

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
AND PUBLIC HEARING
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG), DRAFT 2020-2024
CONSOLIDATED PLAN, DRAFT CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN AND DRAFT 2020-
2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT-
CORONA VIRUS (CDBG-CV)**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Palm Springs will conduct a Public Hearing on June 25, 2020, at 6:00 p.m., at the Council Chambers located at 3200 E Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92262, to consider public testimony and approval of the City's 2020 Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan, Revised Citizen Participation Plan and Community Development Block Grant-Corona Virus (CDBG-CV) funding recommendations for submittal to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Pursuant to Executive Order N-29-20, this meeting may be conducted by teleconference and there will be no in-person public access to the meeting location. View the City Council meeting live at the City's website at www.palmspringsca.gov/pstv, YouTube, or Channel 17 (Spectrum).

CDBG funds must be used for a range of activities that meet one of three national goals 1) securing decent housing, 2) providing a suitable living environment, and 3) expanding economic opportunities. Additionally, maximum priority shall be given to fund activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, and/or meet other urgent community development needs. The City Council will consider proposed activities based on anticipated funding at the public hearing.

AVAILABILITY OF PLANS: A draft of the City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan, Citizen Participation Plan, and Annual Action Plan have been prepared, in accordance with the U.S. Dept of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) Regulations. These Plans are available to the public for a five-day comment period commencing June 13, 2020, at the City's website via its Event Calendar <https://www.palmspringsca.gov/city-services/event-calendar>. You may send comments by email to Dale.Cook@palmspringsca.gov, or by telephone at (760) 323-8198 and (760) 864-9527/TDD through June 18, 2020. For written comments, you may contact:

Dale Cook, Community Development Administrator
PO Box 2743,
Palm Springs, CA 92263-2743

All comments will be reviewed and considered, and if applicable or necessary, revisions will be made to the draft Plans.

COMMENT ON THIS PUBLIC HEARING: Response to this notice may be made as follows:

- You may provide telephonic comments by calling the City Clerk at (760) 323-8204 by no later than 5:30 p.m. to be added to the public comment queue. At the appropriate time, a staff member will call you so that you may provide your public testimony to the City Council.
- Written comments can be made to the City Council by email at cityclerk@palmspringsca.gov or letter to:

Anthony J. Mejia, MMC, City Clerk
3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

The City promotes fair housing and does not discriminate on the basis of any reason that is not related to a bona fide qualification in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in, its federally assisted programs and activities. It is the intention of the City to comply with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. The City will attempt to accommodate in every reasonable manner persons with disabilities who require auxiliary aids or special assistance beyond what is normally provided in utilizing City facilities, programs, services, or activities; require this document be provided in other accessible formats; or who would like information on the City's compliance with the ADA. Please contact Anthony Mejia, ADA Coordinator, at anthony.mejia@palmspringsca.gov or (760) 323-8206 with at least 48 hours' notice to clarify one's particular need(s) and to determine if accommodation is feasible.

Si necesita ayuda con esta carta, porfavor llame a la Ciudad de Palm Springs y puede hablar con Felipe Primera telefono 760-323-8742.

Anthony J. Mejia, MMC
City Clerk



CITY OF PALM SPRING

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN



Updated June 2020



CITY OF PALM SPRINGS CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

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I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Palm Springs has updated its Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) to ensure full compliance with federal regulations. Pursuant to section 104 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, HUD regulation (24 CFR 91 Subpart B), the City of Palm Springs is required to adopt a citizen participation plan that sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation. Through the implementation of the City's Citizen Participation Plan, the public will be given the maximum feasible opportunity to participate in the development of the Consolidated Plan, substantial amendments, and performance reports. Special assurances have been incorporated into the CPP to ensure participation of the following persons:

- Extremely low-, low-, and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in slum/blight areas;
- Persons living in areas where federal funds are proposed to be used;
- Residents of assisted housing;
- Low-income residents of target revitalization areas;
- Minorities;
- Non-English-speaking persons; and
- Persons with physical disabilities.

II. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are presented to help the public understand some of the terminology frequently used in the discussion of housing and community development issues. Some of these terms include language taken from HUD regulations governing the Consolidated Plan preparation process and may be found under 24 CFR 91.5. The following list is not inclusive, but highlights important terms, which will aid in the understanding of HUD issues. An extensive glossary of HUD terms is presented in the City of Palm Springs Consolidated Plan.

Annual Action Plan (AAP) - A component of the Consolidated Plan Document, which highlights the activities to be conducted during a single Program Year in support of the priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan.

- Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) - An annual performance report of all HUD-funded Community Planning and Development Programs (CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA).
- Consolidated Program Year (see also Program Year) - The twelve-month period for implementing the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. The Program Year shall run for a twelve-month period and begin on the first calendar day of a month.
- Cost Burden - The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs exceed 30 percent of gross income, based on data available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

- Elderly Person - A person who is at least 62 years of age.
- Extremely Low- Income Household - A household whose income does not exceed 30 percent of the median family income for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- Large Family - Family of five or more persons.
- Low-Income Household - A household whose income does not exceed 50 percent of the median family income for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- Low- and Moderate-Income Neighborhood - A census block group(s) in which a minimum of 51 percent of the residents have an income not exceeding 80 percent of the median income for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- Moderate-Income Household - A household whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median family income for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area.
- Program Year - The City of Palm Springs has defined the Program Year as July 1 through June 30. The Program Year also corresponds with the City's fiscal year.
- Slum or Blighted Area - An area which meets a definition of a slum, blighted, deteriorated, or deteriorating area under State or local law typically identified as Redevelopment Project Areas, or where there is a substantial number of deteriorating or dilapidated buildings or improvements throughout the area.
- Substantial Change - For the purpose of the Consolidated Plan, a "substantial change" is defined as follows:
 - a) an increase or decrease greater than 100% of the activity allocation if the allocation is \$50,000 or more as listed in a published Consolidated Plan, or as amended; or
 - b) an increase or decrease greater than \$50,000 of the activity allocation if the allocation is less than \$50,000 as listed in a published Consolidated Plan or amended; or
 - c) an increase or decrease in an activity allocation greater than \$300,000; or
 - d) a new activity not previously identified in the Consolidated Plan

The program administration activity category is not subject to the allocation limitations defined under substantial change.

III. SELECTION OF SUBRECIPIENTS

The City will choose a sub-recipient by identifying a pool of qualified organizations. This can be done informally, through discussions with knowledgeable community sources or through the internal information that the City has acquired.

From this pool, the City will identify the qualified organizations to carry out a desired CDBG activity and approach them directly to determine their interest and suitability for the work. The City will either solicit an application from the organization for the work to be undertaken or to move directly to negotiate a written Agreement.

The City Council makes the final determination about how the CDBG funds are allocated. The City Council holds at least one public hearing, as the second required public hearing, to consider and recommend approval

IV. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

This Citizen Participation Plan sets forth the City of Palm Springs's policies and procedures for citizen participation. Listed below are the components that are designed to encourage citizen participation.

A. PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS

To provide for and encourage citizen participation, the City has established the following publication requirements:

1. Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan

The City will publish a summary of the proposed Consolidated Plan and/ or Annual Action Plan in a paper of general circulation as a public notice. The published summary will describe the following items:

- a) the purpose of the Consolidated Plan; and
- b) a list of the locations where the copies of the entire proposed Consolidated Plan may be reviewed.

Copies of the entire proposed Consolidated Plan will be available for public review at the following locations:

Palm Springs City Hall
Community and Economic Development Department
3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

And

Palm Spring Main Library
Reference Desk
300 South Sunrise Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

The proposed Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan will be available for public review for a minimum of thirty (30) days. In addition, copies of the plan will be made available at City Hall and the Main Library.

At the direction of the City Manager and as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the City reserves the option of making both documents available only on the City Website, and for public review for a minimum of five (5) days.

2. Public Hearings

The City of Palm Springs will conduct a minimum of two public hearings during different stages of each program year. One of the required public hearings will be conducted prior to the publication of the proposed Consolidated Plan and Action Plan.

All public hearing notices will be placed as a legal notice in The Desert Sun Newspaper, as the publication of general circulation publication, for a minimum of five days prior to the hearing date.

At the direction of the City Manager and as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the City reserves the option of using web-based Virtual Public Hearings.

3. Substantial Amendments to the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan

Citizens will be provided with a reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on substantial amendments. All substantial amendments will be published as display advertisements in a paper of general circulation and will provide for a 30-day review period. The City will consider any comments received in writing, or orally at public hearings, if any, regarding substantial amendments. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons, therefore, shall be attached to the substantial amendment of the Consolidated Plan. No substantial amendment will be implemented prior to 30-day public comment period.

At the direction of the City Manager and as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the City reserves the option of making Substantial Amendments available only on the City Website, and for public review for a minimum of five (5) days.

Upon City Council approval of the substantial amendment, the City will make the approved amendment public and will notify HUD. A copy of each substantial amendment will be sent to HUD as it occurs. Letters transmitting copies of substantial amendments will be signed by the official representative of the City authorized to take such action.

4. Performance Reports

Citizens will be afforded the ability to comment on performance report. The City will publish a summary of the draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) in a paper of general circulation. The published summary will be a legal notice and will describe the following items:

- a) the purpose of the CAPER; and
- b) a list of the locations where copies of the draft CAPER may be reviewed.

Copies of the entire draft CAPER will be available for public review at the following locations:

Palm Springs City Hall
Community and Economic Development Department
3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

And

Palm Spring Main Library
Reference Desk
300 South Sunrise Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

The City will consider any comments or views from citizens received in writing, or orally at public hearings, if any, in preparing the CAPER. A summary of these comments or views shall be summarized and attached to the final CAPER.

The draft CAPER will be available for public review for a minimum of 15 days. In addition, copies of the CAPER will be made available at City Hall and Main Library.

At the direction of the City Manager and as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the City reserves the option of making Performance Reports available only on the City Website, and for public review for a minimum of five (5) days

IV. PROGRAM YEAR

The City of Palm Springs operates the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs on an annual schedule from July 1st - June 30th. The Program Year as it relates to citizen participation is divided into three phases:

- Development of the Consolidated Plan
- Amendments, and
- Performance Reports.

V. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

This phase includes:

- Consultation;
- Public hearing(s);
- Preparation of proposed Consolidated Plan; and Submission of Consolidated Plan to HUD.

Consultation

The City of Palm Springs will consult with other public and private agencies in the development of the Consolidated Plan to assist in identifying needs and resources available within Palm Springs and surrounding communities. Outside agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services will be consulted, including but not limited to the following agencies:

- Public Health Organizations/Child Welfare Agencies
- Adjacent Local Governments
- Public Housing Agency

Public Hearing

The City of Palm Springs will conduct a public hearing prior to the publication of the proposed Consolidated Plan. In an effort to encourage public participation, the City may conduct public hearings in a community forum setting.

The City of Palm Springs will conduct public hearings at a location and time that are convenient to the public, especially those persons affected by program resources. In addition, public meetings will be held at locations equipped to accommodate persons with physical disabilities. Translation services will be provided to non-English speaking persons upon advance requests. Citizens and other organizations are urged to contact the City at least 48 hours' notice prior to a public hearing if they will need translation services, handicapped services, or other special assistance.

At the direction of the City Manager and as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the City reserves the option of using web-based Virtual Public Hearings.

A Public Notice will be placed as a legal notice in the Desert Sun, as a general circulation publication, for a minimum of five (5) days prior to any public hearing.

Preparation of the Proposed Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan

All comments received at the public hearing(s) conducted prior to the publication of the proposed Consolidated Plan will be considered in preparation of the proposed Consolidated Plan.

Upon completion of the proposed Consolidated Plan, the City will publish a summary of the proposed Consolidated Plan in a paper of general circulation. The published summary will describe the following items:

- a. the purpose of the Consolidated Plan; and
- b. will include a list of the locations where the copies of the entire proposed Consolidated Plan may be examined.

Copies of the entire proposed Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan will be available for public review at the following locations:

Palm Springs City Hall
Community and Economic Development Department
3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

And

Palm Spring Main Library
Reference Desk
300 South Sunrise Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

The proposed Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan will be available for public review. In addition, a reasonable number of free copies of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan will be made available to citizens and groups upon request.

At the direction of the City Manager and as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the City reserves the option of making both documents available only on the City Website, and for public review for a minimum of five (5) days.

Submission of the Consolidated Plan (Five-Year and Annual Action Plan) to HUD

After the conclusion of the public review period, City Council will adopt the Consolidated Plan pursuant to HUD regulations and will direct staff to prepare a final Consolidated Plan or other relevant document. A summary of all comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons, therefore, shall be attached to the final Consolidated Plan. The final Consolidated Plan will be submitted to HUD in early May pursuant to regulations.

Amendments

The City shall amend the approved Consolidated Plan use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds whenever one of the following decisions is made:

- to make a change in allocation priorities, or a change in the method of the distribution of funds;
- to carry-out an activity, using funds from any program covered by the Consolidated Plan (including program income), not previously described in the action plan of the Consolidated Plan, or;
- to change the purpose, scope, location, or beneficiaries of an eligible activity

Criteria for a "substantial change" is:

- an increase greater than 100% of the activity allocation if the allocation is \$50,000 or more as listed in a published Consolidated Plan; or
- an increase greater than \$50,000 of the activity allocation if the allocation is less than \$50,000 as listed in a published Consolidated Plan, or as amended; or
- an increase or decrease in an activity allocation greater than \$300,000; or
- a new activity not previously described in a published Consolidated Plan, or as amended

All substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan are subject to the CPP and will follow the publication requirements as stated earlier in this document. The City will publish a public notice in a paper of general circulation to solicit public comment on any substantial amendment. The City will consider any comments received in writing regarding substantial amendments. A summary of these comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons, therefore, shall be attached to the substantial amendment of the Consolidated Plan. No substantial amendment will be implemented prior to a public comment period.

All substantial amendments shall be approved by City Council. Upon City Council approval of a substantial amendment, the City will make the approved amendment public and will notify HUD. A copy of each substantial amendment will be sent to HUD as it occurs. Letters

transmitting copies of substantial amendments will be signed by the official representative of the City authorized to take such action.

VI. PERFORMANCE REPORTS

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

The City annually reviews and reports, in a form prescribed by HUD, on the progress it has made in carrying out its strategic plan and action plan. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) includes a description of the resources made available, the investment of available resources, the geographic distribution and location of investments, the families and persons assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of persons assisted, actions taken to affirmatively further fair housing, and other actions indicated in the strategic plan and action plan.)

The City will publish a summary of the draft CAPER as a display advertisement in a paper of general circulation. The published summary will describe the following items:

- a) the contents and purpose of the CAPER; and
- b) a list of locations where copies of the draft CAPER may be examined.

Copies of the entire draft CAPER will be available for public review at the following locations:

Palm Springs City Hall
Community and Economic Development Department
3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

And

Palm Spring Main Library
Reference Desk
300 South Sunrise Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

The City will consider any comments or views of citizens received in writing, or orally at public hearings in preparing the CAPER. A summary of these comments or views shall be attached to the CAPER.

The draft CAPER will be available for public review for a minimum of 15 days prior to submission. In addition, copies of the CAPER will be made available at City Hall.

At the direction of the City Manager and as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the City reserves the option of making the CAPER available only on the City's Website, and for public review for a minimum of five (5) days.

Submission of Performance Reports to HUD

The City will submit the CAPER to HUD in late September pursuant to HUD regulations.

VII. ACCESS TO RECORDS

The City will ensure timely and reasonable access to information and records related to:

- the development of the Consolidated Plan; and
- CDBG program expenditures for the past five years.

Information to be made available includes the following items:

- adopted Consolidated Plan;
- substantial amendments;
- performance reports;
- meeting minutes; and
- public comments

Requests for information and records must be made to the City Clerk's Office in writing. Upon a request for a copy of records, shall, within ten days from receipt of the request, determine whether the request, in whole or in part, seeks copies of disclosable public records in the possession of the agency and shall promptly notify the person making the request of the determination and the reasons therefore. In unusual circumstances, the time limit prescribed in this section may be extended by written notice by the head of the agency or his or her designee to the person making the request, setting forth the reasons for the extension and the date on which a determination is expected to be dispatched. Upon request, these items will also be made available in a form accessible to persons with disabilities.

VIII. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Each year the City will conduct a technical assistance workshop on the CDBG funding application submittal process.

While attendance, in person or virtual, at the technical assistance workshop is not mandatory, persons, groups and agencies interested in applying for funds will be strongly encouraged to attend. The workshop is intended to familiarize persons on the eligibility requirements of the

CDBG funding program. City staff will also describe the Request for Proposal forms, the application review, and approval process.

IX. COMMENTS AND COMPLAINTS

Comments

Citizens or units of general local government are encouraged to state or submit their comments in the development of the Consolidated Plan, substantial amendments, and annual program performance reports. Written and verbal comments received virtually, at public hearings or during the comment period, will be considered and summarized, and included as an attachment to the appropriate document. Every effort will be made to respond within fifteen (15) business days in writing to those who submit written proposals or comments.

Current copies of the complete final Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, substantial amendments, and annual performance reports are available at the following locations:

Palm Springs City Hall
Community and Economic Development Department
3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

And

Palm Spring Main Library
Reference Desk
300 South Sunrise Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

At the direction of the City Manager and as authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the City reserves the option of making the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, substantial amendments, and annual performance reports available only on the City's Website.

2. Complaints

The City of Palm Springs will respond within 15 days (when practicable) to all written complaints received regarding the Consolidated Plan, Consolidated Plan activities, substantial amendments, and/or annual performance reports.'

The City will accept written complaints provided they specify:

- (1) The description of the objection, supporting facts and data.
- (2) Provide name, address, telephone number, and a date of complaint.

X. BILINGUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Translation services will be provided at public hearings wherever a significant number of very low- and low-income persons or residents of blighted neighborhoods speak and read a primary language other than English. Translation services must be requested at least 5 working days in advance.

XI. ANTI-DISPLACEMENT/RELOCATION

In the event that any residential displacement and relocation will result from program activity, the City of Palm Springs ensures that, prior to carrying out the program activity, the City it will develop an Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan in connection with the program activity.

In the event that any acquisition and relocation must take place in order to carry out a program activity. Palm Springs will also comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24.

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The City of Palm Springs Community and Economic Development Department or its designee is responsible for monitoring activities implemented as part of the Consolidated Plan. The Agency will perform monitoring of all activities to ensure compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements.

XIII. ASSURANCES

Palm Springs's CPP is made available to the public and upon request; reasonable efforts are made to make the CPP available in a format accessible to person with disabilities. Amendments and revisions to the CPP require City Council approval. Prior to City Council approval, the draft revised CPP is made available for public review in a manner similar to any other substantial amendment.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Palm Springs has been operating as an entitlement community since 1987 under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The City has an adopted 2020 – 2025 Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) Strategic Goals and the 2020 – 2021 Annual Plan, which was approved by the Palm Springs City Council on May 7th, 2020 (TBD). The ConPlan is a community blueprint for meeting the housing and community development needs of the Palm Springs residents and will serve as the basis for CDBG funding for the five-year planning period. The ConPlan describes existing housing and community development needs and a long-term strategy to address those needs.

The Annual Action Plan delineates the City's proposed investment of its \$449,050 in CDBG entitlement funds during the fiscal year 2020 - 2021 spanning July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2021, the forty-sixth year of operation for Palm Springs' CDBG program. The Action Plan will serve as the City of Palm Springs's annual application to HUD for federal funds over the next year and is the first in the five-year (2020 – 2025) ConPlan. The Annual Action Plan builds upon the strategies articulated in the ConPlan. It represents the City's continued effort to provide activities that address the housing and other community-identified priority needs of the very-low, low, and moderate-income residents of Palm Springs.

