange County since 2009.

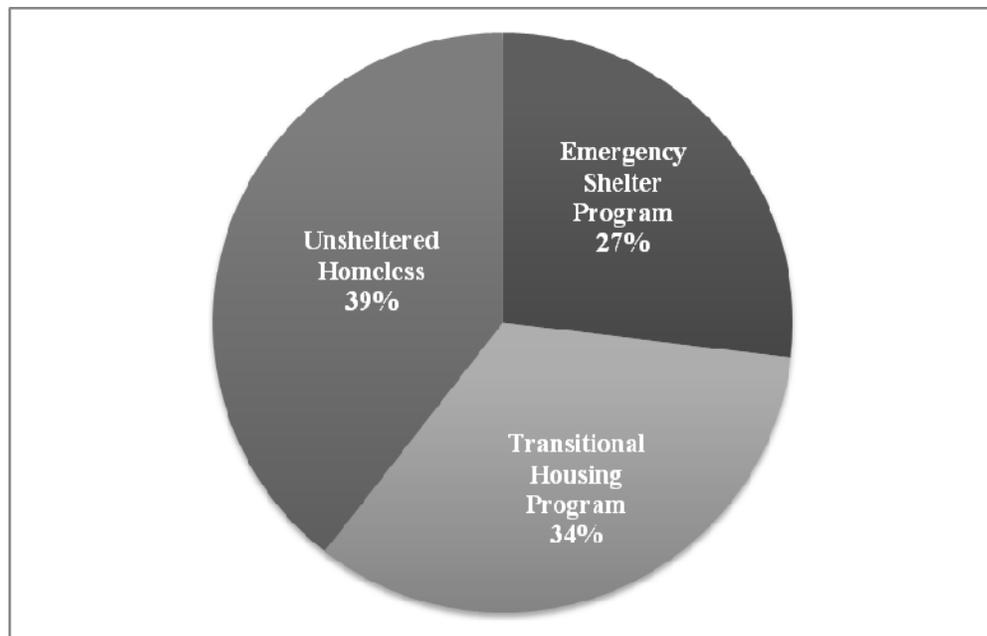
¹ California Department of Transportation. (2011). *Orange County Economic Forecast*. Retrieved June 4, 2013 from http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/eab/socio_economic_files/2011/Orange.pdf.

Table 1: Homeless Population Change from 2009 to 2013

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total		Annualized Count
	#	%	#	%	#	% of County Population	
2009	2,609	31%	5,724	69%	8,333	0.28%	21,479
2011	2,667	38%	4,272	62%	6,939	0.23%	18,325
2013	2,573	61%	1,678	39%	4,251	0.14%	12,707

Of the 4,251 homeless persons counted in Orange County, approximately 40% are unsheltered and 60% are sheltered, mirroring national averages.² In previous years, this proportion was reversed, with over 60% of homeless people living unsheltered.

Figure 1: 2013 Homeless Population by Current Living Situation



As is the case across the country, the majority of homeless people live in adult only households. Those that do live with a minor child are almost exclusively living in a

² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. (2012). *Volume 1 of the 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Retrieved June 4, 2013 from <http://www.abtassociates.com/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?guid=77fdb6fa-6e6b-4524-8b5a-8e68c68caca9>.

sheltered situation – based on the HUD definition, there are virtually no unsheltered children in Orange County on any given day.

Table 2: Homeless Population by Household Type

	Persons in HHs without Children	Persons in HHs with Children	All Homeless Persons
TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS	2,698	1,553	4,251
<i>As % of all Homeless Persons</i>	63%	37%	100%

<u>By Living Situation</u>	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	618	22.9%	527	33.9%	1,145	26.9%
Transitional Housing	406	15.1%	1,022	65.8%	1,428	33.6%
Unsheltered	1,674	62.0%	4	0.3%	1,678	39.5%

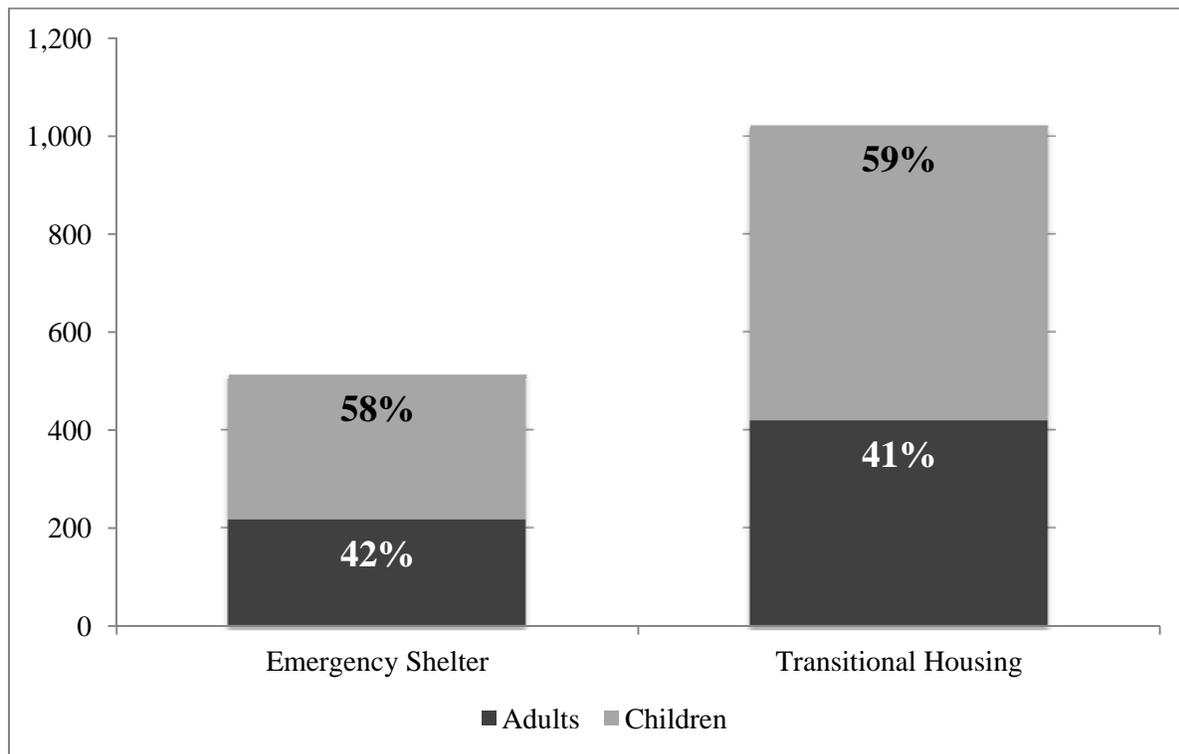
Of the 1,553 people in households with children, approximately 58% are children and 42% are adults, including 14 unaccompanied minors. The vast majority of homeless families (those including at least one adult and one child) are sheltered in either emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

HUD's Definition of Homelessness for purposes of the PIT is:

- (i) *An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place **not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings**, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; or*
- (ii) *An individual or family living in a supervised **publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements** (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low income individuals)*

(Federal Register, Volume 76, Number 233; December 5, 2011)

Figure 2: Sheltered Adults and Children



In addition to providing an accurate count of the numbers of people experiencing homelessness at a given point in time, the count provides a deeper look into who is living homeless in Orange County. The results include findings that:

- 40% of homeless people in Orange County are unsheltered;
- 37% of homeless people live in a household that includes a minor child, although the vast majority of homeless children are sheltered;
- 19% of homeless individuals are chronically homeless;³
- 11% of homeless individuals are living with severe mental illness.

³ A Chronically Homeless Individual is an unaccompanied homeless individual (living in an emergency shelter or in an unsheltered location) with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

These figures, along with others presented in this report, are intended to help Orange County better respond to the needs of people experiencing homelessness and to inform policies impacting homeless people in the County. Several federal initiatives and requirements are calling for communities to shift from a system of homeless shelter and services to a housing crisis resolution system that results in homeless people securing stable housing as quickly as possible. These systems will include measuring performance, funding what works, and delivering the needed amount of each intervention and program type. Homeless count data about population and characteristics are key pieces of the information needed to develop and right-size a system of response.

2. Introduction to the Point-in-Time Count

Once every two years, Orange County undertakes an effort to enumerate all of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless people within the county in a given twenty-four hour period.⁴ This effort, known as the Homeless Point-in-Time Count, is congressionally-mandated for all communities that receive U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for homeless programs. HUD's requirement includes a count of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless people, as well as the incidence of certain subpopulation characteristics among the homeless population. HUD requires that the Count be conducted during the last ten days in January. This year, the Orange County Count was held on the morning of January 26, 2013.

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.⁵ The unsheltered portion of the count is based on a one-morning count and survey, described on the next page (Section 3, Methodology and Background Information).

In addition to this report, Focus Strategies has published a 2013 Homeless Count Key Findings & Policy Implications report highlighting the major findings of the 2013 Count and putting them in the context of local efforts in Orange County to reduce homelessness. This more detailed companion report describes the methodology used to develop the estimates of the unsheltered population and complete the necessary tables for submission to HUD, provides explanation of the analytical and statistical processes used to establish the final totals, and presents the full results.

⁴ Orange County completes a sheltered count annually as part of the Housing Inventory Count process.

⁵ Note that the Point-in-Time Count does not include persons in Permanent Supportive Housing beds or those beds not specifically designated for homeless persons.

3. Methodology and Background Information

The 2013 Orange County Point-in-Time (PIT) count uses a public places count with sampling methodology, which is one of only two methodologies appropriate for a jurisdiction of the size and urbanization of Orange County.⁶ The public places with sampling methodology counts visibly homeless people in public places and then applies a statistical formula to account for the geography not visited on the morning of the count. This count integrated an interview with counted people to extrapolate characteristics of the unsheltered population.

Concurrent with the count, surveys were administered to counted persons (adults only) who were awake, willing, and able to participate. The survey collected additional information on where the respondent was living, demographics for the respondent and his/her family, disabilities, and the length of time that the person has been homeless.

Generally, homeless count methodologies undercount homeless people, because it is not possible to locate and count everyone (for example, people may be inside abandoned buildings, commercial buildings, or terrain too rough to cover completely on foot). Some homeless people may live and function entirely outside the knowledge of law enforcement, meal programs, or homeless services and are not likely to be counted using any methodology. An advantage to the geographic sampling methodology is that there is some information available about the extent of likely undercount. In 2006, designed study was conducted to test the accuracy of the geographic sampling methodology; they found that this approach successfully counted 85% of the total unsheltered homeless population

⁶ HUD allows two methodologies for completing a Point-in-Time Count: the Public Places methodology and the Site Based Methodology. Both methodologies have strengths and weaknesses, and implementations of each can vary based on the community's approach. Details on the two methodologies and options within them can be found in HUD's Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People, https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/counting_unsheltered.pdf.

during the Point-in-Time count.⁷

In the methodology used for the 2013 Orange County PIT, detailed information on known sleeping locations for homeless people was collected from local stakeholders and map boundaries were drawn to capture these spots and the areas immediately surrounding them. Each area was then designated as a “hot” area or “warm” area based on the density of homeless people expected to be found. “Hot” areas were those areas likely to have at least 15 homeless people at the time of the count and compact enough to be fully covered by a team during the count timeframe. The remainder of the areas was designated “warm”. Because Orange County is so large, the maps were divided among five deployment centers spread throughout the County. Each deployment center had approximately the same proportion of “hot” and “warm” areas.

On the morning of the count, trained volunteers were sent to all of the “hot” areas and to a representative sample of “warm” areas in each deployment center. In addition to the mapped locations, an additional effort was made in Orange County to count and survey homeless people along the riverbanks. A special team comprised of a homeless service provider and homeless guide biked approximately forty miles of the Santa Ana River Trail, counting and surveying homeless people camping along the riverbanks. This team took special care to not cross into any of the mapped locations.

After the count, a statistical formula was applied to the count of the “warm” sample areas to account for areas not covered. The warm totals were added to the count of the “hot spots” (including the count from the bike team). The sum is the countywide unsheltered or “street” count.

⁷ HOPE 2008: *The NYC Street Survey*. (n.d.). Retrieved June 4, 2013 from http://www.nyc.gov/html/dhs/downloads/pdf/hope08_results.pdf.

Using the data from the street count, the total derived number of unsheltered individuals for 2013 is 1,678. During the count, a total of 1,369 persons and sleeping locations (e.g. tents or vehicles) were observed by volunteers. An adjustment was made to account for the expected occupancy of observed tents and vehicles, since volunteers did not tally observed numbers of people inside cars or tents.⁸ An additional 309 people were added as a result of a valid statistical technique that was applied to the observed tally to generate an estimate of the total unsheltered population. This technique included an extrapolation process that added homeless people to take into account the lower density areas of the County that could not be covered.

Once the count data was finalized, the data collected in the survey was used to derive descriptive information about the unsheltered homeless population. Because subpopulation data on sheltered homeless people is collected separately in the sheltered portion of the count, only unsheltered respondent surveys collected during the fieldwork are used in analysis. The data was reviewed and used to establish the proportions of the unsheltered homeless population that meets the various subpopulation characteristics required by HUD. These proportions were then projected across the whole counted population, to compute the count of unsheltered homeless persons in each subpopulation. Detailed information about how the data was parsed and analyzed is presented in Technical Appendix H.

⁸ Technical Appendix H details the assumptions used to adjust for tents and vehicles and shows the detail behind the data processing described here.

4. Key Changes from Previous Counts

Methodological differences, shifts in HUD requirements, and data quality improvements in Orange County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) impacted both the accuracy and meaning of the 2013 count compared with previous counts. It is not possible to know how much of the change in results (from prior counts to the 2013 count) are due to the methodological and process changes and how much, if any, is due to a change in the population of homeless people. Details on each of these factors are provided below along with the conceptually known and understood impacts of these factors on the 2013 count results. If future counts use the 2013 methodology, the 2013 results are a baseline from which to compare future results.

Methodological Changes

While the 2013 count is, per HUD's categorization, the same type of methodology used in Orange County for the past several years, the 2013 count introduced some changes. The changes were prompted by leaders in Orange County and the Commission to End Homelessness in order to identify an appropriate methodology. Two primary shifts in the methodology from 2011 were made to address these issues:

- 1) the use of strategically drawn, unique map areas in lieu of census tracts; and
- 2) implementation of the survey at the same time as the count.

In previous years, Orange County census tracts were used as the basis for determining where volunteer teams would canvass and count homeless people. This strategy is consistent with the origins of this methodology, but may not be well suited to a jurisdiction as large and diverse as Orange County. Unlike this year's count, the previous methodology included three strata of areas: hot, warm and cool, and volunteer teams were deployed to all hot census tracts and proportions of both the warm and cool tracts. Persons counted in warm and cool areas were weighted to represent homeless persons in other like tracts that

were not canvassed. Because the vast majority (85%) of the County was considered “cool” (where homeless people are not likely to be found), any person counted in one of these areas was weighted up and applied to all the cool areas in the County. However, many of the areas identified as “cool” actually turned out to be much warmer than projected. In 2011, the count in some of the cool areas was more than double the count in the largest warm area. Overall 35% of people counted were counted in “cool” areas.

In 2013, the decision was made to target the majority of staff and volunteer resources to obtaining an accurate count in the hot and warm areas, which meant relying more heavily on stakeholder input about where homeless people are sleeping. This strategy means trusting stakeholder feedback that there were no homeless people staying in what would previously have been identified as cool regions. Map boundaries were drawn around “hot spots” rather than matching the boundaries of census tracts. This method makes homeless people the locus of the counted areas, including areas where homeless people congregate as central points on maps, allowing for more seamless fieldwork. This methodology, coupled with Orange County’s significant increase of volunteer resources allowed for teams to be deployed to almost all of the known locations, both warm and hot.

In 2013, no teams were deployed to “cool” areas. A weakness of this strategy is that if, in fact, homeless people are staying in cool areas, then the count will inherently miss these people. The strength of this approach is the volunteers and staff for the project focused on counting and interviewing the greatest possible number of homeless people. Integrating the count and survey is labor intensive – volunteers need to stop and talk to people – and therefore the process takes time. The benefit of this approach is that the relationships between the people counted and whether they are homeless is known; also, the interviews provide data on characteristics of the homeless population that are directly linked to the people counted. While the results are valid and reliable for a homeless count, this strategy does introduce the possibility of missing people in cool areas and not having a way to statistically adjust for that reality.

