

Five Year Consolidated Plan FY 2020-2024

Annual Action Plan FY 2020-2021

Public Review Draft

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Newport Beach has prepared the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan as a requirement to receive Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The Consolidated Plan provides the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with a comprehensive assessment of the City's housing and community development needs and outlines the City's priorities, objectives and strategies for the investment of CDBG funds to address these needs over the next five years, beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025.

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

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

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

For program year 2020-2021, the City will receive \$372,831 of CDBG funds from HUD. When these amounts are combined with prior year resources of \$201,511 available for inclusion in the 2020 Annual Action Plan, the City will allocate \$574,342.

2020-2021 CDBG Public Service Activities

Age Well Senior Services: Home Delivered Meals	\$30,000
Families Forward: Housing Program	\$15,000
Newport Beach: City Motel Voucher Program	\$10,924
<hr/>	
Subtotal:	\$55,924

2020-2021 CDBG Capital Activities

Section 108 Loan Repayment	\$193,481
Economic Development – TBD	\$250,371
<hr/>	
Subtotal:	\$443,852

2020-2021 Program Administration Activities

CDBG Program Administration	\$62,566
Fair Housing Foundation: Fair Housing Services	\$12,000
<hr/>	
Subtotal:	\$74,566
<hr/>	
2020-2021 Total:	\$574,342

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

The priority needs and goals identified in the Plan needs assessment were identified based on analysis of information including the results of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey and housing and community development data elements required by HUD in the online Consolidated Plan system (the eCon Planning Suite) from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) covering the same time period. Additional sources of information used to identify needs and establish priorities were obtained through consultation with local nonprofit agencies involved in the development of affordable housing and the delivery of public services to children, families, elderly persons and persons with special needs throughout the community.

In consideration of community input and available data, the six (6) priority needs listed below are established as part of this Plan:

- Ensure equal access to housing opportunities

- Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents
- Improve public facilities and infrastructure
- Address material barriers to accessibility
- Economic development
- Prevent and eliminate homelessness

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

Table 1 - Strategic Plan Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Program Administration	2020	2024	Program Administration	Citywide	All	CDBG: \$312,830	N/A
2	Fair Housing Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities	CDBG: \$60,00	Other: 625 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents	CDBG: \$150,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Prevent and eliminate homelessness	CDBG: \$125,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 120 Persons Assisted
5	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Improve public facilities and infrastructure Address material barriers to accessibility	CDBG: \$1,091,099	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 public facility over five years 6,621 Persons Assisted
6	Economic Development Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$370,977	Economic activities: 15 Businesses Assisted

3. Evaluation of past performance

The investment of HUD resources during the 2015-2019 program years was a catalyst for positive change in the community. Together with other federal, state and local investments, HUD resources allowed the City and its partners to accomplish the following goals during the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period:

- 1) Provide fair housing services to residents
- 2) Provide homeless prevention and assistance services to residents

- 3) Provide public services such as home delivered meals to senior residents and addressing elder abuse and neglect for senior residents.
- 4) Provide special needs services such as for community domestic violence for residents and substance abuse recovery services for residents.
- 5) Provide for Section 108 Debt Service and Public Facilities such as commercial façade improvements.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

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

In accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan, residents and stakeholders were able to participate in the development of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan through surveys, community meetings and public hearings. Efforts were made to encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in areas where HUD funds are proposed to be used, and by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Efforts were made to encourage the participation of minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities. The consultation process included representatives of the CoC, PHA, and other specified groups who completed surveys, provided local data and assisted the City to ensure practical coordination of strategies to maximize impact and to avoid duplication of effort.

5. Summary of public comments

A community meeting/hearing to discuss the housing and community development needs in Newport Beach was held on February 18, 2020 at the Bay Island Room in the Newport Beach Marina Park. Participants and staff discussed the CDBG program and attendees were encouraged to complete the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey.

A public hearing to receive comments on the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan will be held before the Newport Beach City Council on May 12, 2020.

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

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

7. Summary

Examination of 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, in addition to local data, as well as consultation with citizens and stakeholders revealed five high priority needs to be addressed through the investment of an anticipated \$2.17 million of CDBG funds over the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan. The investment of CDBG funds in eligible activities shall be guided principally by the six goals of the Strategic Plan. Activities submitted for consideration in response to any solicitation or Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA) process must conform with one of the five Strategic Plan strategies and the associated action-oriented, measurable goals in order to receive consideration for CDBG funds.

The Process

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

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

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

Table 2 – Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	Newport Beach	Community Development Department

Narrative

The Planning Division of the City of Newport Beach Community Development Department is the lead agency responsible for the administration of the CDBG program. The Planning Division contracted with LDM Associates, Inc. to prepare the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

In the development of this Consolidated Plan, LDM Associates, Inc. developed and implemented a comprehensive citizen participation and consultation process and conducted a needs assessment and market analysis to identify levels of relative need regarding affordable housing, homelessness, special needs, and community development. This information was gathered through consultation with public officials and local agencies, public outreach and community meetings, review of demographic and economic data, and housing market analysis. Using this qualitative and quantitative data, the City of Newport Beach, in consultation with LDM Associates, developed the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan and corresponding 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan.

In the implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and each of the five Annual Action Plans, the Planning Division shall be responsible for all grants planning, management and monitoring duties necessary to comply with HUD regulations and City policy.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3 - Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	2-1-1 Orange County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Continuum of Care - Information and Referral
	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 organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing PHA
	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?	<p>In-Person Meeting</p> <p>Conference Calls</p> <p>The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.</p>
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Regional Center of Orange County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	<p>Services-Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Regional organization</p>
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	<p>Non-housing Community Development Strategy</p> <p>Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	<p>The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.</p>
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Radiant Health Centers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	<p>Non-housing Community Development Strategy</p> <p>Non-Homeless Special Needs</p> <p>HOPWA Strategy</p>

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Families Forward
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence 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 organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County Community Services
	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 organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	FOR Families
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development Strategy Anti-Poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Fair Housing Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Services

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	O.C. Emergency Management Bureau
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Emergency Management Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County Child Abuse Services Team
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Child Welfare Agency Other government – County Publicly Funded Institution/ System of Care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County Fire Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Non-Housing Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	C&C Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Human Options, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Southern California Association of Governments
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning Organization Regional Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	The Trust for Public Land
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Land Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	South County Outreach
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs – Families with Children Homeless Strategy Anti-Poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Vocational Visions
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Federal
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Market Analysis Homeless Needs Assessment

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	OC Board of Supervisors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	OC Public Works
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency – Managing Flood Prone Areas
		Agency – Management of Public Land or Water Resources
		Other Government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County 4 Kids
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Foster Care Agency/Facility
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs – Unaccompanied Youth Non-Housing Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Hoag Hospital
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Lead-Based Paint Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Project Self Sufficiency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Homeless Homeless / Formerly Homeless Resident (ESG)
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services-Homeless Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	Chelsea Investment Co.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Costa Mesa
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other Government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Santa Ana
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other Government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development Strategy Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	OC Health – Adult & Older Adult Behavioral Health Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Mental Health Agency / Facility
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Volunteers of America
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Homelessness
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Homelessness Needs - Veterans

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Jamboree Housing Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
30	Agency/Group/Organization	California State Senate
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other Government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
31	Agency/Group/Organization	Innovative Housing Opportunities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Assisted Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
32	Agency/Group/Organization	CA Emerging Technology Fund (CETF)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
33	Agency/Group/Organization	Cox Communications
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband ISP
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	StandUp For Kids
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services-Homeless
		Homelessness Needs – Unaccompanied Youth Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
35	Agency/Group/Organization	Illumination Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services-Homeless Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
36	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange County CoC
	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 organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.
37	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity of OC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Housing Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey. Through this consultation, Newport Beach opened or preserved lines of communication between the stakeholder and the City to be an active participant in housing and community development planning in the jurisdiction. Newport Beach sought specific input, feedback, and recommendations related to the topics highlighted above from this stakeholder.

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 program and invited representatives from each entity to participate throughout 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 should contact the Community Development Department, Planning Division at 949-644-3309.

Table 4 - Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
2014-2021 Housing Element	City of Newport Beach	Strategic Plan goals are consistent with Housing Element policies and goals to ensure equal housing opportunities for residents through fair housing services.

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))

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

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

Table 5 - Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response / attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted / broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Newspaper ad published February 1, 2020 in the Los Angeles Times newspaper announcing the Community Meeting/first public hearing to receive input on the preparation of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 Action Plan.	Not applicable.	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)
2	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted / broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Publicly-noticed Community Meeting/first public hearing on February 18, 2020 at 6:30 p.m. at Marina Park Community Center in the Bay Island Room.	No comments were received. Participants discussed the CDBG program including eligible activities. Participants were encouraged to complete the Consolidated Plan Community Survey.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response / attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted / broad community	The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Community Survey was available online from January, 2020 to April, 2020. The City advised residents of the availability of the survey via email to stakeholders, posting on the City website and during the Community Meetings. The purpose of the survey was to allow all residents the opportunity to provide their assessment of the level of need in Newport Beach for a variety of housing, community and economic development activities.	292 Newport Beach residents completed the survey.	All comments were accepted.	

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	Public Meeting	Minorities Persons with disabilities Non-targeted / broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Publicly-noticed Community Meeting/first public hearing on March 24, 2020 at 7:00 p.m. at City Council Chambers.	One comment from a resident to take the survey available online.	All comments were accepted.	

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

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

Methodology

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

- American Community Survey (2011-2015, 5-year estimates)
- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (2011-2015, 5-year estimates)
- Point in Time Count (2019)
- Center for Disease Control (2013-2017 Drug Overdose Death Rate Increases)
- Annual HIV Surveillance Report (2017)
- State of California Department of Justice (2018)
- National Crime Victimization Survey (2018)

This report utilizes the 2011-2015 ACS 5-year estimates and the 2011-2015 CHAS 5-year estimates as they were the most current data sets supplied through HUD's eCon Planning Suite.

Consolidated Plan Survey for Residents and Stakeholders

Newport Beach residents and program stakeholders had the opportunity to respond to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey to rate the need in Newport Beach for housing facilities, housing services, community services, services for special needs populations, neighborhood services, community facilities, infrastructure and

business and jobs services. The results of the 292 Newport Beach residents who responded to the survey are represented in Figures 1-8 below.

Figure 1 - Need for Improved Housing Facilities

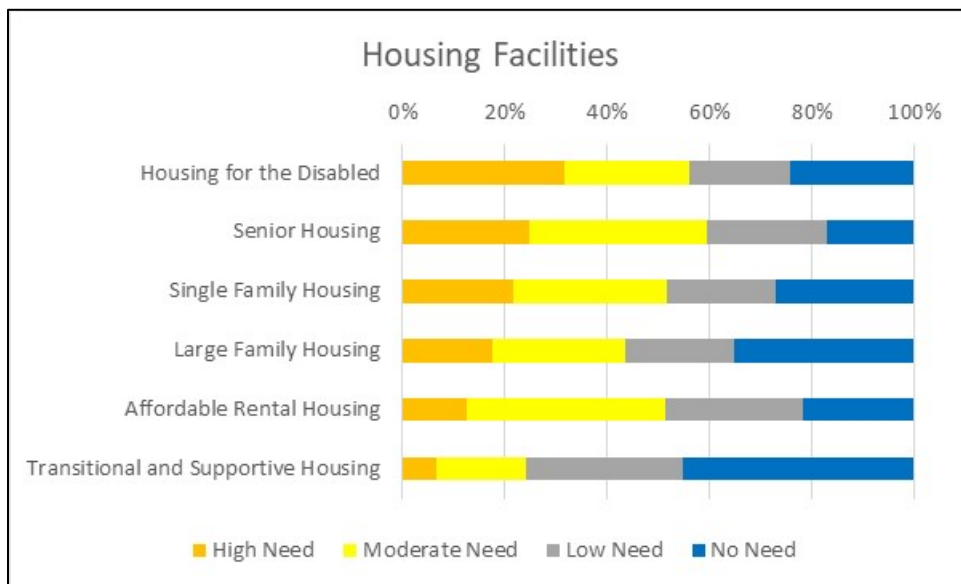


Figure 2 - Need for Improved or Additional Housing Services

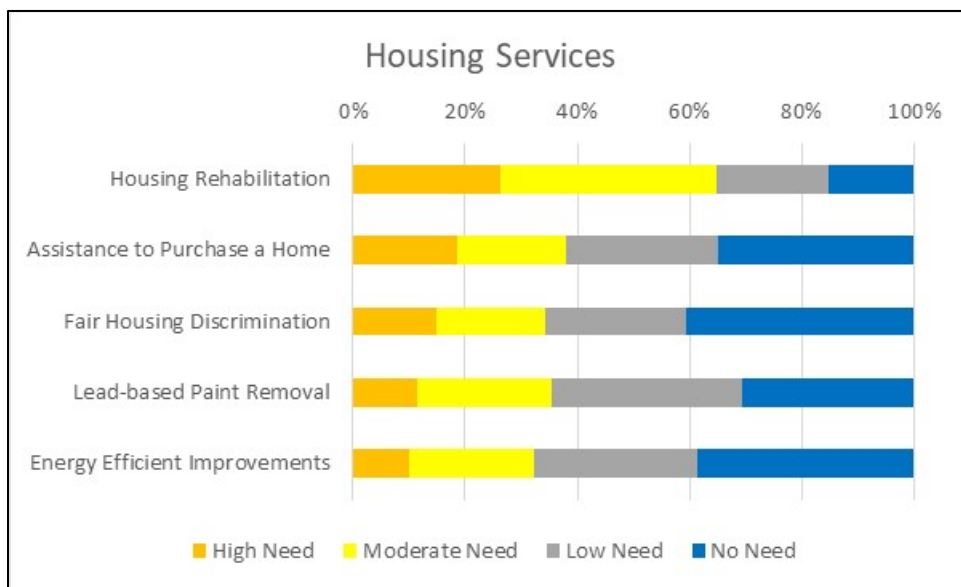


Figure 3 - Need for Additional or Improved Community Services by Type or Population

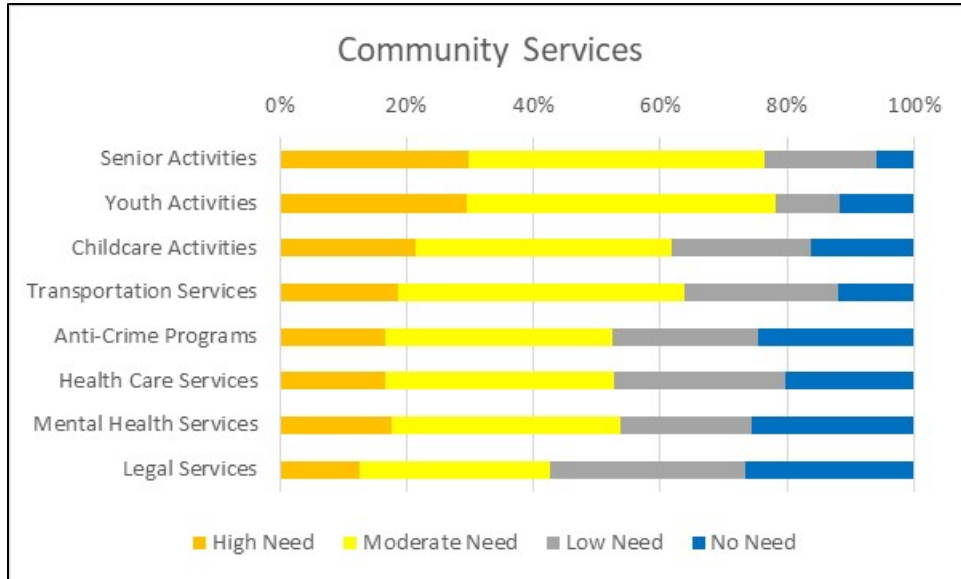


Figure 4 - Need for Additional or Improved Services for Special Needs Populations