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

Overview

The ConPlan is a tool utilized by the City to bring it closer each year to accomplishing the goals and objectives as outlined within the Consolidated Plan. The City's goals and objectives for the next five years are summarized below and as indicated address such issues related to seniors and youth, homeless, handicapped, and those in general that fall within the very low to low and

moderate-income levels. The goals and objectives address needs within the community and what areas to focus on to address those needs.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Palm Springs collaborates and partners with many organizations, groups, individuals, and agencies that express an interest in providing input and working with the City to identify and address gaps in service and needs of the community. These efforts are mainly for those that experience financial instability, which manifests into many other areas of need. Palm Springs has managed to continue with its affordable housing program, CDBG. These funding sources are instrumental in carrying out the programs and projects identified to meet the goals and objectives also determined by the City as being essential to provide needed services and fill gaps in services.

The City of Palm Springs will be able to undertake designated programs and projects in FY 2020/2021 designed to meet the goals and objectives outlined within the new Five Year Consolidated Plan for FY 2020/2021 through FY 2024/2025. The economy, homeless epidemic, and housing crisis the State faces still has created a need greater than the City can address in a single year or possibly even in multiple years. With the continued focus on improving conditions and implementing programs and projects designed to meet the needs and address gaps in service, some improvements will be made as the year progresses. However, the City has been able to achieve some measure of progress through the funding of organizations that are specifically established to provide direct services to homeless and low to moderate-income persons.

4. Summary of the citizen participation process and consultation process

The City's citizen participation process has been carried out promptly to ensure compliance with the Consolidated Plan requirements that residents, public entities, non-profit organizations, and other interested persons be provided with pertinent information regarding the purpose and content of the Annual Plan. In the interest of encouraging a planning process that maximizes opportunities for citizen participation, the City has used a variety of methods to publicize public hearings and the availability of CDBG funds related to the development of the Plans. This was also to include input from minorities and non-English speaking persons and low,

very low and extremely low-income residents. To this end, the following actions were performed:

- There were 2 community meetings in December 2019 and January 2020 which were published in the Desert Sun on November 30th, 2019 and January 4th, 2020 with no public attending.
- CDBG Request for Proposals (RFPs) was made available on January 5 through the City's website registration, and in turn, a fill-in Request For Proposal was emailed to those on-line registrants. The fill-in Microsoft Word format helped make the application process easier for all potential respondents. In all, postcards and email announcements were sent to nearly 200 organizations and individuals, including previous CDBG Subrecipients, last year's applicants, City Departments, and those organizations requesting to be placed on the mailing list.
- The Legal Notice was published twice in English as well as Spanish on January 2 and January 25, in The Desert Sun, which provided information to the community about the availability of CDBG funds.
- Staff conducted a formal RFP Workshop on January 29 that provided technical assistance and responded to applicants' questions. There were 11 organizations represented, and staff continued to provide technical support on an as-needed basis, including direct aid to three proposers. 14 new organizations secured RFPs. The RFP submission deadline was February 5. 29 RFPs were distributed. The City received 31 funding requests totaling \$1.3 million. This compares to 11 proposals last year at a \$752,937 funding request level.
- On December 10, 2019, a Social Services Agency focus group was held at 4 pm. A community meeting was also held on December 10, 2019, at 6 pm.
- The Citizens Advisory Committee held its public hearing on February 19. Staff briefed the Committee on the past year's CDBG activities, including the status of projects; agencies' accessibility for *all* residents – able-bodied and disabled; the Consolidated Annual Performance & Evaluation Report, the potential coming year's CDBG allocation reduction; the Administration's release of the next fiscal year (2021) proposed budget uncertainties; and, timely expenditure scrutiny by HUD. The public hearing was held to receive testimony about proposed 2020-21 CDBG activities and from organizations submitting proposals which allowed

the Committee members to question the respondents. The Committee reconvened on February 23 to rank the proposals and recommend dollar awards.

- The March 18th City Council Public Hearing and its April 1 Continuation represented the second of the two required public hearings.
- A Notice of Availability was published on April 12, 2015, for the draft of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Plan, which were available for public review for 30 days commencing April 14, 2015, through May 14, 2015.

5. Summary of public comments

To be determined

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

To be determined.

7. Summary

Through the Citizens Participation Plan process, public hearings, meetings, and applications, the City was able to approve programs and projects that would meet our designated goals and objectives as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. The goals and objectives will assist the City in determining what programs and activities to fund to continue meeting the needs as identified within the community.

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 the administration of each grant program and funding source

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	PALM SPRINGS	Community & Economic Development Department
CDBG Administrator	PALM SPRINGS	Community & Economic Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Community and Economic Development Department of the City of Palm Springs is the lead department responsible for the development and dissemination of the Consolidated Plan, the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan and the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). The Community and Economic Development Department also coordinated and consulted with a variety of City Departments in coordinating extensively, both internally and with other County Agencies or nonprofit organizations, to provide vital community services.

The City's coordination and consultation efforts began in early fall and have included numerous forums, one-on-one telephone calls with social service providers, and public hearings held in City Council chambers.

The City of Palm Springs is a local government jurisdiction with a population of 48,376 (2013-17 ACS). The City has been an Entitlement Community for CDBG Program since FY 1987.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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All questions and inquiries pertaining to the CDBG Program should be directed through the appropriate lines.

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

1.Introduction

The 2020- 2025 Consolidated Plan was prepared as a joint effort between multiple public, private, and non-profit community partners as well as through community outreach and engagement. A consultation was requested through the online community Survey.

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

The City developed its Consolidated Plan through consultation with adjacent local governments such as the Riverside County Housing Authority, Palm Springs CoC, Department of Public and Social Services, as well as City Departments, social and health service providers, and other local non-profit organizations. To obtain input from these agencies, the City facilitated a focus group on December 10th at 4 pm as well as a community meeting on December 10th at 6 pm. Over X agencies were invited to participate with X number attending the focus group or community meeting.

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

Essential aspects of the Consolidated Plan development process and implementation of project objectives involved meeting and coordinating with the CoC as well as other organizations and agencies that supply Riverside residents. These meetings helped recognize our priority needs as well as what demands there are for various coordinated homeless and housing services. The City of Palm Springs will continue to consult with the CoC, Housing Authority, and other agencies where necessary to address the needs of the homeless populations as well as housing for persons at risk. The City of Palm Springs is not directly involved in the CoC. The City is, however, part of the SCAG Homeless committee which is part of the CoC. As part of the effort to ensure the effective and efficient provision of housing and other services to homeless

individuals and families, the development of the Consolidated Plan also included active citizen participation, which is described later in the Citizen Participation section.

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

The City of Palm Springs is not a direct recipient of ESG funds.

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

Agency/Group/ Organization	Agency/Group/ Organization Type	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	How was the Agency /Group/ Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?
Riverside County Continuum of Care	Continuum of Care Housing Services- Homeless	Housing Need Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Housing Needs • Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness Needs - Veterans • Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth • Homelessness Strategy Anti Poverty Strategy	

<p>Housing Authority of the County of Riverside</p>	<p>Housing</p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Housing Needs • Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children • Homelessness Needs - Veterans • Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth • Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis 	
<p>The County of Riverside Department of Public Social Services (DPSS)</p>	<p>Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment</p>	<p>Public Housing Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children • Homelessness Needs - Veterans • Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs 	
<p>Jewish Family Services of San Diego</p>	<p>Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Housing Services-Homeless Services-Health Services-Education</p>	<p>Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless Needs - Families with children <p>Homelessness Strategy</p>	
<p>Family YMCA of the Desert</p>	<p>Services-Children Services - Health</p>	<p>Non-housing Community</p>	

	Other - Community Institution	Development Strategy	
Find Food Bank	Services-Children Services-Homeless	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children • Homelessness Needs - Veterans • Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth • Homelessness Strategy	
Mizell Senior Center	Services-Elderly Persons	Non-housing Community Development Strategy Non- Homeless Special Needs	
Fair Housing Council of Riverside County	Service-Fair Housing Housing Services- Education Other- Mediation, Financial Training	Housing Need Assessment • Public Housing Needs Market Analysis	
Ranch Recovery Center	Services- Health Other- Addiction Services	Non- Homeless Special Needs	
Neuro Vitality Center	Services- Health Other-Rehabilitation Services	Non- Homeless Special Needs	
Independent Living Partnership	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities	Non- Homeless Special Needs	
Greater Los Angeles Agency on Deafness, Inc	Services-Persons with Disabilities	Non- Homeless Special Needs	
Center on Deafness – Inland Empire	Services-Persons with Disabilities	Non- Homeless Special Needs	

Coachella Valley Volunteers in Medicine (CVVIM)	Services- Health Services- Homeless	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children • Homelessness Needs - Veterans • Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth • Homelessness Strategy	
Senior Advocates of the Desert	Services- Elderly Persons Services- Health	Non-Homeless Special Needs	
Animal Samaritans	Other - Animal Health	Other- Animal Care	
Boys and Girls Club of Palm Springs	Services- Education Services- Children	Non-housing Community Development Strategy Homelessness Strategy	
Shelter From the Storm	Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Other- Legal Services	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Strategy	
Operation Safe House	Services- Children Services- Housing Services- Homeless Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Health Other - Human Trafficking, Immigration	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Strategy	
Aids Assistance	Services-Persons with	Homelessness	

Program – Food Samaritans	HIV/AIDS Services-Homeless	Strategy	
Desert Aids Project	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services - Health	Homelessness Strategy Other- LGBTQ Needs	
Family Health & Support Network, Inc	Services- Children Other- Foster Youth Program	Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth • Homelessness Strategy	
Catholic Charities San Bernardino & Riverside Counties	Other- Immigration Services- Children Housing Services- Education	Homelessness Needs • Homelessness Strategy	
Well in the Desert	Services- Elderly Persons Services - Employment Services-Persons with Disabilities Other- food provider	Non-Homeless Special Needs	
Jewish Family Services of the Desert	Services- Health Services- Elderly Persons Services- Children Services- Homeless	Non-Homeless Special Needs • Homelessness Strategy	
Martha's Village & Kitchen	Services- Homeless Services- Youth Housing Services- Education Services- Employment Services- Health Other- Food provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness Strategy Housing Need Assessment • Public Housing Needs • Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children • Homelessness Needs - Veterans • Homelessness Needs - 	

		Unaccompanied youth	
Coachella Valley Rescue Mission	Services- Children Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Services- Education Services- Employment Other- Food Provider Housing	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Anti-Poverty Strategy Homelessness Strategy	
The Path of Life	Services- Health Services- Homeless Housing Services- Youth	Homelessness Strategy Housing Need Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Housing Needs • Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness Needs - Veterans • Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth 	
Step Up On Second	Services- Homeless Housing Services- Employment	Housing Need Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Housing Needs • Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless • Homeless Needs - Families with children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness Needs - Veterans • Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth 	

Oak Grove Center	Services- Youth Services- Education Services- Persons with Disability	Non- Homeless Special Needs	
Desert Blind & Handicapped Association, Inc.	Services- Persons with Disability	Non- Homeless Special Needs	
Transgender Community Coalition	Services - Health Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Other- Services for LGBTQ community	Non- Homeless Special Needs Other- LGBTQ Community	
Sanctuary Palm Springs, Inc.	Services - Youth Housing Other- Housing for foster youth and LGBTQ	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs- Unaccompanied youth	

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The City made a strong effort to consult with all agency types relevant to the development of this Consolidated Plan.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Riverside County	The County of Riverside is a Continuum of Care applicants and conducts homeless counts, surveys of the homeless population, and strategic planning to end homelessness. Consistent with the goals of the CoC, the City of Cathedral City Strategic Plan will provide support to nonprofits that meet the social services needs of the residents with an emphasis on the homeless.
Housing Element	City of Palm Springs	Based on the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) set forth by the State of California, The Housing Element is the City's chief policy document for the development of affordable and market-rate housing. Consistent with this policy document, the City will maintain and enhance the quality of existing residential neighborhoods through and, promote and encourage fair housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community, regardless of age, sex, ethnic background, physical condition, or family size.
2019 Riverside County Point in Time Report	The County of Riverside Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) in collaboration with the University of California, Riverside (UC Riverside)	This report summarizes the count methodology, data visualization dashboards, and results of the sheltered and unsheltered PIT Count. The PIT Count provides a snapshot of the visible homeless and is not intended to represent a complete accounting of the homeless population.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

1. Public Meeting

City of Palm Springs residents and public and private agencies either were invited to participate in a community advisory committee meeting on the following date and below location:

- December 10, 2019, 6 pm - Desert Highland Community Center
- January 15th, 2020, 5:30 pm - PS Fire Training Facility

Meeting times and dates were placed in Palm Springs newspaper “The Desert Sun” in both English and Spanish and posted conspicuously at City Hall and the Palm Spring City branch of the County Library. The City also used social media platforms such as Facebook, to ensure the broadest possible community communication. We also employed the assistance of City Council Members to encourage residents to attend the meetings.

The Community Needs Survey was posted on the City Website from November 25th,2019 to January 4th, 2020 as well as included in the November 27th, 2019 neighborhood report.

2. Focus Group - Social Service Agencies

The City of Palm Springs wanted to collect feedback on the needs of local non-profit and social service agencies. Date and location are posted below:

December 10, 2019, 4 pm - INSERT LOCATION HERE

Insert number of participants were invited to participate in the focus group via email. Insert number of organizations participated, including the following :

- Boys and Girls Club of Palm Springs
- Shelter From the Storm
- Operation Safe House
- Aids Assistance Program – Food Samaritans
- Desert Aids Project
- Family Health & Support Network, Inc
- Catholic Charities San Bernardino & Riverside Counties

- Well in the Desert
- Jewish Family Services of the Desert

3. Internet Outreach

Social media platforms, including Facebook and also the city website, were used to conduct the survey and outreach with community members between November 25th, 2019 and January 4th, 2020. The City received 147 responses.

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	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/Broad Community, Other - Newspaper Ad, non-English speaking (Spanish)	X number of people attended the meeting, some private citizens other from local agencies.	See attached summary of comments in Appendix.	N/A	N/A
2	Other-Focus Group	Other - Social Service Agencies	A total of X individuals attended the meeting, including members from X committee and XX committee.	See attached summary of comments in Appendix.	N/A	N/A
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/Broad Community	X number of people responded to our online outreach, giving us a total of 147 responses.	See attached summary of comments in Appendix.	N/A	N/A

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The needs assessment of housing in the City of Palm Springs for this plan will feature not only the views collected during public participation surveys and exercises but census and demographic data to assess the extent of housing challenges within this jurisdiction. The housing needs will be determined based on the type of families, the number of homeless persons, and demographic information, including the extent of housing problems faced by different races/ ethnic groups.

This section will also examine the most prominent housing problems in the city including

- Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities
- Overcrowding-Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing) and Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room
- Overpayment- Housing cost burden greater than 30% and 50% of income

The severity of these housing problems is also compared to the Area Median Income, and the groups that are disproportionately in need of housing assistance will be determined in this analysis. Assessing the needs of homeless persons as well as those the unique housing challenges of Special needs groups.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The housing needs in this section primarily compare the level of income of households to their housing needs compared to the Area median Income(AMI). These categories are as follows;

- 0-30% of AMI-Extremely low income
- 30%-50% of AMI -Very low Income
- 50%-80% of AMI -Low income
- 80%-100% OF AMI -Moderate Income

The most common housing problems and severe housing problems are also identified to show the households that have the most need for housing assistance. Comparisons have been made between owner and renter households as well as different types of family and non-family households. From Table 5 below, there has been a 4.1% increase in the population from 2010-2017. The number of households increased by a small 0.3% Margin. The median income has also increased slightly by 3.6%.

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	44,552	48,375	4.1%
Households	23,396	23,551	0.3%
Median Income	\$44,728.00	\$48,126.00	3.6%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source:

2010 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	3,230	3,425	3,905	2,080	10,520

Small Family Households	670	650	725	315	2,195
Large Family Households	74	169	280	145	165
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	734	974	1,125	660	3,625
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	575	719	780	499	1,700
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	308	364	298	190	233

Table 6 - Total Households Table

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	60	60	50	20	190	15	4	0	0	19
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	55	15	55	50	175	15	4	0	30	49
Overcrowded -	105	195	45	25	370	24	15	70	65	174

With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)										
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,230	835	235	30	2,330	650	685	560	270	2,165
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	285	820	1,059	215	2,379	95	325	560	250	1,230
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	179	0	0	0	179	229	0	0	0	229

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing	1,450	1,105	385	120	3,060	700	700	625	365	2,390

problems										
Having none of four housing problems	485	1,074	1,555	685	3,799	185	545	1,340	900	2,970
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	179	0	0	0	179	229	0	0	0	229

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	510	484	239	1,233	59	65	103	227
Large Related	35	100	125	260	39	35	19	93
Elderly	469	599	446	1,514	493	712	709	1,914
Other	665	684	539	1,888	199	209	290	698
Total need by income	1,679	1,867	1,349	4,895	790	1,021	1,121	2,932

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	410	234	20	664	39	50	64	153
Large Related	35	35	0	70	39	25	4	68

Elderly	339	294	138	771	439	444	305	1,188
Other	585	399	79	1,063	179	169	190	538
Total need by income	1,369	962	237	2,568	696	688	563	1,947

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data
Source:

2011-2015 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	110	205	85	29	429	39	14	60	40	153
Multiple, unrelated family households	10	10	15	40	75	0	0	4	55	59
Other, non-family households	39	0	4	4	47	0	4	0	0	4
Total need by income	159	215	104	73	551	39	18	64	95	216

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data
Source:

2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

Based on table 6 above, single-person households in need of assistance are seniors 62 years old and above who are from low-income households totaling up to 4,907 households. Single-person households based on the 2015 ACS data estimates were 10,493, representing 45.3% of households, an estimated 61.7% of whom earned 0-80% of the Area Median Income.

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

The number of disabled people in the city whose poverty level was determined between 50%-125% was 8,478 in 2015, coming down to 8,387 in 2017 based on the ACS estimates. In family households within the same range of poverty levels were 27,150 in 2015 to 28,971 in 2017. Families in the city that lived below the poverty rate in 2015 were 9171 (5395 owners and 3776 renters), increasing to 9965 (6051 renters and 3914 owners) in 2017. These families would need housing assistance, as they are likely to be lower-income households. Families affected by domestic abuse are forcefully displaced to find safety from their abusers. These families are counted in the Point In Time (PIT)survey. They are also catered to through the homeless services in the city and the greater county. In the 2019 PIT count for the County of Riverside, there were 97 individuals/families rendered homeless as a result of domestic abuse, 5% of whom came from Palm Springs.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income is the most common housing problem affecting 2,330 renters and 2,165 owner households. This is followed by a housing cost burden greater than 30% of income affecting 2,379 renters and 1,230 owner households. Overcrowded households come third, affecting 370 renters and 174 Owners.

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

The table below breaks down the most common housing problems based on tenure and income categories.

Housing Problem	Renter Units	Income category	Owner Units	Income Category
Cost Burden >50%	1,230	0-30%	685	30%-50%

Cost Burden >30%	1,059	50%-80%	560	50%-80%
Overcrowded	195	30-50	70	50%-80%

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

Based on the PIT 2019 count, there were 766 homeless individuals and 558 households in the entire county. These individuals and families also have intersectional issues that may include domestic abuse, substance abuse, mental illness, HIV /AIDS, and Disabilities. These intersectional conditions also require special attention, including medical care, counseling, and accessible housing units, which may not be readily available or affordable due to their low incomes. This is further discussed in the following sections.

Families that have been beneficiaries of transitional housing units may require further career and economic support through job placements and on the job training to help improve incomes, which may lead to better housing conditions. They may also still require food support programs and daycare for families with children as well as improved access to affordable healthcare to reduce other costs

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:

Households (families and individuals) are considered to be "at-risk" when they have low and/or limited income and would need to spend 30% or more of their income on housing. In some cases, these households spend 50% or more of their income on housing. They could, therefore, become homeless if they experience any strain on their income, including loss of employment or other emergencies requiring financial reserves.

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

Typically any household that earns 0-80% of the AMI would require housing assistance. As explained in the summary above, this represents low-income households, which are 46% of households based on table 6 above. Households at risk of homelessness are those currently overpaying for housing, which is considered as housing costs above 30% of the household income. In addition, those using >50% of their income on housing are at a very high risk of homelessness. Households that have zero income and no housing problems are likely essentially homeless.