The large count of homeless persons in cool areas in 2011 may have been impacted by the designation of “hot spots” and incomplete or inaccurate stakeholder input. However, it is also possible that many people counted in the cool areas in 2011 were not homeless. The people counted were weighted up to all other cool areas of the County, potentially inflating the proportion of non-homeless people included in the County-wide homeless count.

In previous counts, the survey was conducted at a later date, using homeless volunteers and outreach workers as surveyors. While surveyors were trained and encouraged to randomly select respondents, it is likely that the same people encountered during the count were not approached for survey. Since it is not known how reflective of the counted population the survey population was, it is unclear whether subpopulation data under- or over-represented certain characteristics. The separation of the survey and the count means that there cannot be confidence about whether applying the characteristics of the people surveyed to those counted is reasonably accurate. In 2013, these two processes were combined, ensuring that the persons surveyed were representative of the known unsheltered homeless population.

Changes in HUD Requirements

In 2013, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) introduced new requirements that the Point-in-Time counts report on the number of persons in each household type by age category. In previous years, only total people by household type (not age categories) were required. This new requirement necessitated the collection of more detailed information on all the people in the respondent’s household, including their age and relation to the respondent.⁹ This shift created a change in the methodology of collecting and recording household composition. Homeless counts in the past asked about

⁹ See Question 2 of the Orange County Homeless Survey, found in Technical Appendix L for details about the questions asked.

family size, and how respondents answered those questions was used to both enumerate and define families.

In this year's count, because of the HUD change, respondents were asked a number of questions about who is in their family, how old those people are, and whether they live with the respondent part of or all of the time. Answers to these very different questions are now defining how families are understood. A discussion about the results of these changes and implications for future work are included in Technical Appendix G.

Data Quality Improvements: Explaining the Sheltered Count Decrease

As in past years, the sheltered count for Orange County is primarily derived from information input by service providers in the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). OC Partnership staff completes the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) that tabulates all of the available beds in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs on the night of the count and the occupancy of those beds on that night. This count of occupancy is the basis for the sheltered count. Inaccuracies in the HIC can lead to a number of sheltered count issues; a common problem is persons in non-homeless programs being included in the count. Likewise, if HMIS data is not up to date and accurate, especially in regards to exit dates, persons who have already left the system may inadvertently be included in the PIT.

Since the 2011 report, significant data quality improvements to both the HIC and the data in the HMIS have been made by OC Partnership and the service providers, resulting in more accurate reporting of sheltered homeless persons in the count. While the HIC includes all beds and units for homeless persons, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing, *only people occupying emergency shelter beds or transitional housing beds on the night of the Count are included in the sheltered count, consistent with HUD requirements.* People in other beds and units not specifically designated for homeless people are not included in the sheltered count,

although they may be included in other community definitions and discussions of homelessness.

Between 2011 and 2013, forty-seven (47) year round emergency shelter beds and thirty-seven (37) seasonal emergency shelter beds were removed from the HIC. These programs were removed either because the program was not restricted to homeless persons or the program closed due to lost funding. Similarly, between 2011 and 2013, 412 transitional housing beds were removed from the HIC. The reasons for loss of transitional beds were the same as noted above, plus there were some transitional programs that converted to permanent housing (which, as noted, are not included in the PIT report). At the same time, according to the 2011 and 2013 HICs, there was an increase in PSH beds from 1,315 in 2011 to 1,483 in 2013 (168 additional beds). The number of people housed in PSH increased from 1,068 in 2011 to 1,691 in 2013, an increase of 623 people housed.

Although there has been a reduction of almost 500 total beds in the HIC between 2009 and 2013, the majority of these remained in the shelter and housing system (except for a few where the program closed due to funding changes). The main changes are that while in 2011 the people in these beds/units were being counted as homeless when they were not in fact literally homeless (per HUD's definition); in 2013 the people occupying those beds were excluded from the count. The inclusion of some of these programs in 2011 may have contributed to an "over count" of sheltered homeless people. The corrections to the HIC allow for a more accurate count of the sheltered homeless population, counting only those people in beds reserved for those who are literally homeless.

In addition to correcting the universe of programs from which people are counted for the sheltered PIT, significant efforts were made by OC Partnership and the service providers to clean the underlying HMIS data related to these programs. Most noteworthy was the effort to improve the records of program exit dates. At the time of the data collection in 2011, many clients who had actually left a program had not been exited in HMIS.

Therefore, clients who were not actually occupying an emergency shelter or transitional housing bed were included in the sheltered count. Since that time, OC Partnership has worked closely with homeless service providers to ensure that when clients exit a program, their exit date is accurately recorded in HMIS. *Due to these efforts, the 2013 sheltered count is a more accurate count of the persons actually in shelter on the night of the count.*

5. Context

The 2013 Orange County Point-in-Time count is one piece in a larger effort to understand and plan for programs to assist homeless people in Orange County. In addition to understanding methodological changes since 2011 (discussed in Section 4), it is also important to consider the national, regional and local context for the data.

Comparison to Regional and National Data

Although methodological changes may underlie the decrease in homeless people counted in Orange County in 2013, there is also data suggesting the OCP results are consistent with trends found in other California communities. Marin County, Riverside County, Santa Barbara County, San Bernardino County, San Diego County and Ventura County all had decreases in their homeless counts from 2011 to 2013. The homeless counts of counties in California, their relative percent of the overall county population and countywide income and poverty information is shown in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: California County Homeless Counts: 2011 to 2013

	2011 Population	2011 PIT Count	% of People Homeless in 2011	2013 Population	2013 PIT Count	% of People Homeless in 2013		2007-2011 Median HH Income	% of Pop. Below Poverty
<i>Orange *</i>	3,043,964	6,939	0.23%	3,096,336	4,251	0.14%	↓	\$75,762	10.9%
Alameda	1,525,655	4,178	0.27%	1,546,108	4,264	0.28%	↑	\$70,821	11.8%
Contra Costa	1,061,132	4,274	0.40%	1,079,300	3,798	0.35%	↓	\$79,135	9.9%
Marin	254,114	886	0.35%	256,656	703	0.27%	↓	\$89,605	7.2%
Riverside	2,226,552	4,321	0.19%	2,307,191	2,978	0.13%	↓	\$58,365	14.2%
Sacramento	1,430,537	2,358	0.16%	1,460,215	2,538	0.17%	↑	\$56,553	14.9%
San Bernardino	2,059,630	2,816	0.14%	2,106,217	2,321	0.11%	↓	\$55,853	16.0%
San Diego	3,131,254	9,020	0.29%	3,186,188	8,900	0.28%	↓	\$63,857	13.0%
San Francisco **	814,088	6,455	0.79%	826,754	6,436	0.78%	↓	\$72,947	12.3%
San Mateo	725,245	1,926	0.27%	732,324	1,995	0.27%	↑	\$87,633	7.0%
Santa Barbara	425,840	1,576	0.37%	430,882	1,462	0.34%	↓	\$61,896	14.2%
Stanislaus	518,481	1,409	0.27%	529,660	1,201	0.23%	↓	\$50,671	18.0%
Ventura	830,215	1,872	0.23%	841,591	1,715	0.20%	↓	\$76,728	9.9%

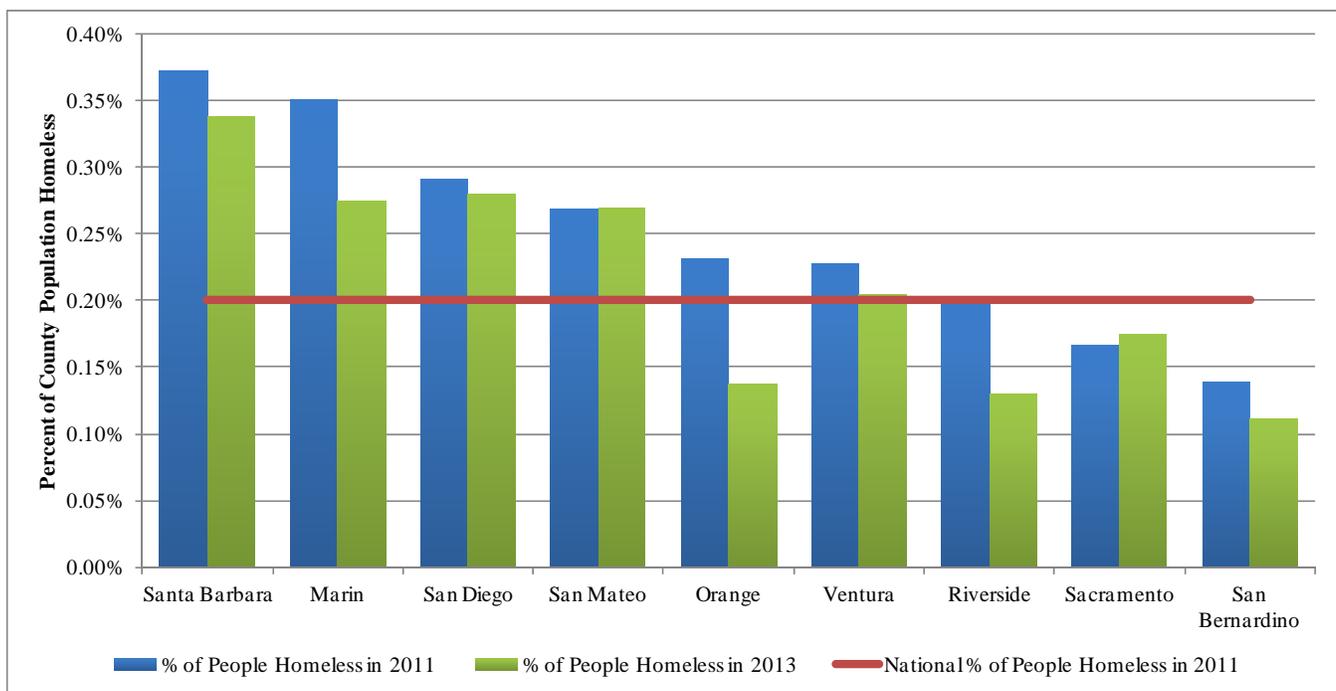
* In 2013, the Orange County count methodology changed significantly, so the change from the count in '11 to '13 is not meaningful, but it is useful to understand that findings in both 2011 and 2013 are plausible in a statewide context.

** Note that San Francisco's Count includes people in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation centers.

In general, communities with higher incomes had lower rates of homelessness in 2011 than communities with lower incomes, and this trend is holding for those communities reporting 2013 figures.

Figure 3 below shows that, like Orange County, most communities in California that reported 2013 point-in-time results have seen declines in their homeless population as a percentage of overall population since 2011.

Figure 3: Changes in Homeless Rates in California Counties, 2011-2013



In 2011, at any Point-in-Time, there were 636,017 homeless people in the United States, or 0.2% of the total population.¹⁰ Throughout the country, the homelessness rate has varied widely from state to state and even among counties within states from as low as .08% to as high as .45% of the state population. The 2011 Orange County PIT homeless count estimated a count of homeless persons of approximately .23% of the total population while the 2013 count is .14% of the total population. Both counts fall within the national range.

Table 4: Comparison of Orange County Homelessness to Homelessness Nationally

	Percent of Population Homeless
United States, 2011	.20%
Orange County, 2011 ¹¹	.23%
Orange County, 2013 ¹²	.14%

Homeless Count from the Department of Education

The estimates and comparisons to national and regional figures above consider only counts of homeless people as defined by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The HUD definition of homelessness for the purpose of homeless counts includes only people who are literally homeless – living unsheltered on the streets, in a vehicle or another place not fit for human habitation or in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program. Persons living in institutional settings, including jail, prison and hospitals are not considered homeless, regardless of where they were living upon entering and regardless of where they will go upon release. Also excluded from the HUD definition are persons precariously housed, such as those who are “couch surfing” or living in motels.

¹⁰ National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2012 January). *The State of Homelessness in America 2012*. Retrieved June 4, 2013 from http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/9892745b6de8a5ef59_q2m6yc53b.pdf for the count of homeless persons in 2011 and the US Census, <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-01.pdf> for the total population count in 2010.

¹¹ Derived from the PIT estimate from the 2011 PIT (6,939) divided by the total population per the 2010 Census (3,010,232 persons), <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06059.html>.

¹² Derived from the PIT estimate from the 2013 PIT (4,251) divided by the total population per the 2012 census estimate (3,090,132), <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06059.html>.

Another commonly cited count of homelessness comes from the Federal Department of Education (DOE), which requires local education agencies to develop estimates of the numbers of homeless school age children and their families. While 2013 numbers are not yet available, in 2012, the Orange County Department of Education reported a total of 28,625 school age homeless children in the community. Unlike the HUD definitions, Department of Education numbers include children who are precariously housed – including those doubled up due to economic hardship. Over 90% of the 2012 estimate was composed of precariously housed people, none of whom are included in the HUD count. While precariously housed children certainly are struggling with poverty and housing instability, they are not without housing. The actual numbers of children counted in the DOE estimates who are considered homeless per HUD’s definition are 1,034 sheltered and 155 in vehicles, for a total of 1,189 children. The goal of HUD’s homeless count is to quantify the number of households who are literally homeless. The DOE count aims to enumerate the children whose education is impacted by housing instability and homelessness.

The Orange County DOE 2012 count found 155 unsheltered children, which is substantially higher than the one homeless family counted in the 2013 street count. This difference is likely the result of several factors: (1) the DOE count reflects annualized rather than point in time data; and (2) national data as well as provider experience suggests that unsheltered homeless families with minor children are highly unlikely to live out in the open (e.g. on the street) and therefore more likely than single adults to be missed during the count.

Both the counts are valid approaches to understanding the needs of special populations; however, given the different goals, methods and purposes, the different data points are not comparable. The Orange County Point-in-Time homeless count purposefully limits its scope to those who are literally homeless in a single 24-hour period and for whom housing is a measurable and specific solution.

6. Community Engagement and Participation

The 2013 Orange County Point-in-Time Count (Count) was much more than an exercise in collecting and analyzing data to meet U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements. While ensuring that Orange County continues to receive federal support for homeless programs, the Count also created a unique opportunity for community engagement and education. OC Partnership recognized the impact that involvement in the Count could have on all residents – currently homeless, formerly homeless, and those who had never interacted with homeless people. Volunteers were actively recruited and offered multiple opportunities to engage in the process. The participation of the community and the impact of this participation are more thoroughly detailed below.

Volunteer Recruitment and Training

OC Partnership was the lead in identifying and recruiting volunteers for the Count. Recruitment resources included rosters of previous volunteers, people involved in providing homeless services as well as the general public. Recruitment flyers containing information on the date and time of the count and a mandatory training session along with a sign-up sheet were distributed to homeless service providers and other service organizations via email, to Orange County staff and posted on the OC Partnership website. Other recruitment efforts included presentations at faith based organizations; coverage prior to and after the Count by local radio station KSBR 88.5 FM; and coverage prior to and on the day of the Count by the OC Register. In total, 919 people signed up as volunteers through the website, including numerous homeless guides. More than 750 volunteers committed to and attended a 2+ hour training, which provided a great opportunity for educating the community on the issue of homelessness in Orange County.

A thorough public places count requires the mobilization of hundreds of trained volunteers. With the addition of the survey component with the count in 2013, training became even more important than in past years. OC Partnership worked with local service providers and OC Health Care Agency to identify over 25 staff willing to serve as volunteer trainers. Focus Strategies conducted an intensive, all day “train the trainer” session with this group, providing the materials and skills needed for this group to then train the remaining community volunteers.

In addition to the many currently or formerly homeless volunteers, hundreds of additional volunteers responded to the recruitment flyers, expressing interest in participating in the Street Count. Volunteers had a choice of many training sessions, offered by the trained volunteer trainers at different days and times to fit a variety of volunteers’ schedules. The training sessions gave volunteers an overview of the reason for the count and the methods being used, instructed volunteers how to count and record persons observed, reviewed in detail the survey questionnaire and best practices for administering the survey, reviewed the agenda for the day of the count, and provided survey practice opportunities and a question and answer session. In addition to the training for the general public, over 100 currently and formerly homeless people were trained to participate in the count and act as “guides” for the volunteer teams.