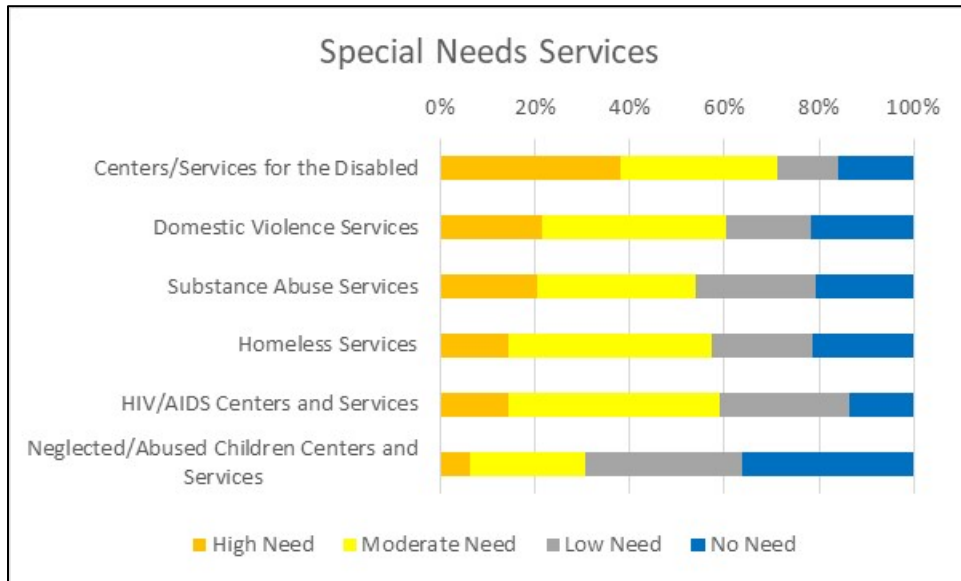


Figure 5 - Need for Additional or Improved Neighborhood Services

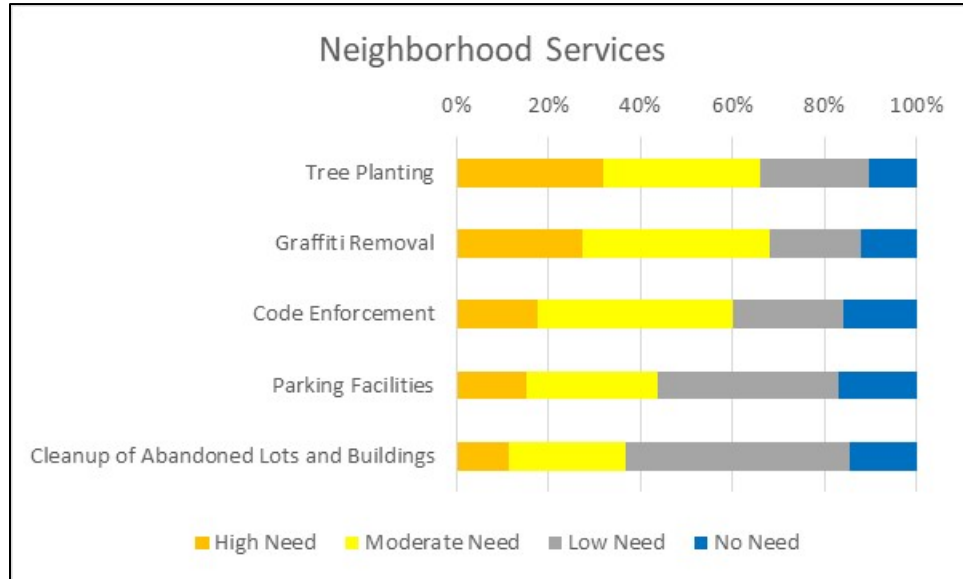


Figure 6 - Need for Additional or Improved Community Facilities

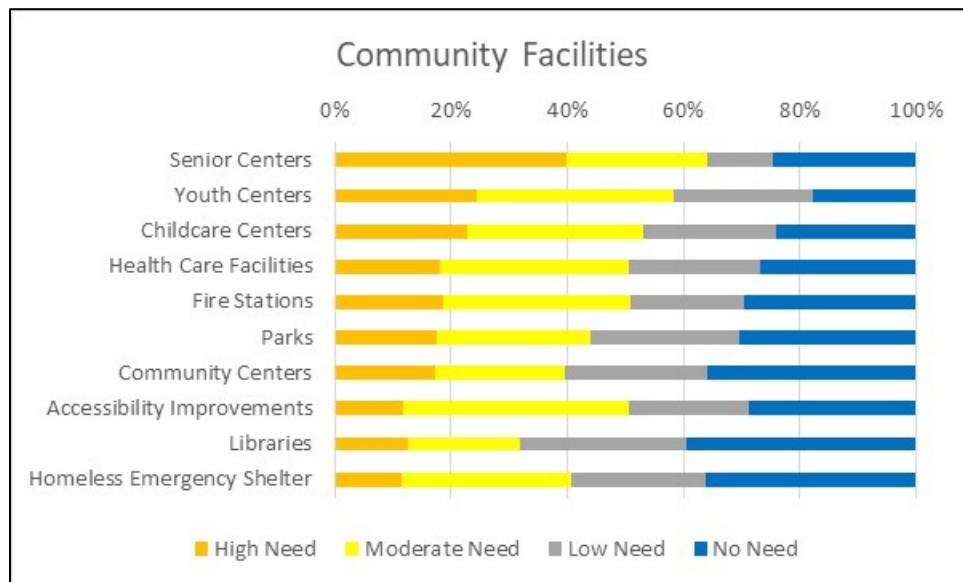


Figure 7 - Need for Infrastructure Improvements

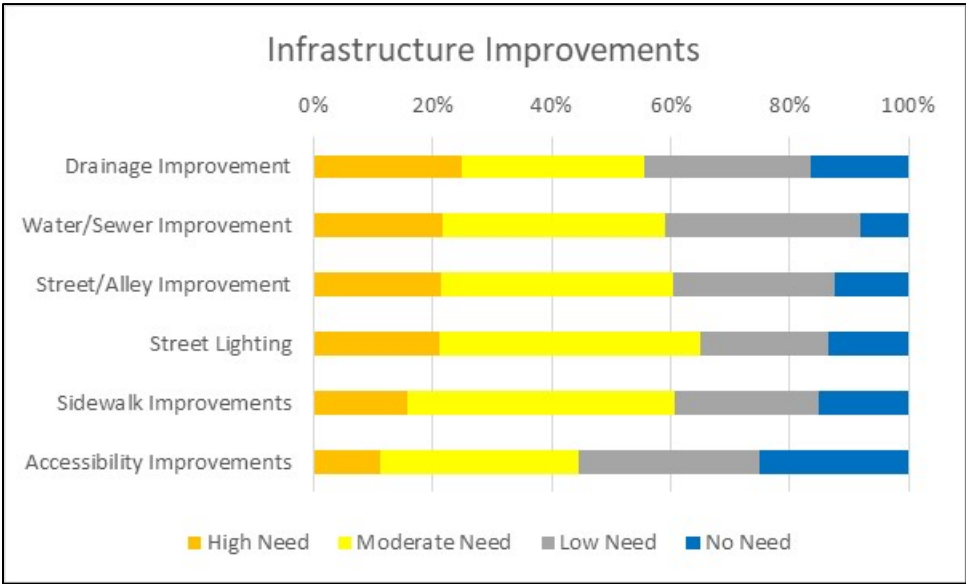
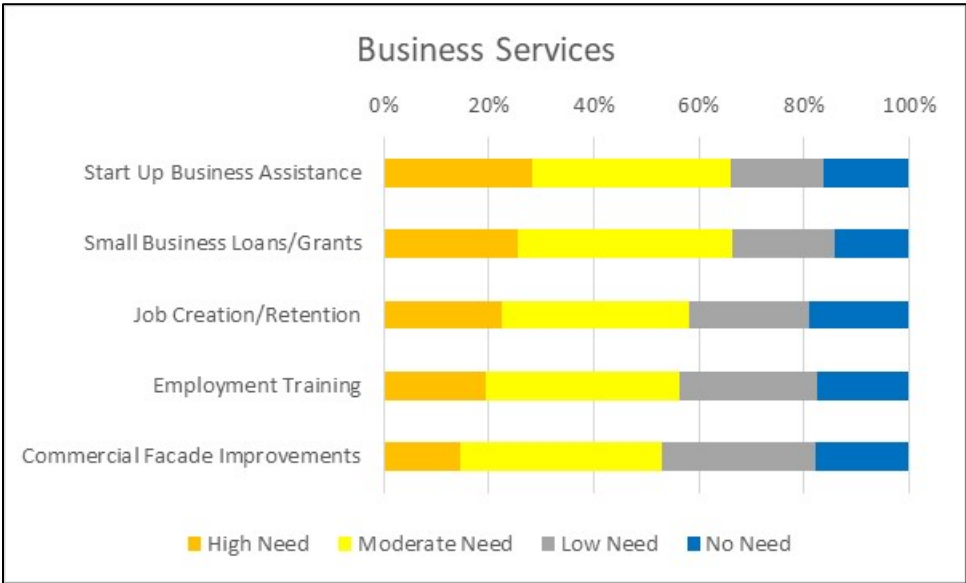


Figure 8 - Need for Additional or Improved Business and Job Services



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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to ACS 5-year estimates (Table 6), from 2009 to 2015 the City's population increased by two percent from 85,186 to 86,605 people and the number of households increased by seven percent from 35,570 to 38,075. The nominal median household income increased from \$107,500 to \$113,071. The City of Newport Beach includes 38,075 households, of which 11,895 households, or 31 percent, earn less than 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) and 26,180, or 69 percent, of all households earn more than 80 percent of AMI.

When evaluating housing needs and problems, the Consolidated Plan considers households that are cost burdened (pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs), overcrowded (more than one person per room), and lack complete plumbing and/or kitchen facilities. Of all households earning less than 80 percent of AMI, 6,745, or 57 percent, experienced at least one of these housing problems. This is most pronounced (74 percent) for households that earn less than 50 percent of AMI.

The ACS and CHAS data in Tables 6-13 below focus on the housing needs of different households in the City for different levels of income. Analysis of the tables indicate a high need for housing assistance for households at or below 50 percent of AMI, of which 5,225 pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs (4,445 of whom pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs). Renter households that earn less than 50 percent of AMI are much more likely to experience cost burden than owner households at the same income range, 41 percent and 29 percent respectively.

Table 7 presents the number of different household types in the City for different levels of income. Small family households consist of 2-4 related household members, while large family households have more than 5 related members per household. Of households within Newport Beach, 13,180, or 35 percent, are considered small family households and 1,760, or 5 percent, are large family households. The income levels are divided by different AMI levels corresponding with HUD income definitions as follows:

- 0-30 percent of AMI: extremely low-income (11 percent of all households)
- 30-50 percent of AMI: low-income (9 percent of all households)
- 50-80 percent of AMI: moderate-income (12 percent of all households)
- 80-100 percent of AMI: medium income (6 percent of all households)
- Greater than 100 percent of AMI: upper income (63 percent of all households)

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the number of renter- and owner-occupied households for different AMI levels that are experiencing housing problems. Evaluation of those tables reveals that 7,360 of the City's 14,230 households earning less than 100 percent of AMI experience at least one housing problem. HUD defines four different housing problems as:

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

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

Table 6 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	85,186	86,605	2%
Households	35,570	38,075	7%
Median Income	107,500	113,071	5%

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

Table 7 - Total Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	4,235	3,250	4,410	2,335	23,845
Small Family Households *	1,035	800	1,215	900	9,230
Large Family Households *	35	55	125	145	1,400
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	775	855	890	450	6,070
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	910	925	850	235	2,705
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	124	154	375	210	1,635

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

Table 8 – Housing Problems Table

	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	165	110	60	535	4	10	4	0	18
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	30	15	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	75	30	30	15	150	0	0	20	0	20

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,590	1,145	835	120	3,690	990	720	765	425	2,900
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	100	235	1,230	595	2,160	185	260	290	160	895
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	600	0	0	0	600	190	0	0	0	190

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table 9 – Housing Problems 2

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,880	1,365	990	190	4,425	995	725	790	425	2,935
Having none of four housing problems	315	520	1,560	1,230	3,625	245	635	1,070	490	2,440
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	600	0	0	0	600	190	0	0	0	190

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

Table 10 – 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	520	520	545	1,585	220	215	305	740
Large Related	0	35	15	50	15	4	70	89
Elderly	615	629	405	1,649	745	645	610	2,000
Other	835	400	1,210	2,445	205	115	65	385
Total need by income	1,970	1,584	2,175	5,729	1,185	979	1,050	3,214

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

Table 11 – 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	480	390	265	1,135	190	215	215	620
Large Related	0	35	15	50	15	4	45	64
Elderly	575	570	210	1,355	615	385	435	1,435
Other	815	355	430	1,600	175	115	65	355
Total need by income	1,870	1,350	920	4,140	995	719	760	2,474

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Figure 9 - Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

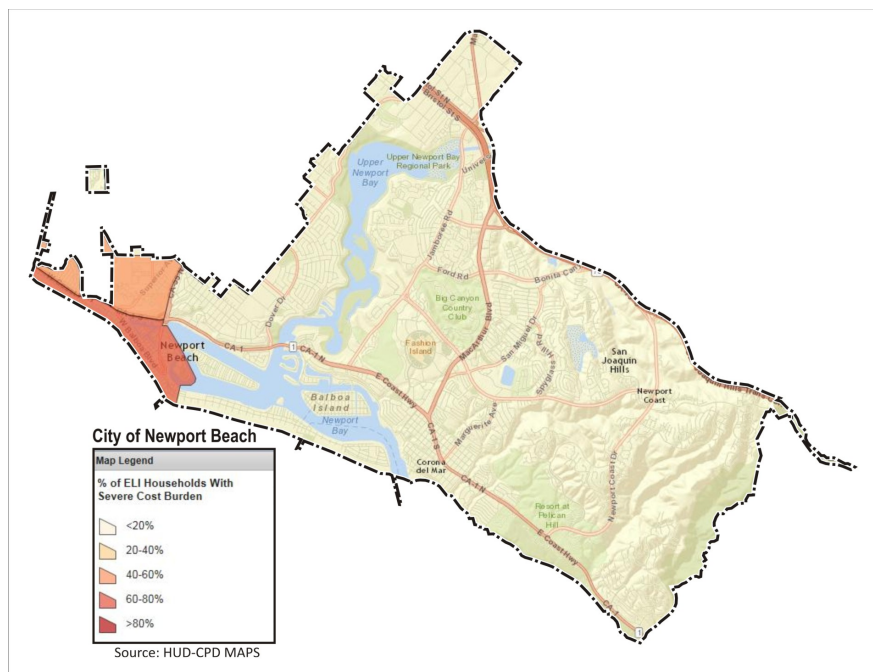


Figure 10 - Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden

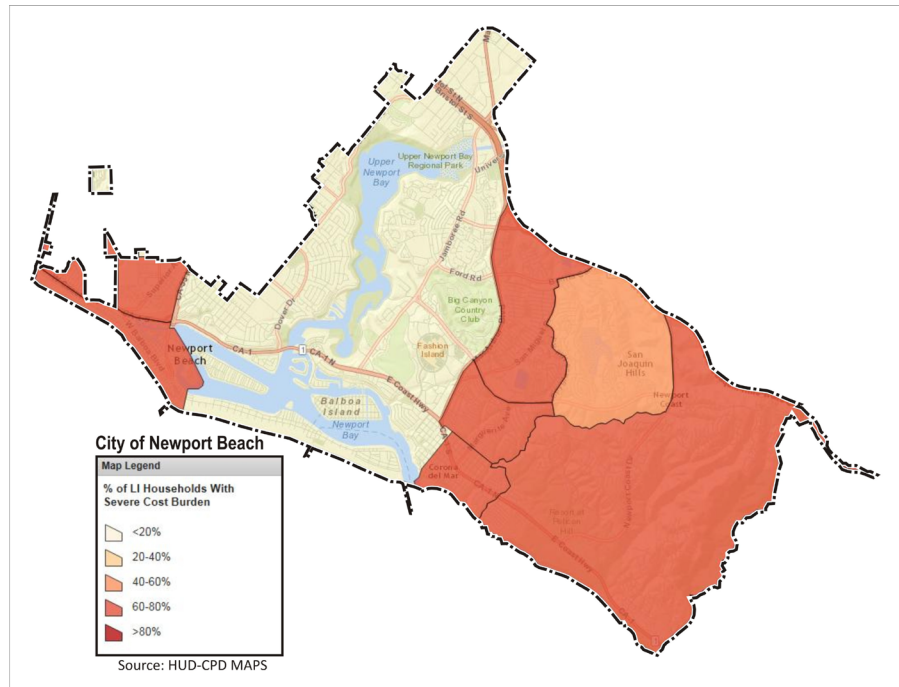
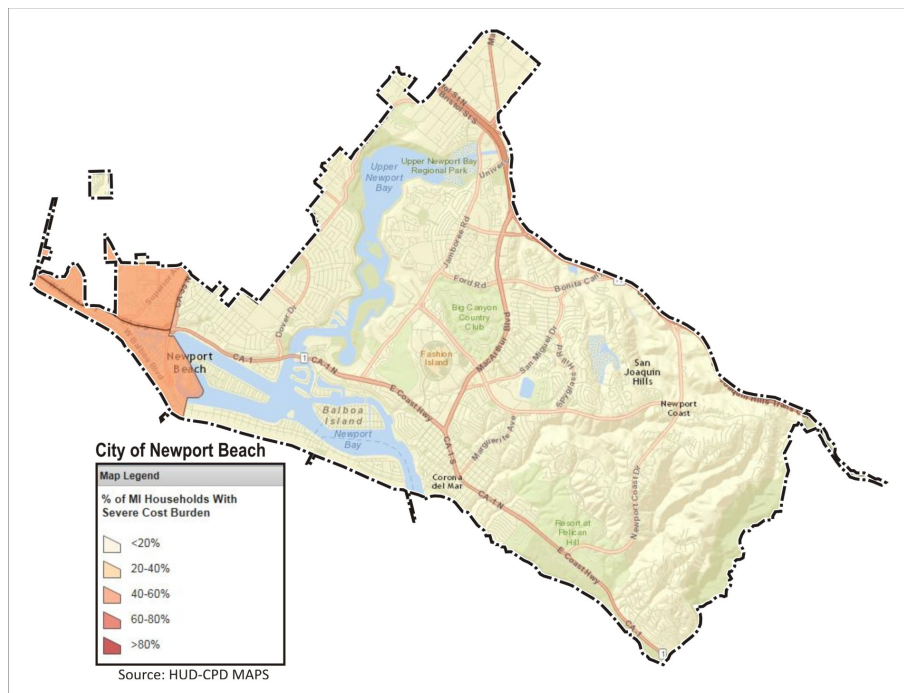


Figure 11 - Moderate-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden



5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 1/2

	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	40	30	30	15	115	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
Other, non-family households	45	30	15	0	90	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	85	60	45	15	205	0	0	20	0	20

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Percentage of children living in crowded households	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	>100% AMI
Owner	1%	0%	10%	5%	84%
Renter	7%	10%	13%	8%	62%
Number of children living in crowded households	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	>100% AMI
Owner	19	4	185	95	1,640
Renter	105	150	190	115	920

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

There are 12,565 single person households in the City, representing 33 percent of all households. Approximately 1,633 of the single person households are 65 years of age or older according to the ACS (S1101), indicating that approximately 10,932 single person households are ages 18-64.

In the tables above, the “Other” household category includes single person households as well as unrelated households. According to Table 10, 2,830 households categorized as “other” experienced a cost burden. Of those “other” households that are cost burdened, the majority are renters that earn between 50-80 percent of AMI. According to Table 11, 1,955 households categorized as “other” experienced a severe cost burden. Of these “other” households experiencing a severe cost burden, the majority earn between 0-30 percent of AMI. By definition, single person households do not experience housing overcrowding. No data is available for single-person households occupying substandard housing units.

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.

Based on ACS data, the total Civilian Noninstitutionalized population age 16 and over in Newport Beach is at least 71,171. Of this population, an estimated 6,621 persons have a disability and may require housing assistance. The obstacle to independent living for these adults is not only their disability, but also the lack of financial resources, often related to limited employment. Additionally, persons with disabilities have high health care costs, are dependent on supportive services, and may require accessibility modifications to accommodate their disability. As such, evaluation of household income characteristics reveals that households with members that have a disability are more likely to be low- and moderate-income households with one or more of the four housing problems.

The State of California Department of Justice maintains statistics on domestic violence statewide by jurisdiction. In 2018, the Newport Beach Police Department responded to a total of 255 calls related to domestic violence. Of these calls:

- 209 of these domestic incidents did not involve a weapon
- 46 calls involved a weapon
- 3 involved a firearm
- 4 domestic incidents involved a knife or cutting instrument
- 4 domestic incidents involved other dangerous weapons
- 35 domestic incidents involved personal weapons (i.e. feet or hands, etc.)

Therefore, if each one of these calls represented a household with member(s) who required housing assistance, it can be estimated that there were up to 255 households in 2018 who were in need of some form of housing assistance. According to the 2018 National Crime Victimization Survey, this is a conservative estimate since most cases (53 percent) of domestic violence are never reported to legal authorities. In households where physical violence occurred, it is possible that at least one member of the household will need to relocate within the next five years to escape recurring violence. If 75 percent need to move, approximately 191 individuals — possibly with minor children — may require temporary housing assistance.

The form of housing assistance required for special needs populations may vary depending on the specific circumstances of each case. The City recognizes that it is crucial to prioritize the creation of additional affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. It is also important to ensure that both new and existing affordable housing opportunities are accessible to special needs populations such as victims of domestic violence, persons with disabilities, single heads of households, seniors and transition age youth.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in the City is cost burden, which affects 20 percent of low- and moderate-income households earning less than 80 percent of AMI, including 2,160 renter households and 895 owner households who pay more than 30 percent of their monthly gross income for housing costs. Within this group of cost burdened households, 6,590 are severely cost burdened households paying more than 50 percent of their monthly gross income for housing costs, including 3,690 renter households and 895 owner households.

The percentages of other housing problems, including overcrowding and substandard housing lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, are insignificant. Table 12 indicates that overcrowding and severe overcrowding affects 210 low- and moderate-income Newport Beach households. Renter households make up 90 percent of the low- and moderate-income households who have more than 1.01 people per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

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

According to Table 10, of the 8,943 low- and moderate-income households experiencing a cost burden, the two most affected groups include 1,649 “other” renter households and 2,000 elderly owner households. Large related households with five or more people are not affected as significantly by cost burden to the same extent as small family households.

According to Table 12, the majority of the low- and moderate-income households impacted by overcrowded housing conditions are single family renter households who comprise 100 or 48 percent of the 210 total households affected by this housing problem.