Discussion

Overpayment is the most prevalent housing problem affecting about 18% of the households in Palm Springs. This affects about 10% of renters and 8% of owner households. Those most affected are extremely low-income households earning 0-30% of the AMI with households experiencing a housing cost burden greater than 50% being at high risk of homelessness despite the slight reduction in the number of households below the poverty level.

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

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

Introduction

According to the Federal register as per the regulations at 91.205(b) (2), 91.305(b) (2), and 91.405, a grantee must provide an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of the racial or ethnic group at a given income level, experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. The final column in red texts shows the calculation to determine if a disproportionately greater need exists

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,530	295	408	78 %
White	1,605	250	323	74%
Black / African American	198	4	8	94%
Asian	44	0	4	92%
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	4	50%
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	619	45	40	88%

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,950	478	0	86%
White	1,915	308	0	86.1%
Black / African American	95	14	0	87%
Asian	124	30	0	81%

American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0	100%
Hispanic	685	95	0	88%

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,630	1,274	0	67%
White	1,840	865	0	68%
Black / African American	108	49	0	69%
Asian	85	39	0	68.5%
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0	100%
Pacific Islander	4	0	0	100%
Hispanic	554	333	0	62%

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	955	1,129	0	46%
White	644	829	0	44%
Black / African American	70	120	0	37%
Asian	8	30	0	21%
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0	100%
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0
Hispanic	219	130	0	63%

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

A disproportionately greater need exists at the highest rate in the 30%-50% of the AMI income category in the jurisdiction as a whole. 86% of very low-income households have a disproportionately greater need. 78% of extremely low-income households (0 -30% of AMI) have a disproportionately greater need. Only 46% of households earning 80%-100% of AMI had a disproportionately greater need.

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

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

Introduction

Similar to NA 15 above, A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. The final column in red texts shows the estimated calculation to determine if a disproportionately greater need exists and to what extent.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,150	670	408	67%
White	1,330	525	323	61%
Black / African American	158	50	8	73%
Asian	44	0	4	92%
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	4	50%
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	564	100	40	80%

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI
2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,805	1,619	0	53%
White	1,155	1,064	0	52%
Black / African American	65	49	0	57%
Asian	49	105	0	32%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0	100%
Hispanic	435	345	0	56%

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,010	2,895	0	26%
White	665	2,029	0	25%
Black / African American	29	123	0	19%
Asian	24	100	0	19%
American Indian, Alaska	15	0	0	100%

Native				
Pacific Islander	4	0	0	100%
Hispanic	265	618	0	30%

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Disproportionately greater need
Jurisdiction as a whole	485	1,585	0	23%
White	290	1,190	0	20%
Black / African American	10	170	0	6%
Asian	8	30	0	27%
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0	100%
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0
Hispanic	174	178	0	49%

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

A disproportionately greater need exists at the highest rate in the 0%-30% of the AMI income category in the jurisdiction as a whole. 67% of extremely low-income households have a disproportionately greater need. 53% of very low-income households (30% -50% of AMI) have a disproportionately greater need. Only 23% of households earning 80%-100% of AMI had a disproportionately greater need.

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

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

Introduction:

Similar to NA 15 and 20 above, A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the housing cost as a whole. The columns in red texts show the estimated calculation to determine if a disproportionately greater housing cost burden category and to what extent. This will serve to show which racial/ethnic groups have the highest cost burden for each category. A household is considered to have a high-cost burden when it spends more than 30% of its income on housing.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	%	30-50%	%	>50%	%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,540	54	5,125	22.1	5,080	22	429
White	9,550	76	3,735	73	3,535	70	348
Black / African American	358	3	254	5	254	5	8
Asian	454	4	155	3	120	2.4	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	54	0.4	0	0	24	0.5	8
Pacific Islander	10	0.1	0	0	8	0.2	0
Hispanic	1,935	15	864	17	985	19	40

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Discussion:

In this section, the first column sets a baseline for comparing households that are considered affordable at a cost burden of less than 30%. A disproportionately greater need exists among households that have a cost burden between 30%-50% or higher at 22.1% for the entire jurisdiction. There is only a 0.1% difference between these households experiencing a housing cost burden greater than 50 % at 22%.

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

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

NA 15- Disproportionately Greater need- Housing Problems

- **0-30 % of Area Median Income- Extremely low-income Households--** Black/African American households have the greatest need at 94% followed by Asian households at 92% and households with Hispanic ethnicity at 88% compared to the jurisdiction as a whole at 78%
- **30%-50% of Area Median Income- Very low-income households-** Only Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need for housing assistance at 100%. This is compared to the entire jurisdiction which is at 86%
- **50%-80% of Area Median Income- Low-income Households-** both Pacific Islander and American Indian, Alaskan Native households have a 100% disproportionately greater need in this income category compared to the entire jurisdiction at 67%
- **80%-100% of Area Median Income- Moderate-income Households-** All American Indian, Alaska Native households in this category are in disproportionately greater need(100%) followed by Hispanic households at 63% compared to the whole jurisdiction at 46%

NA 20 - Disproportionately greater need- Severe housing problems

- **0-30 % of Area Median Income- Extremely low-income Households-** Asian households have the greatest need at 92% followed by Hispanic households at 80% compared to the jurisdiction as a whole at 67%
- **30%-50% of Area Median Income- Very low-income households-** Only Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need for housing assistance at 100%. This is compared to the entire jurisdiction which is at 53%.
- **50%-80% of Area Median Income- Low-income Households-** both Pacific Islander and American Indian, Alaskan Native households have a 100% disproportionately greater need in this income category compared to the entire jurisdiction at 26%
- **80%-100% of Area Median Income- Moderate-income Households-** All American Indian, Alaska Native households in this category are in disproportionately greater need(100%) followed by Hispanic households at 49% compared to the whole jurisdiction at 23%

NA 25- Disproportionately greater need- Housing cost burden

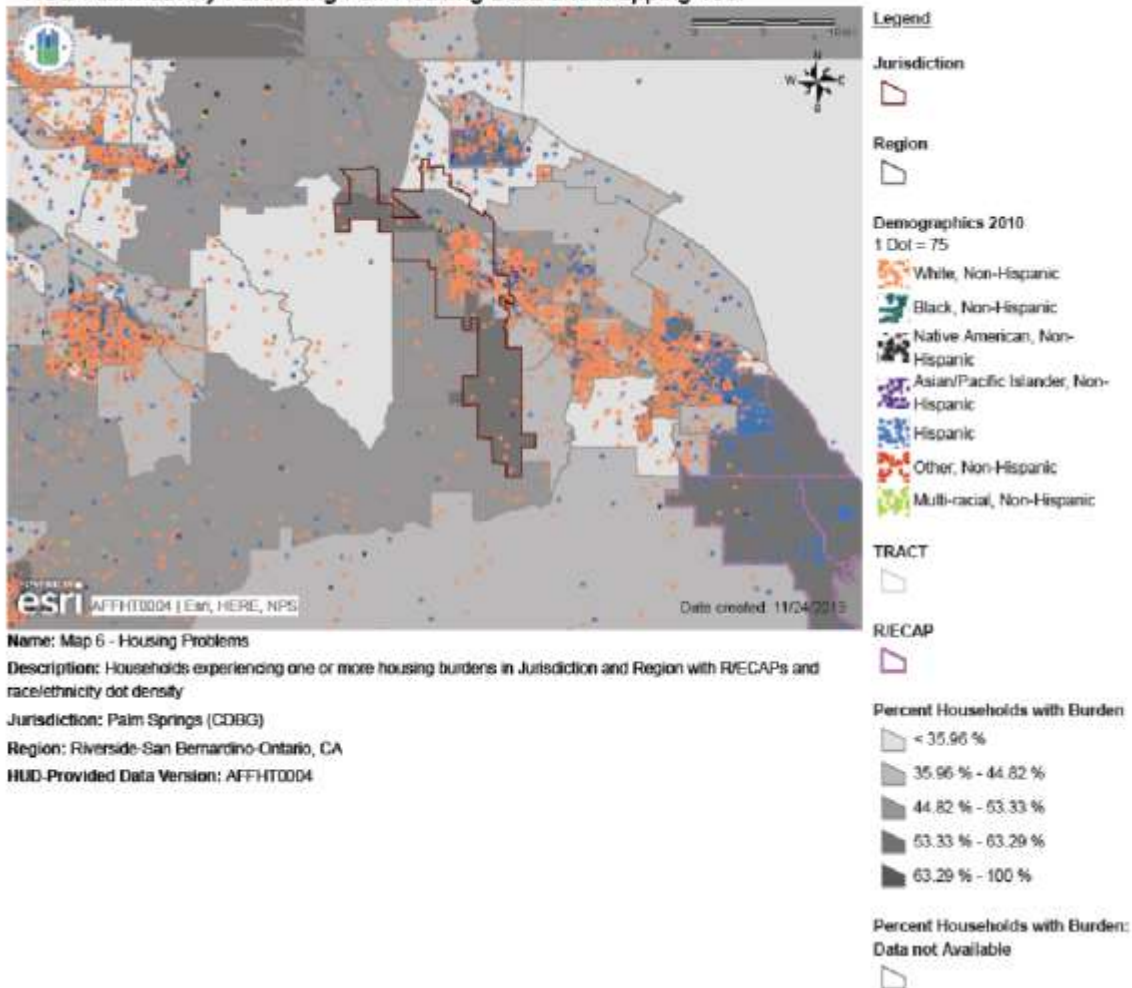
- **Housing cost less than 30%-** This category has no cost burden and is the highest in the city. White households have the highest number in this cost bracket at 76%
- **Housing cost burden 30-50%-** White Households have disproportionately greater housing costs compared to the other groups at 73% compared to the entire jurisdiction at 22%.
- **Housing cost burden greater than 50%-** A disproportionately greater housing costs among White households in this bracket at 70% compared to the entire jurisdiction at 22%

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

Other needs have not been specified.

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

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



The map above shows households experiencing more than one housing problem in the jurisdiction. It is worth noting that White households are the highest in number within the jurisdiction. They are concentrated in the center of the city where there is a 63.29%-100% concentration of housing with cost burden. There is also some housing spread out slightly to the North East and South West where there is a 44.82%-53.33% concentration of housing problems. There are very few Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander households within the City indicated on the map. There are also very few white households in the South of the city. The Southern Portion of the City is light residential due to mountains and forests.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (Harivco) is a public agency established by the State of California to administer the rehabilitation or financing and development of affordable housing programs. The Housing Authority has been serving Riverside County for over 60 years. This section will look at the needs of public housing, which are state-owned as well as the dissemination of the Section 8 housing vouchers and homeownership programs for low-income households and families that require accessibility features, in particular, the disabled and senior citizens. These programs are funded by the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds. Grant Funds are intended to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and to expand economic opportunities for residents.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	79	456	8,748	36	8,364	135	178	19

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source:

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	

Average Annual Income	0	12,664	13,261	13,870	10,805	13,850	13,465	14,983
Average length of stay	0	6	4	6	2	6	0	5
Average Household size	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	2	331	205	1	197	2	5
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	67	38	3,249	9	3,211	15	10
# of Disabled Families	0	12	70	2,587	26	2,422	82	33
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	79	456	8,748	36	8,364	135	178
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source:

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

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	0	66	318	5,469	26	5,195	79	144	15
Black/African American	0	10	126	2,967	8	2,867	55	29	3
Asian	0	1	9	209	2	203	0	2	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	80	0	76	1	3	0
Pacific Islander	0	2	1	23	0	23	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Data Source:

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	29	250	2,318	7	2,220	13	74	1
Not Hispanic	0	50	206	6,430	29	6,144	122	104	18

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

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Data Source:

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

There are about 80,000 households in the affordable housing lists in Riverside County as of February 2019. Based on table 24 above, 14,584 households may require accessible units comprising of seniors, families with a person with disabilities, and 8,748 families that have requested accessibility units. 17.9% of the population in Palm Springs are persons with disabilities. 73% of persons 65 years and over are disabled, which is the highest in any age group in the city. There are 29 licensed residential care facilities serving 483 seniors in Palm Springs. There are also an additional 1244 units that are located in Palm Springs with Accessibility features that are also in the affordable housing inventory. All RHNA allocations will need to have accessibility features.

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

Residents of Public Housing and housing choice vouchers are lower-income households. They, therefore, require housing assistance through rental subsidies, which is the most extensive housing program administered by the Harivco. As part of Section 8 housing, there are also based Moderate Rehabilitation Housing Assistance Programs, which seek to increase the number of affordable housing units by adding rehabilitated units in the inventory.

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

With the exception of accessibility features, housing needs for the greater population are similar to those of lower-income households. This includes a housing cost burden less than 30% and better physical housing conditions, including proper kitchen and plumbing facilities.

Discussion

With the high number of persons on the affordable housing waitlist (80,000), there is a clear high demand for low-income housing.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) and the County of Riverside Continuum of Care (CoC) work in partnership to provide different programs and facilities through government agencies and non-profit organizations to cater to the homeless population in Riverside County. This also includes the mandated Point in Time (PIT) homeless count that seeks to find out the number of homeless persons within the jurisdiction along with examining the causes of homelessness and services available to them. The DPSS has the following objectives: To

- Provide temporary financial assistance and employment services for families and individuals
- Provide programs and services to protect children and adults from abuse and/or neglect

Provide access to health care coverage to low-income individuals and families

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is also used to collect and update data on homeless persons and the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness.

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

The PIT count categorizes persons who experience homelessness in the following main groups:

- Unsheltered Homeless People- People with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodation for human beings
- Sheltered Homeless People- People who are living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals.)

- Chronically Homeless (CH)- Individual or head of household with a disability who lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a haven, or in an emergency shelter; and who has either been continuously homeless for at least 12 months or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined occasions total at least 12 months. Occasions are separated by a break of at least seven nights. Stays in institutions of fewer than 90 days do not constitute a break.

Different sub-groups, including families with children, veterans, individuals, and unaccompanied youth, can fall under any of these categories.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	515	1,111
Native Hawaiian	9	21
Black	199	241
Asian	4	26
American Indian	12	66
Multiple Races	27	199
Unknown Race	0	381
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	321	551
Non-Hispanic	445	1,133
Unknown Hispanic	0	361

2019 PIT Count Riverside County

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

There are a total of 558 households that were counted as sheltered homeless in the 2019 PIT. Of this number, 15% were families with Adults and Children. Among the 1,843 unsheltered households counted, only 2 were families with adults and children.

The Riverside County PIT focused on the unsheltered homeless population within the jurisdiction divided into 5 Supervisory Districts. In Supervisory District 4, where the City of Palm Springs is included, there are 612 unsheltered homeless persons, 196 of whom were in Palm Springs. There were 65 sheltered and 107 unsheltered Veterans counted in Riverside County, 34 of whom were in the fourth supervisory district.

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

A majority of the respondents identified as Hispanic, representing 69% of the total homeless population. Non-Hispanic people were 56%, while 13 % were unknown Hispanic. Homelessness was most prevalent among white people representing 58 % (1626) a 9% increase from 2018. This is followed by Black people at 16% (440), Unknown races at 14 %,(381) multiple races at 8% (226), and American Indians at 2.8% (78). Native Hawaiians and Asians had the lowest numbers of homeless persons at 1% (30) each. The table below summarizes the extent of homelessness for both sheltered and unsheltered persons by race.

Race	Sheltered			Unsheltered		
	2018	2019	Change	2018	2019	Change
White	432	515	8%	934	1,111	9%
Native Hawaiian	10	9	-5%	26	21	-11%
Black	133	199	20%	216	241	5.5%
Asian	10	4	-43%	19	26	16%
American Indian	22	12	-29%	103	66	-22%
Multiple races	24	27	6%	52	199	59%
Unknown Race	0	0	0%	335	381	6%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	253	321	12%	492	551	5.7%

Non-Hispanic	378	445	8%	1,009	1,133	5.8%
Unknown Hispanic	0	0	0%	184	361	32%

Source: County of Riverside 2019 PIT homeless Count

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

According to the 2019 PIT Count, there was a total of 2,811 homeless persons (21% increase from 2018). Of this number, 2,045 were unsheltered (21% increase from 2018), and 766 were sheltered (21% increase from 2018). The Unsheltered count by subpopulations is as follows:

- Veterans – 107 (8% increase from 2018)
- Youth (18-24) – 181 (2% increase from 2018)
- Children (17 or under) – Children went from 4 to 15 in the unsheltered PIT count for 2019.
- Youth count total – 196 (8% increase from 2018)
- Chronically Homeless - 727 (88% increase from 2018)
- Families w/Children (interview only) – 2 (50% decrease from 2018)
- Elderly (aged 62 and over – interview only) – 129 (16% increase from 2018)

More males were homeless compared to any other gender at 1384 unsheltered and 418 sheltered, followed by females at 548 unsheltered and 344 sheltered. Chronically homeless people totaled up to 804, 727 being unsheltered, and 77 sheltered. 557 were recorded as having substance abuse issues: 498 unsheltered and 59 sheltered while those with mental health conditions were 515: 367 unsheltered and 148 sheltered.

Discussion:

The 2019 PIT Count saw an increase for both the unsheltered and sheltered counts by 21% compared to 2018 (2,045 to 2,811 unsheltered and 631 to 766 sheltered). This increase is attributed to the following:

- enhanced count methodology to cover a wider area within the allotted time to do the count
- the use of a mobile web-based technology instead of paper surveys
- Revised survey questions covering factors such as chronic homeless and domestic violence

- targeting of encampment sites
- continued lack of affordable housing in Riverside County
- a 53% increase in the number (745) of volunteers recruited for the 2019 PIT Count
- increased participation from city leadership.

However, the actual number of homeless individuals is estimated to be higher than the PIT Count results due to the ongoing challenges in locating homeless individuals.

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

Introduction:

Special needs populations have exceptional circumstances that require them to have housing with additional physical features such as more rooms and/or accessibility features. They may also need affordable housing and access to facilities, including child care agencies, health facilities, and transit points. These groups will be further broken down below.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The following are special needs communities in the City of Palm Springs:

Seniors- HUD defines seniors as persons 62 years and above. There are an estimated 16,964 seniors, which is 30% of the City's population based on the 2017 ACS estimates.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS- According to the Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Riverside County, 2017 report, 8,984 people are living with HIV/AIDS in the County. There are currently 5,977 people reported to be living with HIV/AIDS in east Riverside County, where the City of Palm Springs is.

Farmworkers- Based on the 2014-2021 Housing Element, the Coachella Valley economy was historically linked to agriculture. However, changes in the local economy have virtually eliminated all significant agricultural production in the community. In 2010, the Census reported that only 61 residents were employed in the agricultural sector. Typically, agricultural work is one of the lowest-paying employment options, resulting in many farmworkers living in substandard housing.

Extremely Low-Income Households- These are households making 30% or less of the Area Median Income (AMI), which is an estimated \$14,438. Approximately 1,398 account for owner-occupied units and 1,848 Renter-occupied units in the City based on the 2013-2017 ACS data.

Disabled People -Disabilities are defined as mental, physical, or health conditions that last more than six months. There are 7,795 persons with disability in Palm Springs based on the 2017 ACS estimates.69.8% of this number is over the age of 65.

Developmentally Disabled Persons- A developmental disability as defined by Section 4512 of the Welfare and Institutions Code as “a disability that originates before an individual becomes 18 years old, continues or can be expected to continue indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for that individual.” This includes cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. According to the housing element, about 108 individuals being served by the inland regional center.

Female-Headed Households and Single Parents- Based on the 2017 ACS data, 2,520 householders were single-parent homes 1645 of whom were female-headed. 29.8% of these families live below the poverty level

Large Families- These are families with five or more members. Many large families have two or more children, extended family members such as grandparents living with their children, or other non-family members who rent out a room, such as students. In Palm Springs, based on the 2013-2017 ACS estimates, there are 745 large family households with more than 23% of them living below the poverty level.

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

Seniors- Seniors are often considered a special needs group because limited income, health costs, the need for access to transportation and supportive services, and disabilities make it more difficult for seniors to find and retain adequate, affordable housing.