Consumer Involvement

For the accuracy of the count, it was particularly important to have meaningful participation by currently and previously homeless persons. OC Partnership organized a concerted effort to recruit homeless volunteers, and, as their numbers grew and their involvement became deeper and more meaningful, they formalized their group into the “PIT Crew”. The PIT Crew began with a core group of 12 homeless or recently homeless workers plus HCA outreach workers. They then recruited the additional 115 homeless guides. This group of 127 dedicated volunteers was instrumental in the planning for and implementation of the Count. They identified hot spots for the mapping team, tested and

provided feedback for draft map areas, assisted in training of volunteer counters and organized supplies for the morning of the count. Additionally, during the Count, the PIT Crew members acted as homeless guides for countless volunteers, helping teams traverse through their areas, find hidden areas where homeless people might be sleeping and providing a compassionate “face” of homelessness to volunteers who might have never encountered a homeless person. After the Count ended, the PIT Crew remained organized and active, and is now looking for other ways to ensure that the voice of the consumer is heard throughout the Orange County community.

The Morning of the Count: Logistics

On the morning of the count, volunteers were asked to assemble at their assigned deployment center by 4:00 a.m. If volunteers wanted to work with specific other volunteers, they were asked to gather together prior and proceed through the check in process together. After check in, volunteers proceeded to an area where Count staff would arrange them into teams. Based on the random deployment order of the maps as determined by the research team, Count staff would organize teams of at least three volunteers and one guide, with additional volunteers and guides added to the areas with the largest numbers of expected homeless people. Teams were provided with a Street Count packet containing a map of their assigned sample area, driving directions to the area, data collection instruments, and a reminder sheet with count protocol. Each team was to drive to their designated area, conduct the count until they were finished with their area or until 7:00 a.m., whichever came first, and return the paperwork to their deployment center.

A total of 750 volunteers showed up to participate, including the homeless guides and volunteers who remained to work in the deployment centers (but not including County and OC Partnership staff). All teams were able to get to their assigned area and complete the count within the planned timeframe of 4:00 to 7:00 a.m. Upon return to their deployment center, volunteers were offered refreshments while deployment center volunteers

collected their materials. The volunteers participated in a “de-brief” of their experience, sharing information on issues or concerns they may have encountered in the field and providing feedback to Count organizers on their experiences and ability to conduct and complete the count and survey. The paperwork used by the count teams to record information on each individual counted and their ability to cover their area was then given to the consultants and researcher to complete the data analysis.

7. Key Findings

The results of the count and survey allow for a better understanding of who is experiencing homelessness in Orange County. At its core, the count provides data as required by HUD to enumerate and describe the homeless population in the community. **Tables 5** and **6** on the next page show the Point-in-Time enumeration and population characteristics as required by HUD. **Tables 7** through **10** shows more detailed analysis of these results, comparing them between household types and housing situations for a richer discussion.

Part 1 of the HUD table (**Table 5**, next page) enumerates the Point-In-Time population, broken down by household type and by those that are sheltered and are unsheltered. Sheltered persons are those staying in an emergency shelter, transitional housing site or Safe Haven site (a specific type of program; Orange County has no designated Safe Haven programs.) the night before the unsheltered count. Data for those sheltered persons comes from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) or from surveys provided by shelters and transitional housing programs not participating in HMIS.

Table 5: Part 1 of HUDs Final Table 2013

Part 1: 2013 Homeless Populations					
<u>Persons in Households with at least one Adult and one Child</u>	Sheltered			Unsheltered	TOTAL
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Number of Households	169	353	0	1	523
Number of Persons (Adults and Children)	514	1022	0	3	1,539
Number of Persons (Age 18 or under)	297	602	0	1	900
Number of Persons (Age 18 to 24)	46	67	0	0	113
Number of Persons (Over Age 24)	171	353	0	2	526
<u>Persons in Households with only Children</u>					
Number of Households	13	0	0	1	14
Number of One-Child Households	13	0	0	1	14
Number of Multi-Child Households	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Children in Multi-Child Households	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Households with Children					
	182	353	0	2	537
Subtotal Persons in Households with Children					
	527	1022	0	4	1,553
<u>Persons in Households without Children</u>					
Number of Households	614	396	0	1,642	2,652
Number of Persons (Adults)	618	406	0	1,674	2,698
Number of Persons (Age 18 to 24)	39	42	0	178	259
Number of Persons (Over Age 24)	579	364	0	1,496	2,439
<u>All Households/All persons</u>					
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	796	749	0	1,644	3,189
TOTAL PERSONS	1,145	1,428	0	1,678	4,251

Part two of the HUD-required table (**Table 6** below) provides information about the number of persons in specific homeless subpopulations, again broken down by sheltered and unsheltered. Information about sheltered homeless persons is extracted from the HMIS, while subpopulation information about unsheltered persons is derived from the street Count surveys, as described in Technical Appendix H.

Table 6: Part 2 of HUDs Final Table 2013

Part 2: 2013 Homeless Subpopulations			
	Sheltered*	Unsheltered	TOTAL
Chronically Homeless Individuals	129	668	797
Chronically Homeless Families	9	1	10
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families	27	5	32
Veterans	177	269	446
Female Veterans	11	11	22
Severely Mentally Ill	104	376	480
Chronic Substance Abuse	233	753	986
Persons with HIV/AIDS	62	27	89

**Includes persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing, except chronically homeless individuals and families includes only persons in emergency shelters.*

Comparison of Persons by Household Type and Living Situation

Tables 7 through **10** show the distribution of homeless persons by family type in each of the three homeless living situations: emergency shelter, transitional housing and unsheltered.

Table 7 shows the distribution of persons in emergency shelters by household type. Fifty-four percent of persons staying in emergency shelters are people in households without children and 46% are people in households with children. **Table 7a** shows the breakdown of people in households with children. Of the 527 people in households with children, 98% are in households with at least one adult and 2% are unaccompanied youth.

Table 7: Homeless People in Emergency Shelters by Household Type

TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS IN EMERGENCY SHELTER	1,145	
<i>As a % of all homeless persons</i>	27%	
By Household Type	#	%
Persons in households without (minor) children	618	54%
Persons in households with (minor) children	527	46%

Table 7a: Persons in Households with Children by Family Type

TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS IN HHs WITH CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS	527	
<i>As a % of all homeless persons</i>	12%	
By Household Type	#	%
Persons in families with at least one adult	514	98%
Persons in families with only children	13	2%

Table 8 shows the breakdown of homeless persons living in transitional housing on the night of the Count. A total of 1,428 persons were in transitional housing on the day of the Count. The majority of these people (72%) were in households with children (and all were adult/child households); 28% of people in transitional housing were in households without children.

Table 8: Homeless People in Transitional Housing by Household Type

TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	1,428	
<i>As a % of all homeless persons</i>	34%	
Household Type	#	%
Persons in households with (minor) children	1,022	72%
Persons in households without (minor) children	406	28%

Table 9 shows the number of people in each household type among the unsheltered homeless population. There are only four people in households with children living in an unsheltered situation. One is an unaccompanied child and three are in a household with adults and children. The vast majority of the unsheltered population is adults; 99.8% of people are in households without children.

Table 9: Unsheltered Homeless People by Household Type

TOTAL UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PERSONS	1,678	
<i>As a % of all homeless persons</i>	39%	
<u>Household Type</u>	#	%
Persons in households with (minor) children	4	0.2%
Persons in households without (minor) children	1,674	99.8%

While the tables above show the number of people in different homeless situations, the tables below provide a breakdown by household. Understanding household data is essential since the solution to homelessness is creating units of housing, which correspond to households. The 4,251 homeless people counted in 2013 are in 3,189 households, including households with and without children. Approximately half of the households are unsheltered and half are sheltered. **Table 10** (next page) shows the distribution of household types by homeless living situation.

Table 10: Homeless Households by Living Situation

	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total				
TOTAL HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS	796	749	1,644	3,189				
<i>As % of all homeless households</i>	25%	23%	52%	100%				
Household Type	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Adult Only Households	614	77.1%	396	52.9%	1,642	99.9%	2,652	83.2%
Adult(s) & Child(ren) Households	169	21.2%	353	47.1%	1	0.1%	523	16.4%
Child Only Households	13	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	14	0.4%

Chronic Homelessness

Tables 11 through **13** examine the proportion of homeless persons and households that meet the HUD definition for chronic homelessness. A chronically homeless individual is defined as an adult with a disabling condition who has been homeless (sheltered or unsheltered) for at least twelve consecutive months OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.¹³ Chronically homeless individuals, then, are any unaccompanied adults meeting the chronicity definitions. A chronically homeless family is composed of at least one adult (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) and one child under 18 years old in which one adult meets the disability and chronicity definition. In other words, an adult-only family (i.e. two or more adults living together) that meets the disabling condition and length/episodes of homelessness criteria is *not* considered a chronically homeless family because there are no children under 18 in the family.¹⁴

Table 11 shows the number of chronically homeless individuals in the sheltered and unsheltered populations. Approximately 16% of chronically homeless individuals are sheltered and 84% of are unsheltered.

¹³ <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/DefiningChronicHomeless.pdf>

¹⁴ See page four of the FAQs publication located at http://www.hudhre.info/documents/2011PIT_FAQs.pdf for more information.

Table 11: Chronically Homeless Individuals by Current Living Situation

TOTAL CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS	797	
<i>As % of all homeless persons</i>	19%	
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%
Sheltered*	129	16%
Unsheltered	668	84%

*For chronically homeless individuals and families, “sheltered” includes only people in emergency shelter programs. For all other subpopulations, “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

While the changes to the Count methodology from 2011 to 2013 means that comparisons of numbers of people counted are not meaningful, it can be useful to look at the changes in the proportion of certain subpopulations over the past two years. **Table 12** (next page) shows that, in 2013, there were 797 chronically homeless individuals, which is approximately 24% of the total homeless population. While the 2011 Count was higher, the proportion of chronically homeless individuals in 2011 (23%) is comparable to 2013. However, there has been a shift among the chronically homeless; in 2011, only 4% were sheltered, whereas in 2013, 16% are sheltered.

Table 12: Percent Change of *Chronically* Homeless Individuals by Current Living Situation

	2011	2013	% Point Difference	
TOTAL CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS	1,651	797	-5.04	
<i>As % of all homeless persons</i>	24%	19%		
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%	#	%
Sheltered*	66	4%	129	16%
Unsheltered	1,585	96%	668	84%

* Only includes person living in emergency shelter (not transitional housing).

Table 13 below shows that only ten chronically homeless families were counted in 2013, which is comparable to the 2011 estimation of six chronically homeless families. Nine of the 10 chronically homeless families were in emergency shelters; only one was on the street.

Table 13: Proportion of Chronically Homeless Families by Current Living Situation

TOTAL PEOPLE IN CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES	10	
<i>As % of all homeless persons</i>	0.23%	
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%
Sheltered*	9	91%
Unsheltered	1	9%

**For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.*

Other Homeless Subpopulations

In addition to reporting on the number of people and households who are chronically homeless, HUD requires communities to examine the number of homeless veterans (including female veterans), and the numbers of homeless experiencing severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse and HIV/AIDs. **Tables 14** through **18** present the subpopulations by living situation.

Table 14 shows the housing situation of the 446 homeless veterans in Orange County. Almost 40% of the homeless veterans are sheltered (including in transitional housing), while 60% of homeless veterans live in unsheltered locations.

Table 14: Veterans by Current Living Situation

TOTAL HOMELESS VETERANS	446	
<i>As % of all homeless adults</i>	<i>13%</i>	
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%
Sheltered*	177	40%
Unsheltered	269	60%

*For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), "sheltered" includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

Among the 446 homeless veterans, 22 (approximately five percent) are female veterans. Half of the female veterans are sheltered and half are unsheltered, as shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15: Female Veterans by Current Living Situation

TOTAL HOMELESS FEMALE VETERANS	22	
<i>As % of all homeless adults</i>	<i>0.65%</i>	
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%
Sheltered*	11	50%
Unsheltered	11	50%

*For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), "sheltered" includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

Table 16 below shows that the majority of severely mentally ill homeless people are unsheltered. Roughly 78% of homeless people suffering from a mental illness are unsheltered. In contrast, emergency shelters and transitional housing programs collectively shelter about 22% of the total number of homeless people who are severely mentally ill.

Table 16: Severely Mentally Ill by Current Living Situation

TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS	480	
<i>As % of all homeless people</i>	<i>11%</i>	
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%
Sheltered*	104	22%
Unsheltered	376	78%

*For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

Table 17 shows the housing situation of the 986 homeless people with chronic substance abuse problems. 24% of those individuals live in shelters, and 76% of the individuals are unsheltered.

Table 17: Chronic Substance Abuse by Current Living Situation

TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS WITH CSA	986	
<i>As % of all homeless people</i>	<i>23%</i>	
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%
Sheltered*	233	24%
Unsheltered	753	76%

*For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

Table 18 shows that nearly three-fourths of homeless persons with HIV/AIDs live in either emergency shelters or transitional housing programs. The remaining 30% of the homeless with HIV/AIDs are unsheltered.

Table 18: Persons with HIV/AIDS by Current Living Situation

TOTAL HOMELESS PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS	89	
<i>As % of all homeless people</i>	2%	
<u>Current Living Situation</u>	#	%
Sheltered*	62	70%
Unsheltered	27	30%

**For all subpopulations (except chronically homeless individuals and families), “sheltered” includes people in both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.*

8. Demographics of Unsheltered Adults

Tables 19 through 23 provide demographic data on age, gender, race and ethnicity of the unsheltered population. Because only adults completed the surveys, these tables refer only to unsheltered adults.¹⁵ However, given the very low numbers of unsheltered children found during the PIT in Orange County, these tables can be considered to be representative of the unsheltered homeless population. Statistical tests of significance were not performed on these demographic tables. The previous tables (in Section 7), which provide data required by HUD, are tested for statistical validity using confidence intervals, as shown in Technical Appendix I. The following demographic tables are provided for local use and have not been further analyzed using statistical methods.

The average (mean) age of unsheltered adults is 48.3. The youngest person interviewed was 17 and the oldest was 76. The Median and Mode provide different ways to look at age distribution; the median is the middle ranked age and the mode is the most frequently occurring age.

Table 19: Age Statistics of Unsheltered Adults

Age Statistics	
Mean (years)	48.3
Median (years)	50
Mode (years)	48
Minimum (years)	17
Maximum (years)	76

¹⁵ Volunteers were instructed not to survey any minor children with adults encountered during the count. The one exception is unaccompanied youth, who are presumed to be emancipated if they are unsheltered without an adult. There was one such interview during the 2013 count of an unaccompanied 17 year old.

Table 20 examines respondent ages in more detail.¹⁶ More than 90% of the unsheltered homeless people are 25 years of age or older. The age categories presented here correspond to new HUD requirements relating to data collection for the sheltered and unsheltered count. HUD is placing a policy priority on ending youth homelessness, and is particularly interested in gathering data on the numbers of “transition age youth” (those age 18 to 24) who are homeless. Prior to 2013, few communities collected data on this age group and therefore little is known about the prevalence of homelessness among this subpopulation. The 5.8% of unsheltered homeless people who are age 18-24 will become baseline against which Orange County can measure its progress in reducing youth homelessness.

Table 20: Age Categories

<u>Age</u>	Estimate of Unsheltered Homeless n=1,678	% of Unsheltered Homeless
17 or younger	10	0.6%
18 - 24	97	5.8%
25 or older	1550	92.4%
Unknown	20	1.2%
TOTAL	1,678	100.0%

Table 21 shows the gender breakdown of the unsheltered homeless population. Seventy percent of the unsheltered homeless are male, 20% are female and the remaining 10% are either unknown or transgendered.

¹⁶ Technical Appendix H provides detail about how age information for the HUD tables was derived from the count, not the survey.

Table 21: Gender

<u>Gender</u>	Estimate of Unsheltered Homeless n=1,678	% of Unsheltered Homeless
Male	1173	69.9%
Female	332	19.8%
Transgender	15	0.9%
Unknown	158	9.4%
TOTAL	1,678	100.0%

Table 22 and 23 below show the racial and ethnic distributions of the unsheltered population. HUD considers “Hispanic” to be an ethnicity and characteristics such as “Black”, “White” or “Asian” to be a race. However, 23% of respondents choose only an ethnicity and not a race, so for these respondents the survey is missing race data. The Hispanic only respondents have been removed from **Table 22** below to better show the distribution of races among the 1,290 respondents who reported a race as compared to the distribution of races among the Countywide population. Sixty-six percent of respondents identify as White/Caucasian, 9% as Black/African American and 9% as multi-racial. Other races account for almost 16% of the population.