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

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

Tables 10 and 11 indicate the number of currently housed households with housing cost burdens more than 30 percent and 50 percent, respectively, by household type, tenancy, and household income. Based on the data in Table 10, 8,943 (75 percent) of households earning 0-80 percent of AMI in the City experience a cost burden. Of these households, 5,729 (64 percent) are renters and 3,214 (36 percent) are owners. The 6,614 extremely low- and low-income renters with housing cost burdens are the most at risk of homelessness.

According to Table 7, 653 (1.7 percent) of the 11,895 households earning less than 80 percent of AMI have one or more children 6 years old or younger, with most of these households earning between 50 and 80 percent of AMI.

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

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

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

According to Table 11, there are 3,320 renter households who earn less than 50 percent of AMI that are severely cost burdened paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs. Of these 3,320 households:

- 870 are small related households with four or fewer members
- 35 are large related households with five or more members

- 1,145 are elderly households with one or more members over the age of 62
- 1,170 are other person households

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

Discussion

Based on evaluation of ACS and CHAS data in Tables 6-13 above, the highest priority housing need exists for the development of additional rental housing units affordable to low- and moderate-income households. According to Table 10, 8,943 of the households earning 0-80 percent of AMI are cost burdened households — meaning those households who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs. According to Table 11, 6,614 of the cost burdened households are actually severely cost burdened households — meaning that they pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs. Of the 6,614 severely cost burdened households, 4,140 are renters. Of those severely cost burdened renter households, 3,320 households earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless.

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

Introduction

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

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

5. Lacks complete kitchen facilities: Household lacks a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator
6. Lacks complete plumbing facilities: Household lacks hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower
7. Overcrowding: A household is considered to be overcrowded if there are more than 1.01 people per room.
8. Cost burden: A household is considered cost burdened if the household pays more than 30% of its total gross income for housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

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	3,165	280	790
White	2,635	210	540
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	180	0	145
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	15
Pacific Islander	40	0	0
Hispanic	295	65	50

Data source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

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	2,590	660	0
White	2,170	525	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	170	14	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	205	40	0

Data source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

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	3,300	1,110	0
White	2,760	885	0
Black / African American	4	40	0
Asian	175	120	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	260	64	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

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	1,375	960	0
White	1,185	725	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	95	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	160	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

The maps below illustrate the racial or ethnic composition of the City by Census Tract as reported in the 2011-2015 American Community Survey Estimates.

Figure 12 - White Alone (Not Hispanic)

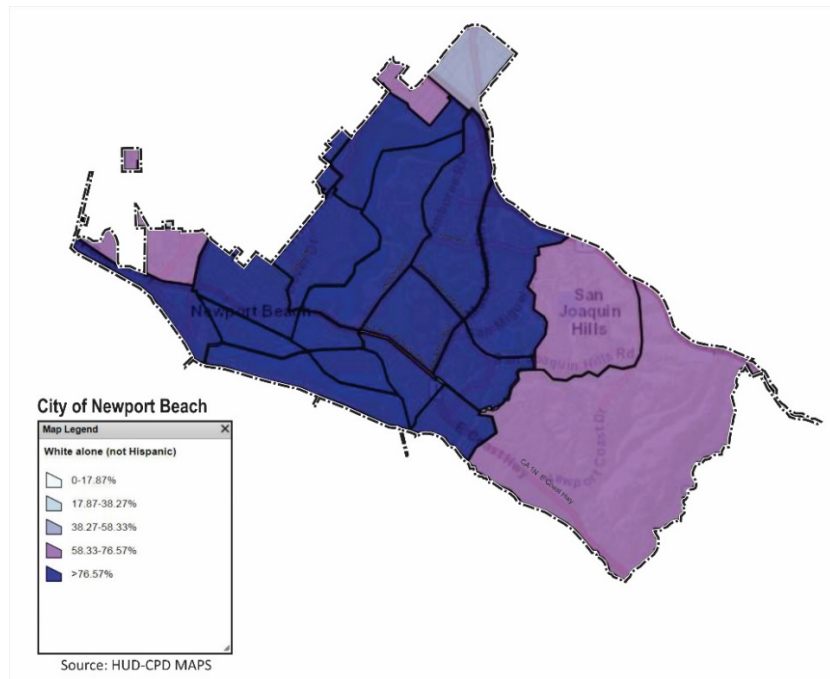


Figure 13 - Black / African American

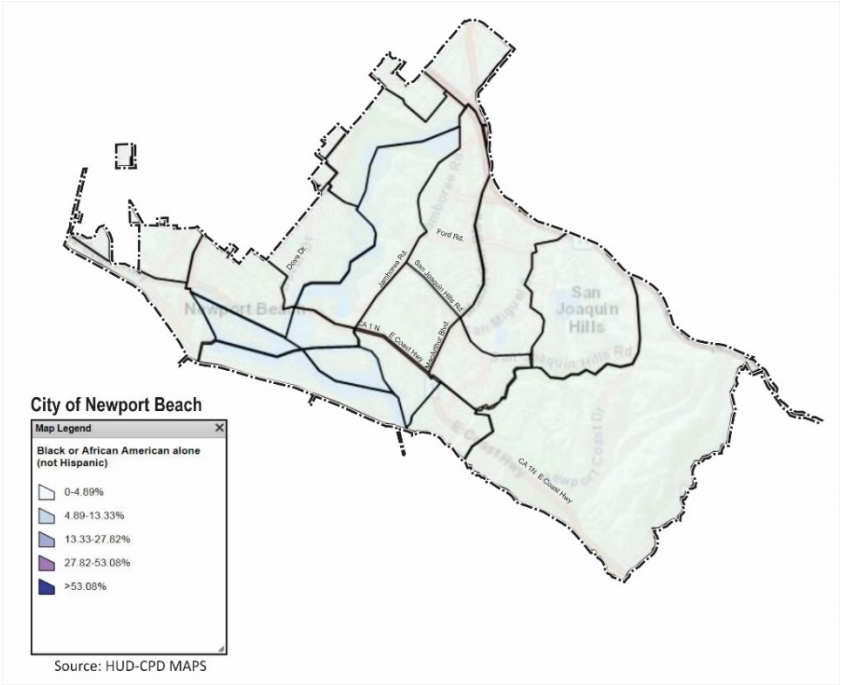


Figure 14 - Asian

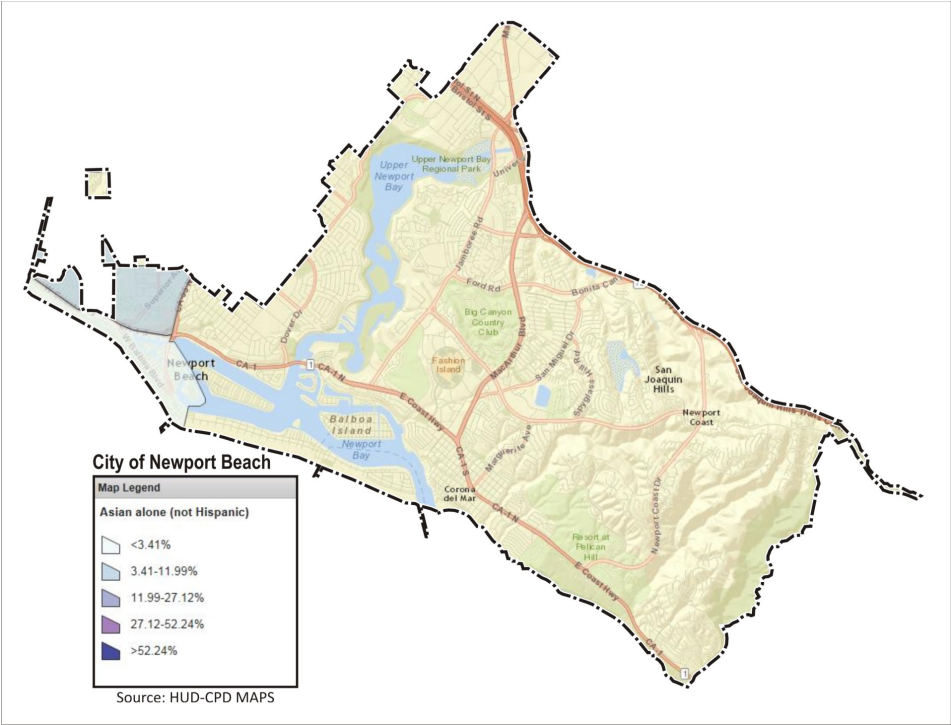


Figure 15 - American Indian / Alaska Native

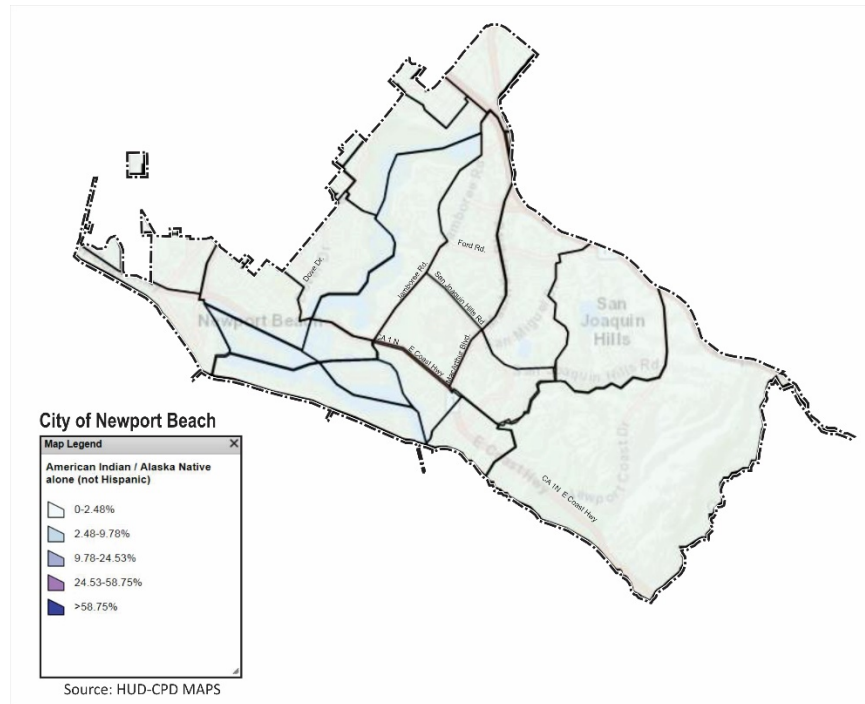


Figure 16 - Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander

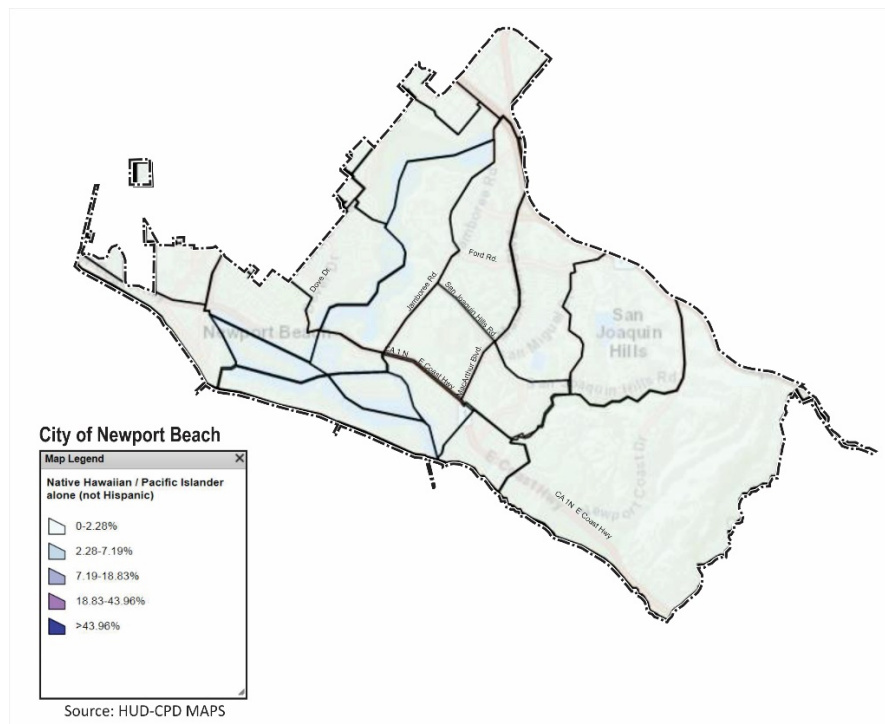


Figure 17 - Two or More Races

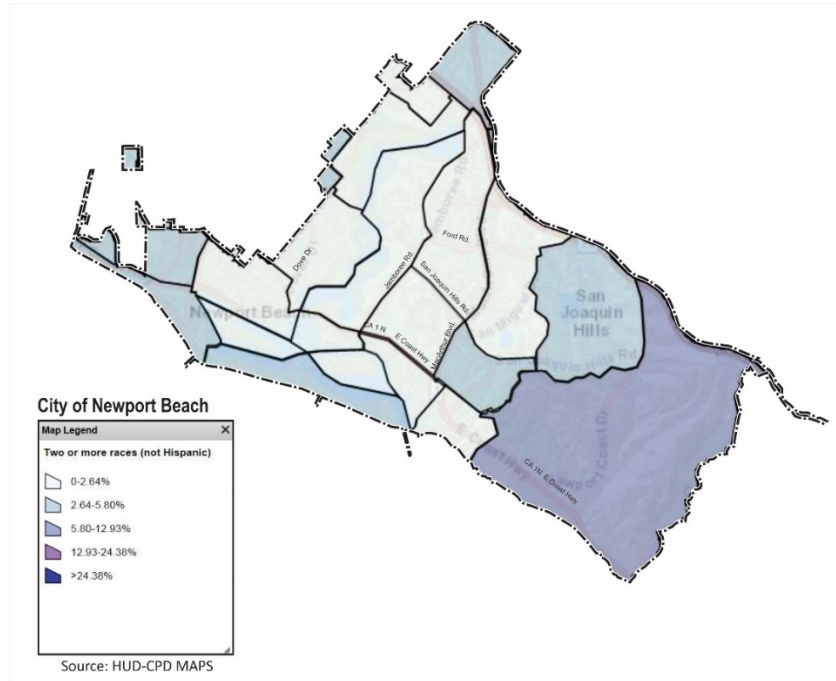


Figure 18 - Some Other Race

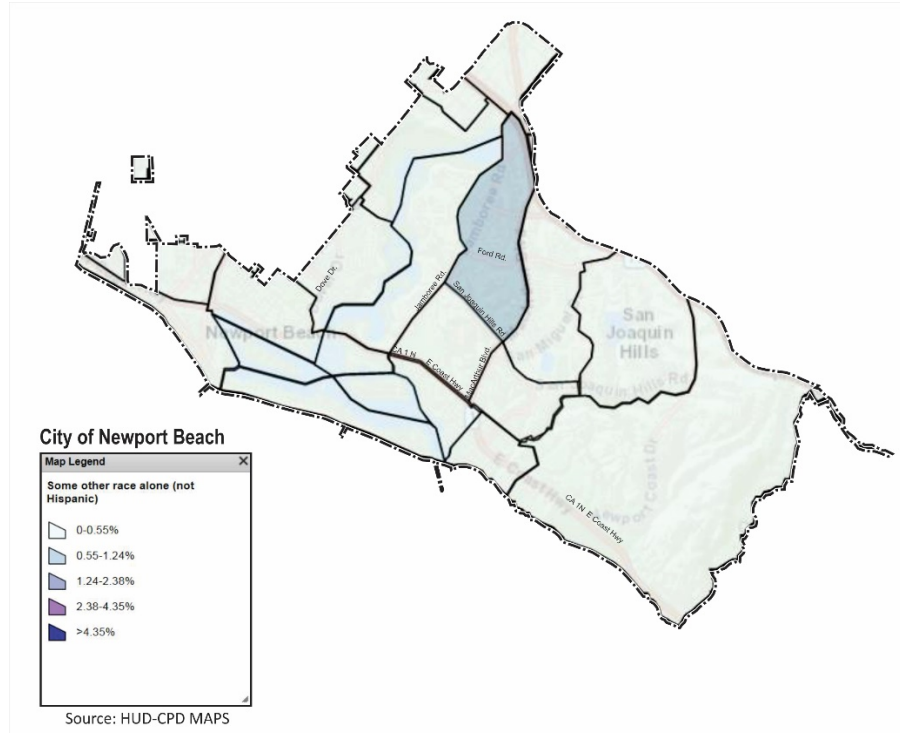
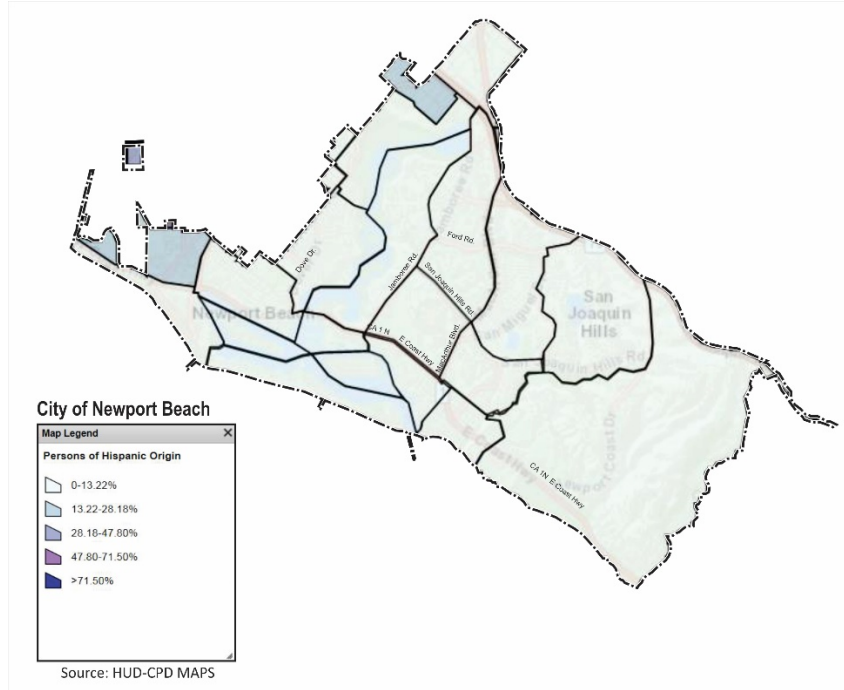


Figure 19 - Hispanic



Discussion

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

- Asian households with incomes 30-50% of AMI and with incomes 80-100% of AMI.
- Pacific Islander households with incomes 0-50% of AMI

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Introduction

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

9. Lacks complete kitchen facilities: Household does not have a stove/oven and refrigerator.
10. Lacks complete plumbing facilities: Household does not have running water or modern toilets.
11. Severe overcrowding: A household is considered severely overcrowded if there are more than 1.5 people per room
12. Severe cost burden: A household is considered severely cost burdened if the household pays more than 50 percent of its total income for housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

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	2,875	560	790
White	2,345	495	540
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	180	0	145
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	15
Pacific Islander	40	0	0
Hispanic	295	65	50

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 19 - Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

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	2,090	1,155	0
White	1,755	935	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	170	14	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	4	0
Hispanic	135	115	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 20 - Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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	1,780	2,630	0
White	1,555	2,090	0
Black / African American	4	40	0
Asian	110	185	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	85	245	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 21 - Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

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	615	1,720	0
White	485	1,430	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	60	75	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	15	165	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

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

- Pacific Islander households with incomes 0-30% of AMI
- Asian households with incomes 30-50% of AMI and incomes 80-100% of AMI

Pacific Islander households with incomes 0-30% of AMI represent 1.3 percent of all households of similar income with severe housing problems.