I Persons with HIV/AIDS – They need access to healthcare facilities and nutritional services as well as affordable housing due to their healthcare costs.

I Farmworkers- Since there is very little agricultural work in Palm Springs, there is no designated farmworker housing, but the City provides affordable housing units to lower-income households.

I Extremely Low Income Households-Based on the housing element, they are sensitive to unexpected changes in income and expenditures, so overpayment for housing could result in an inability to meet other essential or emergency needs.

I Disabled people- They have special housing needs because of their fixed income, lack of accessible housing, and higher health care costs. This group requires housing with accessibility features that would be ideal for people with mobility issues and sensory limitations. Their housing needs will also need ease of access to transit, shopping, and healthcare facilities.

I People with developmental disabilities- According to the housing element, individuals with developmental disabilities may require a variety of housing types ranging from independent living facilities to group quarters, to institutional environments that provide onsite medical care. Accessibility of the home and surroundings, access to medical care, affordability, and proximity to public transportation are important considerations.

I Female-headed households—in particular, single-parent households— often require special consideration or assistance, because they typically earn less than two-parent households and must be able to afford child care as well. As a result, many single-parent families choose to double up with other families.

I Large households- Based on the Housing element, renters, in particular, have greater difficulty in finding housing because of the limited supply of adequately sized and affordable rentals. Large families may also face a heightened rate of housing discrimination or differential treatment when they try to secure rental housing. Large families, therefore, encounter the highest rate of overcrowding and overpayment.

All these groups are in need of affordable housing in addition to their unique healthcare and/or transit needs

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

- As previously mentioned, there are 8,984 people living with HIV/AIDS in the County. The City of Palm Springs is on the East side of the County. The following data is extracted from the Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Riverside County 2017 report:

- There are currently 5,977 people reported to be living with HIV/AIDS in east Riverside County. The prevalence rate of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) in Palm Springs (7,170.5 per 100,000) is nearly 20 times higher than California overall (376.0 per 100,000).

- Two-thirds of all PLWH/A in Riverside County reside in the Coachella Valley.

- East Riverside County is home to an older group of PLWH/A. The average age of persons living with HIV/AIDS in east Riverside County is 56.3 years, compared to 46.7 in the rest of the County. 38.9% of all people living with HIV/AIDS in East Riverside County are 60 or older. In the rest of Riverside County, only 16.1% of those living with HIV/AIDS are over 60.

- From 2008 through 2017, there have been 1,033 new HIV cases diagnosed in east Riverside County.–Average of 103.3 new cases per year.

- From 2008 through 2017, nearly half of all HIV cases diagnosed in East Riverside County are among adults 45 years old or older. Special needs populations have special circumstances that require them to have housing with additional physical features such as more rooms and/or accessibility features. They may also need housing that is affordable and access to facilities, including child care agencies, health facilities, and transit points. These groups will be further broken down below.

Age group	Percent of new cases
Under 13	0.3%
13 – 24	10.8%
25 – 44	39.3%
45 – 64	44.8%
65 years old and older	4.6%

Discussion:

Several resources are available within Palm Springs to serve those special needs groups. This includes the Desert AIDS Project, which provides medical care, counseling, home health

services, and legal assistance, as well as support with housing, medication, food, jobs, and more for PLWH/A. There are also federally subsidized housing that provides accessible units for disabled people through its Building Permit process. Priority is given to disabled persons during the housing voucher process as well as facilities for the developmentally disabled. There are also Low-income housing units to serve these populations.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities offer social and recreational services that are useful to the entire population, such as parks, youth centers, and firehouses and community centers. These facilities may also offer additional support for special needs groups, such as childcare facilities for single-parent households, homeless, and healthcare facilities as well. In the City of Palm Springs, the following facilities are considered :

- Park & Recreation Facilities
- Health Care Facilities
- Youth Centers
- Libraries
- Fire Stations & Equipment
- Community Centers
- Child Care Centers
- Senior Centers

How were these needs determined?

The City of Palm Springs conducted a Community Needs Survey for this Consolidated Plan. The need for Parks and recreation facilities, as well as fire stations and equipment, were identified as high priority areas as indicated below:

- Fire Stations & Equipment - 51.09%
- Health Care Facilities - 51.08%

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public improvements ensure that infrastructure such as pavements and street lighting, which improve neighborhoods by upgrading public works. They also include neighborhood services

such as graffiti removal, parking facilities, and tree planting. In the City of Palm Springs, the following facilities are considered:

- Drainage Improvements
- Street/Alley Improvements
- Sidewalk Improvements
- Street Lighting
- Water/Sewer Treatment
- Graffiti Removal
- Trash & Debris Removal
- Cleanup of Abandoned Lots and Buildings
- Parking Facilities
- Tree Planting

How were these needs determined?

The City of Palm Springs conducted a Community Needs Survey for this Consolidated Plan. The need for public works and neighborhood facilities were identified as high priority areas, as indicated below:

Public Works:

- Street/Alley Improvements - 47.89%
- Drainage Improvements - 44.68%

Neighborhood Services:

- Cleanup of Abandoned Lots and Buildings - 60.84%
- Tree Planting - 47.89%

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Special Needs Services include programs, initiatives, and services offered in public facilities, including homeless services and HIV /AIDS services and centers, which also serve special needs groups. They also include community services such as legal services and transportation services,

which are aimed at improving the quality of life for the residents. In the City of Palm Springs, the following services are considered:

- Neglected/Abused Children Center/Services
- Homeless Shelters and/or Services
- Substance-Abuse Services and Counseling
- Domestic Violence Services and Counseling
- Centers/Services for Disabled Persons
- Accessibility Improvements (ADA)
- HIV/AIDS Centers & Services
- Anti-Crime Programs
- Youth Activities
- Health Services
- Transportation Services
- Mental Health Services
- Senior Activities
- Child Care Services
- Legal Services

How were these needs determined?

The City of Palm Springs conducted a Community Needs Survey for this Consolidated Plan. The need for community and public services were identified as high priority areas, as indicated below

Community Services

- Mental Health Services - 69.44%
- Health Services - 56.94%

Special Needs Services

- Homeless Shelters and/or Services - 76.39%
- Substance-Abuse Services and Counseling - 60.99%

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The population in Chino is likely to grow from an estimated growth rate of about 0.5% per annum. The table below shows population growth from 2010-2018 based on the ACS data estimates. This growing population requires an increasing housing market that caters to all income categories.

Geography	April 1, 2010		Population Estimate (as of July 1, 2019)								
	Census	Estimates Base	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Palm Springs city, California	44,552	44,540	44,766	45,205	45,701	46,148	46,629	47,105	47,570	48,028	48,375

ACS census estimates 2013-2017

This section looks at the supply of housing, cost, homeless, and community facilities in Palm Springs. The tenure and condition of housing stock in the City of Palm Springs is also part of the assessment. The Market analysis gives insights into the housing needs in the city and how regional and state agencies, through their programs, actualize local goals to improve housing in the jurisdiction. This section is broken down as follows:

MA 10 - Number of housing units:

Examines the current number of different types of housing and projects future housing needs that can cater to the population within the city.

MA 15 - Housing Costs:

Looks at the cost of housing, putting into consideration projections of home values and comparing HOME rents as well as Fair housing rents.

MA 20 - Condition of housing:

The age of housing is looked at here to determine the quality of the housing stock

MA 25 - Public and Assisted Housing:

The availability of affordable housing units and any growth potential for low-income households is examined here

MA 30 - Homeless facilities and services:

This is a follow up from the needs assessment outlining the programs and initiatives that support homeless persons within the jurisdiction.

MA 35 - Special Needs Facilities and Services:

This is also an extension of the Needs assessment that further explores the facilities and services available to the special needs groups such as seniors and the disabled.

MA 40 - Barriers to Affordable Housing:

This area looks at how government regulations can also prevent the growth of the housing market by preventing timely construction and/or rehabilitation of housing stock.

MA 45 - Non-Housing Community Development Assets:

The labor force as an asset towards economic development is examined. The relationship between academic attainments, income level, and the ability to afford housing is examined here.

MA 50 - Needs and Market Analysis Discussion:

This section attempts to visualize the location of households that experience housing conditions or low-income areas within the jurisdiction

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

Introduction

1 unit detached structures have the highest number of housing units in the City at 13,618, an increase from 13,015 in 2015, forming 36.8% of the housing stock. This is followed by 1 unit attached structures at 31% while 5-19 unit structures are a distant third with 5,033 units representing 13.6%. 2-4 unit structures are the least in the City at 1,776 units. There are a total of 23,551 occupied households in Palm Springs based on the 2013-2017 ACS 5 year estimates. There are about 59% of owner-occupied households and 41% rental units in the City. 2 or 3 bedroom units are the highest among owner households, an increase of 53% in 2015. They are also the most among rental households at 51.4%, an increase from 41% in 2015.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	13,618	36.8%
1-unit, attached structure	11,483	31%
2-4 units	1,776	4.8%
5-9 units	5,033	13.6%
20 or more units	2,917	7.9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,228	6%
Total	37,055	100%

Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data
Source:

2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

Number of Bedrooms	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	43	0.3%	834	8.6%
1 bedroom	1,067	7.7%	3,255	33.6%

2 or 3 bedrooms	10,974	79.2%	5,246	54.1%
4 or more bedrooms	1,778	12.8%	354	3.7%
Total	13,862	100%	9,689	100%

Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure

2013-2017 ACS

Data Source:

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

The Community Development Block grant is the primary funding source aimed at providing housing for extremely low income to moderate-income households. The City of Palm Springs has the following programs through the CDBG and other sources:

- California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) - This program supports first-time homebuyers by providing financing and programs for affordable housing.
- Riverside County Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) - This is a federal program that helps first-time homebuyers to qualify for mortgage loans.

The table below shows some of the affordable housing inventory in Palm Springs as of 2015

Development Name	Address	VLI	LI	Mod	Total Affordable Units(Incl Beds)
Coyote Run	3401 Sunrise Way	0	70	70	140
Coyote Run II	3601 Sunrise Way	0	65	0	65
Palos Verdes Villas	392 E. Stevens Rd	20			98
Rosa Gardens Apts.	555 Rosa Parks	44	12	0	57

	Road				
*Sahara MH Park	1955 S. Camino Real	64	63	0	127
Santiago Sunrise Village	MHP1500 E. San Rafael	43	42	0	85
Tahquitiz Court Apts	2890 E. Tahquitiz Canyon	43	65	0	108
Vista Sunrise Apts	1313 E. Vista Chino	39	0	0	80

November 2015 Community Redevelopment Agency Of The City Of Palm Springs Restricted Rental Housing Units

Property Address	Household Income	Number of units
909,921 933,945 ,957,969& 999 E. Cottonwood Road	Moderate	7
970 & 990 Chuckwalla Road	Moderate	2
389&401W. Bon Air Drive	Moderate	3
3709 Eldorado Blvd.	Moderate	1
390 W. Avenida Cerca	Moderate	1
375 W. Palm Vista Drive	Moderate	1
222 & 224 La Encina Drive	Low	2
291 Jupiter Drive	Low	1
269 Enico Drive	Low	1
136 & 147 Sage Drive	Low	2
21 Club Circle Drive	Low	1
95 Desert Rose	Moderate	1
211 Coyote Drive	Moderate	1

309 San Domingo Drive	Moderate	1
65 & 66 Corona Drive	Moderate	2
19 & 31 Club Circle Drive	Moderate	2
237 Los Pinos Drive	Moderate	1
80 Desert Rose Drive	Moderate	1

Community Redevelopment Agency Of The City Of Palm Springs restricted Owner-Occupied Housing Units- January 2011

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

At-risk units are divided into two:

1. Low-risk units that have affordability controls that could expire, but arrangements have been made to preserve the units or owners are not likely to convert the projects.
2. At-risk units which have section 8 vouchers or other subsidies that could expire.

The table below shows at-risk units in the city.

Development Name	Form of Assistance	Total Units	Subsidy Terminates	Status
Palos Verdes Villas 392 E. Stevens Road	LIHTC, CalHFA, & RDA funds	98 (20%VLI)	2015	At Risk
Racquet Club 2383 E. Racquet Club	Mortgage Revenue Bond	129 units	2018	At Risk*
Calle de Carlos 3721-3989 E. Calle de Carlos	Mortgage Revenue Bond	4 units	2018	At Risk*
Pacific Palms Apartments 423 S. Calle El Segundo	MRB, LIHTC, Section 8	140	2020	At Risk
Tahquitz Court Apartments 2890 E. Tahquitz Canyon	Tax-Exempt Bond	108 (LI)	2023	At Risk*
Coyote Run Apartments 3601 N. Sunrise Avenue	LIHTC/RDA	140	2023	At Risk*

Palm Springs Subsidized Multiple-Family Housing

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

The Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) is a mandated state quota for increasing housing stock within different jurisdictions. This allocation shows the mandate that jurisdictions have to continually increase their housing stock to meet the demand for housing in different income categories. The City of Palm Springs has been allocated 272 housing units in the 2014-2021 RHNA.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The table below shows the RHNA allocation by income level. The current waitlist for assisted housing is about 80,000 households. This shows there is a high demand for affordable housing units. Cumulatively, the number of extremely low to moderate-income units in the RHNA allocations is higher at 156 units compared to above moderate allocations at 116 units.

Household Income Levels	Definition (Percent of County MFI)	Total Units
Extremely Low	Less than 30%	31
Very Low	Less than 50%	32
Low	51% to 80%	43
Moderate	81% to 120%	50
Above-Moderate	Over 120%	116
Total		272

Regional Housing Needs Allocation, 2014-2021. Source: Southern California Association of Governments.

Discussion

According to the housing element (2014-2021), Palm Springs, along with over 200 local governments, is represented by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). SCAG prepares housing need estimates for each of its 200 agencies. Because of the size of the southern California region, SCAG works closely with 13 different sub-regional associations of governments to determine and allocate housing needs. SCAG delegated the responsibility to assign specific housing needs goals to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG). Under this arrangement, CVAG may produce a different allocation of housing need than SCAG estimated, provided that the total sub-regional housing need assigned to CVAG is not changed.

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

Introduction

In Palm Springs, the greatest housing problem is overpayment, which is most households pay more than 30% of their income on housing. High housing costs can also cause other housing problems, including overcrowding and inability to maintain quality of housing stock by ensuring good plumbing and kitchen facilities are available. According to table 33 below, the median home value has decreased since 2010, which may have been a result of the recession. The rent value, however, increased by 4%, showing that some of the previous homeowners who had sold or lost their homes became renters increasing the market value of rentals. The highest rent paid in the city is \$500-999 by 44.4% of households, which is slightly lower than the area's median contract rent (MCR). However, 50.5% of households are paying more than the MCR. The cost of housing has a significant bearing on affordability. It is also an indicator of the quality of life in the jurisdiction based on the cost burden.

Cost of Housing

Home Values	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	352,700	340,600	-2%
Median Contract Rent	933	1,006	4%

Table 33 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2010 Census ACS (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	466	15.1%
\$500-999	4,089	44.4%
\$1,000-1,499	3,041	33.0%
\$1,500-1,999	888	9.6%

\$2,000 or more	728	7.9%
Total	9,212	100.1%

Table 34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	449	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,333	928
80% HAMFI	5,599	2,060
100% HAMFI	No Data	3,173
Total	7,381	6,161

Table 35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Data Source:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Overpayment and overcrowding are indicators that the cost of housing is high, especially among lower-income households, and overcrowding may also be an indicator that the cost of housing is high, especially for large families. The RHNA has allocated 156 units to be built for extremely low to moderate-income households. In addition, based on table 35 above, renters who earn 30% of the HAMFI have the lowest number of affordable units with no owner units

available. Those who earn 50% of the HAMFI have the lowest number of affordable rental units. This shows that there isn't sufficient housing for lower-income households.

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

Housing affordability is determined by various factors, including housing supply, housing cost, and vacancy rate. Overpayment, as previously mentioned, is the greatest housing problem in the city, particularly those who use more than 50% of their income on housing. According to the 2013-2017 ACS estimates, about 57.6% of owners and 57.3% of renters use 30% or more of their household income on housing costs. In addition, 52.6% of the renters and 27.4% of the owners earn 0-80% of the HAMFI. The HOME median values for Riverside-Sann Bernardino-Ontario MS, Riverside County for current HOME units in 2018, was \$315,000 while the new HOME units were valued at \$354,918, a 6% increase. This may be an indicator that HOME unit values may still increase

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 Fair market rent is determined by the housing demand and supply in an area while the HOME Rent is what beneficiaries of the affordable housing programs pay. Both high and low HOME rents are still lower than the fair market rents. The median contract rent is about \$1,006, which is lower than Fair market rents for all units. There is still a good opportunity to increase the affordable housing inventory through the RHNA without prices being affected by fair market rates and through the rehabilitation strategies in the city. This may be especially necessary for large family households within the lower-income categories.

Discussion

Overpayment and overcrowding are indicators of both the high cost of housing and the availability of affordable units, particularly for large families. Rehabilitation of existing housing and construction of low-income units is crucial in Palm Springs to reduce the number of households experiencing these problems.

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

Introduction

The renter-occupied housing units have more units with one housing condition than owner-occupied households in table 37 below. Most structures were built from 1960-1979, which means they are 40- 59 years old. They, therefore, require constant rehabilitation to remain habitable. Details of this are discussed below.

Definitions

According to the California housing law and regulations, a housing unit is considered substandard when its condition endangers “the life, limb, health, property, safety, or welfare of the public or the occupants.” These conditions include inadequate or lack of sanitation facilities such as poor water supply, lavatory, and shower; Structural Hazards such as poor or deteriorating flooring, foundations, and walls; and poor condition of wiring and plumbing to name a few. The U.S. Census defines overcrowding as at least 1.01 persons per room excluding kitchen, bathrooms, and hallways. Severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	4,842	35%	5,021	52%
With two selected Conditions	52	0.4%	590	6%
With three selected Conditions	6	0.04%	16	0.2%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	8,962	65%	4,062	42%
Total	13,862	100%	9,689	100%

Table 37 - Condition of Units

Data
Source:

2013-2017 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,921	13.9%	1,022	10.6%
1980-1999	3,229	23.3%	2,604	26.9%
1960-1979	5,646	40.7%	4,593	47.4%
Before 1960	3,066	22.1%	1,470	15.2%
Total	13,862	100%	9,689	99%

Table 38 – Year Unit Built

Data
Source:

2013-2017 ACS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	8,712	62.8%	6,063	62.6%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	586	4%	122	1%

Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data
Source:

2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 40 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Any housing structure that is more than 30 years old requires maintenance to remain fit for habitation. Maintenance also needs to be even more frequent for housing, which is 50 years

old, or they may fall into disrepair. 65% of owners and 42% of renters have no housing conditions at all. More renter units are in need of rehabilitation. According to the City's Housing element (2014-2021), City staff estimates that 155 single-family homes need rehabilitation, based on surveys taken for the Redevelopment Implementation Plans. Units with one selected condition are quite high among both owner and renters (Table 38) at 35% and 52%, respectively. There needs to be more support for renter households to rehabilitate their housing units.

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

There are about 4965 households that earn 0-80% of the AMI based on the data in MA 20in Palm Springs that experience one or more housing conditions in the jurisdiction. Some of these structures were likely built before 1980. Based on table 39 above, 8712 owner households and 6063 rental households are at risk of lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

According to the Housing element for Palm Springs (2014-2021), there is an ordinance in place which requires the ongoing maintenance of vacant and abandoned buildings. The ordinance requires that lenders hire a maintenance company to regularly check on the vacant home and maintain it consistent with City codes and ordinances. This may also be because some of these rentals are holiday homes for tourists. This ordinance will help to assure that foreclosures do not affect the appearance or property values of neighborhoods.