Table 22: Race (HUD categories)

<u>Race</u>	Estimate of Unsheltered Homeless	% of Unsheltered Homeless	% of Countywide Population
Black/African American	117	9.1%	2.1%
White/Caucasian	857	66.4%	74.9%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	56	4.3%	1.1%
Asian	31	2.4%	18.4%
Pacific Islander	26	2.0%	0.4%
Hawaiian	15	1.2%	
Multiple Races	112	8.7%	3.1%
Other Multi-Racial	41	3.2%	0.0%
Unknown	36	2.8%	0.0%
TOTAL	1,290	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23 shows the distribution of Hispanic ethnicity among the unsheltered homeless population. Roughly 28% of the unsheltered homeless are Hispanic/Latino; the majority of the Hispanics identified only as Hispanic (e.g. not Hispanic Black or Hispanic White).

Table 23: Ethnicity (HUD categories)

<u>Ethnicity</u>	Estimate of Unsheltered Homeless n=1,678	% of Unsheltered Homeless
Hispanic/Latino	469	28.0%
Not Hispanic/Latino	1173	69.9%
Unknown	36	2.1%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>1,678</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Demographically, homelessness in Orange County is generally comparable to national averages. While national data on the demographics of unsheltered persons is not collected (as it is not a required part of the PIT); the 2011 AHAR reports demographic trends of sheltered homeless persons. Nationally, approximately 63% of sheltered homeless are men and 37% are women; in Orange County, there are slightly more unsheltered men, and fewer women. As in Orange County, the majority of homeless people nationally identify as black or white. There are more Hispanics in Orange County's unsheltered homeless population than nationally (28% versus 16%), but Orange County overall is 34% Hispanic, as compared to 16% of the U.S. population.¹⁷

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. (November 2012). *The 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. Retrieved June 26, 2013 from https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2011AHAR_FinalReport.pdf.

9. Conclusion

Per HUD's definition of homelessness, approximately 0.14% of people in Orange County experience homelessness on a nightly basis, which is consistent with national data. Although the numbers of homeless people have appeared to decline in 2013 compared to 2011 and 2009, this is most likely a reflection of changes in methodology that resulted in a more accurate count that corrected for prior over counting, rather than an actual decrease in the number of people who were homeless.

Orange County has a large (although declining) population of chronically homeless individual people and people in chronically homeless families (20% of the total homeless population), many of whom may need permanent supportive housing to achieve residential and economic stability. However, other interventions, including rapid re-housing and transition in place programs, can be cost-effective solutions for moving difficult to serve homeless people into permanent housing. With over 80% of chronically homeless individuals living unsheltered, a diversity of approaches may be appropriate to continue reducing this population.

Since the 2013 Count is a new baseline for the County, comparisons to previous Count results are not appropriate. However, in reviewing the prevalence of homeless subpopulations in Orange County with national data, Orange County's homeless population is aligned with national results:

- Approximately 40% of homeless people in Orange County are unsheltered, and 60% of homeless people are sheltered in 2013, matching the national 2011 results (2013 results are not yet available)
- Across the nation, 37% of homeless people are members of a family (at least one adult and one child); in Orange County, 36% of homeless people are in a family.

In the future, Orange County can compare these rates to 2013 national averages, and over time, to changes in the County's homeless population.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Acknowledgements

<p><u>Ad Hoc Committee & Task Force</u> Scott Larson, Chair of Ad Hoc Committee Barbara Jennings Larry Haynes Jim Palmer Allan Roeder David Mansdoerfer Karen Roper Julia Bidwell Coleen Brown Dr. Ed Clarke Erin DeRycke Rosa Durham Emily Halcon Mary Hale Jeff Hernandez Becks Heyhoe Robin Keeble Shawn Kelly Amber Killinger Eric Kim Megan Kurteff Schatz Jennifer Lee-Anderson Kelly Lupro Donna Mace Sharon McKeag Ash Andrea Rodas Brenyale Toomer-Byas Carla Vargas Denise Voss Karen Williams Genevieve Williamson</p> <p><u>PIT Crew Leaders</u> Steve Bagshaw Pete F. Ellen Glover Ed Mankinen Justin Owen Anita Rivera Christina Stephenson Dennis Stephenson Dale Wallace</p>	<p><u>Major Funders</u> OC Community Service (Major Funder) OC Health Care Agency (Partner Funder) Bank of America Colette’s Children’s Home Fullerton Interfaith Emergency Services m-clarity, LLC Orange County United Way Precious Life Shelter Thomas House Wells Fargo Foundation Wendy’s / Consolidated Restaurants of CA, Inc. World Mission Society Church of God</p> <p><u>Major Sponsors</u> Albertson’s Costco Gloria Dei Lutheran Church of Dana Point Grandma’s House of Hope Islamic Society of Orange KSBR 88.5 FM Starbuck’s St. Clement’s by the Sea Episcopal Church Stater Brothers Wendy’s (Tustin location) <i>And many thanks to the individual contributors</i></p> <p><u>Deployment Centers</u> The Village at 17th Street/The Olin Group Colette’s Children’s Home Orange County Rescue Mission/ The Village of Hope Fullerton Community Center Family Assistance Ministries</p> <p><u>Volunteers</u> A special thanks to all of our volunteers, especially the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints for their contribution of 150+ volunteers, to Michelle Wynne & Congresswoman Loretta Sanchez for their help in acknowledging the volunteers, and to Dana Pape, Kathi Chapman, Jane Rands, Gary Frazier, Mark Cazeau, Sr. and Eric Kim for all of their help on mapping.</p>
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Appendix A: Acknowledgements *(continued)*

Elected Officials
<p><u>Orange County Board of Supervisors</u></p> <p>Supervisor First District - Janet Nguyen Supervisor Second District - John Moorlach Supervisor Third District - Todd Spitzer Supervisor Fourth District & Board Chairman - Shawn Nelson Supervisor Fifth District - Patricia Bates</p> <p><u>U.S. House of Representatives</u></p> <p>U.S. Representative Loretta Sanchez (CA-46)</p> <p><u>California State Senate</u></p> <p>California State Senator Lou Correa (District 34)</p>

Appendix B: Ad Hoc Committee

Name	Affiliation
Scott Larson, Chair	HomeAid OC
Barbara Jennings	Pathways of Hope
Jim Palmer	Orange County Rescue Mission
Larry Haynes	Mercy House
Allan Roeder	City Manager's Association
David Mansdoerfer	Office of Supervisor John M.W. Moorlach
Karen Roper	Interim Executive Director, Commission to End Homelessness & Director of OC Community Services

Appendix C: Commission to End Homelessness (C2EH) Board

Appointed By	Officer	Name
Orange County Board of Supervisors	Chair of Commission	John M.W. Moorlach
OCBC		Tom Burnham
OC City Managers' Assn.		Bob Dunek
OCBC		Bill Ford
OC Funder's Roundtable		Regina Fox (Sister)
OC Funder's Roundtable		Kim Goll
City Selection Committee		Tita Smith
HomeAid OC	Chair of Implementation Group #1	Larry Haynes
City Selection Committee		Kathryn McCullough
OC Fire Chief's Assn.		Wolfgang Knabe
HomeAid OC	Vice-Chair of Commission	Barbara Jennings
H&CD Commission	Chair of Implementation Group #2	Scott Larson
OC CEO		Carolyn McInerney
H&CD Commission	Chair of Implementation Group #4	Jim Palmer
OC HCA		Mark Refowitz
OC City Managers' Assn.	Chair of Implementation Group #3	Allan Roeder
OC Chiefs' of Police & Sheriffs' Assn.		Vacant
C2eH Board	Interim Executive Director	Karen Roper

Appendix D: Service Providers

Many thanks to the Orange County providers of services to the at-risk and homeless who participated in the sheltered and/or unsheltered Point in Time Count & Survey in 2013, including:

Aids Services Foundation	One Step Ministry
American Family Housing	Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter
Build Futures	Orange County Housing Authority
California Hispanic Commission	Orange County Rescue Mission
Casa Teresa	Orangewood Children's Foundation
Casa Youth Shelter	Pathways of Hope
Colette's Children's Home	Precious Life Shelter
Community Services Program	Salvation Army
Families Forward	Serving People in Need (SPIN)
Family Assistance Ministries	Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange
Family Promise of Orange County	South County Outreach
Friendship Shelter	Southern California Drug and Alcohol
Grandma's House of Hope	Programs Inc. (SCADP)
H.O.M.E.S. Inc.	Straight Talk Inc.
HIS House	The Eli Home Inc.
Human Options	Thomas House
Illumination Foundation	Veterans First
Interval House	WISEPlace
John Henry Foundation	Women's Transitional Living Center
Laura's House	YWCA
Mercy House	

Additional Service Providers and Other Volunteers

In addition to these providers, there were numerous other service providers and organizations that rallied their troops to provide the volunteers needed on the day of the Count. Many thanks to all of these groups for their participation and effort. These volunteers included:

1st Presbyterian Anaheim ALMMA AmeriCorps VISTA AmeriCorps/ Boys and Girls Club of Garden Grove AmeriCorps/ US NAVY AMHS/CAT Anaheim Supportive Housing Anaheim United Methodist Church Apollo Group Bank of America Bank of America Merrill Lynch BHS-Center of Excellence Brea United Methodist Church CASA Catholic Charities Childrens and Families Commission Children's Bureau Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Community United Methodist Church/HB County of Orange County of Orange HCA CSUF Curt Pringle & Associates Democratic Club of West Orange County Department of Child Support Districts 1,2,3,4,5 Staff District Attorney First 5 Orange County FJC FSS Fullerton Faith & Community Forum Fullerton Interfaith Ministries Assoc. Good Shepherd Bible Study Henderson House Heritage House North Holy Spirit Catholic Church HomeAid Orange County Huntington Beach Bail Bonds i hope Islamic Society of Orange County J B & Associates J. Donald Henry & Associates, Inc	KSBR 88.5 FM Lobasso Packaging Long Beach VA moveon.org O.C. Probation O.C.Linens OC Crime Lab OC Health Care Agency OC Public Libraries OCCF OCCR/OC Parks OCDE/ACCESS Ocean Hills Church Orange Cares Orange County Head Start Orange County Public Defender Orange County Public Works Orange County Sheriff's Department Orange County Treasurer-Tax Collector Orange County United Way Pinnacle Strategies Plaza Executive Center Inc Project Hope Alliance Public Works REACH RI Consult (self) Safe Families for Children Second Harvest Food Bank Serving People in Need Social Services Agency SSA St. John's Episcopal Church Superior Court The Olin Group The Villa THINK Together Unitarian Universalist Church University of California, Irvine Usave Termite Control USPS Vanguard University
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Appendix E: Glossary/List of Acronyms

Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)

Annual report to Congress on the extent and nature based on information submitted to HUD from homeless management information system (HMIS). AHAR provides in depth data reported from the Federal fiscal year (Oct. 1 – Sept. 30).

Chronically Homeless Family

A chronically homeless family is defined as a household with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18, or a minor Head of Household under the age of 18 and minimum of one child. The Head of Household must meet the definition of a chronically homeless person (see next entry).

Chronically Homeless Individual

An unaccompanied individual who:

- (i) is homeless and lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter;
- (ii) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years; and
- (iii) has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions.

A person who currently lives or resides in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital or other similar facility, and has resided

there for fewer than 90 days shall be considered chronically homeless if such person met all of the requirements described above prior to entering that facility.

Chronicity

Respondent indicated being homeless (i.e. living in a shelter, on the streets, a car, or in other places not meant for habitation) for the last 12 months or having been homeless at least 4 times in the past 3 years.

Chronic Substance Abuse

This category on the PIT includes persons with a substance abuse problem (alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both) that is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

Commission to End Homelessness (C2eH)

The purpose of the Commission to End Homelessness is for County government, city government, private foundations, advocacy groups, community organizations, and other interested stakeholders to work collaboratively and provide strategic leadership to promote best practices, monitor outcomes, and report results on the success of the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

Department of Education: "Homelessness Children and Youths"

Individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; including:

- (i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;
- (ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;

- (iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- (iv) migratory children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

***Note that this definition is **not** used for the Point in Time count, which is mandated to use HUD's definition*

Disability

Defined by HUD in 2011 as (1) having a disability as a defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act; (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which is expected to be of long---continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and of such a nature that the disability could be improved by more suitable conditions; (3) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; (4) the disease of acquired immune deficiency syndrome or any condition arising from the etiological agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome; or (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder.

Domestic Violence

A family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. Includes physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, intimidation, economic deprivation, and threats of violence. Violence can be criminal and includes physical assault (hitting, pushing, shoving), sexual abuse (unwanted or forced activity), and stalking. Emotional, psychological, and financial abuse are forms of abuse and can lead to criminal domestic violence

Emergency Housing

Emergency housing is a temporary shelter with services that are designed to facilitate the transition from sleeping in places not meant for human habitation to appropriate housing for homeless individuals and families.

Emergency Shelter

In the CoC Supportive Housing Program, emergency shelters are facilities offering limited shelter stays (generally up to 90 days) which offers a safe alternative to living on the streets and which provides essential services. On a case---by---case basis, clients may remain for longer than ninety days if they require a longer period to accomplish a specific goal.

Extrapolation

A technique for estimating the total number of homeless persons in a particular category that is based on the number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons observed and/or interviewed during a homeless count.

HEARTH ACT (Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act)

On May 20, 2009, President Obama signed the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009. The HEARTH Act amends and reauthorizes the McKinney-Vento Homelessness Assistance Act with substantial changes, including:

- A consolidation of HUD's competitive grant programs
- The creation of a Rural Housing Stability Assistance Program
- A change in HUD's definition of homelessness and chronic homelessness
- A simplified match requirement
- An increase in prevention resources
- An increase in emphasis on performance

The HEARTH Act also:

- Consolidates the separate homeless assistance programs carried out under Title IV of McKinney-Vento (consisting of the supporting housing program and related programs, the safe havens program, the section 8 assistance program for single-room occupancy

dwellings, and the shelter plus care program) into a single program with specific eligible activities.

- Codifies the continuum of care planning process as a required and integral local function necessary to generate the local strategies for ending homelessness.
- Establishes a federal goal of ensuring that individuals and families who become homeless return to permanent housing within 30 days.

Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)

Computerized data collection to capture client--level information on the characteristics and service needs of those experiencing homelessness. It is designed to aggregate client--level data to generate an unduplicated count of clients served within a community's system of homeless services. The HMIS can provide data on client characteristics and service utilization. HUD funded service providers for the at-risk/homeless are required to participate, as their data is provided to HUD, who then reports the information to Congress. Collecting this data is a requirement by HUD in order for the community and its service agencies to receive HUD funding for programs supporting the at-risk and homeless population.

Housing First

Housing First is an approach to ending homelessness that centers on providing people experiencing homelessness with housing as quickly as possible – and then providing services as needed. This approach has the benefit of being consistent with what most people experiencing homelessness want and seek help to achieve. Housing First programs share critical elements:

- A focus on helping individuals and families access and sustain permanent rental housing as quickly as possible without time limits;
- A variety of services delivered to promote housing stability and individual well-being on an as-needed basis; and
- A standard lease agreement to housing – as opposed to mandated therapy or services compliance.

While all Housing First programs share these critical elements, program models vary significantly depending upon the population served. For people who have experienced chronic homelessness, there is an expectation that intensive (and often specialized) services will be needed indefinitely.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

The HIC is designed to be an accurate reflection of a CoC's capacity to house homeless and formerly homeless persons. The HIC is a complete inventory of emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing beds available. The inventory includes all HUD funded residential programs, as well as non-HUD funded programs that provide housing, even if those programs do not actively participate in the CoC planning process.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Long-term, community-based housing that has supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. This type of housing enables the special needs populations to live independently as possible. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or in several structures at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Persons with HIV/AIDS

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV.

Point-in-Time Count (PIT)

Requirement of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that Continuums of Care (CoCs) across the country undertake community wide efforts to collect information on the number and characteristics of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Point-in-Time Count must occur at least every two years during the last ten days of January.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)

Rapid Re-housing is an approach that focuses on moving individuals and families that are homeless into appropriate housing as quickly as possible.

Severely Mentally Ill

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes persons with mental health problems that are expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration and substantially impairs the person's ability to live independently.

Substance Abuse

Programs that are tailored for individuals with substance abuse issues are programs that serve individuals who have acknowledged addiction problems related to alcohol and drug use and who seek services or housing to support their sobriety.

Transitional Housing (TH)

A project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months, or a longer period approved by HUD.