Asian households with incomes 30-50% of AMI represent 8.1 percent of all households of similar income with severe housing problems and Asian households with incomes 80-100% of AMI represent 9.7 percent of all households of similar income with severe housing problems.

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

Introduction:

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

Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,155	6,680	8,430	805
White	18,955	5,485	7,010	550
Black / African American	115	0	4	0
Asian	1,410	545	685	145
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	10	4	15
Pacific Islander	10	4	40	0
Hispanic	1,175	505	555	50

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

Based on the data, 40 percent of Newport Beach households experience a cost burden or a severe cost burden, with 22 percent of households experiencing a severe cost burden. Based on the information provided, Pacific Islander households were found to have a disproportionately greater cost burden and severe cost burden relative to the percentage of all households experiencing a cost burden or severe cost burden. Pacific Islander households represented 1.4% of households of similar income with a disproportionately greater cost burden or severe cost burden.

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

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

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

The following racial or ethnic groups had a disproportionately greater level of housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing housing problems:

- Pacific Islander households with incomes 0-30% of AMI or with incomes 30-50% of AMI
- Asian households with incomes 30-50% of AMI or 80-100% of AMI

The following racial or ethnic groups had a disproportionately greater level of severe housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing housing problems:

- Pacific Islander households with incomes 0-30% of AMI
- Asian households with incomes 30-50% of AMI and incomes 80-100% of AMI

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

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

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

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

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

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

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

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

Table 23 - Public Housing by Program Type

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	10,209	296	9,048	589	221	55

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Table 24 - Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Certificate	Vouchers				
	Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher	
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	19,929	15,196	19,929	21,787	21,605
Average length of stay	8	8	8	8	8
Average Household size	2	1	2	2	3
# Homeless at admission	87	46	179	589	39
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	4,926	245	5,359	278	10
# of Disabled Families	2,163	122	3,679	193	19
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source:

Table 25 - Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White	5,857	0	4,350	139	182	6	5,857	0	4,350
Black/African American	745	0	525	39	10	2	745	0	525
Asian	4,128	0	4,059	4	15	2	4,128	0	4,059
American Indian/Alaska Native	64	0	71	4	0	0	64	0	71
Pacific Islander	31	0	27	1	0	0	31	0	27
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 26 - Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	0	0	1,450	42	1,408	108	111	7
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	7,877	253	7,624	481	92	22

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

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity that is conducted by federal agencies or that receives financial assistance from a federal agency. A housing provider may not deny or refuse to sell or rent to a person with a disability and may not impose application or qualification criteria, rental fees or sales prices and rental or sales terms or conditions that are different than those required of or provided to persons who are not disabled. Further, housing providers may not require persons with disabilities to live only on certain floors, or to all live in one section of the housing. Housing providers may not refuse to make repairs, and may not limit or deny someone with a disability access to recreational and other public and common use facilities, parking privileges, cleaning or janitorial services or any services which are made available to other residents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discussion

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

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

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

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

According to the 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, over one quarter of the nation's homeless population is in California and nearly half of all the nation's homeless individuals are in three states: California (27 percent), New York (16 percent), and Florida (five percent). California and New York have the highest rate of homelessness among all individuals, at 38 and 46 people per 10,000 individuals.

Homelessness is addressed regionally by the County of Orange who took upon the responsibilities of managing Orange County Continuum of Care (CoC) (effective July 5th, 2019), an umbrella organization that brings together government agencies and community-based non-profit organizations in a coordinated effort to meet the urgent needs of those who have become homeless or are in imminent danger of becoming homeless. Three key groups have leadership roles within the CoC, including The Commission to End Homelessness (lead agency and legislative body), the Orange County Community Services Department (administrative) and 2-1-1 Orange County, a private nonprofit (leads/coordinates network of homeless providers).

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

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

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

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

Every two years during the last 10 days of January, HUD requires communities across the country conduct a comprehensive count of their homeless population in order to better understand the nature and extent of homelessness. The most recent Point-in-Time Homeless Count (PIT Count) was held on January 22, 2019, providing the only population data available for the entire County on people who are literally homeless (i.e. living unsheltered on the streets, in a vehicle or other place not fit for human habitation, or in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program). Similar to other counties in California that reported point-in-time results, Orange County's homeless population has declined as a percentage of the overall population. According to HUD's Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, Orange County's homeless rate is around 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.

2019 Point-In-Time Count Results

The PIT Count revealed that on any given night in Orange County, approximately 6,860 people are homeless.

Table 27 - Newport Beach Specific Homeless Counts

Population Type	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
Individuals	62	0	62
Families	2	0	2
Transitional Age Youth (18-24 years old)	0	0	0
Seniors	9	0	9
Veterans	4	0	4
TOTAL	64	0	64

Data Source: Orange County 2019 Point in Time Count

Continuum of Care Geography

Table 28 - Homeless Population Profile

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 homeless each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness	Population
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in households with adult(s) and child(ren)	1,154	396	10,211	5,342	2,026	93
Persons in households with only children	11	3				
Persons in households with only adults	1,734	3,562				
Chronically homeless individuals	559	1,932				
Chronically homeless families	20	33				
Veterans	99	212				
Unaccompanied Child	11	3				
Persons with HIV/AIDS	39	67				

Data Source: Orange County 2019 Point in Time Count and 2018 System Performance Metrics

Table 29 - Orange County Point-In-Time Counts

Year	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
2015	2,201	2,251	4,452
2017	2,584	2,208	4,792
2019	3,961	2,899	6,860

Data presented for those becoming and exiting homeless above is for the entire CoC geography. As noted in the Newport Beach specific data, the largest share of homeless individuals is adults. However, throughout Orange County, stakeholders have anecdotally reported an increase in the number of seniors and youth (under the age of 24) entering the homeless system.

Table 30 - Nature and Extent of Homelessness

Race	Sheltered	Unsheltered
White	2,103	2,880
Black/African American	435	333
Asian	95	123
American Indian or Alaska Native	112	74
Pacific Islander	35	66
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic/Latino	1,126	1,354
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1,773	2,607

Data Source: Orange County 2019 Point in Time Count

A Chronically Homeless Individual is an unaccompanied homeless individual (living in an emergency shelter or in an unsheltered location) with a disabling condition that has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Of those homeless individuals that were reported as chronically homeless, 1,932 individuals were sheltered and 559 individuals were unsheltered in Orange County. The data is not available for just the City of Newport.

Specific to the City of Newport Beach, families with children include at least one household member age 18 or over and at least one household member under the age of 18. According to the PIT Count, there were 2 homeless families with at least one adult and one child, comprised of 2 families living in emergency or transitional shelters and 0 unsheltered families in need of housing assistance.

Specific to the City of Newport Beach, veterans are persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty. The PIT count revealed 0 sheltered veterans and 4 unsheltered veterans.

Specific to the City of Newport Beach, unaccompanied youth are individuals under the age of 25 years old, who are presumed to be emancipated if they are unsheltered without an adult. There were 0 unsheltered unaccompanied youth and 0 sheltered unaccompanied youth.

Additionally in Orange County, 984 homeless individuals were categorized as having mental health issues according to the Orange County Homeless Count & Survey 2019 Report, meaning that they have mental health problems that are expected to be of long, continued and indefinite duration and substantially impair their ability to live independently. The data is not available for just Newport Beach.

Further, the Orange County Homeless Count & Survey 2019 Report revealed 106 homeless people with HIV/AIDS, including 39 individuals who were sheltered and 67 who were unsheltered in Orange County.

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

According to the Orange County 2019 PIT Count, there were 466 homeless families with at least one adult and one child, comprised of 356 families (1,154 people) living in emergency or transitional shelters and 110 unsheltered families (396 people) in need of housing assistance. Countywide, an estimated 466 housing units that are affordable to extremely-low income households are needed to reduce the number of homeless families with children.

Additionally, the PIT count revealed 99 sheltered veterans and 212 unsheltered veterans. Countywide, an estimated 311 housing units that are affordable to extremely-low or low-income households are needed to reduce the number of homeless veterans.

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

According to the PIT Count regarding data for Orange County, an estimated 79.7 percent of unsheltered homeless individuals were identified as White in terms of race and 63.8 percent of unsheltered homeless individuals were identified as non-Hispanic in terms of ethnicity. The next largest unsheltered racial groups include Black/African American (12.3 percent) and Asian (3.5 percent). None of the racial groups were disproportionately represented amongst the homeless population. The data for only the homeless population in Newport Beach is not available

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Approximately 3,961 people or 57 percent of Orange County's homeless people were unsheltered and living in inhabitable living environments (i.e. living in the streets, vehicles or tents) and approximately 2,899 people or 43 percent of homeless people counted were sheltered. Of the 2,899 people sheltered, 2,011 were in emergency shelters, 888 were in transitional housing and zero were in safe haven shelters—a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who come primarily from the streets and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services. Orange County has not designated any safe haven programs.

Discussion:

As indicated earlier, the PIT Count conducted on January 22, 2019 revealed that on any given night in Orange County, approximately 6,860 people are homeless. With the understanding that it is not possible to locate and count each homeless individual in a single morning, as was the strategy for the PIT Count, an annualized count is calculated using a HUD-approved methodology to determine the estimated number of people experiencing homelessness in a one-year period. The formula used to develop the Orange County annualized estimate was adjusted to take into account Orange County's seasonal shelter system and high degree of complete and accurate data collected through the Orange County HMIS.

While the deployment of homeless prevention and rapid re-housing resources by the CoC and its partner agencies has made significant inroads toward achieving the goals included in the Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness in Orange County. There is further need for increased resources and outreach to address unsheltered veterans, seniors, and transitional aged youth.

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

Introduction:

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

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines elderly as a person who is 62 years of age or older. A frail elderly person is an elderly person who is unable to perform at least three activities of daily living including eating, bathing or home management activities. Generally, elderly persons have lower incomes than the population at large. Based on 2011-2015 CHAS data, of the 14,665 households containing at least one elderly person, 35 percent (5,132 households) earn less than 80 percent of the Area Median Income for Orange County.

Persons with Disabilities: HUD defines a disabled person as having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits major life activities. The obstacle to independent living for these adults is not only their disability, but also the lack of financial resources, often related to limited employment. Additionally, persons with disabilities have high dependency on supportive services and may require accessibility modifications to accommodate their unique conditions. Based on ACS data, of the total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population (86,605) in Newport Beach, 6,621 persons have a disability. Of these 6,621 disabled persons, 1,934 are between the ages of 18-64 years of age.

Disability Type (total population)	Newport Beach	Orange County
Hearing	2.8%	2.4%
Vision	1.1%	1.7%
Cognitive	2.5%	3.2%
Ambulatory	4.1%	4.4%
Self-Care	1.6%	2%
Independent Living Difficulty	3.7%	4.2%

Data Source: ACS 2011 – 2015 Estimates

Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions: Drug abuse or substance abuse is defined as the use of chemical substances that lead to an increased risk of problems and an inability to control the use of the substance. According to the 2012 study on Alcohol and Other Drug Use Prevalence by the Orange County Health Care Agency, there were estimated 5,500 hospitalizations and 700 deaths related to substance abuse each year.

HIV/AIDS: Human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV) is a virus that weakens one's immune system by destroying important cells that fight diseases and infection. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the final stage of the HIV infection. According to HIV Surveillance Statistics from the Orange County Health Care Agency reported 6,369 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2018. For persons living with HIV/AIDS, access to affordable housing, supportive services and health care is important to maintaining their well-being.

Victims of Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence includes, but is not limited to felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim or by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse. In 2018, the Newport Beach Police Department responded to a total of 255 calls related to domestic violence. Of these calls, 209 of these domestic incidents did not involve a weapon. However, 46 calls involved a weapon of which 3 involved a firearm, 4 involved a knife or cutting instrument, 4 involved other dangerous weapons and 35 involved personal weapons such as feet or hands.

Victims of Human Trafficking: Human trafficking is a crime that involves the forceful, fraudulent or coercive methods of entrapping a person, real or perceived, in an attempt to exploit them for financial gain. The exploitative nature can come in the form of labor services, involuntary servitude, enslavement, debt bondage or commercial sex acts. As of 2019, the Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force reported a total of 415 incidents of human trafficking in Orange County as follows:

- Type of Trafficking
- Sex – 359
- Labor – 48
- Sex and Labor – 6
- Unknown – 2
- Gender
- Female – 389
- Male – 26
- Age
- Adult – 303
- Minor – 112
- Nationality
- Foreign – 31
- United States – 344

Veterans with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a psychiatric disorder that can occur following the experience or witnessing of a life-threatening event such as military combat, natural disaster, terrorist incident, serious accident, physical or sexual assault. Most survivors of trauma experience a group of symptoms for a short period of time. However, others will have stress reactions that do not subside on their own and may get worse over time. The 2019 PIT Count, reported 311 homeless veterans. Of these veterans, 99 were sheltered in either emergency or transitional housing, while 212 these homeless veterans remained unsheltered.

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

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

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

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

For persons with HIV/AIDS, there are various Orange County non-profit organizations that provide testing to prevent and detect HIV/AIDS issues as well as provide healthcare and supportive services.

Various Orange County non-profit organizations also provide supportive services to victims of domestic violence such as food aid, counseling, case management, and housing.

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

Only one in every four of the 1.1 million Americans living with HIV has their infection under control. In Orange County a total 6,396 people were identified as having HIV/AIDS. According to HIV Surveillance Statistics from the Orange County Health Care Agency 2018, of the 6,549 estimated persons living with HIV in Orange

County, 81.7% were linked to HIV care compared to California's 2012 percentage of 52 percent. 60.8 percent achieved viral suppression compared to California's 40 percent in 2012. Orange County has higher linkage to care and viral suppression percentages than California and national figures.

Hispanics estimated to be living with HIV in Orange County are more likely to be linked to HIV care (48.2 percent) than other race/ethnicity groups. However, younger persons (0-18 years) estimated to be living with HIV are less likely to be linked to care (24 percent). Men are more likely to experience mortality than women in Orange County. With 4.4 death rates among men per 100,000 compared to 0.6 death rates among women per 100,000 in Orange County.

Discussion:

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

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

In the last five years, the City of Newport Beach provided CDBG public service funds for activities including those providing support services drug and substance abuse and nutritional meals program for homebound seniors.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

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

In consultation with stakeholders, there is a need to improve public facilities used by low- and moderate-income residents and residents with special needs. Such projects may include the construction of new facilities, rehabilitation of existing facilities or expansion of existing facilities to better meet the needs of Newport Beach residents. Such facilities include, but are not limited to senior centers, childcare centers, youth centers, parks, community centers, and further health care facilities in response to COVID-19.

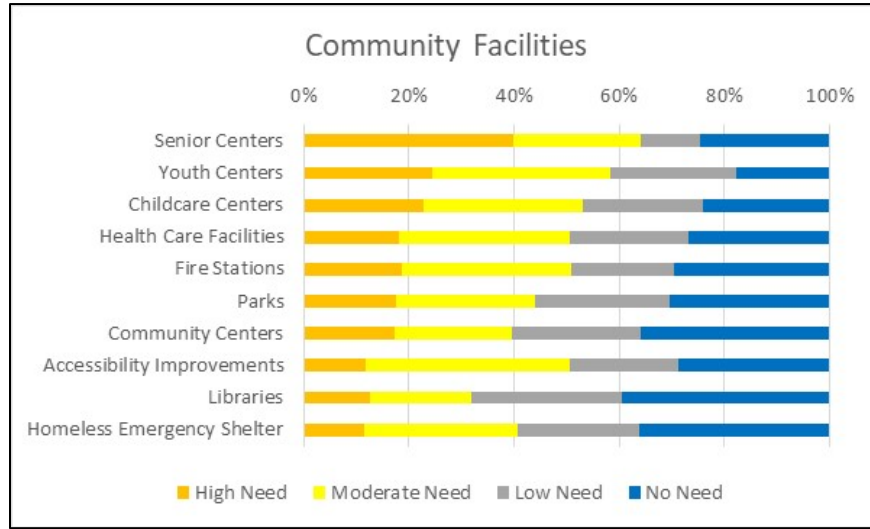
The City operates a dedicated facility for youth. The Community Youth Center is located at Scenic Grant Howald Park in the heart of Corona del Mar. The facility includes athletic fields, basketball courts, tennis courts along with a game room, meeting room and dance floor. The City also operates seven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

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

How were these needs determined?

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

Figure 20 - Need for Additional or Improved Community Facilities



Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

According to the City of Newport Consolidated Plan Survey in 2020, there is high need for additional public improvement maintenance such as drainage, water/sewer, and alley improvements. There is lower need for sidewalk and accessibility improvements.

How were these needs determined?

The needs identified for public infrastructure improvements in the City were determined in consultation with the City of Newport Beach staff as well as respondents to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey.