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

Introduction

The City of Palm Springs offers two types of rental assistance programs, the largest being the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher. The Section 8 rental voucher program provides rental assistance to help very low-income families afford decent, safe, and sanitary rental housing. The Section 8 Project-Based Moderate Rehabilitation Housing Assistance Programs, were developed to increase the number of affordable housing units to low-income families. Housing assistance is offered to eligible families who wish to live in privately owned multi-family

developments that were upgraded or rehabilitated. Moving into these units, means the occupants will not meet the preferences for the Section 8 Voucher Program. They will still be assisted while living in the units. All this is administered by the Housing Authority of Riverside County (Harvico).

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *			
# of units vouchers available	0	77	469	8,681	48	8,633	819	1,759	342
# of accessible units			2						

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

Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source:

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Public Housing Developments are owned and run by the housing authority. The housing element identifies about 381 public housing developments serving the city of Palm Springs. These units serve both lower-income families and seniors.

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:

As previously discussed in MA 20 above, a significant number of units in the city are over 30 years old. This includes public housing units. The following is a summary of affordable Housing developments run and owned by Havrico, showing the age of housing.

Name of Development	Number of units	Year built	Age of housing

Racquet Club Apartments	129	1960	59
Calle De Carlos Apartments	4	-	-
Tahqurtz Court Apartments	108	1993	26
Coyote Run	140	1993	26

Housing Authority of Riverside County- Age of affordable housing units

These units are still in good condition as they are still in the Public housing inventory.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 42 - Public Housing Condition

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

These have been discussed in MA 20 above. In addition, the City continues to run the home repair program funded by the CDBG

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

The Housing Element for the City of Palm Springs (2014-2021) outlines the following goals for the jurisdiction. These goals also guide the annual development plans until the last year of its mandate.

- GOAL HS1: Facilitate a broad range of housing types, prices, and opportunities to address current and future housing needs in the community.
- GOAL HS2: Foster a high quality of life and vibrant neighborhoods through the preservation and improvement of housing and provision of community services.
- GOAL HS3: Facilitate and encourage a broad range of rental and ownership opportunities for people with special housing needs within Palm Springs.
- GOAL HS4: Fulfill the City's housing needs while protecting the natural environment and resources and promoting an environmentally sustainable ethic.

The table below shows the housing program summary for the entire period the housing element will be in effect;

	Objective	Funding	Implementing Agency	Time-frame
1.1 Adequate Sites	Maintain inventory and map of residential available for development, and provide at the front counter.	General Fund	Planning Department	Update annually
1.2 Regulatory Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and accept requests for minor modifications, density bonuses, and general plan amendments and zone changes for housing projects that meet City housing goals. 	General Fund	Planning Department	As projects are submitted
1.3 Financial Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to approve fee reductions and waivers, General funds, low- cost land, and other assistance for affordable housing projects. Consider waiving CVMSHCP fee (e.g. to acquire sensitive habitat) for lower-income affordable housing projects. Promote financial and development assistance programs to the building community on an annual basis. 	General Fund	Planning Department Planning Department Community and Economic Development	As projects are submitted As projects are submitted As projects are submitted
1.4 Zoning Amendments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt Second Unit and Density Bonus provisions consistent with the current requirements of State law. Allow emergency shelters by right in the M-2 zone. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow transitional and supportive housing as a residential use and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. Amend the Mixed Use development standards to allow up to 70 dwelling units per acre, consistent with the General Plan. Adopt "Reasonable Accommodation" provisions. 	General Fund	Planning Department	2014
2.1 Design Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to implement residential design standards through architectural review of residential projects. 	General Fund	Planning Department	As projects are submitted
2.2 Historic Preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to implement the historic preservation program for residential structures. Continue to update the Historic Resources Survey and identify additional residential structures that 	General Fund	Planning Department	As projects are submitted

	could be designated as Class 1 or Class 2 historic structures.				
2.3 Property Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to implement code enforcement programs using a progressive approach of voluntary compliance, administrative citations, and court action. Provide outreach education regarding lead-based paint hazards and provide assistance in compliance with federal regulations. Provide financial assistance, where appropriate, to remedy property maintenance and health code violations. 	General Fund; CDBG	Building Department and Community and Economic Development	As properties are identified	
2.4 Housing Rehabilitation Loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide rehabilitation loans to help low income households make home improvements to remedy health and safety code violations or make accessibility modifications. Continue comprehensive housing and neighborhood assistance under the Recapture Our Neighborhood program as funding becomes available. 	General Fund; CDBG	Building Department and Community and Economic Development	Annually with CDBG allocation	
2.5 Mobile Home Rehabilitation and Preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementation and periodic review of the mobile home park rent stabilization ordinance as a strategy to address extremely low income housing needs. 	General Fund;	Community and Economic Development	Annually	
2.6 Preservation of At-Risk Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the status of affordable units that may become at-risk of conversion. Provide technical assistance as feasible to facilitate preservation for units considered at risk of conversion. 	CDBG; Private partnerships	Community and Economic Development	Annual meetings with property owners. Support of funding	
	Objective	Funding	Implementing Agency	Time-frame	
Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work in collaboration with the Homeless Task Force and other providers of assistance to homeless people. 				
4.1 Hillside Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementing hillside development standards. 	General Fund	Planning Department	As projects are presented	
4.2 Water Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue implementation of the review of water conservation aspects of landscape ordinance 	General Fund	Planning Department	As projects are presented	
Quantified	Housing Units Affordable to Extremely Low/Very Low Income	Housing Units Affordable to Low Income	Housing Units	Housing Units Affordable	Total Housing Units

Objectives	Households	Households	Affordable to Moderate Income Households	to Above Moderate Households	
New Construction	31/32	43	50	116	272
Rehabilitation	10				10
Preservation	10				10
Total	126		50	116	292

Discussion:

The Public Housing inventory is in good condition despite some of the structures being over 50 years old. This is, in part, due to the Home repair program. The city continues to plan for the construction of new assisted housing units and the rehabilitation of older structures.

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

Introduction

The Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) and the Continuum of Care (CoC) for Riverside county work together to provide facilities for the homeless in Palm Springs and the greater county. The CoC is a multi-agency network that engages both Government and non- profit organizations that strategically plan the use of resources to address homelessness. The DPSS provides a host of services through programs aimed at different subpopulations affected by homelessness in partnership with the CoC.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development

Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	334	65	4	414	-
Households with Only Adults	339	-	49	1,289	-
Chronically Homeless Households	65	4	N/A	879	-
Veterans	6	N/A	25	975	-
Unaccompanied Youth	37	N/A	28	14	-

Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households-Riverside CoC

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

Some of the services and programs offered through the DPSS include the following:

- **The Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP)** – Created in 1983, EFSP is meant to expand the work of non-profit and governmental local service agencies to help people with emergency food and/or shelter
- **The California Work Opportunities and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs)**- The CalWORKs program is a temporary financial assistance program for up to 48 months for needy families with minor children who have had an income reduction or lost it entirely. The Program helps families re-enter the workforce and the means to meet their basic needs as they work towards being self-sufficient.
- **Medi-Cal**- The Medi-Cal program provides a statewide no or low-cost health care coverage for persons with limited income. Medi-Cal provides dental, nursing home care, prenatal, vision, pharmacy services as well as physical therapy, and other medical expenses.
- **The Riverside County Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) program**- The GAIN program is an initiative run by employers within Riverside County aimed at providing work placements to reduce the dependency ratio and increase self-sufficiency in the county.

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

The following table provides a summary of facilities available in the Coachella valley:

Facility	Location	Services
Blythe Emergency Food Pantry	Blythe	Emergency food assistance.
Jewish Family Services, San Diego	Palm Springs	Provides permanent supportive housing.
Community Access Center	Indio	Housing referrals, independent life skills training, and counseling.
Palm Springs Housing Crisis Response Team	Palm Springs	Street level contact, engagement, and referral of unsheltered persons to resources and services.
Palm Springs Wrap-Around Services	Palm Springs	Assist unsheltered persons to obtain housing, benefits, employment and training.
The Well in the Desert	Palm Springs	Provides grocery distribution and hot meals.
St. Elizabeth Church	Desert Hot Spring	Emergency food assistance.
St. Theresa's Church	Palm Springs	Free food assistance program

2018 Continuum of care- Riverside County

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

Introduction

Special needs groups were mentioned and broken down in the Needs Assessment section above. This section outlines the facilities available to these groups in the City of Palm Springs and within the greater Riverside County.

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

Due to their limited or low incomes, these groups require rental or home buyer support to continue having access to affordable housing. Many of these groups have additional expenses, including but not limited to, healthcare services, Childcare services, counseling, and rehabilitation. To this end, they require housing assistance, and in some cases, e.g., with the elderly and disabled, they need accessible housing units.

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

Main Street Transitional Living- This program provides 15 apartments for disabled and homeless young adults. It includes the Thousand Palms emergency shelter. Recipients must be certified as disabled or young homeless adults who are 18-24 years old.

Permanent Supportive Housing Program- This program assists chronically homeless individuals and families who have severe medical disabilities, addiction, or mental health issues with obtaining and maintaining housing. Beneficiaries must have experienced homelessness for twelve or more months in the past three years.

All Hours Adult Care Program- Offers accessible housing, especially for seniors, veterans, and adults (including those who are deaf or hearing impaired). Services include short term medical respite housing for homeless persons, shared living in a family setting, and medical and non-medical caregiver referrals. Other services include room and board for seniors and disabled adults, independent living facilities, as well as support meetings for caregivers for those with Alzheimer's and dementia.

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)

According to the 2020/21 Action plan, this is what the City intends to do to address housing needs:

Housing Affordability- There are a limited number of lower income affordable units due to high home prices. This will be funded by the General fund, Housing Successor Agency, and CDBG.

Actions:

- The City will continue to facilitate the development of housing for all income groups within the community. Palm Springs will focus on facilitating affordable housing development through regulatory assistance such as density bonus and accessory dwelling units.
- The City will continue to provide rehabilitation assistance for low-income homeowners in the community through its Home Repair Program.

- The City will work to expand its website to provide additional links to housing services and resources, such as links to free guides and resources for first-time homebuyers in English, Spanish, and other languages.

- Promote economic development activities to improve employment skills and create high-paying jobs throughout the City.

Lending Practices- Approval rates for loans were still low despite the increased applications. Government loans were still under-utilized. These were some of the issues experienced by residents. The following actions will be taken by the Community and Economic Development Department and Fair Housing Council of Riverside County and financed by the General fund and CDBG

- The City will continue to provide homeownership opportunities in the community by promoting the Mortgage Credit Certificate Program (MCC) and the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) programs on the City's website.

- The City will work with the fair housing service provider or other housing service agency to regularly hold a credit workshop(s) for households entering or reentering the rental market and those entering the homeownership market.

- The City will work to expand its website to provide additional links to housing services and resources, such as links to free guides and resources for first-time homebuyers.

- The City will encourage lenders, particularly local lenders, to sponsor home buying workshops in Palm Springs.

Fair Housing- There were more inquiries than complaints in the past year. However, it was clear African Americans and people with disabilities were disproportionately affected. The following actions will be taken in the next year by the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Community and Economic Development Department funded by the CDBG:

- Continue to provide fair housing information and resources on the City website.

- Continue to publish public announcements on fair housing rights and resources.

- Conduct at least one fair housing workshop in Palm Springs annually.

- Provide fair housing outreach and education to newspapers, listing agencies, real estate associations, apartment owners/managers associations, and homeowners association, etc.

In addition, a code amendment to address the provision of residential care facilities will be made financed by the General Fund and implemented by the Planning Services Department. The Palm Springs Zoning Code does not define, permit, or prohibit residential care facilities. No provision for or overly restrictive regulation of residential care facilities can indirectly impede fair housing choice.

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)).

Access to affordable housing for special needs groups mentioned in the Needs Assessment of this document continues to be a priority. To do this, the City will continue to provide assisted housing for these groups as illustrated in the table below extracted from the 2019 Action Plan:

Project Name	Type of Units	Target Population	Disabled Access	Assisted Units
Calle de Carlos I & II	Two and Three Bedroom	Low Income Families	No	8
Coyote Run I & II	One, Two, Three and Four Bedrooms	Low Income Families	Yes	205
La Ventana	One and Two Bedroom	Low and Moderate Income Families	No	68
Pacific Palm Apartments	One, Two and Three Bedrooms	Moderate Income Families and Seniors	Yes	137
Palm Springs Pointe	One bedroom	Low Income Senior and Disabled Residents	Yes	115
Palm Springs View	One and Two Bedroom	Low Income Families	Yes	119
Palos Verdes Villas	One and Two Bedroom	Low Income Families	Yes	98
Racquet Club	One Bedroom	Low Income Families	No	9
Rancheria del Sol	One, Two, and Three Bedroom	Low Income Families (Section 8)	Yes	74

Rosa Gardens Apartments**	One, Two, Three, and Four Bedroom	Low Income and Families	Yes	56
Seminole Garden	Two and Three Bedroom	Moderate Income Families	No	59
Sunnyview Villas	Two and Three Bedroom	Two and Three Bedroom	Yes	44
Tahquitz Court Apartments	One, Two and Three Bedroom	Low Income Families and Seniors	Yes	107
Vista del Monte/ Vista Serena	One Bedroom	Low Income Seniors	Yes	112
Vista Sunrise Apartments	Studios and One Bedroom	Low Income HIV/AIDS Residents	Yes	79
Total				1290

City of Palm Springs 2019

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Housing Regulations are enforced to ensure proper urban planning. However, these policies can be a hindrance to the growth of the housing stock. They include the following:

- **Land Use Policies-** Set out in the City’s General Plan, land use is divided for specific building types, including residential, business, commercial, and mixed development areas. This limits the type of housing units that can be built within a particular zone.
- **Development standards-** Also set out in the city’s general plan, they limit the type of housing that can be constructed by zone. They also include requirements for density standards, which is the number of units a structure can have in a given zone. There are also parking standards that require at least two vehicle spaces per single-family unit, 1.5 for two-bedroom units, 1 for studio apartments, and 0.75 per room for large units.
- **Public policy Loopholes-** The tenant protection act (AB 1482) was enacted in October 2019, protecting renters from paying high rents. However, the law came into effect on 1st January 2020 since it did not receive a two-thirds majority vote. During the 85 day wait period, there has been a need to issue Temporary eviction moratoriums across the state of California by various cities to stop the eviction of tenants since a 30 day notice period is

required for eviction. This, in turn, has rendered several lower-income renters homeless and in need of emergency housing.

- **Permit Process-** Before any construction or rehabilitation takes place, there are permits needed from the city to facilitate such projects. The city takes 30 days to determine whether a project application is complete, after which there is an architectural review followed by an Environmental review. Depending on the need for a discretionary approval, it may take another 8-12 weeks.

Steps Required	Single-Family Project	Multiple-Family Project
Pre-Application	2–3 weeks	2–3 weeks
Completeness Review	3–4 weeks	3–4 weeks
Architectural Review	2–4 weeks	2–4 weeks
Environmental Documentation	None	2 months; Tribe reviews during this period.
Tribal Commission Review	None	
Planning Commission	2–4 weeks after Arch. Review	1 month
Total Timeframe	4 months	6 months

Housing element- City of Palm Springs (2014-2021)

If a project requires legislative action such as a zone change to the general plan with discretionary approval, it may take an additional 5-6 weeks for staff to review. Additionally, some projects may need up to 1 year for approval. Project reviews can take quite a long time. The city expedites the review of proposals to mitigate this for the construction of affordable units.

- **Development fees-** Like all other jurisdictions, there are fees required by the city to issue permits for developing housing. In Palm Springs, the cost ranges from \$17,681 to \$28,293 per unit depending on the size of the project, density, and location, putting into consideration whether they are close to environmentally sensitive areas. The city has previously waived fees for some affordable housing projects such as the Coyote Run project, where the city waived \$207,000 in Park fees and in Lieu Fees. The table below

summarizes the required fees. The fees may increase the housing costs of the completed units.

City Fees	Single-Family Housing Project	Condominium 24-Unit Project	Apartment 66-Unit Project
Planning Fees	\$1,703	\$9,100	\$3,485
Engineering Fees	\$1,094	\$7,525 7,133	\$13,035
Building Fees	\$1,437	\$180,899 171,469	\$317,196
Public Art (1/4% value)*	\$875	\$16,250	\$29,500 *
Park In-lieu*	\$2,638	\$55,780	\$157,225 *
Construction Tax (0.40 sf)	\$880	\$17,280	\$29,040
Other Agencies			
County Drainage Fee	None	\$6,480	None
Water Fees**	\$5,275	\$137,150	\$89,675
Sewer (\$3000 per d.u.)	\$3000	\$72,000	\$198,000
Regional TUMF* (\$1,290 per unit)	\$1,837	\$31,000	\$85,150
School (\$3.37 per s.f.)	\$7,414	\$145,584	\$224,662
Total	\$26,153	\$679,048	\$1 166,968
Per Market Rate Unit	\$26,153	\$28,293	\$17,681
Reduction for Affordable Projects			\$271,875

Housing element- City of Palm Springs (2014-2021)

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

Introduction

There is a direct correlation between the housing market and economic development in any jurisdiction. Economic growth and expansion drive various factors, including incomes and housing costs. Educational attainments also determine the level of income.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Arts, Entertainment and accommodation, is the largest sector in Palm Springs. This may be because the City is a tourist hub. There is very little agricultural work making Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction the smallest sector in the jurisdiction.

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	228	1	2	0	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,455	6,739	26	29	4
Construction	617	993	5	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	2,858	6,871	21	30	9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	651	857	5	4	-1
Information	320	457	2	2	0
Manufacturing	407	438	3	2	-1
Other Services	561	824	4	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	804	823	6	4	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,789	2,560	13	11	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	392	913	3	4	1
Wholesale Trade	439	357	3	2	-2
Total	12,521	21,833	--	--	--

Table 45 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	21,548
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	19,129

Unemployment Rate	11.28
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.89
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.45

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data
Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	5,420
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	735
Service	2,260
Sales and office	4,379
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,190
Production, transportation and material moving	854

Table 47 – Occupations by Sector

Data
Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	12,614	76%
30-59 Minutes	2,909	18%
60 or More Minutes	1,015	6%
Total	16,538	100%

Table 48 - Travel Time

Data
Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	2,145	149	1,285
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3,009	294	1,640
Some college or Associate's degree	5,214	845	2,235
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,250	565	2,240

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source:

2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age					Qualifications Totals
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs	
Less than 9th grade	45	270	630	843	479	2,267
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	464	575	494	743	663	2,939
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,034	1,160	893	2,884	2,514	8,485
Some college, no degree	804	1,124	1,079	4,189	3,535	10,731
Associate's degree	125	190	265	1,505	825	2,910
Bachelor's degree	138	758	1,050	3,380	2,590	7,916
Graduate or professional degree	4	220	349	2,315	2,175	5,063
Age Group Totals	2,614	4,237	4,760	15,859	12,781	

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source:

2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	45,428
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	64,461
Some college or Associate's degree	76,940
Bachelor's degree	96,611
Graduate or professional degree	129,168

Table 51 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data
Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The five major employment sectors in Palm Springs in terms of the number of workers are Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations at 26% of the workers. In contrast, Education and Health Care Services at 21% of the workforce comes in second. Retail Trade comes third at 13% of workers followed by Professional, Scientific, and Management Services at 6% and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is at 5%.

In terms of the number of jobs, Education and Health Care Services is first at 30%, followed by Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations at a 29% share of jobs. Retail Trade comes third at 11%, followed by Construction at 4% representing 993 jobs and fifth is Transportation and Warehousing with 913 jobs, also representing 4% of the jobs in the City.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The City has a current unemployment rate of 3.8% as of October 2019. It is low compared to the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area, at 6.6%. It is also lower than the current state and US average of 3.9% and 3.6% respectively based on the Economic Development Department of California and the National Bureau of Labor statistics

76% of the workforce travels less than half an hour to their places of work. This may be indicative of an excellent transport network that allows the City of Palm Springs. Management,

business, and the financial sector is the biggest in the jurisdiction, with 5420 people followed by the sales and office sector and the service sector, respectively. This is reflective of the significant employment sectors in the City. Farming, fisheries, and forestry occupations are the sector with the least people since agriculture is not a major economic activity in the area.