Unsheltered Homeless

Survey respondents who indicated that they spent last night in the streets, a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train station, camping not in a designated campground, sleeping anywhere outside, or other place not meant for human habitation or stayed in friend or family's garage, backyard, porch, shed or driveway were counted as unsheltered homeless.

Veteran

This subpopulation category of the PIT includes 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.

List of Acronyms

AHAR: Annual Homeless Assessment Report

CSA: Chronic Substance Abuse

CSH: Corporation for Supportive Housing

DC: Deployment Center

DOE: Federal Department of Education

ES: Emergency Shelter

HH: Household

HIC: Housing Inventory Count

HMIS: Homeless Management Information System

HUD: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

PIT: Point in Time

PSH: Permanent Supportive housing

RRH: Rapid Rehousing

SMI: Severely Mentally Ill

TH: Transitional Housing

Appendix F: Crosswalk between Survey Questionnaire & Results

A crosswalk is a table used to show the relationship between two sets of information by matching the related parts of one with the other. The purpose of this crosswalk is to provide information about how subpopulation data and population characteristics were calculated and determined. The right side of the crosswalk shows the survey question number and corresponding answer choice that when chosen is an indicator of the variable on the left of the crosswalk.

Variables	Survey Questions & Valid Answer Choices
Unsheltered Homeless	1.2,1.4
Respondent Age and Household Composition	2. A-G
Chronicity (for chronically homeless individuals and families)	3. 12 Months or All of it/Entire Time, 4. 4 or More Times or All of it/Entire Time
Veteran	5. Yes
Disabled	6. A-G, I (Comments were examined and a determination of disabled or not was made)
Disabled (for Chronic homeless families where respondent meets chronicity but is not disabled)	7. Yes
Substance Abuse	6. F, G

Appendix G: Discussion of Household Composition

While integrating the survey with the count ensures that the surveyed respondents are a subset of the homeless population, the survey respondents are not a random sample of those counted. The survey allows extrapolation of characteristics (such as veteran status, disabilities, etc.) that can be applied to the counted persons, but the actual number of homeless persons and households must be derived from the count, not from a subset of the population. With HUD's introduction of more detailed age requirements, new survey questions were introduced. The result is new information that suggests how homeless persons think about and account for their families is complex and worthy of additional consideration before the 2015 count.

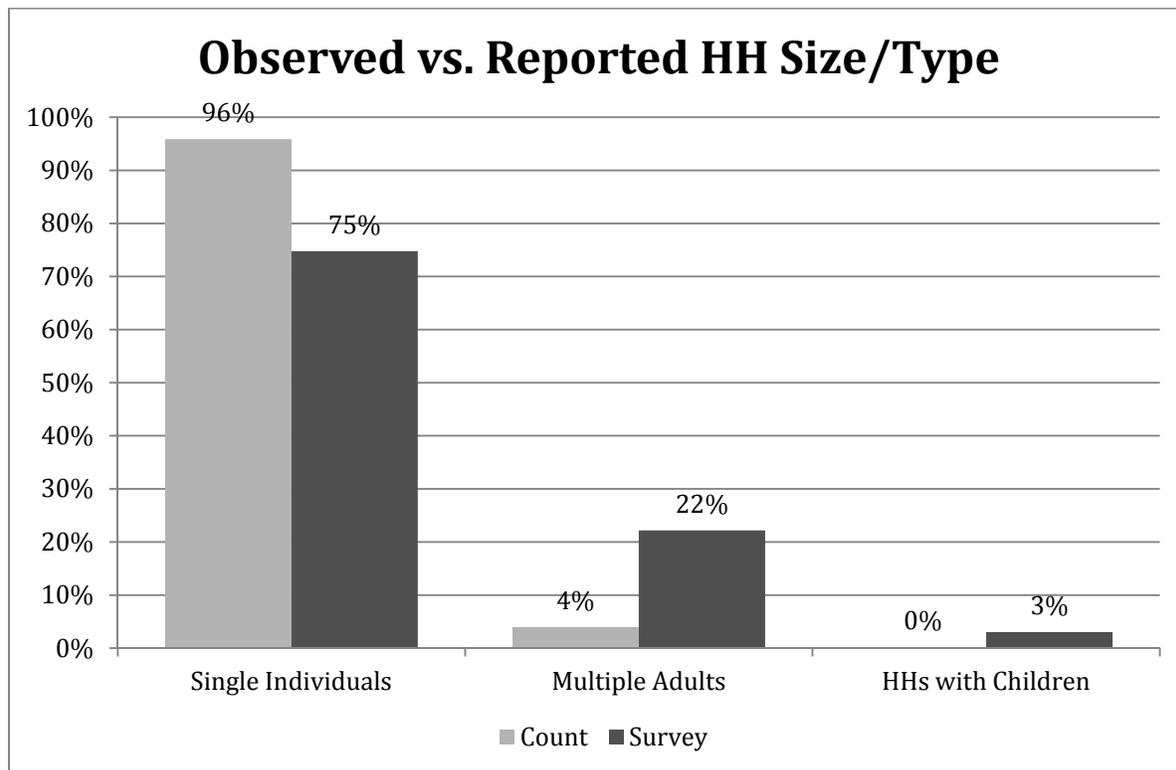
These new survey questions were developed by experienced survey researchers and field tested before the count. The expectation was that the observed family compositions would fairly closely match the self-reported compositions, but the results suggest that field-testing a mix of strategies and interviewing homeless people before the next count may yield more useful information about the actual composition of homeless families. Because the HUD requirements and the survey questions were new, the age and family type questions were also kept in the count form. In doing this, the research team was able to begin to understand differences between how volunteers observed families and how survey respondents accounted for families.

In general, count team volunteers observed primarily individuals and a very few small families and survey respondents often accounted for larger families. The possible reasons for these discrepancies include insufficient volunteer training, unclear questions and conditions during the count that made observation difficult (darkness, rain, etc.). While it is impossible to know if family types and ages captured in the count or the survey are more accurate, it may be appropriate to think more about the design of both the count tally form and survey for future counts.

The differences between observed family sizes in the count and reported family sizes in the survey are shown in **Figure 4** below. Because of these discrepancies, it was not possible to

apply the survey data on family size and composition to the count data; observed count data was used to generate these data points. Given the size of families reported by respondents, it is possible that relying on observed family composition data may lead to an undercount of people experiencing homelessness in multi-adult households and family households.

Figure 4: Observed and Reported Household Size & Type



There is inherent complexity in family composition, especially among homeless populations and it is difficult to thoroughly collect this information in brief encounters or surveys. However, the data collected in the Orange County count regarding family composition is consistent with the national and historical data on the unsheltered population. As HUD refines the data they are interested in on family homelessness and plans are made for future homeless counts, this information can be used to inform revisions to the data collection processes.

Appendix H: Mapping, Sampling and Data Processing Summary

The 2013 Homeless Point-in-Time Count for Orange County included two separate but related pieces: the street Count and the survey. In 2013, unlike in prior years, these two steps were integrated, such that the detailed survey information collected can more definitively be applied to the Count data as descriptive of the homeless persons actually counted. In prior years, when the survey and Count were de-coupled, it was much more difficult to ensure that survey respondents will be representative of the homeless population as a whole counted during the street count.

However, not all persons tallied in the Street Count are able to be surveyed and not all surveys that are begun are completed. An important piece of the methodology to establish a valid unsheltered dataset involves eliminating incomplete survey responses and those who are not truly unsheltered from the dataset. The mapping, sampling, data cleaning and data processing detailed below are vital to ensuring the validity of the data analysis. Many other efforts also contributed to the success and soundness of the data, most notably OC Partnership's concerted effort to ensure that the voices of homeless persons were included in all aspects of the process.

Mapping Process & Creation of Random Sample

The first step in ensuring a statistically reliable dataset is to ensure that the areas to be canvassed are representative of the known locations where homeless people sleep and that volunteers are deployed to these areas in a random order. Local experts were consulted to identify locations of where homeless people are known to frequent. These local experts included homeless outreach workers, homeless service providers and many recent and current homeless persons. During mapping meetings with local stakeholders, it was important to stress that a new methodology was being used, since many of the local experts had participated in a street Count in the past and were expecting that it would be done the same way. Methodological choices, like the time of day for the count, affected where on the maps the local experts were highlighting, as a certain area may have

homeless people located there in the evenings, but that same area would be deserted in the mornings.

Once all the stakeholder input was gathered, the next step was designing the borders around designated areas that would be covered by volunteer Count teams on the morning of the count. The researcher's priority was to ensure that every highlighted portion of the map was enclosed within a designated area. When deciding where to place the borders of the designated areas, the researchers took many factors into consideration:

- First, any landscape barriers were considered, such as rivers and major freeways.
- Second, local experts often identified small areas in close proximity where homeless people were likely to be. In these cases, area boundaries were drawn to encompass more than one highlighted area. This strategy was necessary to create a reasonable number of areas (if each highlighted street corner were an area, there would have been a hundred very small areas instead of a few dozen moderately sized areas). Encompassing small highlighted areas in proximity to each other meant that some areas were oddly shaped and/or difficult to cover in the given two-hour time frame.
- Third, major boulevards served as the primary locations where area borders were placed. A border was rarely placed directly through the middle of a main street, but rather slightly to the side so that the Count team would know to check *both sides* of that main street.
- Lastly, the researchers attempted to make each area a reasonable size, so that a Count team could comfortably cover their whole area in the given time period. When looking at the size of the areas on a map, it should be noted that while many of them contain numerous square miles, a large portion of the many of the areas was private and/or fenced-in property, and thus, the Count teams would not be able to cover that portion.

The primary priority throughout the mapping process is to ensure that *all* regions highlighted by the local experts were contained within the areas.

After the map boundaries were drawn, local volunteers, many of them PIT Team members, “pre-walked” the areas. The goals of the pre-walk included:

- Ensuring the area was traversable in a three hour timeframe; and
- Noting any obstacles in the area that might make it difficult or dangerous to walk (such as fencing, muddy terrain, etc.); and
- Looking for signs of homeless encampments to confirm the feedback gathered in the initial map stages; and
- Providing recommended parking and navigation directions such that the teams could locate and cover the whole area in the early morning hours.

After pre-walk map testing, adjustments to the map borders based on tester feedback were made, including, in some cases, removal or merging of map areas. The maps were further divided by geography into five areas throughout the County, each of which would have its own central “deployment center” on the morning of the count. Once the borders of the designated areas were finalized and maps were assigned to deployment centers, the researchers assigned either a high-density (“hot”) or a low-density (“warm”) label to each. The criteria used to assign these labels was the expected number of homeless people that would likely be found in the area during the early morning hours of the Count based on local experts’ feedback.

A limited number of areas were labeled as high-density or “hot”. With this type of methodology, a high-density label means that a particular area must be covered by a Count team. The low-density label, or “warm”, on the other hand, means that the area will be part of the random sampling process. When assigning labels to the various areas, a general rule was applied: if expert opinion was that fifteen or more homeless people were likely to be in a particular area, then the area was designated as “hot”. If an area was likely to have fewer than fifteen people, then the area was designated as “warm”.

High-density (“hot”) areas must be distinct from low-density (“warm”) areas. The nature of homelessness in a high density area is such that there is no need to use research or statistical tools to generate a more accurate count; theoretically, high-density areas have

so many homeless people that enumerators (people conducting the fieldwork) can simply observe and count people, resulting in an accurate count for that area. Low-density areas, by contrast, are areas where it would be difficult to adequately canvass all similar terrain to generate an accurate count. Low-density areas have a small number of homeless people over a large geographic area; counting in all such areas would be logistically challenging. Research tools are applied in these cases to generate a reliable estimate for all similar areas (more about the statistical processes used in Technical Appendix I).

After assignment of hot and warm labels and assignment to one of the five deployment centers, there were 126 maps overall: 45 “hot” areas and 81 “warm” areas. These areas were divided amongst the five deployment centers, each located in an Orange County supervisorial district as follows:

Table 24: Deployment Center Compared to Total Maps

Deployment Center/ Supervisorial District	Total Maps		
	Hot	Warm	Total
1	7	14	21
2	13	28	41
3	6	13	19
4	12	15	27
5	7	11	18
Total	45	81	126

** In addition to the 126 mapped areas, a bike team was also deployed along the Santa Ana River Trail. This area was not included in the deployment center process, so is not included in this table, but is accounted for in later discussion of count observations and surveys collected.*

Next, a random sample was created in each of the five deployment centers of the 81 warm areas. The methodology relies on all of the “hot” areas being covered and at least enough

of the “warm” areas to allow for a statistically significant extrapolation of the Count to other “warm” areas not canvassed. For each deployment center, the researchers were able to establish the minimum number of “warm” areas that had to be reached to ensure statistical significance. This minimum threshold differed by deployment center based on the total number of areas assigned to the center and the expected volunteer resources for the center.

In addition to the five deployment centers, OC Partnerships arranged for a separate Count team to ride the Santa Ana Bike Trail and Count and survey homeless persons camping on the riverbanks. Creation and deployment to this area was outside of the mapping process and it was not deemed “hot” or “warm” or included in the sampling process. During the statistical process, the Count from this area was added to the weighted Count from all the other areas. On the morning of the count, volunteer teams in all five deployment centers were able to cover all of the “hot” areas and 72 of the 81 (89%) of the “warm” areas, as detailed in the table below.

Table 25: Deployment of Volunteers by Area

Deployment Center	Areas Volunteers Deployed To					
	Hot Areas		Warm Areas		Total Areas	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	7	100%	14	100%	21	100%
2	13	100%	20	71%	33	80%
3	6	100%	12	92%	18	95%
4	12	100%	15	100%	27	100%
5	7	100%	11	100%	18	100%
Bike	n/a		n/a		1	100%
Total	45	100%	72	89%	118	93%

Applying Assumed Family Sizes to Tents and Vehicles

Each volunteer team was instructed to count the number of homeless persons they observed on the street, in a vehicle or in a camp, but were strictly instructed to not disturb individuals being counted, especially when dealing with a vehicle or a tent. This instruction was included in both the mandatory training session as well as the text at the top of the Tally Form.

Thus, when the volunteer teams encountered a vehicle or a tent that appeared to be used as permanent habitation and they could not easily see inside to determine the number of inhabitants, they were instructed to mark the appropriate box under Location of Observation and to leave the Age Group and Gender sections blank. When the volunteers could see inside, they were instructed to fill in the Age Group and Gender sections for the individual(s) observed.

Based on past experience in homeless counts and with input from local persons working in the homeless field in Orange County, the working assumption is that, on average, there were two individuals inhabiting a car or a tent, and three individuals inhabiting an RV. Therefore, when the researchers were entering data and came across a row on a tally form that had a car, tent, or RV box marked, and the age group and gender boxes blank, then the researchers followed the above assumption. Specifically, the researchers entered *two* rows in the dataset for each car or tent (i.e., one row of data for each person assumed to be inside) and *three* rows for each RV (leaving the age group and gender columns in each row blank). If the researchers came across a row on a tally form that had a car, tent, or RV box marked, *and* had the age group, gender boxes or family indicators marked, then the researchers did not follow the assumption. They simply entered *one* row of data for each individual observed because the volunteer could see inside the vehicle or tent.

Establishing the “Raw” Number of Persons Counted

In addition to counting the number of people or tents/vehicles, the volunteer teams were also asked to estimate the age of the people observed, the gender of the people observed

and whether the person appeared to be with a family group. Family groups were identified by volunteers in the field by circling individual observations thought to be part of a family group. During data entry, researchers made diligent efforts to ensure that the data as noted by volunteers was recorded correctly – when marks on tally sheets were illegible or contradictory, researchers reviewed margin notes for additional information. These cleaning efforts allowed for the most accurate count of data as recorded in the field. However, perhaps due to the weather conditions on the morning of the count, there were many observations missing age and/or gender. Because age category is required to complete the HUD population tables, the researchers calculated an assumed age for the 40% of the observations missing age. The researchers calculated the proportion of people in each age category for the 60% of the observations *with* an observed age and applied these proportions to the observations without an age.

In total, the volunteers counted 1,618 people on the night of the PIT. Of the 1,618 people, 67 were observed to be in 32 family groups (including multiple adult groups and groups with adults and minor children); the remaining 1,551 people were observed on their own, as individuals, including one unaccompanied minor.