Figure 21 - Need for Infrastructure Improvements

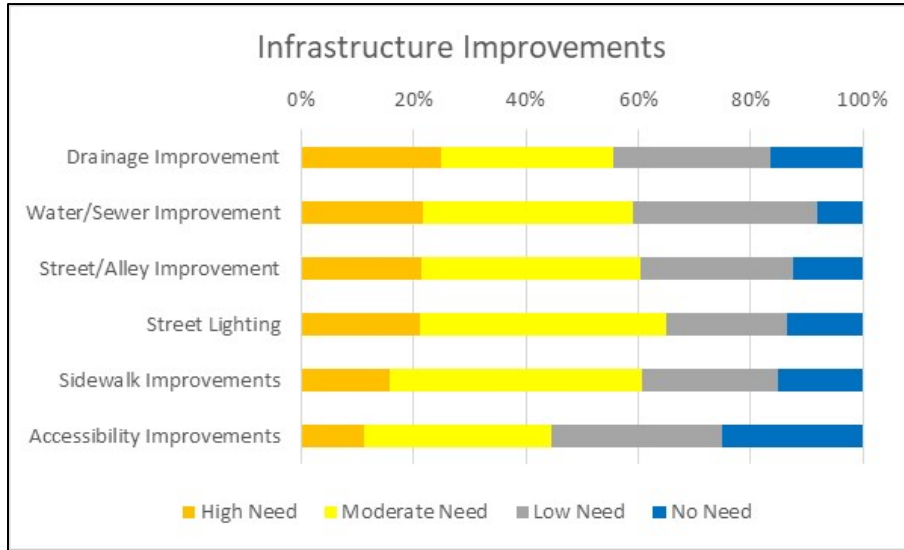
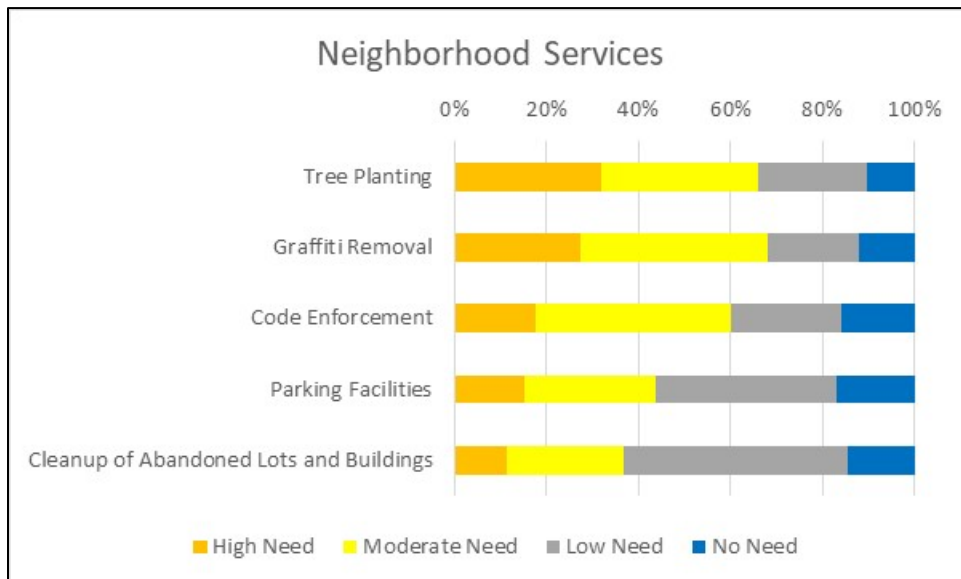


Figure 22 - Need for Additional or Improved Neighborhood Services



Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

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

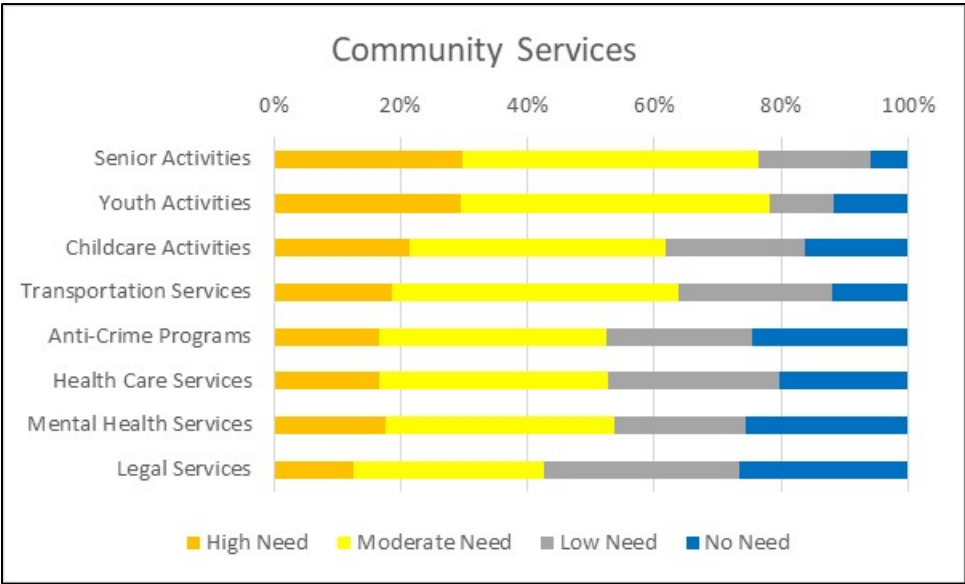
The City partners with local non-profit agencies and the regional Continuum of Care to provide homeless services to the area. The City is cognizant of the importance of the provision of homeless services and will support programs that contribute to the regional Continuum of Care's framework of service.

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

How were these needs determined?

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

Figure 23 - Need for Additional or Improved Community Services by Type or Target Population



Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

This section evaluates existing housing market conditions in Newport Beach in terms of housing supply, demand, condition and cost. Newport Beach's housing stock primarily consists of single-family detached residential dwellings (48 percent) and single units in attached structures (17 percent), with 16,590 or 79 percent of the owner-occupied housing stock consisting of units with three or more bedrooms and the majority of the rental housing stock consisting of units that have two bedrooms (7,215 units or 42 percent) or one bedrooms (4,345 units or 25 percent).

According to Zillow, in the years between January 2015 to January 2020, the median sales price of a home in Newport Beach increased by 17% from \$1,570,000 to \$1,840,000. According to Zumper, a rental listing aggregator, average rents for 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, and 3-bedroom all increased from January 2015 to February 2020. Both Zillow and Zumper data exceeded the ACS 2011-2015 estimated documented in the Cost of Housing table below. As a result, some Newport Beach households have become cost burdened. Data from 2011-2015 shows that there is an insufficient number of housing units affordable to people with incomes less than 30% of AMI and for those between 30 and 80% of AMI.

Of the 11,895 households earning 0-80 percent of AMI in the City, 8,943 are cost burdened households — meaning households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Additionally, 6,614 of the cost burdened households are considered severely cost burdened households — meaning that they pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing. Of the 6,614 severely cost burdened households, 4,410 are renters. Of those severely cost burdened renter households, 3,320 households earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless.

According to Table 34 there are 4,670 housing units in the City of Newport Beach affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of AMI. According to Table 7, there are 11,895 households in Newport Beach who earn less than 80 percent of AMI, resulting in an estimated need for approximately 7,225 additional housing units that are affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of AMI.

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

In light of limited monetary resources available to create new affordable housing units, housing affordability will remain a significant challenge during the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

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

Introduction

According to 2011-2015 ACS data, 76 percent of the City's housing stock is comprised of single-family housing (1-4 units). Multifamily housing (5+ units) accounts for only 23 percent of total housing units in the City and a majority of these dwelling units are in larger multifamily structures containing more than 20 units. Mobile homes comprise the smallest portion of the housing stock in the City (2 percent).

The majority of the City's ownership housing (79 percent) is comprised of larger units containing three or more bedrooms. In comparison, only 27 percent of the City's rental housing is comprised of larger units. The tables below indicate the number of residential properties in the City by property type, unit size and tenure.

Table 31 - Residential Properties by Unit

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	20,765	48%
1-unit, attached structure	7,210	17%
2-4 units	4,880	11%
5-19 units	3,300	8%
20 or more units	6,685	15%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	845	2%
Total	43,685	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	45	0%	1,005	6%
1 bedroom	515	2%	4,345	25%
2 bedrooms	3,760	18%	7,215	42%
3 or more bedrooms	16,590	79%	4,585	27%
Total	20,910	99%	17,150	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 32 - Affordable Housing Covenants

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

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

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

Use restrictions, as defined by State law, means any federal, state or local statute, regulation, ordinance or contract which as a condition of receipt of any housing assistance, including a rental subsidy, mortgage subsidy,

or mortgage insurance, to an assisted housing development, establishes maximum limitations on tenant income as a condition of eligibility for occupancy.

As of October 2019, the City monitors a total of 7 affordable housing projects in Newport Beach. The 7 projects consist of a total of 270 units restricted to low- and moderate-income households. All but two of these 7 projects received some combination of federal, state or local subsidy.

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

Conversion Risk

The table above provides an inventory of affordable housing developments in Newport Beach. This table provides information on the funding sources, number of units, target populations, and earliest date of conversion to market-rate housing due to expiration of affordability controls or subsidy contracts. An assessment of this information for the period ending June 30, 2025 revealed that 43 of the 270 affordable housing units are at risk of converting to market rate housing.

Preservation and Replacement Options

To maintain the existing affordable housing stock, the City may either attempt to preserve the existing assisted units or facilitate the development of new units. Each negotiation to preserve affordable units is unique in the sense that each project's ownership interests, and economic needs will vary and City resources may be insufficient to preserve all 270 units. Depending on the circumstances of each project that includes at-risk units, different options may be used to preserve or replace the units. Preservation options typically include: 1) transfer of units to nonprofit ownership; 2) provision of rental assistance to tenants using other funding sources; and 3) purchase of extended affordability covenants. In terms of replacement, the most direct option is the development of new affordable units with long-term covenants.

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

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

The City has a significant need for additional rental housing units — particularly 0, 1 and 2-bedroom units affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of AMI. According to the data discussed in the Needs Assessment, the most common housing problems in the City are cost burden and to a lesser extent, overcrowding. Overcrowding affects 210 low- and moderate-income Newport Beach households, of which

90 percent are renters who have more than 1.01 people per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. There are 3,320 renter households who earn less than 50 percent of AMI that are severely cost burdened paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Of the 3,320 renter households who earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are severely cost burdened paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs:

- 520 are small related households with four or fewer members
- 35 are large related households with five or more members
- 629 are elderly households with one or more members over the age of 62
- 400 are other/single person households

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

Discussion

For decades, California's housing market has been among the most expensive in the country, and the economic downturn that began toward the latter portion of the last decade has only made the situation worse. Not only is renting expensive, but purchasing a home is also largely out of reach. According to Out of Reach 2019, a report released by the National Low-Income Housing Coalition), Orange County renters must earn \$39.17 per hour or \$81,480 per year in order to afford a two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent. At minimum wage, approximately 131 hours of work per week is required in order to afford this two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent in Orange County. By comparison, the national Housing Wage for 2019 was \$22.96 and the statewide housing wage was \$34.69.

As noted in the 2014-2021 Housing Element, it is the City's goal to encourage the development of an adequate and diverse supply of housing that accommodates the changing housing needs of all Newport Beach residents. Over the next five years the City will strive to meet the following housing goals and priorities:

- Quality residential development and preservation, conservation, and appropriate redevelopment of housing stock;
- A balanced residential community, comprised of a variety of housing types, designs, and opportunities for all social and economic segments;
- Housing opportunities for as many renter and owner occupied households as possible in response to the demand for housing in the City.
- Preservation and increased affordability of the City's housing stock for extremely low, very low-, low, and moderate-income households;
- Housing opportunities for special needs populations;
- Equal housing opportunities for all residents; and

- Effective and responsive housing programs and policies.

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

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

Introduction

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

Tables 35 and 36 indicate the median home value and contract rent (not including utility or other associated costs). These values are self-reported by residents through the U.S. Census American Community Survey. However, in looking at more current housing sales and rental market data – the cost of housing has risen tremendously over the past five years.

According to Zumper, a rental listing aggregator, average rents for 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, and 3-bedroom all rose from January 2015 to February 2020 and significantly exceeded the median contract rent as reported by the ACS 2011-2015 estimates documented in the Cost of Housing table below.

Similarly, owner-occupied housing costs have also increased over the past five years. According to Zillow, from January 2015 to January 2020, the median sales price rose from \$1,570,000 to \$1,840,000 (an increase of 17%), far outpacing the ACS estimates for median home value.

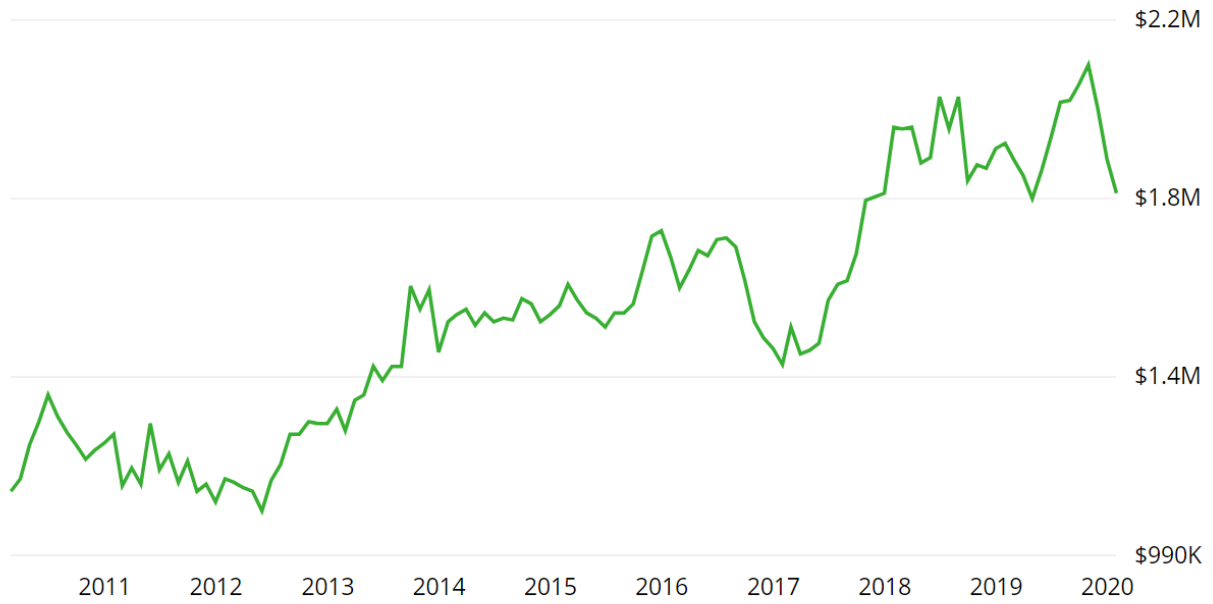
Based on the reported housing costs, Table 37 indicates the number of units that are currently affordable to households at different levels of the HUD Area Median Income (AMI). It is important to note, that just because a unit is affordable to residents at that income level, it does not necessarily mean that a household at that income level is occupying the unit.

Table 33 - Rental Cost Estimates

	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2020	% Change
1-bedroom	\$1,775	\$2,575	45%
2-bedroom	\$2,725	\$3,200	17%
3-bedroom	\$4,375	\$4,436	1%

Data Source: Zumper Research (2/24/2020)

Figure 24 - Change in Median Sales Price



Data Source: Zillow Research (2/24/2020)

Table 34 - Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	1,000,001	1,457,200	46%
Median Contract Rent	1,729	1,929	12%

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

Table 35 - Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	955	5.6%
\$500-999	645	3.8%
\$1,000-1,499	3,255	19.0%
\$1,500-1,999	4,770	27.8%
\$2,000 or more	7,530	43.9%
Total	17,155	100.0%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 36 - Housing Affordability

Units affordable to households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	410	No Data
50% HAMFI	910	165
80% HAMFI	3,350	385
100% HAMFI	No Data	545
Total	4,670	1,095

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 37 - Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	826	986	1232	1717	2132
High HOME Rent	800	859	1033	1184	1301
Low HOME Rent	628	673	808	933	1041

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the 2011-2015 CHAS and ACS data, there is insufficient affordable housing in the City. Table 37 indicates that only 4,670 of the City's 38,070 housing units (12.2 percent) are affordable to households earning 100 percent or less of HAMFI while there are 14,230 such households in Newport Beach.

Approximately 4,235 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI reside in the City; however, there are only approximately 410 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, the City has 3,250 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 910 housing units affordable to those at this income level. The shortage of affordable units is most prevalent for households with the lowest incomes, but even households earning between 81 and 100 percent AMI will have difficulty finding housing they can afford. The City is home to 4,410 households earning between 81 and 100 percent AMI but only 3,350 housing units are affordable to those at this income level.

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

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

Affordability of housing is likely to worsen as Newport Beach households have become increasingly cost burdened from 2015 to 2020. According to Zillow, in the years between January 2015 to January 2020, the median sales price of a home in Newport Beach increased by 17% from \$1,570,000 to \$1,840,000. According to Zumper, a rental listing aggregator, average rents for 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, and 3-bedroom all increased from January 2015 to February 2020. Both Zillow and Zumper data exceeded the ACS 2011-2015 estimated documented in the Cost of Housing table.

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

The median contract rent according to 2011-2015 ACS data was \$1,929. According to Zumper, a rental listing aggregator, average rents for 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, and 3-bedroom all increased from January 2015 to February 2020. Zumper data exceeded the ACS 2011-2015 estimated values. According to data in Table 32, 73 percent of rental units have two or fewer bedrooms. According to data in Table 8, 205 renter households are overcrowded or severely overcrowded, which can be attributed to high rents as well as the lack of affordable units with three or more bedrooms.

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

Discussion

According to Zillow, in the years between January 2015 to January 2020, the median sales price of a home in Newport Beach increased by 17% from \$1,570,000 to \$1,840,000. According to Zumper, a rental listing aggregator, average rents for 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, and 3-bedroom all increased from January 2015 to February 2020. Both Zillow and Zumper data exceeded the ACS 2011-2015 estimated documented in the Cost of Housing table below. As a result, some Newport Beach households have become cost burdened. Data from 2011-2015 shows that there is an insufficient number of housing units affordable to people with incomes less than 30% of AMI and for those between 30 and 80% of AMI.

Data from 2011-2015 shows that there is an insufficient number of housing units affordable to people with incomes less than 50 percent of AMI. In light of scarce land and monetary resources available to create new affordable housing units and rising prices, housing affordability is expected to remain a significant challenge in the next five years.

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

Introduction

Assessing housing conditions in the City provides the basis for developing strategies to maintain and preserve the quality of the housing stock. The ACS defines a “selected condition” as owner- or renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities; 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one occupant per room; and 4) selected monthly housing costs greater than 30 percent of household income. Based on the definition of selected conditions, Table 8 shows that 42 percent of owner-occupied households in the City have at least one selected condition and 41 percent of all renter-occupied households in the City have at least one selected condition.

Definitions

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

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

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

Table 38 - Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	7,730	37%	7,065	41%
With two selected Conditions	50	0%	580	3%
With three selected Conditions	4	0%	45	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	13,130	63%	9,470	55%
Total	20,914	100%	17,160	99%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 39 - Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	3,335	16%	1,485	9%
1980-1999	5,680	27%	4,745	28%
1950-1979	10,365	50%	9,740	56%
Before 1950	1,540	7%	1,190	7%
Total	20,920	100%	17,160	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Table 40 - Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner Occupied		Renter Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	11,905	57%	10,930	64%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	1,474	7%	829	5%

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

Table 41 - Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abandoned Vacant Units	N/A	N/A	N/A
REO Properties	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abandoned REO Properties	N/A	N/A	N/A

The City of Newport Beach does not have data for vacancy counts sorted by what is suitable for rehabilitation and not suitable for rehabilitation as per Table 42. According to RealtyTrac on April 7, 2020, there were 6 un-occupied bank-owned properties in Newport Beach that could be potentially suitable for rehabilitation.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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

According to 2011-2015 HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, approximately 5,680 or 27 percent of the 20,920 owner-occupied housing units in Newport Beach were built between 15 and 34 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999), with another 11,905 or 57 percent of the 20,920 owner-occupied housing built 34 or more years ago (built prior to 1980). Older subdivisions in the City will demonstrate a significantly higher percentage of older housing units and a higher concentration of lower-income, senior citizens and special needs groups. The City presently has 845 mobile home spaces in ten mobile home parks. Of these mobile home parks, one (Beach and Bay Mobile Home Park) appears to be in substantial physical decline with two others (Marina Park Mobile Home Park and Seacliffe Mobile Home Park) approved for closure since 2006.

The City is cognizant of the need for rehabilitation of low- and moderate-income housing units and as such, adopted Goal H5 on their 2014 Housing Element which calls for the City to work with the Orange County Housing Authority to establish a Senior/Disabled or Limited Income Repair Loan and Grant Program to underwrite all or part of the cost of necessary housing modifications and repairs. The City is currently conducting an analysis of different programs and the financial feasibility of participating in such programs. Currently, the City refers low- and moderate-income residents to Orange County for rehabilitation of mobile homes, to Neighborhood Housing for first time buyer programs, and to Rebuilding Together for handyman service for low-income and senior households.

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

Any housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Consequently, there are just over 10,000 homes that were built before 1978 in Newport that may contain lead-based paint. If ingested, lead may cause severe damage to young children including decreased growth, learning disabilities, impaired hearing, hyperactivity, nerve and brain damage. Lead attacks the central nervous system, the neurological system, and can cause brain damage, IQ reduction, learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, growth inhibition, comas, seizures, and in some cases, death. Fetuses may also experience significant adverse effects through prenatal exposure. Children are more susceptible to the effects of lead because their growing bodies absorb more lead, and young children often put their hands and other objects in their mouths. Most children do not have any symptoms, even if a blood test shows that they have an elevated blood lead level. If a child does have symptoms, the symptoms may be mistaken for the flu or other illnesses.