Persons with a Bachelor's degree or higher have the highest number of persons in the workforce as well as those who are not in the labor force followed by those with an associate's degree or equivalent based on table 49 above. This may be the reason why management, financial, and service sectors are the largest in the City. This may indicate a greater need for more on the job training and placements.

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 Hotel Incentive Program** - One of the City's primary economic activities is in the tourism and travel industry, similar to other cities in Coachella Valley. Approximately 1.6 million tourists visit Palm Springs annually, 1 million who stay in Hotel accommodations. The Hotel Incentive Program will assist existing hotels with six or more rooms to renovate their properties by investing no less than \$5,000 per room. They will also receive an annual share of the incremental Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT). The TOT is a room/ bed tax collected by an operator from each guest separate from the room payment. The TOT is remitted to the City of Palm Springs. This program would reduce the cost of accommodation for holidaymakers in the City, boosting the number of visitors.
- **The Facade Improvement Program** - The purpose of this program is to assist businesses with a grant up to \$5000 that can be allocated towards exterior improvements made by a property owner or tenant. Improvements may include creating attractive storefronts and signage, which encourages improvement and investment in commercial properties within the City. The program will increase traffic in the shopping districts within the City, growing revenues from service provision and merchant activities.

- **The Downtown/Uptown Public Restroom Program** - The purpose is to create improved public access to restroom facilities in uptown and downtown Palm Springs. A subsidy is offered to businesses that are willing to allow the public for the use of their restroom facilities for added expenses for cleaning, maintenance, and supplies. The selection is limited based on location, operating hours, and budget availability. The program will boost revenues from tourism and Trade.

These programs are likely to increase the rate of expansion for existing businesses and an opportunity for new business owners. There may be a need to continue training programs for the workforce as well as recruitment and placement programs for unemployed workers.

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

Those with education below 9th-grade are highest among persons 45-65 years followed by 35-44 years at 843 and 630, respectively. They also form the educational background with the lowest total persons at 2,267. Persons who reached 9th to 12th grade but did not receive a diploma are the highest between 45 and 65 years of age at 743 people and those who are 65 years and more are second at 663 people. High school graduate, GED, or alternative qualification also forms the second-highest number of persons composing a total of 8,485. Persons with Some college education but no degree are the highest among those between 45 and 65 years old at 4,189 followed by persons 65 years and above at 3,535. This educational background is the highest in the City, with 10,731 people. Those who are 45-65 years old also have the highest number of qualified people with Associate's degrees, Bachelor's degrees, and Graduate or professional degrees, followed by people 65 years old and above. People with an Associate degree are third highest in the City at 7,916. The three age groups with the highest number of people across every educational level are 45-65 years at 15,859, 65 years and above at 12,781, and 35-44 years at 4,760.

While a majority of people in the workforce have a bachelor's degree or higher, it is evident that most of them are in the aging population from 45 years of age. There must be more initiatives to provide academic assistance and/or training opportunities to persons below 44

years of age to increase the incomes of people between 18 and 44 years old. The area median income (AMI) in 2017 was estimated at \$48,126. The AMI means that people with less than high school qualification earned \$2,698 less than the 2017 AMI but is less than California's AMI at \$71,805 and \$61,994 for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario area. Due to the high cost of living (122%), those earning \$76,940 and above (some college or associate's degree and above) are most likely to be more financially secure due to access to better-paying jobs compared to their younger counterparts.

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.

There are two Hiring incentive programs that are based on workforce training in the county of Riverside through the Riverside Workforce Development Network (RWDN).

- **On-the-Job Training Programs (OJT)** - A business can receive up to 50% of the employee's wages to help offset the cost of training and the loss of productivity. This allows a business to hire and train a new employee in the basic skills necessary to perform the job while working on the job, encouraging apprenticeship, and increasing employment opportunities.
- **Employment Training Panel (ETP)** - A state-funded program that allows manufacturing, distribution, logistics, and transportation companies to implement a customized training program to upgrade the skills of their workforce. The program is administered by the Workforce Development Centers of Riverside County. The University of California-Riverside will help develop the curriculum and provide instructors.

There are also youth services for people between 16-21 years old, including mentoring, occupational skills training, paid and unpaid work experience (such as internships and job shadowing), as well as tutoring, study skills training, and instruction leading to the completion of secondary school.

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 County of Riverside CEDS outlines the following goals and objectives to boost the economy of the entire county including the City of Palm Springs:

Goal #1: Increase access to high-paying jobs

Goal #2: Provide a world-class education

Goal #3: Provide quality housing,

Goal #4: Promote and provide culturally rich activities

Goal #5: Enhance safe and healthy communities

Objectives- These are designed to achieve stability and a healthy community:

- Implement and maintain a well-thought-out business attraction plan to bring in businesses that will complement the educational and skill base of the region's workforce.
- Invest in and support the development of green technology and clean energy alternatives industry. Collaborate with educational institutions and private industry to develop curriculums to educate and train the workforce in emerging industries with long term growth and stability.
- Initiate policies and development standards that support and reward water and energy conservation.
- Expand the use of available information and communication technology to reduce travel on roadways (e.g., telecommuting, video-conferencing, purchasing over the internet, etc.).
- Continue to provide economic development support to the unincorporated regions of the county through enhanced infrastructure, libraries, parks and recreation, fire, and law enforcement stations.

Economic growth will increase household revenues in the City, allowing more people to have access to better housing. This may reduce incidences of homelessness and better access to healthcare as well as increased social services for the disabled and seniors.

Discussion

Economic development is a vital part of improving the housing market in Palm Springs. More business opportunities will drive the growth of the housing market. Better employment of

residents will mean a higher purchasing power in the housing market and improved public facilities and services as a result of increased incomes for the city council through permits and licensing.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

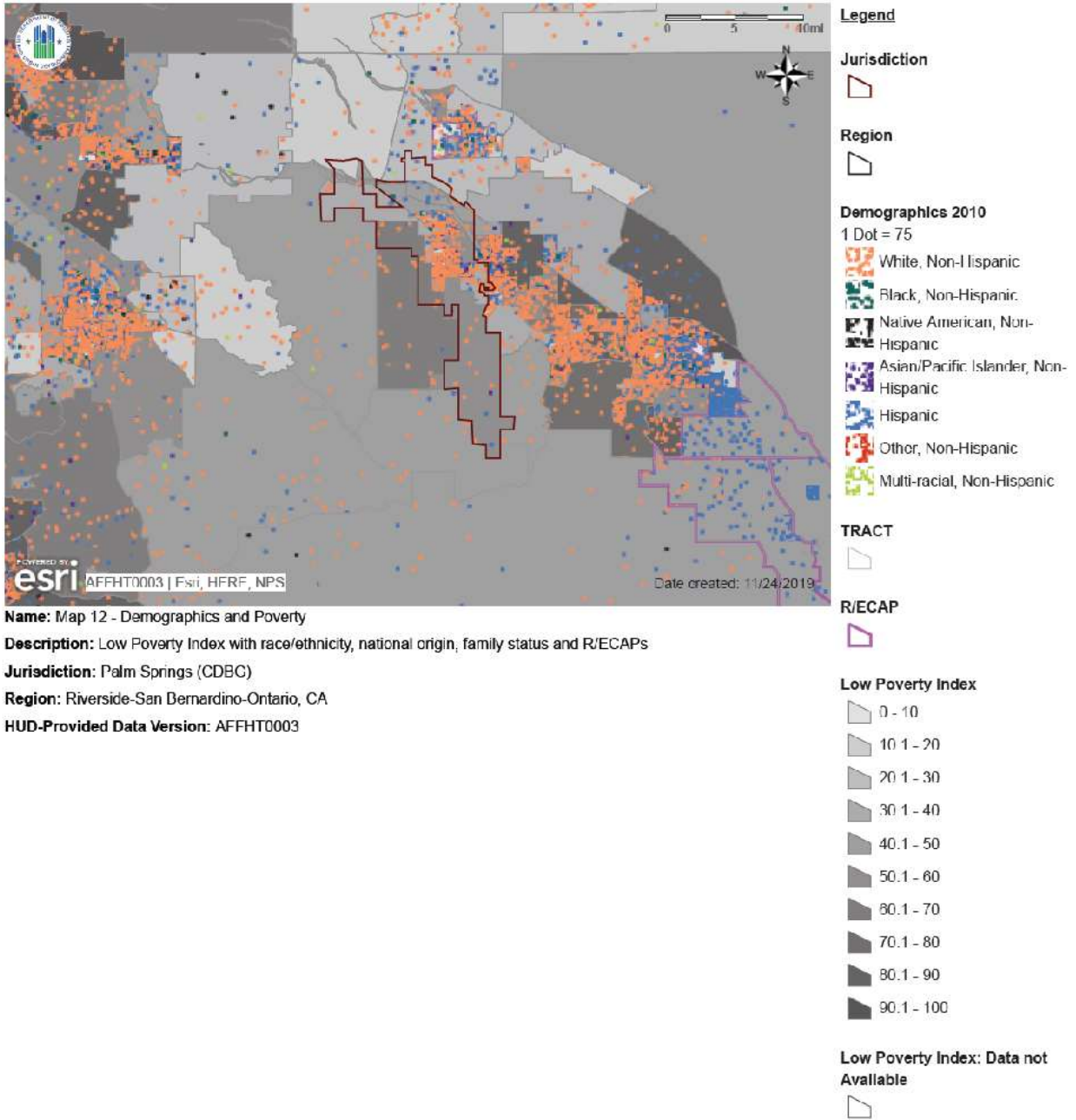
Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Housing problems are likely concentrated or highest in neighborhoods with extremely low, very low, and low-income households. This is due to the cost of housing, resulting in households likely to lack surplus income that can be used to rehabilitate their housing stock. Based on the map in NA 30 above, this is mostly at the center of Palm Springs.

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

Concentration, in this case, refers to where the racial groups appear more based on the map below, which shows the level of poverty by race. The darker the shade of grey in the map, the higher the poverty rate. While White households are a majority in the center of the City where the poverty rate is about 20.1-30%, there is also a significant number of white households in the North Eastern (NE) and South-South Western (SSW) parts of the City where the poverty rate is about 30.1%-40% and 60.1%-70%. Hispanic households are also quite concentrated in the center of the City, with some sparsely located in the north of the City. There are also few Asian/pacific islander households in the center of the City.

HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool



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

These characteristics have been broken down from MA 10 –MA 25 above. In summary, these areas have low-income housing.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

According to the zoning ordinance, every residential area has access to community centers, parks, and senior and youth centers. There are senior centers, youth centers, as well as parks and recreational areas.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Development opportunities are covered in the RHNA plans to develop more affordable housing units. Other community assets will also be improved through the housing element and annual development plans for the city. Development of non-residential business facilities also exist based on initiatives such as the Downtown revitalization project and the Palm Springs Innovation Hub (iHub), which aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Nurture, attract and grow 50 renewable, energy-based companies in five years.
- Create high-paying jobs in technology and manufacturing throughout Greater Palm Springs.
- Develop programs to enable and encourage Greater Palm Springs to compete in the global marketplace.
- Attract angel and venture capital investments in resident, accelerator, and virtually based companies.
- Increase per capita household income and standard of living regionally.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is the centerpiece of the Consolidated Plan. The Strategy describes:

- General Priorities for assisting households
- Programs to assist those households in need
- Five - Year objectives identifying proposed accomplishments
- Goals

Furthermore, the Strategic Plan also discusses the following :

- Institutional structure/coordination among agencies
- Homelessness Strategy
- Financial resources
- Anti-poverty Strategy
- Lead-based paint hazard reduction
- Reduction of barriers to affordable housing
- Monitoring

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

Geographic Area

The City does not direct its funding by geographic areas. 100% is distributed Community-wide.

General Allocation Priorities

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

Allocating investments by geographic priorities is not applicable.

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

Priority Needs

Table 53 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	General
	Associated Goals	Housing Goal 1 Housing Goal 2 Housing Goal 3

		Housing Goal 4 Housing Goal 5 Housing Goal 6
	Description	There is a need for affordable housing to preserve decent safe units through rehabilitation, affirmatively further fair housing, public housing and homeownership opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The six identified Housing Goals were high priority.
2	Priority Need Name	Homeless
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	General
	Associated Goals	Homeless Goal 1 Homeless Goal 2
	Description	The City will continue to support or fund collaborations that offer services and/or housing for the homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The two identified Homeless Goals were high priority.
3	Priority Need Name	Non-housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate

	<p>Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	General
Associated Goals	<p>Non-Housing Goal 1 - Seniors & Frail Elderly Non-Housing Goal 2 Non-Housing Goal 1 - At-Risk Youth Non-Housing Goal 1 - Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS Non-Housing Goal 1 - Victims of Domestic Violence</p>
Description	There is a need to provide a suitable living environment through local service providers and support natural disaster preparedness.
Basis for Relative Priority	The two identified Non-Housing Goals were high priority.
4 Priority Need Name	Non-Housing Community Development
Priority Level	High
Population	<p>Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Non-housing Community Development</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	General
Associated Goals	<p>Non-Housing Community Development Goal 1 - Design Non-Housing Community Development Goal 2 Non-Housing Community Development Goal 1 - New</p>

		<p>Non-Housing Community Development Goal 3 - Design</p> <p>Non-Housing Community Development Goal 3 - Rehab</p> <p>Non-Housing Community Development Goal 3 - New</p>
	Description	There is a need to provide a suitable living environment through public infrastructure improvements for community facilities, infrastructure, and accessibility.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The three identified Non-Housing Community Development Goals were high priority.
5	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	<p>Extremely Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Families with Children</p> <p>Public Housing Residents</p> <p>Non-housing Community Development</p>
	Geographic Areas Affected	General
	Associated Goals	Economic Development Goal 1
	Description	There is a need to provide access to economic development opportunities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The one identified Economic Development Goal was a high priority.
6	Priority Need Name	Emergency and Crisis response
	Priority Level	High
	Population	none applicable
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Provide for housing and economic needs caused by any emergency crisis, natural disaster or pandemic
	Description	The City intends to use funding provided through the CARES Act to mitigate the effects of the Corona Virus pandemic . This will include but will not be limited to housing support particularly for lower income households to ensure no households loose their homes or access to shelter at this time. There will also be provisions to support small businesses and

	<p style="text-align: center;">preserve jobs in Palm Springs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This will continue through CDBG allocations after the pandemic to continue to support communities that will still continue to suffer the effects of the virus. There will also be allocations available in case of any arising crisis during this consolidated plan period</p>
<p>Basis for Relative Priority</p>	<p>The novel Covid 19 virus better known as the Corona Virus has affected health and business globally due to the need for social distancing and quarantine measures to arrest the spread of the virus. According to the international Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy has gone into recession. Based on an article by the Foreign Policy Research Institute(FPRI) , a record 3.28 million Americans applied for unemployment benefits, the highest number recorded. In an economy whose GDP is driven by 70% consumption, every industry has taken a hit during this time.</p> <p>In an attempt to mitigate the effects of COVID 19. the US congresses passed The Corona virus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act to provide fast and direct economic assistance for American workers ,industries families and small businesses.</p>

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
<p>Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</p>	<p>Housing cost burden more significant than 50% of income is the most common housing problem for Palm Springs residents, affecting 2,330 renters and 2,165 owner households. This is followed by a housing cost burden higher than 30% affecting 2,379 renters and 1,230 owner households.</p> <p>Both high and low HOME rents are still lower than the fair market rents, with a median contract rent of about \$1,006 (4% increase between the years 2010 and 2017), which is lower than fair market rents for all units. Palm Springs Median Income is \$48,125, 3.6% between 2010 and 2017. This shows that the cost of housing and household income are not at equilibrium, and may project a more significant gap in housing affordability in years to come.</p> <p>Tenant-Based Rental Assistance programs are designed to help connect the gap between market rents and the need for affordable housing for lower-income households.</p>
<p>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>	<p>Seniors, Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, Farmworkers, Extremely Low-Income Households, Disabled People, Developmentally Disabled Persons, Female-Headed Households, and Large Families are considered non-homeless, special needs people in Palm Springs. These populations face specific housing challenges, including physical limitations, low household incomes, high cost of healthcare, and/or childcare. Fixed income can also result in issues with housing affordability, a topic mostly prevalent with the elderly and special needs populations.</p> <p>As a result, special needs populations will be at higher risk of being homeless. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs can help bridge the cost of living affordability gap for special needs populations.</p>
<p>New Unit Production</p>	<p>As outlined in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections of this report, HUD CHAS data reports that more than 10,000 households in Palm Springs are extremely low income, very low income, or low income, making between 0 - 80% of the AMI. Cost burden more significant than 50% of income presents as the most noted housing problem for both renters and owners, followed by</p>

	<p>a cost burden more significant than 30%. This problem shows there is a demand for more supply of housing in the area to alleviate the cost burden for those in need. Due to limited funds, the City will continue to use regulatory tools to support the expansion of affordable housing.</p>
<p>Rehabilitation</p>	<p>As outlined in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections of this report, more than 60% of houses in Palm Springs were built before 1980 and may be at risk for lead-based paint hazard. The focus should be put towards neighborhoods with older housing, assisting homeowners with rectifying any lead paint issue they may have.</p>
<p>Acquisition, including preservation</p>	<p>Areas in Palm Springs with large amounts of very low and low-income households are in most need of acquisition and preservation. Additionally, the City must have at least 3,230 affordable housing units to house the very low income (0-30% AMI) households in the City. If unable to build new affordable housing, the City should pursue alternative options, including the acquisition and preservation of units to add to its affordable housing portfolio. Riverside County has approximately 80,000 households on its affordable housing list as of February 2019. The County of Riverside has a total of 8,748 housing vouchers, showing a need for more affordable and public housing to be acquired by the City to alleviate affordability.</p>

Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Palm Springs anticipates receiving CDBG funds in the amount of \$2,245,250 during the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation : \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$449,050	\$0	\$0	\$449,050	\$0	The estimated amount of CDBG funds over the 5-year Consolidated Plan Period for each annual financial cycle is \$449,050
CDBG CV	public - federal		\$264,171	\$0	\$0	\$264,171	\$0	This is supplemental CDBG funding in the amount of \$264,171 for preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus pandemic (CDBG-CV funds) provided for through the CARES Act.

Table 55 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City does not receive HOME, ESG, HOPWA, Section 8, Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Funds, HOME Match, or ESG Match. Therefore, there will be no leveraging for these funds. However, the City will leverage CDBG funds with City General Funds and Housing Funds to maximize resources available to provide needed service.

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

The City does not own or operate any units itself. Nevertheless, the City has partnered with third parties in the development of affordable units that would own and operate 1,440 affordable units for extremely low to moderate-income households.

Discussion

Refer to the discussion above

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Palm Springs	Government	Planning, economic development, neighborhood improvements, public facilities/services	Jurisdiction
Riverside County Continuum of Care	Government	Homelessness	Other
City Planning Services	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
Building & Safety Department	Government	Planning, public safety, neighborhood improvements, public services	Jurisdiction
Community & Economic Development	Government	Economic development, neighborhood improvements, public facilities/services	Jurisdiction
Department of Finance	Government	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Fire Department	Government	Public Services/ Safety	Jurisdiction
Department of Parks & Recreation	Government	Public Services	Jurisdiction
Department of Public Works & Engineering	Government	Public safety, neighborhood improvements, public services	Jurisdiction
Aids Assistance Program	Subrecipient	Public Services, homelessness	Jurisdiction
Catholic Charities	Subrecipient	Public Services, homelessness	Jurisdiction
The Desert AIDS Project	Subrecipient	Public Services, homelessness	Jurisdiction
Food in Need Of Distribution	Subrecipient	Public Services, homelessness	Jurisdiction
Jewish Family Services of San Diego	Subrecipient	Public Services, social services, homelessness	Other
The Well in the Desert	Subrecipient	Public Services, homelessness	Jurisdiction

The Mizzell Senior Center	Subrecipient	Public Facilities, Social Services, Public services	Jurisdiction
Riverside County Economic Development Agency	Government	Economic development, neighborhood improvements, public facilities/services	Other- County
Riverside County Departments of Community Action	Government	Neighborhood improvements, Social Services, Public Services, Planning	Other- County
Homeless Program and, Mental Health - Homeless Intervention Team, Riverside	Government	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of Riverside County	Government	Homelessness, neighborhood improvements, social services	Other- County
California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (CDLAC)	Government	Public Services/Facilities	Other - State
California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)	Government	Public Services/Facilities, Housing	Other- State
California Housing Finance Agency (CalFHA)	Government	Public Services/Facilities	Other- State
Local Initiative Support Corporation (LISC)	Government	Economic Development, Public Services, Neighborhood Improvement,	Other - Federal

		Affordable Housing	
Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Government	Housing, Public Services,	Other- Federal

Table 56 - Institutional Delivery Structure

The City of Palm Springs as well as Riverside County Continuum of Care are the entities listed in the table above that will carry out the consolidated plan.