Weighting the “Raw” Count to Account for All Known Areas

As each of the five deployment centers had their own geographic sample, this weighting was done independently to each of the five samples. Only two of the deployment centers did not cover all of their areas and, therefore, required statistical extrapolation to estimate the actual number of homeless that could have been counted.

Once the “raw” Count of actual observations was recorded, a survey researcher applied statistical weights to the counts in the warm areas to account for areas not covered on the morning of the Count and generate the final estimates of the number of unsheltered homeless people. First, a distinction was made between the number of individuals counted in each high-density (hot) area and those counted in low-density (warm) areas. The consultants and researcher analyzed the data from the warm areas first. Across all

Deployment Centers (DC), there were 81 warm areas that had the possibility of being sampled. Of the 81 areas, volunteers covered 72, yielding a coverage rate of 89 percent. The table below shows the coverage rate by DC.

Table 26: Coverage Rate by Deployment Center

	DC 1	DC 2	DC 3	DC 4	DC 5	Total
Possible Warm Areas	14	28	13	15	11	81
Covered Areas	14	20	12	15	11	72
Coverage %	100%	71%	92%	100%	100%	89%

Of particular note is that 3 of the five DCs were successful in covering 100% of the areas. Therefore, estimation techniques were only required for DC 2 and DC 3. The bike area was also not considered in this process, as the bike area was not a mapped area and not considered either “hot” or “warm”. The Count tally from the bike area was later added to the total from the five deployment centers to establish the County-wide unsheltered Count estimate.¹⁸

Data from each warm area in each DC was then passed on to the Ph.D. researcher, who utilized statistical analysis techniques to extrapolate the data for DC 2 and DC 3. Several estimates were developed that reflected the data required on the HUD form and included the following: Households with at least one adult and one child (total number of households, total number of persons and total number of persons under 18, between 18 and 24, and over 24); Households without children (total number of households, total number of persons and total number of persons between 18 and 24, over 24 and unknown); and Households with only children (total number of households, number of one-child households, number of multi-child households and number of children in multi-child households).

¹⁸ See the Statistical Process Table in Technical Appendix I for more detail on this process.

Regardless of the particular estimate, the same process was followed. Likewise, each DC was treated as an independent sample, and the sum of estimates across DC was used for the final HUD estimate. This process is described below using data from DC 2 as an example.

Data were extracted to reflect the total number of individuals counted in each of the warm areas by DC. Following the formula found in Thompson's work (2002¹⁹), the sample mean was calculated (Equation 1).

$$\text{Equation 1: } \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y$$

In Equation 1, n is the number of areas sampled and y is the number of people in each sampled area. Using this equation, the average number of individuals found across the 20 sampled warm areas in DC 2 was 6.25. (The sample variance and the variance of the mean were also calculated, the former being required for the latter. Both the sample variance and the variance of the mean are utilized below in Equation 3.)

Equation 2 was used to calculate the estimate of individuals who would have been counted had all 28 sampling areas been observed. In equation 2, N represents the total number of warm areas and y represents the sample mean found above (i.e., 6.25 people). Using Equation 2, it was estimated that 175 individuals would have been counted in the 28 warm sampling areas.

$$\text{Equation 2: } \tau = N \bar{y}$$

The variance associated with the estimate was then calculated. The variance associated with the estimate is critical for determining the confidence intervals surrounding the estimate. Equation 3 was used to calculate the variance. In Equation 3, s^2 represents the sample variance.

¹⁹ Thompson, S. K. (2002). Sampling: Second Edition. Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

$$\text{Equation 3: } \text{var}(\tau) = N^2 \text{var}(\bar{y}) = N(N-n) \frac{s^2}{n}$$

Finally, the confidence intervals for the estimate of 175 individuals were calculated. Confidence intervals represent the range of values within which one can be sufficiently sure the true value lies. So for example, the 99% confidence interval for the total number of individuals who would have been counted if all warm areas were counted in DC 2 is between 26 and 349. This means that the researchers can be 99% sure that the “true” value of the number of homeless individuals is somewhere in that range. Equation 4 was used to calculate the confidence interval. In Equation 4, t is the value from a standard Student’s t distribution with $n-1$ degrees of freedom.

$$\text{Equation 4: } CI = \tau \pm t \sqrt{N(N-n) \frac{s^2}{n}}$$

Once the confidence intervals were calculated for the warm areas, the results from the hot areas were added to those estimates in order to arrive at the final range of possible people, and the average of the low and high end of the range is the number that gets reported to HUD.

In our case, for DC 2, the 99% confidence intervals for the warm areas were estimated to be 26 and 349. When added to the observed Count in the hot areas for DC 2 ($N=159$), the result was a possible absolute low of 185 people ($159 + 26$) and an absolute high of 508 ($159 + 349$). The average of 185 and 508 is 347, the total number of people reported to HUD for DC 2.

Following the same process for DC 3 and then adding the observed counts from the remaining warm and hot areas as well as the bike area, the total number of homeless people reported to HUD is 1,678. See the final statistical processing chart in Technical Appendix I for all the details and final numbers related to the statistical weighting process.

Cleaning Survey Data

In addition to the Count tally, volunteers completed 494 surveys of persons encountered during the count. After entering the data, the research team thoroughly reviewed and cleaned the data to arrive at a set of survey information from unsheltered homeless respondents. First, the researchers removed 76 surveys from respondents who refused to participate and thus, had no data in the respondent portion of the survey. Refusal could be for multiple reasons, including language barriers, lack of time or simply lack of interest. Next, researchers removed 7 surveys that were incomplete and did not contain sufficient data to allow the researchers to ascertain the respondents' housing status. After removing these incomplete and refused surveys, there were 411 surveys with sufficient data to determine housing status with.

Of the 411 complete surveys, 23 indicated that they spent the prior night in a non-homeless living situation, including with friends/family, in an institution or in their own rental unit. Consistent with the survey instructions, these surveys were stopped as it was assumed these respondents were not homeless. The researchers removed these surveys from the subset of 411 complete surveys to arrive at the 388 surveys of homeless respondents. Because the Orange County homeless Count was conducted in the morning and many respondents were encountered after overnight shelters had closed, an additional step was included to remove surveys of homeless respondents who indicated that they had spent the prior night in an emergency shelter. Given the time of these encounters, it is expected that these people had just left the shelter, and, therefore, would be counted in the sheltered portion of the homeless count. There were 59 respondents residing in emergency shelters; removing these surveys left 329 complete surveys of unsheltered persons from which to derive population characteristics.

Table 27: Process of Reaching Final Survey Dataset

Total Surveys Returned	494	100%
<i>Step 1: Remove Refusals</i>	<i>(-76)</i>	<i>-15.4%</i>
<i>Step 2: Remove Incomplete Surveys</i>	<i>(-7)</i>	<i>-1.4%</i>
SUBTOTAL "USEABLE" SURVEYS	411	83.2%
<i>Step 3: Remove Surveys for non-Homeless</i>		
Housed in own unit	<i>(-10)</i>	<i>-2.0%</i>
Permanent Supportive Housing	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
Living with Friends/Family	<i>(-7)</i>	<i>-1.4%</i>
Institutional	<i>(-4)</i>	<i>-0.8%</i>
Hotel/Motel (without a voucher)	<i>(-1)</i>	<i>-0.2%</i>
"Other" (undetermined) Housing	<i>(-1)</i>	<i>-0.2%</i>
SUBTOTAL SURVEYS OF HOMELESS RESPONDENTS	388	78.5%
<i>Step 4: Remove Surveys for Sheltered Homeless</i>		
Living in Shelter	<i>(-59)</i>	<i>-11.9%</i>
Living in Transitional Housing	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
FINAL SURVEY DATASET OF UNSHELTERED HOMELESS	329	66.6%

Additional cleaning was conducted for question 2, which collected information on the respondent's age, family composition and age of family members. While surveyors were trained to prompt at each question whether the relation is someone they would live with (versus just reporting how many siblings one had, for example), the data suggests that respondents did not always make this distinction.

Applying Survey Data to Count to Determine Subpopulation Characteristics

Using the subset of surveys of unsheltered respondents, the researchers were able to calculate the proportion of survey respondents who met certain subpopulation characteristics. Characteristics explored included not only the HUD required subpopulations (chronically homeless, HIV/AIDS, veterans, etc.) but also general

demographic characteristics (age, gender, race, etc.). Because the survey was conducted concurrent with the count, the unsheltered survey respondents are a subset of all of the unsheltered persons counted. Therefore, it can be reliably assumed that the subpopulation characteristics of the survey respondents are comparable to all of the unsheltered persons counted.

To arrive at the Count of persons in each subpopulation, the researchers applied the proportion of survey respondents meeting the particular characteristics to the weighted estimate of persons counted County-wide. While there were 329 surveys of unsheltered persons available to derive these proportions, because not every respondent fully answered all questions (e.g. they may have skipped only one or two questions, but the remaining data was useable) or because some subpopulation characteristics only apply to certain respondents (e.g. a veteran by definition must be an adult), the calculated proportion was only of those surveys of eligible respondents who gave a valid answer (don't know/refused is valid; missing is not valid). The table below shows the number of surveys used to calculate the proportions for each HUD sub-population characteristic.

Table 28: Number of Surveys Used for HUD Sub-populations

Subpopulation	Eligible Surveys with Non-Missing Answer	
	Number	Percent with Characteristic
Chronically Homeless Individuals	329	39.8%
Chronically Homeless Families ²⁰	75	2.7%
Persons in Chronically Homeless Families ²¹	N/A	N/A
Veterans	312	16.0%
Female Veterans	312	0.6%
Severely Mentally Ill	312	22.4%
Chronic Substance Abuse	321	44.9%
Persons with HIV/AIDS	314	1.6%

²⁰ The “N” for chronically homeless families represents the number of surveys from respondents with family compositions including a minor child.

²¹ Because of the many inconsistencies in the survey question on family composition (Q2), family composition was derived solely from count data. See section 5, “Key Changes from Previous Counts” for more detail.

With the exception of chronically homeless families, all of the subpopulation data was a simple multiplication formula – percent of survey respondents meeting the characteristic multiplied by the total number of (weighted) persons counted. However, because the Count is primarily of individual people, this same logic incorrectly inflated the number of chronically homeless families and people in these families. As discussed in the “Key Changes from Previous Counts” section of this report, the survey question on family composition produced significantly different counts and sizes of families than were observed by volunteers on the morning of the count.

Given this discrepancy, the researchers first converted the Count from one of people to one of households. Of the estimated 1,618 persons, 1,551 were individual households and 67 people were in 32 households of more than one person. The total households counted, therefore, was 1,583, of which 2 percent (32) were households of more than one person. The 2 percent was then applied to the weighted count of 1,678, giving a total of 34 weighted family households. Using this same logic, the researchers determined that of the 329 survey respondents, 77% were individuals and 33%, or 75, were in household of more than one person. Of the 75 households, only two (2.7%) met the household composition, disability and length of time homeless characteristics to be counted as chronically homeless. Applying the proportion of surveyed chronically homeless families (2.7%) to the Count of all families (34) arrives at a Count of chronically homeless families of one. The survey data can then be used to determine the Count of people in those chronically homeless families. From the survey, there were nine people total in the two chronically homeless families, for an average household size of 4.5. Applying this average household size to the one calculated chronically homeless family in the Count creates an estimate of five people in chronically homeless families.

Table 29: Process of Chronically Homeless Families Results

a	Total "raw" observations of people	1,618
b	<i># Individual People</i>	1,551
c	<i># People in HHs of 2 or more</i>	67
d	Total individual HHs	1,551
e	Total HHs of 2+ people	32
f	% of multi-person HHs	2.02%
g	Total weighted Count of people	1,678
h	Total weighted individual HHs ($g \times (d / (d + e))$)	1,644
i	Total weighted multi-person HHs ($g \times (e / (d + e))$)	34
j	Total unsheltered surveys	329
k	Surveys of individuals	254
l	Surveys of persons in multi-person HHs	75
m	Surveys of CH families (subset of l)	2
n	Percent of surveyed HHs that are CH ($m \div l$)	2.67%
o	Number of people in CH families	9
p	Average size of CH families ($o \div m$)	4.5
q	Count of CH families ($i \times n$)	1
r	Count of people in CH families ($p \times q$)	4

Appendix I: Statistical Process 2013 Final Chart

Statistical Process Chart							
Updated 03-27-13							
Category	Total Area 1	Total Area 2	Total Area 3	Total Area 4	Total Area 5	Total Area bike	<i>GRAND TOTAL</i>
<u>Households with at least one Adult and one Child</u>							
Number of Households	1	0	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>
Total Number of Persons	3	0	0	0	0	0	<u>3</u>
number under 18	1	0	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>
number 18-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>
number over 24	1	0	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>
unknown**	1	0	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>
<u>Households without Children</u>							
Number of Households	341	342	207	448	227	77	<u>1,642</u>
Total Number of Persons	342	347	209	467	232	77	<u>1,674</u>
number 18-24	25	18	11	48	5	0	<u>107</u>
number over 24*	195	232	140	236	95	0	<u>898</u>
unknown**	122	99	74	183	132	77	<u>686</u>
<u>Households with only Children</u>							
Number of Households	1	0	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>
one-child households	1	0	0	0	0	0	<u>1</u>
multi-child households	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>
number of children in multi-child households	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>0</u>
<u>Total</u>							
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	343	342	207	448	227	77	<u>1,644</u>
TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE	346	347	209	467	232	77	<u>1,678</u>
For the HUD Tables, the numbers in <u>bold underlined</u> font will be used.							

Appendix J: Estimated Number of Homeless People Annually Based on Point-in-Time Count

The Orange County shelter system is characterized by three large seasonal shelters and a number of smaller year round shelters. Because of this dynamic, the generally accepted annualization formula developed by Martha Burt and Carol Wilkins for the Corporation for Supportive Housing does not correctly capture the nuances of the shelters in Orange County. In addition to having a shelter system that is dominated by seasonal beds, Orange County also has very complete and accurate HMIS data on clients staying in most of these shelters. The CSH formula both presumes that communities do not have accurate information on stay patterns of individual clients and that all of the shelters in the system are available year round. In order to accommodate the Orange County seasonal shelter system, and use more precise data on stay patterns available in the OC Partnership HMIS has allowed for a more accurate estimation of people experiencing homelessness annually in Orange County.

The formula as proposed in the CSH guidance (insert footnote reference) must be modified in two ways:

1. For the three seasonal shelters, the average length of stay for that program will be divided into the total days that the shelter was open during the year, rather than 365. Doing this captures the true turnover which is then multiplied by the persons in that shelter on the night of the PIT to capture the total stays during the season.
2. The formula suggests dividing the number of multiple stayers during a year by the total number of persons in the shelter on the night of the PIT to calculate the proportion of clients that have multiple stays. While this is a good approximation, as OCP has actual data on the proportion of stayers over a year that is single stayers, this will be substituted for the approximation.

The adjusted formula for Orange County is:

$$A + ((B * 127/C) * (1-D)) + ((E * 127/F) * (1-G)) + ((H * 120/I) * (1-J)) + ((K * 365/L) * (1-M))$$

The Armory and Family Re-Direction programs were open for the 2012 season for 127 days from December 5, 2011 to April 10, 2012. The Interim Supportive Shelter Program was open for the 2012 season for 120 days, from December 1, 2011 to March 30, 2012.