Number of Children with Elevated Blood Levels of Lead

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

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

The State records the number of children tested each year, the number of children with blood levels exceeding certain levels, and the number of reported cases. Table 41 shows the number of children tested, BLLs indicating increased exposure, and cases in the City of Newport Beach. Table 41 provides this data for the years 2011-2015.

Older housing is more likely to have lead-based paint and the amount of lead pigment in the paint tends to increase with the age of the housing. The vast majority of Newport Beach’s housing stock (64 percent) was built prior to 1979, when the use of lead-based paint was outlawed, therefore the residents of the homes built prior to 1979 are at risk of lead-based paint hazards.

If it is assumed that low- and moderate-income residents occupy a percentage of the City’s housing units proportional to their population, then as many as 23 percent of all the pre-1980 housing units could reasonably be expected to be occupied by low- and moderate- income families. This number may be even higher, since lower-income households may be more likely to live in older housing than households with greater means. The City estimates the number of housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income families that may have lead paint hazards present to be approximately 6,624. According to Table 41, 1,474 children live in housing units built before 1980. Young children who live in housing built before 1978 could ingest lead-based paint and are thus at higher risk.

Discussion

As noted in the needs assessment, a large share of owner and renter households experience at least one substandard housing condition. Based on the results of the Needs Assessment, the two most prevalent conditions are cost burden and overcrowding – indicating that the housing stock is suitable for habitation. However, cost is an issue that needs to be overcome. There is a risk of lead-based paint hazard to some low- and moderate-income residents, but it is not the most prevalent condition.

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

Introduction

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

Table 42 - Total Number of Units by Program Type

Program Type						
	Public Housing	Vouchers				
		Total	Project -based and Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units / vouchers available	11,091	314	9,422	989	267	99
# of accessible units	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

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

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

Table 43 - Public Housing Condition

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

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

There are no public housing units in Newport Beach owned by OCHA. OCHA uses HQS standards for the inspection of all voucher units. OCHA only operates Housing Choice Voucher-based assistance.

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

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

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

Discussion:

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

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

Introduction

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

According to the 2019 CoC Homeless Inventory Count Report, there were a total of 821 emergency shelter beds, 366 transitional housing beds, and 1,369 permanent supportive housing beds. Of the 821 emergency shelter beds, 801 were year-round beds and 20 were voucher, seasonal, or overflow beds. Of the 801 year-round beds, 552 were for households with adults and children, 225 were for households with only adults, and 24 were for unaccompanied youth. The 20 voucher, seasonal, or overflow beds were for households with adults and children. Of the 366 transitional housing beds, 217 were for households with adults and children while 149 were for households with only adults. Of the 1,369 permanent supportive housing beds, 665 were for households with adults and children, 150 were for households with only adults, 281 were for chronically homeless households, 261 were for veterans, and 12 were for unaccompanied youth.

Table 44 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	
	Year-Round Beds (Current and New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current and New	Current and New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	552	20	217	665	0
Households with Only Adults	225	0	149	150	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	281	0
Veterans	0	0	0	261	0
Unaccompanied Youth	24	0	0	12	0

Data Source: CoC Homeless Inventory Count Report (2019)

Figure 25 - 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's Home	FV/Emergency Housing Program
Community Services Program	Youth Shelter Programs; 24 hour Emergency Services for Youth
Families Forward	Homeless Prevention Program; Transitional Housing Program
Family Assistance Ministries	Shelter; Utility Assistance; Medical and Dental Assistance; and Financial Counselling to people in South Orange County
Family Promise of Orange County	Shelter; Homeless Prevention Services
Friendship Shelter	Friendship Shelter Self-Sufficiency Program; SHIP/ISH (Self Help Interfaith Program)
Grandma's House of Hope	Santa Ana Emergency Solutions Grant
Helping Our Mentally Ill	Transitional Housing for Emancipated Foster Youth and Mentally Ill
Experience Success, Inc.	Transitional Housing; Support Services
HIS House	Transitional Housing; Support Services
Human Options	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
Illuminations Foundation	Interim Support Shelter Program; Recuperative Care
Interfaith Shelter Network	Interfaith Shelter Network
Interval House	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
John Henry Foundation	Permanent Housing and Support Services for Persons with Mental Illness
Laura's House	Domestic Violence Shelter; Support Services
Mercy House	Family Redirection Program; Armory Emergency Shelter
One Step Ministry	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing
Orange Coast Interfaith Shelter	Transitional Housing; Homeless Prevention Program
Orange County Housing Authority	Housing Choice Voucher Program
Orange County Rescue Mission	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Homeless Prevention Program; Support Services
Orangewood Children's Foundation	Housing and Support Services for Abused and/or neglected Children
Pathways of Hope	Transitional Housing; Prevention Services; Food Distribution; Rapid Re-Housing
Precious Life Shelter	Precious Life Shelter
Salvation Army	Emergency Shelter; Family Services; Human Trafficking Support Services
Serving People In Need	Homeless Prevention Programs; Street Outreach Services; Rapid-Re Housing Services
Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange	Mental Health Services; Homeless Services; Violence Prevention; Health Services
South County Outreach	Homeless Prevention Program including Housing, Food Pantry and Computer Lab
Southern California Drug and Alcohol Programs Inc.	Emergency Shelter; Transitional Housing; Substance Abuse Prevention Services; Support Services
Straight Talk Inc.	Mental Health Services; Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Services
The Eli Home Inc.	Transitional Housing for abused children and their mothers; Support Services
Thomas House	Rapid Re-Housing Services; Homeless Prevention Program
Veterans First	Homeless Prevention Services; Support Services
WISEPlace	Emergency Shelter; Homeless Prevention Programs
Women's Transitional Living Center	Independence from Dependence Program
YMCA	Homeless Prevention Services; Case Management Services; Childcare

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

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

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

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

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

HUD-Funded Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As listened in screen SP-40; the Fair Housing Foundation is a non-profit organization that actively supports housing needs of these populations through education, advocacy, and litigation to ensure access to safe housing and to prevent discrimination against a person’s race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, familial status, marital status, disability, ancestry, age, source of income or other characteristics protected by laws. Families Forward assists families who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless by providing rental subsidies and a food pantry. Human Options, Inc. provides supportive services to families and individuals who experience domestic violence. South County Outreach provides subsidized housing with case management as well as a food pantry. Radiant Health Centers provides nutrition support, mental health services, and free HIV & hepatitis C testing. Helping Our Mentally Ill Experience Success, Inc. (HOMES) is a non-profit organization that leases, rehabilitates, purchases, or subsidizes housing facilities for individuals and families with mental illness or special needs.

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

Introduction

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

Based on 2011-2015 CHAS data, of the 14,665 households containing at least one elderly person, 35 percent (5,132 households) of which earn less than 80 percent of the Area Median Income for Orange County.

People with disabilities have a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Based on ACS data, of the total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population (86,605) in Newport Beach, 6,621 persons have a disability. Of these 6,621 disabled persons, 1,934 are between the ages of 18-64 years of age.

HIV is a virus that weakens the immune system by destroying important cells that fight diseases and infection. AIDS is the final stage of HIV. The 2017 California HIV Surveillance report published by the California Department of Public Health reported 7,294 residents with HIV in Orange County.

Domestic Violence includes, but is not limited to felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim or by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim. In 2018, the Newport Beach Police Department responded to a total of 255 calls related to domestic violence. Of these calls, 209 of these domestic incidents did not involve a weapon.

Human trafficking is a crime that involves the forceful, fraudulent or coercive methods of entrapping a person, real or perceived, in an attempt to exploit them for financial gain. The exploitative nature can come in the form of labor services, involuntary servitude, enslavement, debt bondage or commercial sex acts. In 2016, the Orange County Human Trafficking Task Force reported a total of 284 incidents of human trafficking in Orange County.

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

To determine the level of need and types of services needed by special needs populations, the City conducted surveys, consulted with local service providers and reviewed ACS and CHAS data. Supportive services required for special needs populations include case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision,

childcare, transportation and job training provided for the purpose of facilitating a person's stability and independence.

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

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

[Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing](#)

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

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

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

See response below pertaining to entitlement cities.

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

During the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan period, the Strategic Plan calls for the City to use CDBG funds to support public services for people with special needs services including, but not limited to those serving the elderly, frail elderly.

In the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, the City will provide CDBG public service funds to the following activities addressing these needs: First, is Fair Housing Services that provide access to fair affordable housing by providing fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination, and landlord-tenant mediation services. Second, is Age Well Senior Services that provides home delivered meals for elderly and especially frail elderly persons.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

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

Based on information gathered during the community meeting, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the 2014-2021 Housing Element and market analysis, the primary barriers to affordable housing in Newport Beach are housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources necessary to develop and sustain affordable housing. The two barriers are related in the sense that demand for affordable housing exceeds the supply and insufficient resources are available to increase the supply of affordable housing to meet demand.

For low- and moderate-income households, finding and maintaining decent affordable housing is difficult due to the high cost of housing in Newport Beach and throughout the region in general. About 40 percent of the City's 38,070 households experience a cost burden or severe cost burden, meaning that they pay more than 30 or 50 percent of their income for housing, respectively. Consistent with available data, responses to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey indicate a high need for additional affordable housing in Newport Beach.

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

Introduction

The City places a high priority on non-housing community development needs including those associated with improving public facilities, such as senior center and ADA improvements. During the implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City will use CDBG funds to address these needs and provide a suitable living environment for low- and moderate-income people.

To expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income people and provide a pathway out of poverty, the Strategic Plan and the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan include public service programs that support family self-sufficiency, such as the Families Forward Housing Program. This approach fulfills several needs in the community including housing instability and ensuring that all persons have the opportunity to succeed without regard to family economic status.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Table 45 - 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	220	22	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,857	13,179	12	18	6
Construction	1,528	2,489	5	3	-2
Education and Health Care Services	3,966	12,135	13	16	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,761	12,361	12	17	5
Information	1,139	1,519	4	2	-2
Manufacturing	2,341	4,614	7	6	-1
Other Services	964	2,578	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	5,424	11,851	17	16	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,038	6,326	10	9	-1

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Transportation and Warehousing	689	719	2	1	-1
Wholesale Trade	2,111	1,368	7	2	-5
Total	29,038	69,161	--	--	--

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

Table 46 - Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	45,685
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	42,620
Unemployment Rate	6.71
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.47
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.93

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 47 - Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	20,390
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	919
Service	1,770
Sales and office	11,225
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,169
Production, transportation and material moving	765

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 48 - Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	27,530	73%
30-59 Minutes	7,495	20%
60 or More Minutes	2,750	7%
Total	37,775	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	560	20	425
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2,195	345	1,000
Some college or Associate's degree	7,290	770	3,320
Bachelor's degree or higher	24,250	1,205	6,105

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	0	30	38	210	170
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	430	95	80	550	320
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,140	610	875	2,070	1,795
Some college, no degree	2,930	1,550	1,800	4,870	3,815
Associate's degree	255	630	630	1,895	975
Bachelor's degree	1,580	5,415	4,160	9,640	5,800
Graduate or professional degree	75	2,330	2,805	7,235	4,670

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Table 51 - Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	28,500
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42,318
Some college or Associate's degree	48,235
Bachelor's degree	73,681
Graduate or professional degree	108,656

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

According to 2015 Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) data, the major employment sectors in the City of Newport Beach include Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (12,361 jobs), Arts, Entertainment and Accommodations Trade (13,179 jobs), Education and Health Care Services (12,135 jobs), Professional, Scientific and Management Services (11,851 jobs) and Retail Trade (6,326 jobs).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

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

The business community in Newport Beach which includes, but is not limited to Hoag Memorial Hospital, PIMCO, Glidewell Dental, and Pacific Life relies on a highly educated workforce. The City of Newport Beach is fortunate to be located in an area that is home to 155 colleges and universities within 100 miles. As a result, the City has a workforce that is ready to meet the needs of the business community.

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

The City is constantly working on projects that not only benefit the residents of the area but also have an economic impact to the area. The City has invested in a traffic signal coordination project to better manage traffic flow and reduce travel time delay; this will affect business growth opportunities by cutting down travel costs. The City has invested in upgrading its infrastructure as such as its older cast iron water mains identified in its Water Master Plan in and around Lido Village in the City of Newport. The City has a potential public-private partnership in funding a Lecture Hall at the Central Campus Library. The Newport Village Mixed-Use Project is a mixed-use development encompassing new apartment and residential condominium units on the north and south sides of West Coast Highway in the Mariner's Mile corridor.

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

The majority of employees in the civilian labor force have a post-secondary education, which is beneficial because the fastest growing occupational sectors offer jobs that require higher education and training. Generally, the skills and education of the current workforce in Newport Beach correspond to the employment opportunities in the City. With the wide variety of job opportunities available in the City, Newport Beach's current workforce place a high importance on proximity to employment, with 73 percent of the workforce commuting less than 30 minutes to work each day according to Table 49.

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

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

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

Yes.

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

The City of Newport Beach was included as part of the CEDS prepared by the Orange County Workforce Investment Board (OCWIB) for 2019-2023. Every five years, OCWIB develops the CEDS for the region to present the current condition of the Orange County economy and its impact on residents and businesses. The analysis identifies economically vulnerable areas suitable for economic development investment by considering indicators such as unemployment, income and education as well as infrastructure, business activity and economic competitiveness relative to other markets.

The 2019-2023 CEDS identifies several goals to promote the expansion of economic opportunity in Orange County. The CEDS identifies the following key strategies:

- 1) Ensure businesses have enough skilled workers in the workforce to compete in the global economy.
- 2) Support Orange County's education system at all levels to ensure college and career-readiness.
- 3) Support career and technical education.
- 4) Develop and promote targeted education and training programs in Orange County's key high value priority industry clusters.
- 5) Increase middle-skills, industry-valued, and recognized post-secondary credentials.
- 6) Analyze and forecast new and emerging technological advances with industry and organizational processes that may require additional training and skills development.

The goals put forth by the CEDS are as follows:

Goal 1: Provide world-class education, career, and workforce opportunities to address the skills gap

Goal 2: Focus on residents living in red zones

Goal 3: Promote key priority clusters (such as Hospitality & Tourism, Advanced Manufacturing, Healthcare, and Information Technology)

Goal 4: Improve Orange County's Economic Competitiveness in a Global Economy

Goal 5: Plan and develop state-of-the-art infrastructure

Discussion

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

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

For, the purposes of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, “multiple housing problems” as census tracts with 20 percentage points more than the City’s overall share of cost burdened and overcrowded households. No Census Tract fits this definition in the City of Newport Beach.

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

For the purposes of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, we are defining a “minority concentration” as census tracts that are 20 percentage points above the City’s overall share of minority population. There are no census tracts that meet this definition of minority concentration. However, there are areas where there are more people of Hispanic descent. First, is the Census Tract located in the eastern part of the City. Second, is the Census Tract located in the northern part of the City.

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

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

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

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

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

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

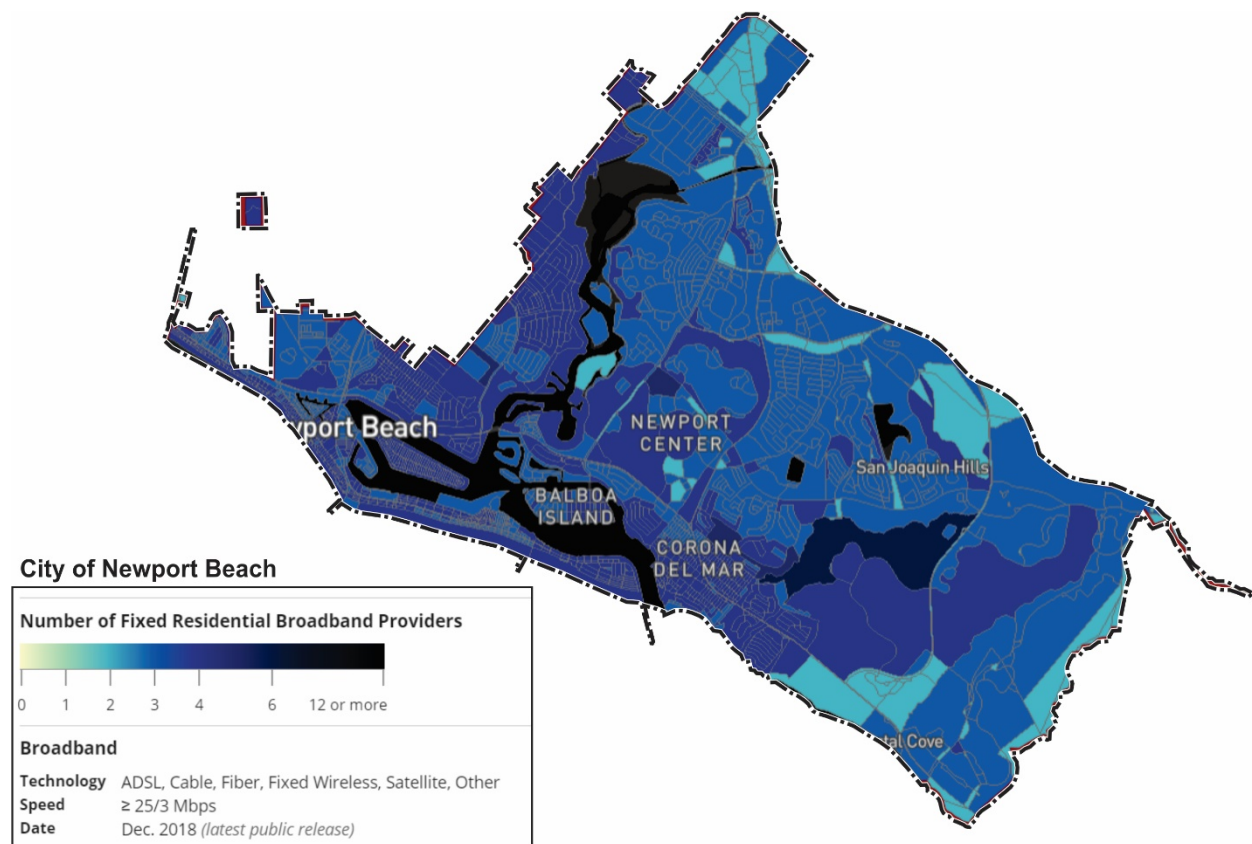
There are no readily apparent strategic opportunities to be addressed with CDBG funds specific to any of these neighborhoods outside of further investment to address housing problems like cost burden and overcrowding in the affected areas.

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

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

Throughout the City of Newport Beach, residents have consistent and multiple options to access broadband, high-speed internet. According to BroadbandNow, the City has 27 providers offering broadband to residents and business owners. There are a variety of options for internet providers at different speeds and prices to enable better affordability for low- and moderate-income residents. Statistics were based on 255,647 speed tests from IP verified users between April 2019 and March 2020. The average download speed in Newport Beach was 116.8 mbps which is faster than the average internet speed in California.

Figure 26 - Broadband Provider Availability



Data Source: FCC Broadband Provider Coverage (Dec. 2018)

Newport Beach complies with HUD's *Narrowing the Digital Divide Through Installation of Broadband Infrastructure in HUD-Funded New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation of Multifamily Rental Housing* (81 FR 92626) rule (effective January 19, 2017). Through this rule, all new HUD-funded multi-family construction or substantial rehabilitation has included broadband infrastructure including cables, fiber optics, wiring and wireless connectivity to ensure that each unit has the infrastructure to achieve at least 25 mbps download and 3 mbps upload speeds.