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Palm Springs will continue with the same process as before, undertaking actions to develop and maintain the institutional structure. These actions include: work with the County of Riverside, Department of Health as well as other County departments and public agencies to address issues related to the homeless, food, and housing as well as other issues prevalent throughout the County. Ultimately, the City’s goal is to maximize the number of organizations and the effectiveness of these institutional forces to work towards building affordable housing and provide supportive services for all residents in need.

Funding limitations for housing and services continue to serve as a gap in the institutional structure; as a result, the City will continue to work with non-profit organizations to improve services as well as focus on addressing underserved needs within the community. The City also plans to coordinate with private businesses and other residents, where and when possible, and continue to participate with the County Continuum of Care Board of Governance and CVAG Homeless Committee to address homeless issues, continuing to build a strong collaboration to assist homeless efforts. Improving relations with these groups should improve and establish new institutional structures to gather participation, input, information, or any other form of communication or assistance that will enhance the process and address unmet needs.

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

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

Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X		
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	

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

Other			
Other			

Table 57 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City participates in the Continuum of Care (CoC) for Riverside County, as well as The Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), who work together to provide facilities for the homeless in Palm Springs and the greater County.

Locally, the City works with Catholic Charities, The Well in the Desert Martha’s Kitchen, Path of Life Ministry, nonprofits that provide food assistance programs. Also, Catholic Charities and Community Access Center provide social services, rental assistance, housing referrals, as well as

counseling services to those in need. The City also has a street outreach team, Palm Springs Housing Crisis Response Team, providing a reference for all unsheltered persons, including chronically homeless individuals for housing, employment, and other resources. Additionally, in 2015, Palm Springs reached a County-City Partnership to establish a Mental Health Homeless Outreach Team in the City. The program provides care and alternatives to those at risk of injury or death without appropriate mental health and substance use homeless services, reducing jail incarcerations and involuntary mental health treatment and hospitalizations, and linking hard-to-reach homeless individuals to community resources. The City also provides social services through Martha's Village and Kitchen, which houses two professional case managers who are on-site Monday through Thursday to help provide services to the local community, including case management services as well as career and education services. Furthermore, veteran homeless services include LightHouse Social Service, which provides financial assistance for homeless veterans and medical clinics, including Palm Desert VA Medical Clinic and Loma Linda VA Clinic.

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

The strength of the delivery system is Palm Springs's ability to utilize its extensive non-profit network, bringing together faith-based and non-profit organizations to provide services, including housing and food. The City is also able to provide street outreach programs using Palm Springs Housing Crisis Response Team and Palm Springs Wrap-Around Services. The City offers housing programs for special needs populations, including Main Street Transitional Living, which provides apartments for disabled young adults (ages 18-24). An additional program is the Permanent Supportive Housing Program, serving homeless people and families with severe medical disabilities, addiction, or mental health issues to obtain and maintain housing. Additionally, the Palm Springs voucher program prioritizes providing housing for disabled persons.

The City's Community Development Administrator has been an Entitlement Community Representative for the Riverside County Continuum of Care (CoC) Board of Governance (BOG) and stays directly involved with what is occurring at the CoC level. The CoC's collaborative applicant is the County of Riverside, Department of Public Social Services, and assigned Homeless Unit staff is directly responsible for assisting the CoC in carrying out activities and identifying gaps, needs, etc. in services to the homeless. While these efforts have been effective in responding to the needs of some residents, lack of sufficient funding serves as a gap in the service delivery system.

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 overcome the funding gap in the institutional delivery structure and service delivery system, the City will continue to strengthen relationships with local service providers including non-profit, faith-based, and social service agencies as well as City departments to meet the demands and needs of the homeless, low income and special needs populations.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Goal 1 Palm Springs Community & Development Home Repair Program	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Community-wide	Housing	CDBG: \$50,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated in 3200 E Tahquitz Canyon Way Benefit: 25 Units renovated.
2	Housing Goal 4 - Fair Housing	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$218,440	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Households Assisted
3	Non-Housing Community Development Goal 1 - Rehab	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$1,527,760	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Palm Springs Community & Development Home Repair Program
	Goal Description	For the past 34 years, the City has operated a Home Repair Program. This program assists very-low-income homeowners with minor routine maintenance, emergency repairs, and accessibility modifications at nominal costs, including other related health and safety code work. First-year participants receive standard disaster preparedness items (i.e., water heater strapping). The annual \$1,500 grant excludes the first-year disaster preparedness items and any Code Enforcement abatement.

2	Goal Name	Housing Goal 4- Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Under CDBG guidelines, the City is mandated to provide its residents with a fair housing program. The Fair Housing Council requested these funds to provide comprehensive services that affirmatively address and promote fair housing (anti-discrimination) rights and landlord/tenant services to the City of Palm Springs.
3	Goal Name	Non-Housing Community Development Goal 1 - Rehab
	Goal Description	The project proposes improvements for upgrading electrical, plumbing, and general refurbishments of buildings.

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 estimates providing rehabilitation assistance to 25 low- and moderate-income homeowners.

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 City of Palm Springs does not operate its own Housing Authority and therefore does not own any public housing units. The Housing Authority of Riverside County administers any public housing units available in the City. The City is committed to working with the Housing Authority to maximize the use of the Housing Choice Vouchers, both Section 8 subsidies and vouchers in the City, and to maintain the current level of units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City will continue to follow its Citizens Participation Plan to inform and encourage resident involvement and work with The Fair Housing Council of Riverside County. This forum serves as a way to educate residents on various topics related to their rights as residents as well as information about homeownership. Additionally, the City will continue to promote the purchase of affordable housing units for sale throughout the City and educate anyone interested in purchasing or who desires information on how to purchase a home.

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

Not applicable.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

As already discussed in the Market Analysis portion of this document, barriers to affordable housing include land-use policies, development standards, permit processes, zone changes, and permitting fees. These are further discussed below:

Land Use Policies - Set out in the City’s General Plan, the land use is outlined in the table below.

This limits the type of housing units that can be built in a specific zone.

General Plan Land Use Designation	Zoning Districts	Allowed Residential Uses*
Estate Residential (0 to 2 du/ac)	G-R-5	Large estate single-family homes, many of which are near the foothill areas of the community.
Very Low Density (2.1 to 4.0 du/ac)	R-1	Accommodates single-family homes situated on large lots one-half acre or larger.
Low Density (4.1 to 6.0 du/ac)	R-G-A	Accommodates “typical” single-family detached residences on 7,500-square-foot or larger lots.
Medium Density (6.1 to 15 du/ac)	R-2	Accommodates single-family attached and detached uses, multiple-family units, and mobile homes.
High Density (15.1 to 30 du/ac)	R-3; R-4	Accommodates higher density residential homes built at a density of 15.1 to 30 dwelling units per acre.
Central Business District	CBD	Allows commercial, residential, and office uses at a high intensity and density (21 to 30 units per acre).
Tourist Resort Commercial	R-C	Allows commercial, residential and office use at a medium intensity and density of up to 21 units per acre.

Mixed-Use/Multi-Use	MU	Allows commercial, residential, and office uses at a low concentration and density at up to 15 units per acre.
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Development standards - Also set out in the city’s general plan, they limit the type of housing that can be constructed by zone. They also include requirements for density standards, which is the number of units a structure can have in a given zone. There are also parking standards that require at least two vehicle spaces per single-family unit, 1.5 for two-bedroom units, 1 for studio apartments, and 0.75 per room for large units.

Permit Process - Before any construction or rehabilitation takes place, there are permits needed from the city to facilitate such projects. The city takes 30 days to determine whether a project application is complete, after which there is an architectural review followed by an Environmental review. Depending on the need for a discretionary approval, it may take another 8-12 weeks.

Steps Required	Single-Family Project	Multiple-Family Project
Pre-Application	2–3 weeks	2–3 weeks
Completeness Review	3–4 weeks	3–4 weeks
Architectural Review	2–4 weeks	2–4 weeks
Environmental Documentation	None	2 months; Tribe reviews during this period.
Tribal Commission Review	None	
Planning Commission	2–4 weeks after Arch. Review	1 month
Total Timeframe	4 months	6 months

If a project requires legislative action such as a zone change to the general plan with discretionary approval, it may take an additional 5-6 weeks for staff to review. Some projects

might need up to 1 year to be approved. A project review may be quite a long time. The city expedites the review of proposals to mitigate this for the construction of affordable units.

Development fees- Like all other jurisdictions, there are fees required by the city to issue permits for developing housing. In Palm Springs, the cost ranges from 17,681 to \$28,293 per unit depending on the size of the project, density, and location, putting into consideration whether they are close to environmentally sensitive areas. The city has previously waived fees for some affordable housing projects such as the Coyote Run project, where the city waived \$207,000 in Park fees and in Lieu Fees. The table below summarizes the required fees. The fees may increase the housing costs of the completed units.

City Fees	Single-Family Housing Project	Condominium 24-Unit Project	Apartment 66-Unit Project
Planning Fees	\$1,703	\$9,100	\$3,485
Engineering Fees	\$1,094	\$7,525 7,133	\$13,035
Building Fees	\$1,437	\$180,899 171,469	\$317,196
Public Art (1/4% value)*	\$875	\$16,250	\$29,500 *
Park In-lieu*	\$2,638	\$55,780	\$157,225 *
Construction Tax (0.40 sf)	\$880	\$17,280	\$29,040
Other Agencies			
County Drainage Fee	None	\$6,480	None
Water Fees**	\$5,275	\$137,150	\$89,675
Sewer (\$3000 per d.u.)	\$3000	\$72,000	\$198,000
Regional TUMF* (\$1,290 per unit)	\$1,837	\$31,000	\$85,150
School (\$3.37 per s.f.)	\$7,414	\$145,584	\$224,662
Total	\$26,153	\$679,048	\$1 166,968
Per Market Rate Unit	\$26,153	\$28,293	\$17,681
Reduction for Affordable Projects			\$271,875

AB 1482 : Expands rent control to cover units built over 15 years ago and places an annual cap on rent to 5% plus inflation. AB 1482 was signed by Governor Newsom on October 8, 2019, but

did not go into effect until January 1, 2020. The unintended consequence of the passing of this bill has been the surge of eviction notices and a substantial increase in rent towards tenants, specifically for low- income households.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City's Housing Element Goals and Actions include strategies to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing, including the following :

1. Provide for Adequate Housing Sites

The City's 5 Year Objective to meet this need include maintaining an inventory and map of sites available for residential development and providing at the front counter upon request. Additionally, annually monitor the supply of extremely low, very low, low and moderate-income units, both assisted and market rate, to assure those sufficient units (50 for the planning period) are provided.

2. Continue to Offer Regulatory Incentives if Financially Feasible

The City's 5 Year Objective to meet this need include continuing to review and accept requests for minor modifications, density bonuses, General Plan amendments, and zone changes for projects that further City housing goals. Additionally, the City aims to encourage consolidation of sites of less than one acre in size for affordable housing projects. The City will provide technical assistance to property owners and developers in support of lot consolidation, including identifying opportunities for potential consolidation.

3. Continue to Offer Financial Incentives

The City's 5 Year Objective to meet this need include continuing to approve fee reductions and waivers, General funds, and make available other financial assistance, where possible, for extremely low, very low and low-income housing projects. Additionally, consider waiving the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan fee (e.g., a fee to acquire sensitive habitat) for

extremely low, very low and low-income affordable housing projects. Finally, to promote financial and development assistance programs to the building community on an annual basis.

4. Rehabilitate and Preserve Mobile Homes

Mobile homes are a significant housing option for families and seniors. The City has been proactive, passing a mobile home rent stabilization ordinance as well as a loan program to ensure this housing type is maintained and improved. 5 Year Objectives include continuing to implement as well as periodically review the City's mobile home park rent stabilization ordinance.

5. Preserve at Risk Units

The City aims to do this by ensuring that proposals for the conversion of apartments into condominiums are evaluated on an individual, case by case basis and that no loss of existing affordable units occurs as a result of a conversion. Additionally, the City's 5-year Objectives include monitoring the status of affordable units that may be at risk of conversion, as well as annually contacting property owners gauging interest to maintain affordability. The City's objectives also include identifying non-profit partners, pursuing funding, and preservation strategy on a project basis. The City will also work with tenants of at-risk units and provide them with education regarding tenant rights and conversion procedures as well as information regarding Section 8 Rent Subsidies and other affordable housing options in the City.

Also, the City updated its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and Fair Housing Action Plan that will also assist the City in addressing these types of issues.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The CoC has outreach teams that cover most of the County areas. The Department of Mental health has outreach peer specialists in the Desert-Mid county region. The Outreach Specialists

presents each person with an initial field assessment and an in-depth assessment as well as referrals to all contacts, linkage to various community organizations, assistance with entitlement questions and problems, linkage to mental health providers for evaluation and services, if appropriate, and housing by partnering with community agencies. Also, they facilitate referrals and other linkages to services. Other local services to reach out to homeless persons as well as assessing their individual needs are discussed below:

Point in Time Count - The City of Palm Springs participates in the Riverside County Point in Time Count, an annual count to assess and estimate the number of homeless people living in the city as well as their demographics and potential needs to be addressed.

The Palm Springs Housing Crisis Response Team - This team provides referrals for all unsheltered persons, including chronically homeless individuals for housing, employment, and other resources. The City has engaged contractual arrangements with the County's Department of Mental Health for Homeless Outreach Services through its Housing Crisis Response Team with City General Funds.

Mental Health Homeless Outreach Team - In 2015, Palm Springs reached a County-City Partnership to establish a Mental Health Homeless Outreach Team in Palm Springs. The program provides care and alternatives to those at risk of injury or death without appropriate mental health and substance use homeless services, reducing jail incarcerations and involuntary mental health treatment and hospitalizations, and linking hard-to-reach homeless individuals to community resources.

Martha's Village and Kitchen - Provides social services through the use of two professional case managers who are on-site Monday through Thursday to help provide services to the local community, including advocacy, birth certificates (in & out of State), housing resources, mainstream benefits, mental health resources, reunification, as well as career and education services.

CoC Coordinated Assessment System- The CoC has implemented a coordinated assessment system to ensure the right intervention is done. This is implemented through program admissions that are marketed to community groups and outreach providers who coordinate outreach efforts with staff trained to guide households through the process regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, etc.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The 2019 Riverside County Homeless Point In Time Count and Survey Report states that there are 729 emergency shelter beds, an increase in beds by 36% since 2018 due to the conversion of a transitional housing project into an emergency shelter. Two new emergency shelter projects have also been done between 2018 and 2019. Additionally, the report states a decrease in transitional housing beds from 2018 to 2019, decreasing from 99 to 43 beds. Moreover, there was a loss of 120 beds that were converted into an emergency shelter.

Transitional housing serves as temporary housing while providing case management and support services, granting a time of stability to enable homeless people to transition successfully to and maintain permanent housing within 24 months of program entry. The CoC is working with the County's Economic Development Agency (EDA), which administers ESG funding to integrate CoC and ESG funding to increase the number of families with children who are assisted through rapid re-housing. Also, non-McKinney-Vento funding sources, such as Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), funded under FEMA will be matched as a source for rental/mortgage assistance for families that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness in the County's strategy to meet this goal.

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

The CoC has taken the following steps to reduce the length of time (LOTH) one is homeless :

(1) Adopted and implemented a CoC wide Housing First approach; (2) Adopted and implemented a CoC wide Rapid Re-housing approach, recently increasing the number of public/private partners to help implement these approaches; (3) The CoC has begun revising intake processes to ensure homeless households are given the appropriate intervention at the time admitted to the program to help reduce their stay; (4) Adjusted case management procedures to train CoC and ESG case managers to move away from a housing-ready approach to an evidence-based home-based case management approach; (5) Improved data collection through HMIS by training participants to enter related data correctly and timely; (6) Generating monthly reports for outcome measurement.

Additionally, the CoC is in the process of adopting the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act goal of no more than 30-days homeless and the high-performing communities goal of reducing LOTH at least 10% from preceding years. The CoC will focus on non-HUD funded projects to decrease their LOTH, such as those who receive EFSP, CDBG, and HOME funding. Additionally, the region's 2-1-1 Community Connect phone and internet access are essential resources for individuals and families who are at-risk of or are about to lose their housing. By utilizing 2-1-1 Community Connect, those in need to reach specialists who are trained to answer questions, connecting callers with accurate referrals. A referral is based on a continuously updated database of hundreds of health and human services programs and nonprofits city and countywide.

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

Providing housing and services to low- income individuals and families is vital to prevent an increase in homelessness.

Discharge From Publicly Funded Institution or System of Care- The County of Riverside CoC Discharge Policy is mandated by the State of California and followed by the CoC. The CoC

established a Discharge Planning Committee, responsible for implementing policies and protocols and coordinating with various organizations to ensure that persons being discharged from a publicly-funded institution or system of care are not discharged immediately into homelessness. The goals are to identify discharge housing needs inclusive of housing and supportive services and to link the individual with community resources that will include mental health services, substance abuse support, and housing. Institutions include:

- Health Care – The Hospital Association of Southern California Inland Area acts as the lead agency on the Discharge Planning Committee to manage communication regarding the discharge planning needs of homeless persons from acute care hospitals.
- Mental Health - The County of Riverside Department of Mental Health (DMH) works together with DPSS and the CoC in the organization and implementation of discharge planning for homeless individuals disabled by a serious mental health and/or substance abuse disorder(s).
- Foster Care - Riverside County’s Children’s Services Division Independent Living Extended Foster Care programs aid in transitioning youth who are emancipating from foster care to independent living.
- Corrections - The Department of Public Social Services and the Riverside County Sheriff’s and Probation Departments support the Continuum of Care’s mission of working towards reintegrating people released from correctional facilities to community-based living and self -sufficiency through effective use of community services.

Additionally, Palm Springs supports an inclusive policy for homeless care that promotes a “Continuum of Care” approach. The approach is based on the understanding that homelessness is caused by a variety of underlying, unmet needs. The strategy includes:

- Outreach, intake, and assessment – City staff provides referral services for individuals seeking assistance to a network of non-profit and public agencies in Palm Springs and Riverside County. Non-profit agencies offer services, including medical, food, and other services for those in need.

- Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Housing – Rapid re-housing services include collaboration with non-profit agencies, including Path of Life, which provides emergency housing and rent support as well as the Salvation Army, which provides a hotel voucher program. Additionally, the City of Palm Springs and the County of Riverside assist those at risk of coming homeless through rental subsidy programs such as Section 8. The County also provides permanent housing through other federal funding.

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

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

The City of Palm Springs Building & Safety Code Enforcement staff identifies lead-based paint hazards as a part of their systematic property inspections. The City's Building & Safety Department addresses this issue on a case-by-case basis through the following steps:

- Step 1: As newer homes are built, stricter environmental guidelines and the sale and rental of older homes are regulated to protect potential buyers and renters. While lead-based paint hazards are still a potential problem, this has allowed for better protection to children and adults by minimizing lead-based paint hazards in new homes.
- Step 2: The City will work with the County, residents, or others to address the issue of lead-based paint hazards through testing and abatement efforts on a case-by-case basis. State law, as amended under Section 302, requires housing agencies to conduct random samples of dwelling units, common areas, and exteriors to determine the presence of lead-based paint in pre-1979 family developments where children live or are expected to visit.
- Step 3: The City will conduct outreach and education through the City's Building and Safety Department. This ensures that regulations related to enforcement of lead-based paint are carried out on City projects and on private projects, when possible, through remodels and rehabilitation of older units that require permits or if brought to the City's attention.
- Step 4: The City will also refer calls to the County of Riverside Environmental Health

Department to identify qualified firms that assists residents and businesses with lead-based paint, mold, and other hazards.