Table 30: Annualization Figures

A	PIT Count of Currently homeless	4251
B	PIT Count in The Armory	408
C	Proportion of persons in The Armory with 2+ emergency shelter stays	4.03
D	Proportion of persons in The Armory with 2+ emergency shelter stays	0.616674
E	PIT Count in Family Re-Direction	96
F	Average LOS for the Family Re-Direction	16.53
G	Proportion of persons in Family Re-Direction with 2+ stays	0.067568
H	PIT Count in Interim Supportive Shelter Program	253
I	Average LOS for Interim Supportive Shelter Program	85.14
J	Proportion of person in Interim Supportive Shelter Program with 2+ stays	0.034314
K	PIT Count of all other shelter programs	388
L	Average LOS for all other shelter programs	49.28
M	Proportion of persons in all other shelter program with 2+ stays	0.130548

And results in an annualized count of: **12,707**

Table 31: Average Length of Stay²²

Average Length of Stay				
Data used to create variables "C" and "D" in annualizing point-in-time homeless counts (see previous page).				
C = 11.81				
D = 3,283/1,145 = 2.9				
Provider	Program	(Days) Average Length of Stay	# Stays	Total Days
Friendship Shelter-Self-Sufficiency Program	Friendship Shelter-Self-Sufficiency Program	152.24	83	12,636
Interfaith Shelter Network	Interfaith Shelter Network	97.45	29	2,826
Illumination Foundation	Interim Supportive Shelter Program	85.14	617	52,530
Precious Life Shelter	Precious Life Shelter	11.22	92	1,032
Illumination Foundation	Recuperative Care Program	13.92	177	2,464
Mercy House	Family Redirection Program	16.53	215	3,554
Collette's Children Home	FV/Emergency Housing Program	44.37	27	1,198
Friendship Shelter	SHIP/ISN (Self-Help Interfaith Program)	34.50	2	69
Grandma's House of Hope	Santa Ana ESG	28.00	1	28
Mercy House	Armory Emergency Shelter	4.03	7,933	31,991
TOTAL (weighted) AVERAGE		11.81	9,176	108,328
	Year Round	Armory	ISSP	FRP
Total Unduplicated count	383	2147	612	148
Total People who had more than one shelter stay	50	1324	21	10
AVERAGE YEAR ROUND LOS		49.28		
AVERAGE ARMORY LOS		4.03		
AVERAGE ISSP LOS		85.14		
AVERAGE FRP LOS		16.53		

²² Data for this table was compiled by staff at OC Partnership from an HMIS report generated in April, 2013. The dataset included all closed emergency shelter stays that had at least one open date between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012.

Table 31: Average Length of Stay (Cont.)

Number of Shelter Stays	Total Clients	Total Clients (Non-Armory)
1	1,872	1,062
2	410	66
3	253	11
4	172	4
5	121	
6	90	
7	68	
8	65	
9	34	
10	36	
11	44	
12	19	
13	26	
14	18	
15	17	
16	14	
17	9	
18	2	
19	2	
20	5	
21	2	
23	1	
24	2	
25	1	
	3,283	

Appendix K: Count Data Collection Tool and Instructions

OC Partnership Homeless Count 2013 – Unsheltered Tally Form

MAP/TEAM #: _____

Names of all Volunteers in the Team: _____

Use One Line Per Person, Circle Family Groups

A Family Group can be a single adult/couple with children OR two adults without children who appear to be a couple. Fill in ONE ROW for EACH individual in the family group and then circle the two or more rows that are included in that family group.

If you come across a car, tent, or RV, **DO NOT** attempt to count how many people are in there. Simply check the appropriate box in ONE row and move on. The researchers will account for the fact that, in many cases, it is likely that there is more than one person inside.

	Location of Observation	Age Group	Gender
		(If Age and/or Gender cannot be determined, then leave blank)	
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> RV <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> River/Creek Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> Child 12 or under <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 25-64 <input type="checkbox"/> Teen 13-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 18-24	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> RV <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> River/Creek Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> Child 12 or under <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 25-64 <input type="checkbox"/> Teen 13-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 18-24	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> RV <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> River/Creek Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> Child 12 or under <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 25-64 <input type="checkbox"/> Teen 13-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 18-24	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> RV <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> River/Creek Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> Child 12 or under <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 25-64 <input type="checkbox"/> Teen 13-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 18-24	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> RV <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> River/Creek Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> Child 12 or under <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 25-64 <input type="checkbox"/> Teen 13-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 18-24	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
6	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> RV <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> River/Creek Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> Child 12 or under <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 25-64 <input type="checkbox"/> Teen 13-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 18-24	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
7	<input type="checkbox"/> Street <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> RV <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> River/Creek Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> Child 12 or under <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 25-64 <input type="checkbox"/> Teen 13-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ <input type="checkbox"/> Adult 18-24	<input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F

**OC Partnership Point-in-Time Homeless Count, January 2013
INSTRUCTIONS AND PROTOCOLS FOR VOLUNTEER TEAMS**

COUNT FORM INSTRUCTIONS

Team Member Names

Please fill in the names of all people in your team. PLEASE NOTE THAT NAMES WILL **NOT** BE PUBLISHED IN ANY REPORTS RESULTING FROM THIS COUNT. However, we hope to contact you to volunteer for the next count.

REMEMBER TO USE ONLY **ONE LINE PER PERSON!**

Location of Observation

Check the box that describes the location where you are counting that homeless person. Please note that if you see a car, tent, or RV that is being used for permanent habitation and you are unable to clearly see how many inhabitants there are, then just check the car, tent, or RV box and leave the age and gender sections blank. If you are able to easily observe the number of people in a car, tent or RV, account for each person separately, but be sure to check the car, tent or RV box for each individual observed.

Age Group and Gender

Please make your best guess if the age group and/or gender of the individual being counted is not clear. If the age or gender cannot be determined or if the person is part of a “default” number in a car, tent, or RV in which you cannot observe the number of occupants, then leave these sections blank.

Circling Family Groups

If you see a family group standing, sitting, or sleeping next to each other, then mark ONE ROW for EACH person and then circle the two or more rows that make up the family group. Please keep in mind a family group **DOES NOT** HAVE TO INCLUDE CHILDREN. A Family Group can be two adults.

PROTOCOLS FOR WHO TO COUNT

Do not wake up or disturb any individual being counted – Do not wake any sleeping individuals and do not ask people in cars, tents, or RVs to come out and talk with you. The exception to this rule is if law enforcement initiates communication, or if you announce yourself and the person exits their vehicle/tent. You should only announce yourself if people can see you approaching and/or if you think you might scare them as you approach. Remember that you are in their “living room” and so you want to avoid stepping right up next to their vehicle window or tent door.

Count everyone that you see – The only exceptions to this rule are: people who are clearly working (such as construction or road maintenance workers), cars that are driving by (cars and RVs that appear to be inhabited on a permanent basis must be stationary to allow for close observation by the team to determine if it should be counted), and people conducting ordinary business at 24-hr services (such as a gas station or grocery store). **Count everyone else, even if you doubt they are homeless.**

Tents, Vehicles (Car or RV) – If you see a tent or vehicle that appears to be permanently inhabited and you do not see people standing/sitting next to it or if you announce yourself and no one responds, then simply check the box and move to the next row (skipping age group and gender). Clues to know if there are people living inside include if the vehicle is on and running (this provides heat to the occupants) or if it is parked in a parking lot, behind a shopping center, or in an alley. If you do see people standing or sitting next to the tent or vehicle, then use one row for each individual and be sure to mark age group and gender.

Confidentiality - The count is confidential and anonymous. Please do not record any identifying information, particularly the names – or any part of a name – of the people you count, even if personal information is volunteered.

Appendix L: Survey Data Collection Tool

OC PARTNERSHIP HOMELESS COUNT SURVEY 2013

READ TO RESPONDENT:

Hello, my name is _____. I'm a volunteer with OC Partnership and I have a small gift for you [hand respondent \$5 fast food gift card]. We're conducting a short survey, and if you participate, I have an additional gift for you. The survey gathers information that helps the community get funding for homeless services and housing. May we have a few minutes of your time?

We won't ask your name or other identifying information, and all of your responses are strictly confidential. Your honest response is important to help us keep the housing funds we have for Orange County. Your participation is voluntary. You may stop the interview at any time, or refuse to answer any questions that make you uncomfortable. When we are finished I have a small gift to thank you for your time. [Gift is 2 one-day bus passes]

If it's OK, I'll start the questions now. I need to read each one all the way through.

FILL OUT THIS TABLE FOR EVERYONE YOU APPROACH. DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT.

<p>Survey Date: 01-26-2013</p> <p>Area Number:</p>	<p>If Interview Not Started, Why?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Minor child.....1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused (Did not want to participate).....2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Respondent Too Disabled.....3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Language Barrier.....4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Individual was Sleeping.....5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In a Tent.....6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In a Car.....7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In a building.....8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (fill in).....9</p>
<p>Complete by Observation:</p> <p>Gender:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Male.....1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Female.....2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other/Unknown...3</p>	<p>If Language Barrier, Please Guess Which Language:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Spanish.....1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian.....2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other.....3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unknown.....4</p>

1. Where did you stay last night?

READ CHOICES UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS "YES," IF YOU CHECK A BOX IN THE TOP TABLE, MOVE TO THE NEXT PAGE.

<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Shelter for single adults or youth or families
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. The streets, a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train station, camping not in a designated campground, sleeping anywhere outside , or other place not meant for human habitation
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Hotel, motel , or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Friend or family's garage, backyard, porch, shed, or driveway
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Transitional housing for homeless adults, families or youth (where I pay rent and can live up to two years and receive services)
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Hospital, nursing facility, psychiatric hospital, or other mental health facility
<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Foster care home or foster care group home
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. In a friend or family member's room, apartment, or house
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Other, Specify: _____

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 1-12, PLEASE GO TO THE NEXT PAGE.

<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Room, apartment or house that you rent (subsidized or not)
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Apartment or house that you own
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. REFUSED

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED 13-16, PLEASE STOP INTERVIEW NOW, THANK RESPONDENT FOR TIME, OFFER A GIFT.

2. These next questions are about the people in your immediate family. We need to count every person, and we need to know an age category for everyone. By immediate family, we mean the people who live with you now some of the time or all of the time, so that if you moved to another residence, they would move with you. **PROMPT:** Remember that everything you tell us is confidential.

A	<p>Let's start with: Yourself, one (1) person.</p> <p>HOW OLD ARE YOU? _____ MARK "1" BY AGE GROUP RESPONSE</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 or older 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 18 to 24 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17 or under 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 99</p>
B	<p>Do you currently live alone or with others, like a partner or other family members?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Alone 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> With other 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 99</p>
C	<p>So, the total number in your immediate family is:</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT LIVES ALONE, MARK "1"</p>	<p>If 1, GO TO Q#3</p> <p>_____ NUMBER</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 99</p>
<p>Now we need to know the age category for everyone in your immediate family.</p>		
D	<p>If you live with a spouse or partner, how old is that person?</p> <p>MARK # BY AGE GROUP RESPONSE</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> NONE 0</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 or older 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 18 to 24 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17 or under 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 99</p>
E	<p>Your children, or your spouse's children How many children do you and your spouse have living with you in your immediate family, some of the time or all of the time?</p> <p>How many children are in each age group?</p> <p>MARK # BY AGE GROUP RESPONSE; TOTAL SHOULD EQUAL RESPONSE ABOVE</p>	<p>WRITE RESPONSE FOR TOTAL CHILDREN _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NONE 0</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 or older 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 18 to 24 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17 or under 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 99</p>
F	<p>Brothers or sisters living with you How many in each age group?</p> <p>MARK # BY AGE GROUP RESPONSE</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> NONE 0</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 or older 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 18 to 24 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17 or under 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 99</p>
G	<p>Other relatives or friends living with you in your immediate family How many in each age group?</p> <p>MARK # BY AGE GROUP RESPONSE</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> NONE 0</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 25 or older 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 18 to 24 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17 or under 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 98</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 99</p>

3. How much of the last 12 months have you been homeless? By “homeless” I mean living in a shelter, on the streets, in a car, or in other places not meant for habitation.

PROMPT: Your best estimate is fine.

MARK ONLY ONE

DAYS _____

WEEKS _____

MONTHS _____

ALL OF IT / ENTIRE TIME 12

NONE OF THE LAST 12 MONTHS 0

DON'T KNOW 98

REFUSED 99

4. How many separate times in the past 3 years have you lived in a shelter, on the streets, in a car, or in other places not meant for habitation?

PROMPT: How many separate times?

MARK ONLY ONE

This is my first time..... 1

2 to 3 times..... 2

4 times or more 4

All of it / entire time 5

NONE 0

DON'T KNOW..... 98

REFUSED 99

5. Have you ever served in the US Armed Forces, or were you ever activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist?

YES 1

NO..... 2

DON'T KNOW..... 98

REFUSED 99

READ TO RESPONDENT: Now I have some personal questions regarding your experiences with disabilities and alcohol/drug use. Please remember that all your responses are kept confidential and anonymous.

6. The next questions are about your health and any disabilities you may have. Which of these statements are true for you?

PROMPT: Is that true for you?

YES 1	NO 2	D.K. 98	REF 99

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

A. I am physically disabled				
B. I am developmentally disabled				
C. I am disabled by mental illness				
D. I have <u>tested positive</u> for HIV/AIDS				
E. I am <u>disabled</u> by HIV/AIDS				
F. I regularly use alcohol.				
G. I regularly use drugs.				
H. I have learning disabilities				
I. I am disabled by something else (write in comment below)				
RESPONDENT COMMENT, IF ANY				

7. IF THE RESPONDENT LIVES ALONE, THEN SKIP THIS QUESTION:

Is there another adult who lives with you who has a physical or developmental disability, a disabling mental illness, is disabled by HIV/AIDSs, or regularly uses alcohol or drugs?

YES (1) NO (2) DON'T KNOW (98) REFUSED (99)

8. When you were a child, before the age of 18, were you ever placed in a foster home, a group home, or any other kind of institution? **MARK ALL THAT APPLY**

- No, never 0
- A foster home 1
- A group home 2
- Another kind of Institution 3
- DON'T KNOW 98
- REFUSED 99



9. For classification purposes, we'd like to know your racial background. Please tell me if you describe yourself as: **MARK ALL THAT APPLY**

Native Hawaiian.....	1
Other Pacific Islander	2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3
Asian	4
Hispanic/Latino/Mexican	5
White	6
Black or African American	7
Other 8	
.....What else? _____	
DON'T KNOW	98
REFUSED	99

10. **DO NOT READ TO RESPONDENT**

If you could not get an answer about respondent's age, please make your own best guess:

- () Under 18 years old (17 or younger)1
- () 18 to 24 years.....2
- () 25 or older.....3

Thank you very much. We're done with our questions. We really appreciate your help.

OFFER THE RESPONDENT THE SECOND GIFT.

For further Information:



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**HUD Continuum of Care
Housing Inventory Count
January 2014**



HUD's 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2014 Continuum of Care application and has not been independently verified by HUD. CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2014. For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange web site (<https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/>). In some cases, a community may have listed a program in the Housing Inventory Count but did not provide sufficient information/detail for HUD to understand the number of beds/units available and the target population served. Those programs have been removed for the purposes of this report.

CoC Number: CA-526

CoC Name: Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador Counties CoC

	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
								Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	41	136	52	0	188	0	0	n/a	16	5
Emergency Shelter	19	68	27	0	95	0	0	n/a	0	0
Transitional Housing	22	68	25	0	93	n/a	n/a	n/a	16	5
Permanent Housing	4	16	22	0	38	n/a	n/a	8	0	0
Permanent Supportive Housing*	1	3	18	0	21	n/a	n/a	8	0	0
Rapid Re-Housing	3	13	4	0	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Grand Total	45	152	74	0	226	0	0	8	16	5

CoC Number: CA-600

CoC Name: Los Angeles City & County CoC

	Family Units ¹	Family Beds ¹	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
								Chronic Beds ²	Veteran Beds ³	Youth Beds ³
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	1,261	3,856	7,877	113	11,846	1,424	845	n/a	1,741	232
Emergency Shelter	474	1,330	3,375	93	4,798	1,424	845	n/a	361	83
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	25	n/a	25	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Transitional Housing	787	2,526	4,477	20	7,023	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,380	149
Permanent Housing	2,315	6,141	10,271	0	16,412	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,023	36
Permanent Supportive Housing*	1,160	2,905	9,941	0	12,846	n/a	n/a	1,303	3,731	36
Rapid Re-Housing	582	1,663	0	0	1,663	n/a	n/a	n/a	292	0
Other Permanent Housing**	573	1,573	330	0	1,903	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Grand Total	3,576	9,997	18,148	113	28,258	1,424	845	1,303	5,764	268

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.

**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2014 HMIS Data Standards.

¹Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

²Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.

³Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.