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

Throughout the city, residents are serviced by about three internet service providers. There is need for increased competition in some census tracts such as northeastern Newport Beach. Primary service providers in Newport Beach are Cox Communications, AT&T, Charter Spectrum, and Earthlink.

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

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

Climate change has increased the prevalence and severity of natural hazard risks such as droughts, flash floods, extreme heat events, landslides, and wildfires. Climate change intensifies dry seasons that create greater susceptibility to wildfires. This can have further indirect effects on potential future flooding and landslides due to decreased vegetation that was lost to wildfires. More dense vegetation has mitigating effects on the intensity and likelihood of flooding and landslides due to its roots and connecting the soil to decrease susceptibility to dangerous floods and landslides. Extreme heat events due to climate change can disparately affect low- and moderate-income residents who cannot afford utility bills to cool down enough to prevent heat stroke especially in people with vulnerable pre-existing medical conditions. Areas of Newport Beach that are within 100-year flood plain included stretches of land northeast of Huntington Beach. Additionally, there is a risk in areas near the Santa Ana River.

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

Low- and moderate-income residents and special needs populations are especially vulnerable to the risks of climate-related hazard risks. The residences of low- and moderate-income households are more often in worse condition and thus are more susceptible to external weather conditions such as extreme heat. Likewise, elderly residents are at a greater risk to weather conditions such as extreme heat. Lower income residents are more likely to lack funds to prepare food, water, and emergency supplies that are necessary immediately natural disasters such as wildfires or flooding.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is a guide for the City of Newport Beach to establish its housing and community development priorities, objectives and strategies for the investment of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) over the next five years, beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025. The priority needs and goals established in this Strategic Plan (Plan) are based on analysis of information including the results of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey and housing and community development data elements required by HUD in the online Consolidated Plan system (the eCon Planning Suite) from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) covering the same time period. Additional sources of information used to identify needs and establish priorities were obtained through consultation with local nonprofit agencies involved in the development of affordable housing and the delivery of public services to children, families, elderly persons and persons with special needs throughout the community.

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

- Ensure equal access to housing opportunities
- Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents
- Prevent and eliminate homelessness
- Improve public facilities and infrastructure
- Address material barriers to accessibility
- Economic development assistance

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

- Program Administration
- Fair Housing Services
- Public Service
- Homeless Services
- Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
- Economic Development Assistance

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

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

Geographic Area

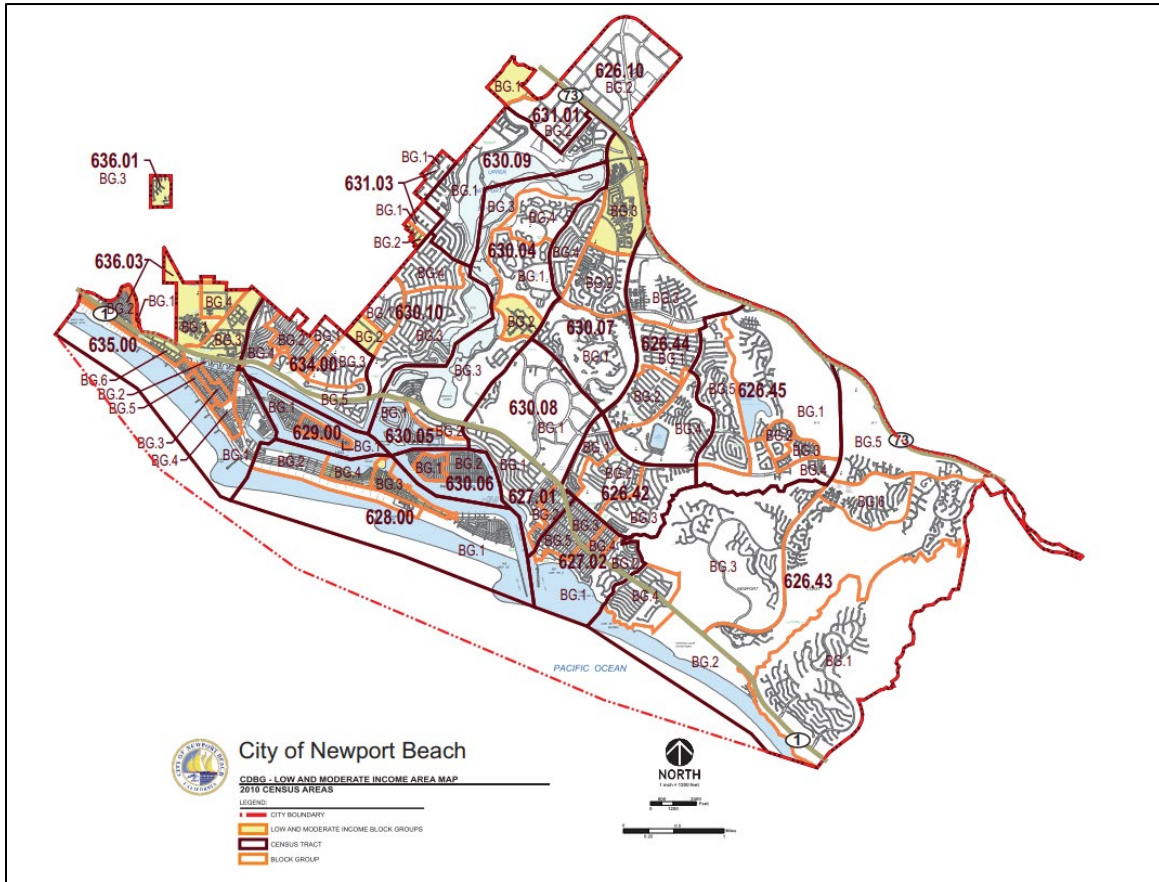
Table 52 - Geographic Priority Areas

	Target Area	Descriptions
1	Citywide	Newport Beach will allocate resources across the City based on need and eligibility

General Allocation Priorities

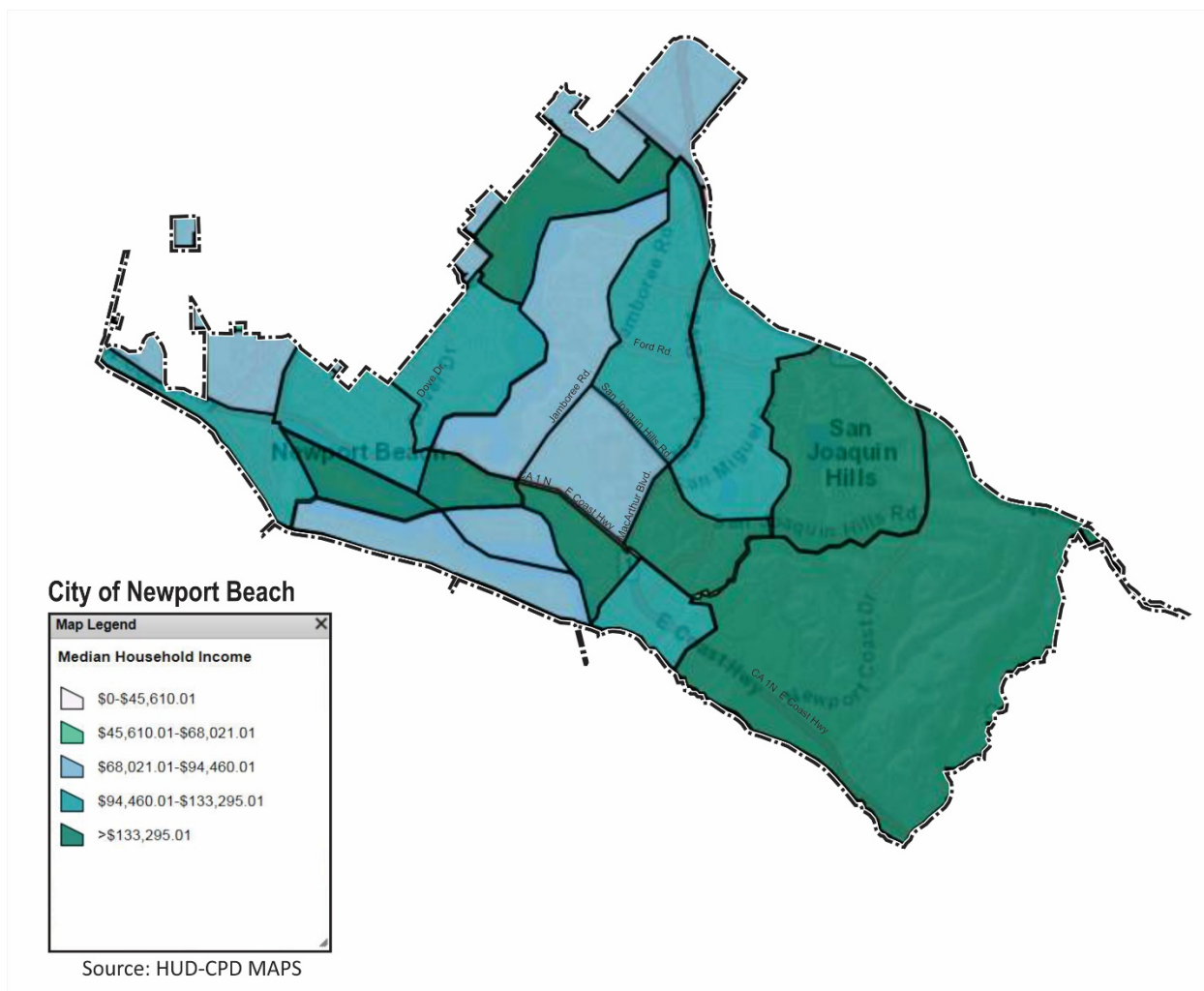
The City of Newport Beach will accept applications for projects that serve all neighborhoods and areas of the City, assuming that any project targeting a neighborhood or area meets HUD's requirements that at least 51% of the residents are LMI persons. The map below identifies all Census block groups that meet the 51% threshold.

Figure 27 - Low- and Moderate-Income Area Map



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

Figure 28 - Median Household Income by Census Tract



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

Priority Needs

Table 53 - Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly veterans Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Fair Housing Services
	Description	HUD mandates that all recipients of federal housing and community development assistance such as CDBG take actions to affirmatively further fair housing choice within their communities. The City of Newport Beach will certify its compliance with HUD's requirement to affirmatively further fair housing choice in each Annual Action requesting an annual allocation of CDBG funds.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affirmatively furthering fair housing choice by ensuring equal access to housing opportunities is a high priority for HUD and the City of Newport Beach. In accordance with HUD requirements, this priority will be addressed using CDBG funds as payment assistance or subsidies alone cannot overcome discrimination or unfair access to fair housing.

2	Priority Need Name	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Families with Children Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Services

	Description	<p>According to 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates data, there are 32,930 low- and moderate-income Newport Beach residents earning less than 80 percent of AML. Data further indicates that 6,007 residents are below the poverty level, of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 683 are under 18 years of age • 4,627 are between 18 and 64 years of age • 697 are 65 years of age or older <p>Of those in poverty, 11 percent are of Hispanic or Latino origin. In terms of race:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19.8 percent are some other race • 19.6 percent are American Indian and Alaska Native • 17.5 percent are Asian • 12.9 percent are Black / African-American • 6.0 percent are White, of which 11.0 percent are non-Hispanic • 2.3 percent are two or more races • 0.0 percent are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander <p>Consultation with organizations that provide a range of public services targeted to low- and moderate-income residents revealed the need for public services addressing a variety of needs including those associated with affordable childcare, affordable housing, education, arts and recreation for children, youth, and families living in Newport Beach.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Consistent with the results of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the provision of a wide range of public services for low- and moderate-income residents is a high priority.
	3	
	Priority Need Name	Improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	Implement highly needed public facilities and infrastructure utilizing feedback from the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on need and available resources and results of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the improvement of public facilities and infrastructure owned and operated by the City of Newport Beach is rated as a high priority need for CDBG funds.
4	Priority Need Name	Address material barriers to accessibility
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	There is a need for further accessibility features based on needs and from responses to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment survey which rates it as a high priority. Barrier to accessibility include, but are not limited to, building entrances that are not wheelchair accessible, service counters that are not wheelchair accessible, lack of ADA compliant door hardware, restrooms lacking wheelchair accessible lavatories, fixtures and ADA compliant water closets, ramps and steps lacking ADA compliant handrails, drinking fountains that are not wheelchair accessible and non-ADA compliant signage.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on need and available resources and results of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the improvement for further accessibility in the City of Newport Beach is rated as a high priority need for CDBG funds.
5	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Economic Development Assistance

	Description	Stimulating economic development and strengthening business services in the City of Newport Beach to further increase quality of life for residents of Newport Beach.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Further economic development is crucial to further better increase the quality of life for residents of the City of Newport Beach and in response to COVID-19.
6	Priority Need Name	Prevent and eliminate homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Chronic Homelessness Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Homeless Services
	Description	<p>The prevalence of homelessness in Orange County and Newport Beach correlates with the rising cost of housing, which has created more housing instability and the likelihood that a household disruption such as an unanticipated medical cost, job loss or change or other event can cause homelessness.</p> <p>As such, the need for comprehensive homeless services, programming and facilities is a critical need within the City. This need includes early intervention homeless prevention, increasing the supply of emergency and transitional shelter options, permanent housing solutions, and the provision of critical services to those who are at-risk of becoming homeless, currently homeless, or recently homeless.</p>

	Basis for Relative Priority	In community meetings, surveys, and stakeholder meetings, the need for comprehensive homeless programs was consistently ranked as one of the City's greatest needs. This need was supported by data provided in the County's 2019 Point in Time Count, as well as data maintained by the City.
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SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Table 54 - Influence of Market Conditions

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

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

Introduction

For program year 2020-2021, the City will receive \$372,831 of CDBG funds from HUD. When these amounts are combined with prior year resources of \$201,511 available for inclusion in the 2020 Annual Action Plan, the City will allocate \$574,342. The City anticipates the availability of approximately \$2.17 million of CDBG resources during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025.

Table 56 - Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	372,831	0	201,511	574,342	1,491,324	The City assumes it will receive \$372,831 each year during this Consolidated Plan cycle.

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

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

- State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)
- CalHome Program
- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)

- Housing Related Parks Grant
- CalHFA Single and Multi-Family Program
- Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) Funding

Local Resources

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

Private Resources

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

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

Newport Beach will comply with new State requirements under AB1486 and AB1255 to inventory and support developers to access and utilize surplus municipal and state land for the construction of affordable housing. If such sites are identified, the City will consider the use of CDBG or other resources to assist with site preparation. At the point of developing this Consolidated Plan and Action Plan, the City does not have any publicly owned land that can be used to support the development of affordable housing within the City of Newport Beach.

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.

Table 55 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
NEWPORT BEACH	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Fair Housing Foundation	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	Region
Families Forward	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	Region
Orange County Housing Authority	Government	Public services	Region
Orange County Continuum of Care (COC)	Government	Public services Homelessness	Region
Age Well Senior Services	Non-profit Organization	Public Services	Region

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Newport Beach is high-functioning and collaborative, particularly the relationship between local government and the nonprofit sector comprised of a network of capable nonprofit organizations that are delivering a full range of services to residents. Affordable housing development and preservation activities will be carried out by the Planning Division of the Community Development Department in partnership with housing developers and contractors. Public service activities will be carried out by nonprofit organizations and the Planning Division of the Community Development Department as necessary to achieve the Strategic Plan goals. The Planning Division and the Engineering Division will work together with contractors to implement public facilities and improvement projects. There is additional need for gaps in assisting with fair housing services and homeless prevention services. Rising housing prices from 2015 to 2020 have increased the amount of residents that are cost-burdened. There are gaps in accessibility features to public facilities as non-profit organizations cannot provide these upgrades for the City themselves.

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

Table 56 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X		

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

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

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

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

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

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

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

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Table 57 - Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Program Administration	2020	2024	Program Administration	Citywide	All	CDBG: \$312,830	N/A
2	Fair Housing Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities	CDBG: \$60,00	Other: 625 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents	CDBG: \$150,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Prevent and eliminate homelessness	CDBG: \$125,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 120 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Improve public facilities and infrastructure Address material barriers to accessibility	CDBG: \$1,091,099	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 public facility over five years 6,621 Persons Assisted
6	Economic Development Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$370,977	Economic activities: 15 Businesses Assisted

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Program Administration
	Goal Description	Efficient and cost-effective implementation of the CDBG program.
2	Goal Name	Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination and landlord-tenant mediation services. The CDBG Administration activity funding for five years is also represented under this goal.
3	Goal Name	Public Services

	Goal Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents including senior citizens, families and youth including but not limited to those concerned with food, essential services, transportation, health, recreation and employment.
4	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Provide funding to community-based organizations who offer critical services for homeless and other special needs populations as determined via a competitive application.
5	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Based on need and available resources and results of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the improvement of public facilities and infrastructure owned and operated by the City of Newport Beach is rated as a high priority need for CDBG funds.
6	Goal Name	Economic Development Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide technical assistance and additional support to small and micro businesses in the City of Newport Beach to provide job support and fulfill economic needs of low- and moderate-income residents.

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

The City does not anticipate creating any housing units for extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families during the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan period. The City anticipates using funds to rehabilitate homes to preserve affordable housing stock within the City. The City does not anticipate using CDBG funds to acquire, or subsidize the purchase of housing units for homeownership. Any affordable housing that is made available will be done using other local, state, or federal funds.

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

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

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

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

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

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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

Housing prices in Orange County are so high that homeownership opportunities are limited for OCHA residents. On a limited basis, OCHA has partnered with Habitat for Humanity to provide two affordable homeownership units, but these types of efforts are limited. OCHA also manages a Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program that it markets to all OCHA program tenants.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

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

Based on information gathered during community meetings, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the 2014-2021 Housing Element and market analysis, the primary barriers to affordable housing in Newport Beach are housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources necessary to develop and sustain affordable housing. The two barriers are related in the sense that demand for affordable housing exceeds the supply and insufficient resources are available to increase the supply of affordable housing to meet demand.

For low- and moderate-income households, finding and maintaining decent affordable housing is difficult due to the high cost of housing in Newport Beach and throughout the region in general. About 40 percent of the City's 38,070 households experience a cost burden or severe cost burden, meaning that they pay more than 30 or 50 percent of their income for housing, respectively. Consistent with available data, responses to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey indicate a high need for additional affordable housing in Newport Beach.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Newport Beach partners with City Net to conduct outreach to homeless individuals and evaluate their individual needs. City Net is an organization that coordinates outreach among homeless service providers in the county with vulnerable homeless neighbors. City Net collects data for a Homeless Services Dashboard Report with frequent meetings on how to improve public services.

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

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

The CoC utilizes the (CES) Coordinated Entry System that enables people to move through the system faster by reducing the amount of time people spend moving from program to program. Secondly, it reduces new entries into homelessness by offering prevention resources. Third, it improves data collection and quality information to enable providing more accurate information on what kind of assistance is needed.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

2-1-1 CoC assists homeless residents in connecting with homeless prevention programs. 2-1-1 CoC maintains a list of homeless shelters and services in the region. City Net collects data on homeless persons to better enable homeless service providers to better fulfill their mission. Additionally, Homeless Shelter Directory is a non-profit organization that provides a directory for resources in the City of Newport Beach.