APPENDIX F

AFFORDABLE HOUSING INVENTORY CHART

Existing Subsidized Affordable Housing - RENTAL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION					INCOME CATEGORIES							CITY FUNDING SOURCES		
Name	Location	Type	Total Units	Total Assit'd	Extremely Low Income	Very Low to Low-Income (31% - 50%)			Low to Median Income (51% - 80%)		Unrestricted	Agency	HOME Funds	Type of Funding
					<30%	35%	45%	50%	60%	80%				
City Assisted Projects														
Allen Hotel (Jose Zepeda)	412 S. Harbor	F	16	16				16 SRO (studios)				\$1,213,381		Loan
Casa Maria Del Rio (RIO)	2200 E. Chapman	H	25	25		20 1-Bdrm 3 2-Bdrm		1 1-Bdrm 1 2-Bdrm				\$617,590		Grant
Downpayment Assistance Program (DAP)	Various	F	212	212								\$7,515,270	\$1,648,630	Loans
East Fullerton Villas (Chapman Ventures & Interfaith Housing Corp.)	2200 E. Chapman	F	27	27		3 2-Bdrms 1 3-Bdrms 1 4-Bdrms	13 2-Bdrms 7 3-Bdrms 1 4-Bdrms	1 2-Bdrm				\$849,410	\$165,000	Loan/Grant
Franklin Garden Apartment Homes (NHS)	3810 & 3830 Franklin Avenue	F	15	11				2-1 Bdrms 1-2 Bdrms		8-2 Bdrms			\$1,650,000	Loan
Fullerton City Lights (A.D.I.)	224 E. Commonwealth	SO	137	116	20 studios	48 studios	48 studios				21 studios	\$1,000,000		Loan
Fullerton Courtyard Apts (Kaufman & Broad)	4119 W. Valencia	F	108	108		9 2-Bdrms 9 3-Bdrms	17 2-Bdrms 18 3-Bdrms		34 2-Bdrms 17 3-Bdrms 4 4-Bdrms			\$1,600,000		Loan
Garnet Lane Apts "A" (Civic Center Housing Corp)	1512-1518 N. Placentia 3012-3024 Garnet	F	20	20		4 2-Bdrms	14 2-Bdrms		2 2-Bdrms			\$10,000	\$845,000	Grant/Loan
Garnet Lane Apts "B" (La Habra NHS) – Rehab	3125-3249 Garnet Lane	F	18	18		4 2-Bdrms	7 2-Bdrms 4 3-Bdrms	1 3-Bdrms	2 3-Bdrms			\$40,000	\$565,000	Loan
Harbor View Terrace (The House of Triumph)	2205 N. Harbor	H	25	25		20 1-Bdrms 3 2-Bdrms		1 1-Bdrm 1 2-Bdrms				\$922,014		Grant
Klimpel Manor	221 E. Amerige Ave.	S	59	59		22 1-Bdrms	36 1-Bdrms 1 2-Bdrms					\$1,770,000		Grant
New Vista Shelter	504 W. Amerige Ave.	T	8	8				2 1-Bdrm 4 2-Bdrms 2 3-Bdrms				\$630,000		Loan
Oxford Condo	2007 Oxford Avenue # 3	F	1	1				1 2-Bdrms					\$185,136	Loan
Richman Court	466 W. Valencia Drive	F	16	16				16 1-Bdrm					\$2,161,415	Loan
Richman Park Village I	436/442 W. Valencia	F	8	8				8 2-Bdrms					\$487,574	Loan/Grant
Richman Park Village II	461 West	F	4	4				4 2-Bdrms					\$314,477	Loan
Roberta Apartments	2320 Roberta Avenue	F	16	16				8 1-Bdrms 8 2-Bdrms					\$2,019,560	Loan
Ventana (under const)	345 W. Commonwealth Ave.	S	95	94				8 1-Bdrm 2 2-Bdrms	71 1-Bdrm 13 2-Bdrms		1 1-Bdrm	\$8,972,000		Loan
SUB-TOTAL			810 (598 w/o DAP)	784 (572 w/o DAP)	20 studios	48 studios 62 1-Bdrm 26 2-Bdrms 10 3-Bdrms 1 4-Bdrms	48 studios 36 1-Bdrm 52 2-Bdrms 29 3-Bdrms 1 4-Bdrms	16 studios 38 1-Bdrm 31 2-Bdrms 3 3-Bdrms	71 1-Bdrm 49 2-Bdrms 19 3-Bdrms 4 4-Bdrms	8-2 Bdrms	21 studios 1 1-Bdrm	\$ 25,139,665	\$ 10,041,792	

Non-City Assisted Projects												
Truslow Village	220 West Truslow	F	13	2		2						Density Bonus
Amerige Villas	343 West Amerige	S	100	100				144				Sect 8 New Const
Las Palmas Apartments	2500 Associated Road	F	259	52				52				Mortgage Revenue Bond
Malden Station	250 W. Santa Fe	F	200	10								
North Hills	570 Imperial Hwy.	F	204	204								
Palm Garden Apartments	400 W. Orangethorpe	F	224	224					83 1-Bdrm 141 2-Bdrms			Revenue Bond
SUB-TOTAL			1000	592								
TOTAL (City & Non-City Assisted Projects)			1,810	1,376								

Key: F: Family Housing H: Handicap Housing S: Senior Housing SO: Single Room Occupancy Residence (SRO) T: Transitional Housing

Existing Subsidized Affordable Housing - OWNERSHIP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION					INCOME CATEGORIES						CITY FUNDING SOURCES			
Name	Location	Type	Total Units	Total Assit'd	Extremely Low Income	Very Low to Low-Income (31% - 50%)			Low to Median Income (51% - 80%)		Unrestricted	Agency	HOME Funds	Type of Funding
					<30%	35%	45%	50%	60%	80%				
City Assisted Projects														
Habitat for Humanity	409-439 W. Valencia	F	11	11				3 2-Bdrm 2 3-Bdrms 3 4-Bdrms	1 2-Bdrm 1 3-Bdrms 1 4-Bdrms			\$ 2,613,003		Loan
Heritage Walk	Along 400-500 Block of W. West Avenue	F	34	34						28 3-Bdrms 6 4-Bdrms		\$ 4,300,000		Loan
TOTAL			45	45								\$ 6,913,003		

APPENDIX G

CDBG/HOME

Applications and Certifications

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- New
- Continuation
- Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

B15MC060504

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

14-218

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name:

City of Fullerton

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):

95-6000711

* c. Organizational DUNS:

0818148810000

d. Address:

* Street1:

303 W. Commonwealth Avenue

Street2:

* City:

Fullerton

County/Parish:

Orange County

* State:

CA: California

Province:

* Country:

USA: UNITED STATES

* Zip / Postal Code:

92832-1710

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Community Development

Division Name:

Housing Division

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:

Mr.

* First Name:

Charles

Middle Name:

G.

* Last Name:

Kovac

Suffix:

Title:

Housing and Neighborhood Services Manager

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:

714-738-2858

Fax Number:

714-738-3110

* Email:

charlesk@ci.fullerton.ca.us

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-218

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

City of Fullerton - Boundary Map.pdf

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Forty-first year of Fullerton's participation in the CDBG program. Request to fund fair housing activities, economic activities, CDBG Administration, housing rehabilitation, and public services.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant

* b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date:

* b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="1,307,423.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text" value=""/>
* c. State	<input type="text" value=""/>
* d. Local	<input type="text" value=""/>
* e. Other	<input type="text" value=""/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text" value=""/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="1,307,423.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
- b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

- Yes
- No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

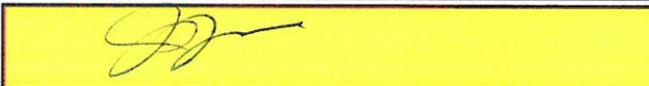
Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name:
Middle Name:
* Last Name:
Suffix:

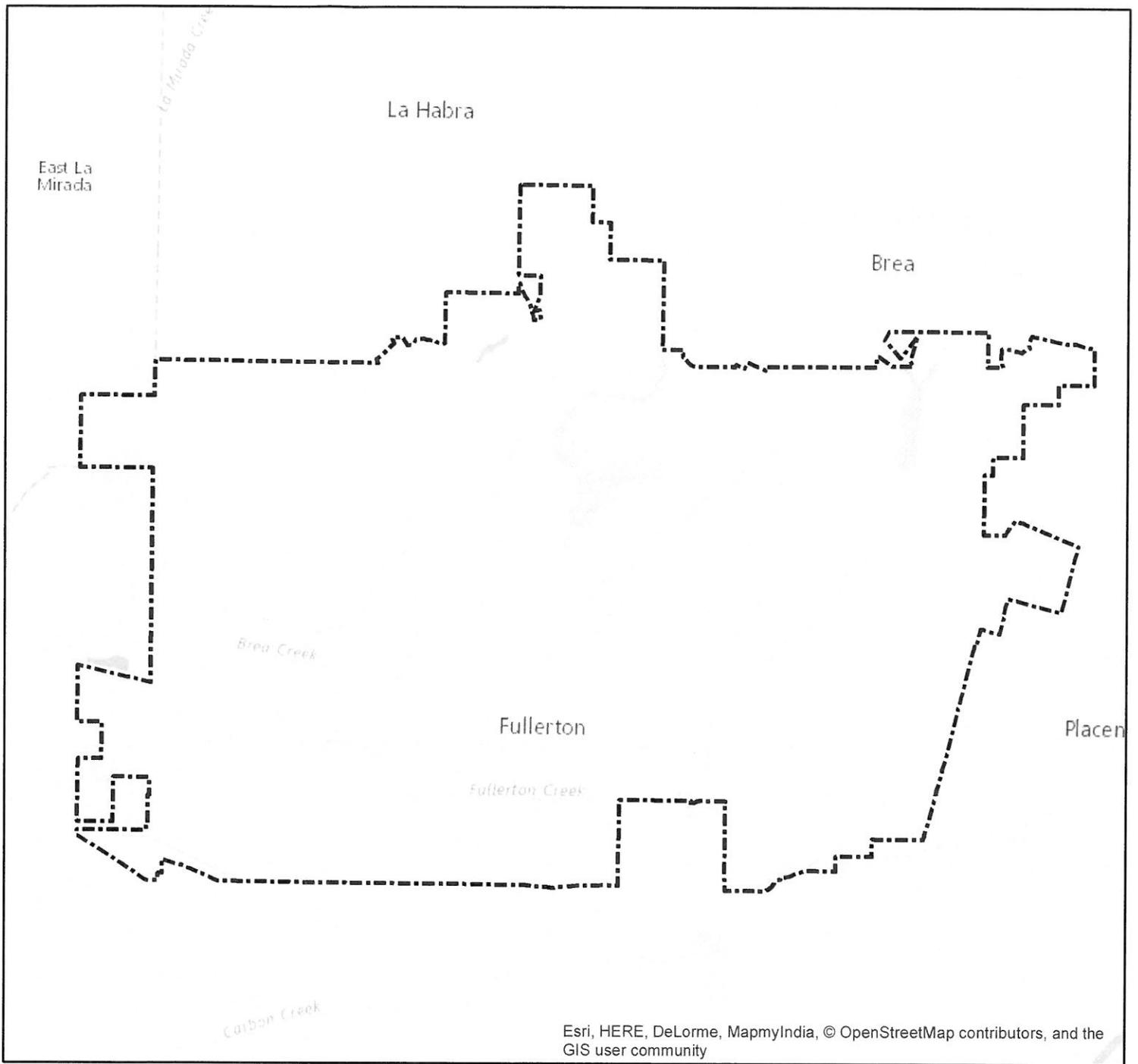
* Title:

* Telephone Number: Fax Number:

* Email:

* Signature of Authorized Representative: 

* Date Signed:



Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

 City Boundary

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:

- Preapplication
- Application
- Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:

- New
- Continuation
- Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

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e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Community Development

Division Name:

Housing Division

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

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Mr.

* First Name:

Charles

Middle Name:

G.

* Last Name:

Kovac

Suffix:

Title:

Housing and Neighborhood Services Manager

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:

714-738-2858

Fax Number:

714-738-3110

* Email:

charlesk@ci.fullerton.ca.us

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-218

CFDA Title:

HOME Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

City of Fullerton - Boundary Map.pdf

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Twenty-fourth year of Fullerton's participation in the HOME Program. Request to fund affordable housing projects, housing rehab, and HOME administration.

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:
* a. Applicant * b. Program/Project

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

17. Proposed Project:
* a. Start Date: * b. End Date:

18. Estimated Funding (\$):

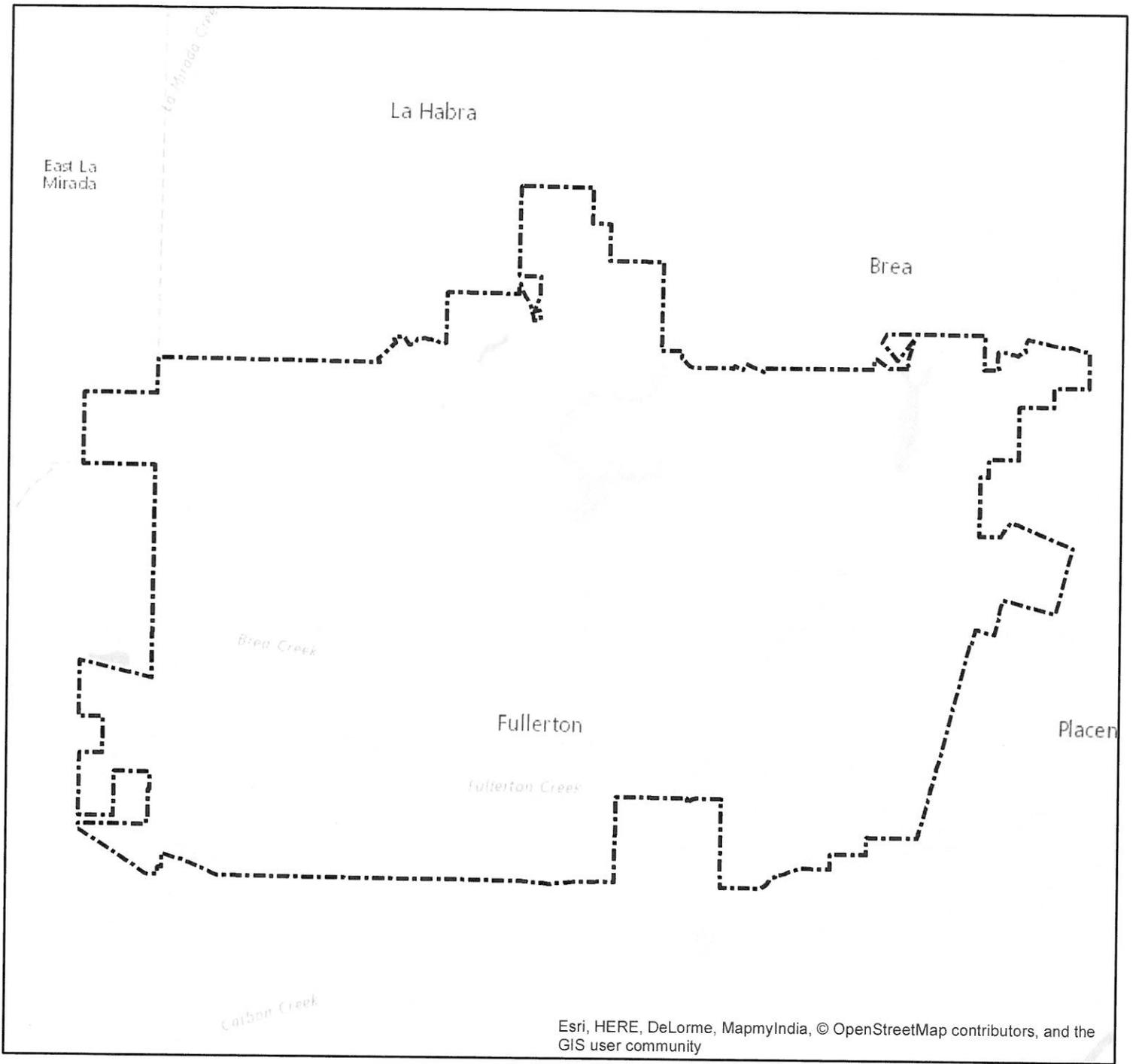
* a. Federal	<input type="text" value="367,505.00"/>
* b. Applicant	<input type="text"/>
* c. State	<input type="text"/>
* d. Local	<input type="text"/>
* e. Other	<input type="text"/>
* f. Program Income	<input type="text"/>
* g. TOTAL	<input type="text" value="367,505.00"/>

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**
 a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .
 b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
 c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**
 Yes No
If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**
 ** I AGREE
** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:
Prefix: * First Name:
Middle Name:
* Last Name:
Suffix:
* Title:
* Telephone Number: Fax Number:
* Email:
* Signature of Authorized Representative: * Date Signed:



 City Boundary

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

City Manager
 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 the program year 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

5-6-15
Date

City Manager
Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;



Signature/Authorized Official

5-6-15
Date

City Manager
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)

303 West Commonwealth Avenue
City of Fullerton
County of Orange County
State of California 92832

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

The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 24, subpart F.

7. Definitions of terms in the Non-procurement 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).