The CoC is improving the efficacy of emergency shelters and the access system until a year-round permanent emergency shelter can be established to replace various seasonal emergency shelters and the County's Armory Cold Weather Shelter program. The Cold Weather Shelter program provides up to 400 beds for homeless along with showers, warm clothing, and free nutritious meals during cold weather. These beds are located in Fullerton and Santa Ana.

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

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

The City supports a number of programs to assist low-income individuals and families to avoid becoming homeless, including Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers. Other support services, such as job and training assistance, food assistance, and counseling are also available to help individuals recover from homelessness and to avoid becoming homeless. Case management services are offered to help prevent individuals from falling back into homelessness.

2-1-1 CoC maintains a list of homeless shelters and services in the region that homeless residents or at-risk residents can utilize. Additionally, Homeless Shelter Directory is a non-profit organization that provides a directory for resources in the City of Newport Beach.

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

Additional efforts are underway at the regional level to shorten the period of time that individuals and families are experience homelessness and to prevent individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again. Many transitional housing providers are working with the Commission to End

Homelessness to evaluate strategies to lower program threshold requirements and improve outcomes including shorter shelter stays and more rapid transitions to permanent housing.

2-1-1 CoC assists homeless residents in connecting with homeless prevention programs. City Net collects data on homeless persons to better enable homeless service providers to better fulfill their mission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overall, the City has a relatively older housing stock, with 22,835 of the City's 43,685 total housing units (52.2 percent) built before 1980 according to ACS data. These units have the potential to contain lead-based paint. In these units, the best way to have reasonable assurance that lead-based paint hazards are not present is to have the painted surfaces tested.

The City of Newport Beach does not have updated data for lead based paint hazards for 2020.

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

- Monitor the lead-poisoning data maintained by the Orange County Department of Health Services (OCDHS). According to OCDHS, there were 13 incidents of Newport Beach children with blood lead levels greater than 9.5 micrograms per deciliter from 2009-2013. More recent data is not available for Newport Beach.
- Educate residents on the health hazards of lead-based paint through the use of brochures and encourage screening children for elevated blood-lead levels.
- Disseminate brochures about lead hazards through organizations such as the Fair Housing Foundation and the City's Building Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Similar to other communities in Orange County and across the nation, poverty continues to be a significant challenge. According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, there are 6,007 Newport Beach residents living in poverty. In an effort to meaningfully address this challenge, all five goals of the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan are aligned to support activities that promote the availability of affordable housing and provide essential services that directly benefit low- and moderate-income residents. In the implementation of the Plan, the City will prioritize funding for activities that most effectively address the Plan goals over the next five years. This strategy will emphasize using CDBG funds to help individuals and families rise out of poverty to long-term self-sufficiency.

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

- Supporting activities that expand the supply of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income households, including projects approved under the State Density Bonus law and other projects undertaken with the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund ;
- Supporting a continuum of housing and public service programs to prevent and eliminate homelessness;
- Supporting housing preservation programs utilizing non-HUD resources throughout the County to ensure low income households have a safe, decent and appropriate place to live; and
- Supporting public services through the nonprofits funded by CDBG that serve the community's youth, seniors, families and those with special needs.

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

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

Newport Beach and much of Orange County is a high housing cost area. Although housing costs temporarily declined and became more affordable during the recent economic recession, rents in Newport Beach have

since surpassed their pre-recession levels and are currently out of reach for many individuals and families. National funding limitations on Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and long application wait lists for both conventional public housing and City sponsored affordable housing limit the number of families in poverty that can benefit from these programs.

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

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

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

Technical Assistance

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

Activity Monitoring

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

Subrecipients are required to submit an audit and other documentation to establish their capacity, and any findings noted in the audit are reviewed with the applicant. Eligible applications are then considered for funding. Once funded, desk monitoring includes ongoing review of required quarterly performance reports. For CDBG public service activities, an on-site monitoring is conducted once every two (2) years, or more frequently as needed to ensure compliance. These reviews include both a fiscal and programmatic review of the subrecipient's activities. The reviews determine if the subrecipient is complying with the program regulations and City contract. Areas routinely reviewed include overall administration, financial systems, appropriateness of program expenditures, program delivery, client eligibility determination and documentation, reporting systems, and achievement toward achieving contractual goals. Following the monitoring visit, a written report is provided delineating the results of the review and any findings of non-compliance and the required corrective action. Subrecipients normally have 30 days to provide the City with corrective actions taken to address any noted findings. Individualized technical assistance is provided, as noted above, as soon as compliance concerns

are identified. For CDBG capital projects, monitoring also includes compliance with regulatory agreement requirements.

2020-2021 Action Plan

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

Introduction

For program year 2020-2021, the City will receive \$372,831 of CDBG funds from HUD. When these amounts are combined with prior year resources of \$201,511 available for inclusion in the 2020 Annual Action Plan, the City will allocate \$574,342. The City anticipates the availability of approximately \$2.17 million of CDBG resources during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025.

Table 56 - Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	372,831	0	201,511	574,342	1,491,324	The City assumes it will receive \$372,831 each year during this Consolidated Plan cycle.

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

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

State Resources

- State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)
- CalHome Program

- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
- Housing Related Parks Grant
- CalHFA Single and Multi-Family Program
- Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) Funding

Local Resources

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

Private Resources

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

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

Newport Beach will comply with new State requirements under AB1486 and AB1255 to inventory and support developers to access and utilize surplus municipal and state land for the construction of affordable housing. If such sites are identified, the City will consider the use of CDBG or other resources to assist with site preparation. At the point of developing this Consolidated Plan and Action Plan, the City does not have any publicly owned land that can be used to support the development of affordable housing within the City of Newport Beach.

Matching Requirements

The City of Newport Beach does not receive HOME funds as part of its entitlement allocation. The amount of matching is therefore not applicable for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

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

The City does not currently own any publicly owned land or property that can be used to address the needs of the Consolidated Plan.

Discussion

Assuming continued level funding of the CDBG programs, the City expects to utilize approximately \$2.17 million of CDBG funds during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025 to achieve the goals of the Strategic Plan.

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Table 58 - Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Program Administration	2020	2024	Program Administration	Citywide	All	CDBG: \$312,830	N/A
2	Fair Housing Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities	CDBG: \$60,00	Other: 625 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents	CDBG: \$150,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless Services	2020	2024	Homeless	Citywide	Prevent and eliminate homelessness	CDBG: \$125,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 120 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Improve public facilities and infrastructure Address material barriers to accessibility	CDBG: \$1,091,099	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1 public facility over five years 6,621 Persons Assisted
6	Economic Development Assistance	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Economic Development	CDBG: \$370,977	Economic activities: 15 Businesses Assisted

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Program Administration
	Goal Description	Efficient and cost-effective implementation of CDBG program.
2	Goal Name	Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination and landlord-tenant mediation services. The CDBG Administration activity funding for five years is also represented under this goal.
3	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents including senior citizens, families and youth including but not limited to those concerned with food, essential services, transportation, health, recreation and employment.
4	Goal Name	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Provide funding to community-based organizations who offer critical services for homeless and other special needs populations as determined via a competitive application.
5	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Based on need and available resources and results of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the improvement of public facilities and infrastructure owned and operated by the City of Newport Beach is rated as a high priority need for CDBG funds.
6	Goal Name	Economic Development Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide technical assistance and additional support to small and micro businesses in the City of Newport Beach to provide job support and fulfill economic needs of low- and moderate-income residents.

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

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

The Fair Housing Services project will provide fair housing assistance to an estimated 125 moderate-income people, the Public Services project will provide assistance to an estimated 96 presumed low-income elderly people, the Homeless Services project will provide services to an estimated 20 presumed low-income people, and the Economic Development Assistance project will technical assistance services to an estimated 3 small businesses.

Table 59 - Project Information

#	Project Name
1	Program Administration
2	Fair Housing Services
3	Public Services
4	Homeless Services
5	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
6	Economic Development Assistance

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

Based on the Strategic Plan, the City is allocating a majority of its non-administrative CDBG funds for program year 2020-2024 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people throughout the City.

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs of low- and moderate-income people include lack of funding from federal, state and other local sources and the high cost of housing that is not affordable to low-income residents. To address these obstacles, the City is investing CDBG funds through the 2020-2021 Action Plan in projects that provide public services to low- and moderate-income people and projects that prevent homelessness as well as strengthen economic opportunities for the low- and moderate-income residents of Newport Beach.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	All
	Needs Addressed	All
	Funding	CDBG: \$62,566
	Description	Effective and cost-efficient implementation of the CDBG program.
	Target Date	6/30/21
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Program Administration: \$62,566
2	Project Name	Fair Housing Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Fair Housing Services
	Needs Addressed	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,000
	Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination and landlord-tenant mediation services.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 125 people will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Fair Housing Services: (125 people) \$12,000

3	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 95 people will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Citywide.
	Planned Activities	Age Well Senior Services: Home Delivered Meals (96 people) \$30,000
4	Project Name	Homeless Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Prevent and eliminate homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,924
	Description	Provide funding to community-based organizations who offer critical services for homeless and other special needs populations as determined via a competitive application.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 people will benefit from the proposed activities.
	Location Description	Citywide.

	Planned Activities	City Motel Voucher Program (15 people) \$10,924 Families Forward: (12 people) \$15,000
5	Project Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Address material barriers to accessibility and improve public facilities and infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: \$193,481
	Description	Section 108 Debt Service.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Other: 1
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Section 108 Loan Repayment (1) \$193,481
6	Project Name	Economic Development Assistance
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Economic Development Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development
	Funding	\$250,371
	Description	Economic development assistance
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Businesses assisted: 3
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Economic Development Assistance (TBD): \$250,371

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

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

The only exception to this approach would be for CDBG projects that are qualified on a low- and moderate-income area basis where a specific proportion of the residents within the service area must be low- and moderate-income residents.

Geographic Area

Table 60 - Geographic Priority Areas

	Target Area	Descriptions
1	Citywide	Newport Beach will allocate resources across the City based on need and eligibility

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City's investments in Fair Housing Services, Public Services and Homelessness Prevention Services projects are based on a citywide geography because individuals in need of these services may live anywhere within the jurisdiction—particularly services for seniors and homeless individuals.

Discussion

Based on the Strategic Plan, the City is allocating 100 percent of its non-administrative CDBG funds for program year 2020-2021 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people.

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Newport Beach will look at using non-CDBG local, state, and federal funding sources to develop new housing units. Preservation of the physical and functional integrity of existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households is a cost-effective way to invest limited non-CDBG resources to retain existing housing units that are already affordable to low- and moderate-income households in the community. Additionally, rehabilitation will assist in resolving housing problems that residents face throughout Newport Beach. Addressing substandard housing conditions through housing preservation activities ensures that all economic segments of the community have the opportunity to live in decent housing that meets local standards.

Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing

Based on evaluation of 2011-2015 ACS and CHAS data, there is a need for additional rental housing units affordable for households earning less than 50 percent of AMI. Of the households earning 0-80 percent of AMI, 8,943 are cost burdened households — meaning households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Additionally, 6,614 of the cost burdened households are considered severely cost burdened households — meaning that they pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing. Of the 4,410 severely cost burdened households, 3,580 are renters. Of those severely cost burdened renter households, 3,320 households earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless. The City will continue to use its Affordable Housing Trust Fund and other available options under the State Density Bonus law to create additional affordable housing.

Preserve the Supply of Affordable Housing

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

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

- 5,680 or 27 percent of the 20,920 owner-occupied housing units built between 15 and 34 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999).
- 11,905 or 57 percent of the 20,920 owner-occupied housing units in Newport Beach were built 34 or more years ago (built prior to 1980).

- 4,745 or 28 percent of the 17,160 renter-occupied housing units in Newport Beach were built between 15 and 34 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999).
- 10,930 or 63 percent of the 17,160 renter-occupied housing units in Newport Beach were built 34 or more years ago (built prior to 1980).

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

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

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

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

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

Discussion

The Strategic Plan identifies a high priority need to expand the supply of affordable housing. However, the City will use other funding sources and methods to create affordable housing opportunities such as the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and the State Density Bonus law.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

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

In the upcoming five years, OCHA's goals are

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

The City will invest CDBG funds during the 2020-2021 program year to address high priority needs identified in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan including preventing homelessness and providing public services to homeless populations.

Homelessness Prevention Services

According to the results of the most recent data available from the bi-annual Point-In-Time Homeless Count (PIT Count) held on January 22, 2019, on any given night in Orange County, approximately 6,860 people are homeless. To address incidences of homelessness in Newport Beach and to prevent extremely-low income Newport Beach families from becoming homeless, the City places a high priority on programs that work to prevent homelessness or rapidly assist homeless individuals living in the community. To address this need, the City will support CDBG public service activities that help prevent homelessness and that provide a structured path to stable housing for individuals and families who become homeless.

Services for Residents with Special Needs

Analysis of available data and consultation with organizations providing services for special needs populations revealed a need for a range of additional services including, but not limited to, those concerned with domestic violence, human trafficking, mental disabilities, physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, substance abuse/alcoholism and HIV/AIDS that may be addressed by non-profit organizations. Non-profit organizations currently exist to fulfill some of these needs of individuals. Organizations such as Human Options, an Orange County-based non-profit that provides assistance to individuals experiencing domestic violence. Laura's House provides emergency shelter to women and children fleeing domestic violence situations. Radiant Health Centers provides services for those with HIV/AIDS such as free HIV and Hepatitis C testing.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

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

- Families Forward: Housing Program (12 people)
- Newport Beach Motel Voucher Program (15 people)

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

To address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons, the City supports the Families Forward Housing Program that provides transitional housing, counseling and case management to families at risk of homelessness. Each year, Families Forward serves approximately 12 additional unduplicated people because of CDBG funding. In addition, the City will support a City-run motel voucher program to assist 15 homeless individuals.

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

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

To address the needs of homeless families, families with children, veterans and their families, the City supports the Families Forward Housing Program, which provides transitional housing, counseling and case management to families at risk of homelessness. Each year, Families Forward serves approximately 12 unduplicated people through its transitional housing program. When paired with financial counseling, career coaching and other available case management services, Families Forward makes certain that families are ready to succeed in their transition to permanent housing.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

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

City Net is an organization that coordinates outreach among homeless service providers in the county with vulnerable homeless neighbors. City Net collects data for a Homeless Services Dashboard Report with frequent

meetings on how to improve public services that enables organizations in Newport Beach to better coordinate their efforts and leverage key synergies.

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

Discussion

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

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

Introduction:

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

Based on information gathered during community meetings, the Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey, the 2014-2021 Housing Element and market analysis, the primary barriers to affordable housing in Newport Beach are housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources necessary to develop and sustain affordable housing. The two barriers are related in the sense that demand for affordable housing exceeds the supply and insufficient resources are available to increase the supply of affordable housing to meet demand.

For low- and moderate-income households, finding and maintaining decent affordable housing is difficult due to the high cost of housing in Newport Beach and throughout the region in general. Over 20 percent of the City's 38,075 households experience a cost burden or severe cost burden, meaning that they pay more than 30 or 50 percent of their income for housing, respectively. Consistent with available data, responses to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment Survey indicate a high need for additional affordable housing in Newport Beach.

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

In the development of the 2014-2021 Housing Element, the City evaluated significant public policies affecting affordable housing development such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges and growth limitations. Based on this evaluation, the City determined that it has taken all appropriate and necessary steps to ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that may have been a barrier to affordable housing. Moreover, the City will continue to use its Affordable Housing Trust Fund to fund future affordable housing projects.

Discussion:

To address housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources for affordable housing, the City will invest Affordable Housing Trust Fund resources to incentivize the development of affordable housing during the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan. In addition, the City will continue to work with the County and refer low- and moderate income residents for participation in their Housing Rehabilitation Program. City Net has

supported resident referrals by coordinating connections between low- and moderate income residents and applicable support networks.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

In the implementation of the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, the City will invest CDBG resources to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination between public and private social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs of low- and moderate-income people include lack of funding from federal, state and other local sources, and the high cost of housing that is not affordable to low-income people. To address these obstacles, the City is investing CDBG funds through the 2020-2021 Action Plan in projects that provide assistance to those with special needs, projects that prevent homelessness, and strengthen economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents. To address underserved needs, the City is allocating 100 percent of its non-administrative CDBG investments for program year 2020-2021 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people or people presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

In the implementation of the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, the City will continue to look at alternate funding sources and programs to preserve and maintain existing affordable housing such as the County's Residential Rehabilitation Program.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

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

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The implementation of activities funded with other non-CDBG federal, state and local resources will support the City's effort in reducing the number of poverty-level families by:

- Supporting activities that expand the supply of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income households, including investment of the City's Housing Trust Fund resources and using the State Density Bonus law to incentivize the development of additional affordable housing units;

- Supporting a continuum of housing and public service programs to prevent and eliminate homelessness;
- Supporting housing preservation programs that ensure low income households have a safe, decent and appropriate place to live; and
- Supporting public services through various nonprofits funded by CDBG that serve the community's youth, seniors, families and those with special needs.

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

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

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

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

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

Discussion

In the implementation of the 2020-2024 Annual Action Plan, the City will invest CDBG resources to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination between public and private social service agencies.

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

Introduction:

In the implementation of programs and activities under the 2020-2024 Annual Action Plan, the City of Newport Beach will follow all HUD regulations concerning the use of program income, forms of investment, overall low- and moderate-income benefit for the CDBG program.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

Discussion:

In the implementation of programs and activities under the 2020-2024 Annual Action Plan, the City of Newport Beach will follow all HUD regulations concerning the use of program income, forms of investment, overall low- and moderate-income benefit for the CDBG program.



2020/2024 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

JULY 1, 2020 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

2020/2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

JULY 1, 2020 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2021

APPENDIX A

Alternate / Local Data Sources

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>County of Orange / OC Community Services in conjunction with The Commission to End Homelessness</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Provides data needed to complete NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment pursuant to 24 CFR 91.205(c)</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The data originated from the Homeless Point-in-Time Count, a congressionally-mandated action for all communities that receive U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for homeless programs.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>January 22, 2019</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The sheltered portion of the count is extracted from data in the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), operated by OC Partnership, and includes all persons who occupied a shelter or transitional housing bed on the night of the count.</p> <p>The 2019 Orange County Point-in-Time Count uses a public places count with sampling methodology, which is one of only two methodologies appropriate for a jurisdiction of the size and urbanization of Orange County.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>See NA-40</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>See NA-40</p>

2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>CoC Homeless Inventory Count Report (2019)</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>O.C. Community Services / O.C. Partnership</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Provides the inventory of facilities and housing targeted to homeless households.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To meet HUD requirements.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data is comprehensive for Orange County.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2019</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete.</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Orange County Homeless Count & Survey Report</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>County of Orange / OC Community Services in conjunction with The Commission to End Homelessness</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Provides data needed to complete NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment pursuant to 24 CFR 91.205(c)</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The data originated from the Homeless Point-in-Time Count, a congressionally-mandated action for all communities that receive U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funding for homeless programs.</p>

	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>January 22, 2019</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The sheltered portion of the count is extracted from data in the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), operated by OC Partnership, and includes all persons who occupied a shelter or transitional housing bed on the night of the count.</p> <p>The 2013 Orange County Point-in-Time Count uses a public places count wiht sampling methodology, which is one of only two methodologies appropriate for a jurisdiction of the size and urbanization of Orange County.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>See NA-40</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>See NA-40</p>