- Step 5: The City contracts with the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County who distributes informational brochures and attends events to educate and increase awareness of lead-based paint hazards.

The City also pushes nonprofit and for-profit developers to assess the lead-based paint ramifications of their projects. Additionally, the City offers a Home Repair Program, which grants homeowners the option to address lead-based paint hazards, potentially offering them as a “City Code violation or an emergency repair determined by the City”. The City’s Community & Economic Development Department also ensures that owners are made aware of the hazards of lead-based paint.

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

As already highlighted in the Market Analysis section of this report, according to 2013- 2017 ACS Data, 14,775 (63%) of Palm Springs housing units were built before 1980, making them units potentially at risk for lead poisoning and hazards. This means that approximately 6,063 (63%) of all renter-occupied housing units are at risk of lead hazards. 2011- 2015 CHAS data identifies 10,560 (45%) of households have an income at or below 80% of the area median income translating to an estimate of 2,728 very low and low-income renter households at potential risk for lead-based paint hazard or poisoning.

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

The City of Palm Springs Building & Safety Code Enforcement staff identifies lead-based paint hazards as a part of their systematic property inspections. This means the City always checks for lead-based paint hazards when conducting any property inspections in Palm Springs. The City also pushes nonprofit and for-profit developers to assess the lead-based paint ramifications of their projects. Additionally, the City offers a Home Repair Program, which grants homeowners the option to address lead-based paint hazards, potentially offering them as a “City Code

violation or an emergency repair determined by the City.” The City’s Community & Economic Development Department also ensures that owners are made aware of the hazards of lead-based paint.

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

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

Service providers and government programming are used as tools to address specific areas of need for those facing poverty. Such services are essential in the City’s ability to focus on reducing poverty. This is done by building partnerships and working relationships with providers and other agencies to implement programs that provide education, job training, supportive services, as well as other forms of assistance. Below outlines programs and policies put in place to assist those facing poverty:

The Community Action Partnership (CAP): CAP was created at the Federal level in 1964 as part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The County of Riverside has its own CAP and leverages federal funding to fight the “war on poverty” within regions of the County, including Palm Springs. CAP offers services to bring economic stability within households, including utility assistance, a savings match program, a youth mentor/tutor apprenticeship program (Project L.E.A.D), a Veterans Employment & Education program, free and low-cost community training, technical assistance and much more to help residents in need. While it serves the entire Riverside County region, CAP also has an office located in Palm Springs at 14320 Palm Drive, Desert Hot Springs.

On-the-Job Training Programs (OJT) -A hiring incentive program based on workforce training in the County, through the Riverside Workforce Development Network (RWDN). With this program, a business can receive up to 50% of the employee’s wages to help offset the cost of training and the loss of productivity. This allows a business to hire and train a new employee in the basic skills necessary to perform the job while working in the job, therefore encouraging apprenticeship and increasing employment opportunities.

Employment Training Panel (ETP) - Also part of the RDWN, ETP is a state-funded program that allows manufacturing, distribution, logistics, and transportation companies to implement a customized training program to upgrade the skills of their workforce administered by the Workforce Development Centers of Riverside County. The University of California-Riverside will help develop the curriculum and provide instructors.

Youth Services- Youth services are provided for people between 16-21 years old, including mentoring, occupational skills training, paid and unpaid work experience (such as internships and job shadowing), as well as tutoring, study skills training, and instruction leading to the completion of secondary school.

Safety Net Services: Local non-profit organizations such as “FIND Food Bank,” “Well in the Desert,” and “Catholic Charities” offer food pantries, emergency homeless shelter services, essential nutrition, counseling, and other forms of assistance, when identified. Such services help families living in poverty and work to help them get out of poverty.

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

The City recognizes the critical role affordable housing plays in reducing the number of families and individuals facing poverty. Affordable housing is vital to help families living in poverty, as the cost of housing can be a cause for why they are living in poverty. As already discussed above, the City provides affordable housing, housing voucher programs, home repair/rehabilitation programs, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. Desert SOS, a program from Jewish Family Services, provides permanent supportive housing as well as support groups, living skill programs, and budgeting instruction services for poverty-stricken families through funding from HUD. This program serves as an example of combining affordable housing programs with goals to reduce poverty.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with

requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The following is a description of the standards and procedures the City will use to monitor activities authorized under the CDBG program and to ensure long-term compliance with the provisions of the programs. As a tool for measuring progress and controlling change, the standards and procedures will serve to:

- Measure resources used
- Measure status and accomplishments
- Compare measurements to projections and standards
- Provide the basis for diagnosis and re-planning

An annual review will be made of the ConPlan, and a report will be conveyed to HUD each year, under HUD regulations. The report will describe the current status and success of the planned activities, as described in the Annual Plan. Also, the City will conduct an internal monitoring review of our City operations and sub-recipients that will result in written reports. These reports will evaluate the performance of the City by examining and commenting on:

- Coordination and communication between organizational units
- Determination of type, amount and timing of necessary resources
- Realization of effect of resource level changes on schedule and output performance
- Outcome measurement system and reporting of progress
- Identification of potential problems

The City will execute binding contractual agreements with CDBG subrecipients. Such documents become useful tools for ensuring compliance with program provisions by enforcing program requirements and for identifying remedies if problems occur. Elements contained in these agreements will be:

- Coordination and communication between organizational units
- Type of objective/activity

- Terms and conditions
- Special program requirements
- Scope of services
- Time frames for production (milestones)
- Reporting requirements
- Budget and audit requirements
- Timely expenditure of funds

The City of Palm Springs views monitoring not as a once-a-year exercise, but as an ongoing process involving continuous sub-recipient communication and evaluation. Such a process involves frequent telephone contacts, written communications, on-site field inspection visits, and periodic meetings. The overriding goal of monitoring of in-house operations and sub-recipients will be to identify deficiencies and promote corrections to improve, reinforce and augment staff and sub-recipient performance. As part of this process, the City will be alert to fraud, waste, and mismanagement or situations where such potential exists.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Palm Springs anticipates receiving CDBG funds of \$2,245,250 during the five years of the Consolidated Plan, and \$449,050 will be received in FY 2020-2021. A further \$264,171 has been allocated to CDBG-CV funding to respond to the needs of the City as relates t the effects of the COVID-19 Virus. Table 59 illustrates the City's expected resources, while Tables 6 and 7 provide further detail as related to the City's goals associated with the CDBG funding.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$449,050	\$0	\$0	\$449,050	\$0	The estimated amount of CDBG funds over the 5-year Consolidated Plan period is \$2,900,000.
CDBG CV	public -		\$264,161	\$0	\$0	\$264,161	\$0	This is supplemental CDBG funding in the amount of

	federal							\$264,171 for preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus pandemic (CDBG-CV funds) provided for through the CARES Act.
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Table 59 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City does not receive HOME, ESG, HOPWA, Section 8, Competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Funds, HOME Match, or ESG Match. Therefore, there will be no leveraging for these funds. However, the City will leverage CDBG funds with City General Funds and Housing Funds to maximize resources available to provide needed service.

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

Not Applicable.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing Goal 1 Palm Springs Community & Development Home Repair Program	2021	2022	Affordable Housing	Community-wide	Housing	CDBG: \$10,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated in 3200 E Tahquitz Canyon Way Benefit: 25 Units renovated.
2	Housing Goal 4-Fair Housing	2021	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$43,688	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Households Assisted
3	Non-Housing Community Development Goal 1 - Rehab	2021	2022	Non-Housing Community Development	Community-wide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$305,552	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted

Table 2 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	PS Comm & Dev Home Repair Program
	Goal Description	For the past 34 years, the City has operated a Home Repair Program. This program

		assists very-low-income homeowners with minor routine maintenance, emergency repairs, and accessibility modifications at nominal costs, including other related health and safety code work. First-year participants receive standard disaster preparedness items (i.e., water heater strapping). The annual \$1,500 grant excludes the first-year disaster preparedness items and any Code Enforcement abatement.
2	Goal Name	Housing Goal 4- Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Under CDBG guidelines, the City is mandated to provide its residents with a fair housing program. This also targets “protected classes” which includes non discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived race, religion, color, sex, age, domestic partner status, marital status, ancestry, national origin (i.e., place of origin, immigration status, cultural or linguistic characteristics, or ethnicity), sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, physical or mental disability, or medical condition. The Fair Housing Council requested these funds to provide comprehensive services that affirmatively address and promote fair housing (anti-discrimination) rights and landlord/tenant services to the City of Palm Springs.
3	Goal Name	Non-Housing Community Development Goal 1 - Rehab
	Goal Description	The project proposes improvements for upgrading electrical, plumbing and general refurbishments of buildings.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Through an open and competitive Request for Proposal process, proposals received were reviewed for FY 2020-2021. The Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) presented recommendations to the City Council who awarded funding to the following organizations to carry-out activities to achieve identified goals and objectives as outlined in the ConPlan:

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Administration
2	City Dept of Public Works & Eng – El Cielo Overnight Shelter Improvement
3	Fair Housing Council of Riverside –Fair Housing Services
4	CPS Dept of Comm & Econ Dev –Home Repair Program
5	Assistance to small businesses
6	Other Public Service
7	Direct Rent/Mortgage Assistance

Table 3 - Project Information

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

To be determined.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Other
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$89,810
	Description	Funds will be used to provide CDBG Program Administration.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All residents will benefit from the administration of the CDBG program
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Costs include overhead, salaries, and benefits for staff engaged in program administration and management of the CDBG program as well as Citizen Participation.
2	Project Name	City Dept of Public Works & Eng – El Cielo Overnight Shelter Improvement
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Non-Housing Community Development Goal 1 - Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$305,552
	Description	The Project seeks to create suitable living environments for homeless persons in Palm Springs.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	500 people from Low/Moderate Income communities will benefit.
	Location Description	225 S El Cielo Rd, PS 92262

	Planned Activities	The project proposes improvements for upgrading electrical, plumbing and general refurbishments of the building.
3	Project Name	Fair Housing Council of Riverside County- Fair Housing Services
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing Goal 4
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$43,688
	Description	Under CDBG guidelines, the City is mandated to provide its residents with a fair housing program. The Fair Housing Council requested these funds to provide comprehensive services that affirmatively address and promote fair housing (anti-discrimination) rights and landlord/tenant services to the City of Palm Springs. This CDBG activity is eligible to be funded under Public Services and Program Administration.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2,000 Low/Moderate Income households will benefit.
	Location Description	Fair Housing Services 655 Palm Canyon Dr, PS 92262
Planned Activities	Under CDBG guidelines, the City is mandated to provide its residents a fair housing program. The Fair Housing Council requested these funds to provide comprehensive services that affirmatively address and promote fair housing (anti-discrimination) rights and landlord/tenant services to the City of Palm Springs.	
4	Project Name	City of Palm Springs Community & Economic Development - Home Repair Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing Goal 1
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	For the past 34 years, the City has operated a Home Repair Program. This program assists very-low-income homeowners with minor routine maintenance, emergency repairs, and accessibility modifications at

	nominal costs, including other related health and safety code work. First-year participants receive standard disaster preparedness items (i.e., natural gas shut-off valve, hot water heater strapping, smoke detectors, house numbers, and exterior light). The annual \$1,500 grant excludes the first-year disaster preparedness items and any Code Enforcement abatement.
Target Date	6/30/2022
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	There are 25 Low /moderate-income households that will benefit.
Location Description	3200 E Tahquitz Canyon Way, PS 92262
Planned Activities	

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

The City does not direct its funding by geographic areas.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Community-wide	100

Table 4 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Allocating investments by geographical priorities is not applicable.

Discussion

Not applicable.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City has experienced significant economic hardship during the 2021-2022 period, and also lost its housing set aside funds as a result of the elimination of redevelopment by the State. These two factors limited the City's ability to facilitate affordable housing projects. However, the City continues to encourage the development of various housing units for extremely low to moderate-income households through a variety of activities. Activities include outreach to non-profits and for-profits housing developers as well as the County CoC/Collaborative Applicant, providing in-kind technical assistance for housing developers, financing and funding assistance, and expedited processing as appropriate. Through the efforts of these entities and the CoC, the housing needs of various segments are carefully reviewed and, to the greatest extent possible, are addressed.

According to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) delegating to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG), the responsibility to assign specific housing needs goals; the factors rely on population and employment growth projections. The City's 2014-2021 Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) must accommodate 272 new housing units (39 annually), of which 156 units (57.3%) must be for extremely low to moderate-income households. On February 6, 2019, the City approved entering into a Development & Disposition Agreement with Community Housing Opportunity Corporation (CHOC) for a 60-unit multi-family affordable housing development.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	49
Non-Homeless	1,047
Special-Needs	344
Total	1,440

Table 6 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	22
The Production of New Units	39
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	61

Table 7 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The City does not own or operate any units itself. Nevertheless, the City has partnered with third parties in the development of affordable units that would own and operate 1,440 affordable units for extremely low to moderate-income households.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City is not designated as a public housing agency. Consequently, all questions pertaining to public housing are referred to the County of Riverside Housing Authority.

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

Not applicable.

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

The City will continue to follow its Citizens Participation Plan to inform and encourage resident participation and work with the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County to educate residents on various topics relative to their rights as residents and homeownership. The City will continue to promote the purchase of affordable housing units for sale throughout the City and educate anyone interested in purchasing or who desires information on how to purchase a

home.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

The City will continue its efforts to promote affordable housing within the community and maintain existing affordable housing stock. The City will work with the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County to continue to educate both residents within the community, as well as residents of affordable housing, on topics including the resident/tenant/landlord laws, discrimination, homeownership, predatory lending practices, and other areas of need that may arise.

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

Introduction

Homeless and homeless prevention services are identified as a high priority need in the Consolidated Plan. Riverside County, as an Urban County, annually anticipates expending approximately 25 - 50 percent of its public service cap (up to 15 percent of the CDBG annual allocation) to provide homeless and homeless prevention services. Additionally, the City CDBG Public Service (76.3%) and General funds are utilized to provide assistance and housing opportunities for those at-risk of becoming homeless as well as supportive services for those homeless.

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

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

The County of Riverside CoC has established chronically homeless persons as the highest need

priority. The CoC implements a targeted street-to-home outreach program/campaign that covers 100% of its area and takes a housing-first approach for chronically homeless households and others with a disabling condition. The City, as well, has engaged contractual arrangements with the County's Department of Mental Health for Homeless Outreach Services through its Housing Crisis Response Team with City General Funds. The City has secured match funds from the Desert Healthcare Foundation for a Second Team and established Homeless Wrap-Around Services through Martha's Village & Kitchen (MV&K).

Non-disabled persons are housed as quickly as possible. The CoC has implemented a coordinated assessment system to ensure the right intervention through program admissions that will be marketed to community groups and outreach providers who coordinate outreach efforts with staff trained to guide households through the process regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, etc. The CoC has outreach teams that cover most of County areas. However, the City of Palm Springs took the lead by engaging County Mental Health and funding a Housing Crisis Response Team which conducts daily mobile street outreach and provides client services focused on the chronically homeless populations living on streets to connect them with supportive services and achieve housing stability. The Department of Mental health has outreach peer specialists in the Desert-Mid county region. The Outreach Specialists presents each person with an initial field assessment and an in depth assessment as well as referrals to all contacts, linkage to various community organizations, assistance with entitlement questions and problems, linkage to mental health providers for assessment and services, if appropriate, and housing by partnering with community agencies. In addition, they facilitate referrals and other linkages to services.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

There are 646 emergency shelter beds and 540 transitional housing beds in the County of Riverside CoC. Transitional Housing (TH) is used to cover the costs of housing while providing case management and support services; providing a period of stability to enable homeless people to transition successfully to and maintain permanent housing within 24 months of

program entry. To achieve its goal of ending homelessness, the CoC encourages communities to transform transitional housing programs to permanent supportive housing or rapid re-housing. The CoC is working with the County's Economic Development Agency (EDA), which administers ESG funding, to integrate CoC and ESG funding to increase the number of families with children who are assisted through rapid re-housing. In addition, non-McKinney-Vento funding sources, such as Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), funded under FEMA will be matched as a source for rental/mortgage assistance for families that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness in the County's strategy to meet this goal.

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

The CoC has taken the following steps to reduce the length of time homeless (LOTH): 1) adopted and implemented a CoC wide Housing First approach; 2) adopted and implemented a CoC wide Rapid Re-housing approach. The CoC has recently increased the number of public/private partners to help implement these approaches; 3) the CoC has begun revising intake processes to ensure homeless households are given the appropriate intervention at the time admitted to the program to help reduce their stay; 4) adjusted case management procedures to train CoC and ESG case managers to move away from a housing-ready approach to an evidence-based home-based case management approach; 5) improved data collection through HMIS by training participants to enter related data correctly and timely; and 6) generating monthly reports for outcome measurement. The CoC is in the process of adopting the HEARTH goal of no more than 30-days homeless and the high-performing communities goal of reducing LOTH at least 10% from preceding years. The CoC will target non-HUD funded projects to reduce their LOTH, such as those who receive EFSP, CDBG, and HOME funding.

The region's 2-1-1 Community Connect phone and internet access are another essential resource for individuals and families who are at-risk of or are imminently losing their housing. By utilizing 2-1-1 Community Connect, those in need can reach specialists, trained to answer questions, listen to caller's needs, and connect callers with accurate referrals. The referral is based on a continuously updated database of hundreds of health and human services programs and non-profits city and countywide.

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 County of Riverside CoC Discharge Policy is mandated by the State of California and followed by the CoC. The CoC established a Discharge Planning Committee, responsible for implementing policies and protocols and coordinating with various organizations to ensure that persons being discharged from a publicly-funded institution or system of care are not discharged immediately into homelessness. The goals are to identify discharge housing needs inclusive of housing and supportive services and to link the individual with community resources that will include mental health services, substance abuse support, and housing.

- Health Care – The Hospital Association of Southern California Inland Area serves as the lead agency on the Discharge Planning Committee to facilitate communication regarding the discharge planning needs of homeless persons from acute care hospitals including Riverside County Regional Medical Center. They identify those individuals with severe mental health or substance abuse disorders, and veterans, and coordinate their discharge plan to the fullest extent possible with follow-up to mental health and/or physical service providers.
- Mental Health - The County of Riverside Department of Mental Health (DMH)

collaborates with DPSS and the CoC in the coordination and implementation of discharge planning for homeless individuals disabled by a serious mental health and/or substance abuse disorder(s). Activities within a mandated policy such as 1) nature of illness and follow-up required, 2) medications and dosage schedules, 3) referrals to mental health providers, 4) financial needs, 5) educational/vocational needs, 6) social needs, and 7) housing needs are prioritized. DMH provides placement assistance to homeless clients leaving the public and private facilities. They also collaborate with the courts and interested parties in an effort to determine how best to meet client needs in a community setting. Based on the assessment, homeless individuals are provided with housing placement in board and care, skilled nursing, and privately funded structured residential settings.

- Foster Care - Riverside County's Children's Services Division Independent Living Extended Foster Care programs help transition dependent youth who are emancipating from foster care to independent living. Services available for homeless young adults who left foster care include: re-entering extended foster care, housing referrals, SSI screening, application assistance with medical and food benefits, transportation vouchers, clothing services, and replacement of lost or stolen vital documents, such as Social Security card, birth certificate, state ID or driver's license.
- Corrections - The Department of Public Social Services and the Riverside County Sheriff's and Probation Departments support the Continuum of Care's mission of working towards reintegrating persons leaving correctional facilities to community-based living and self-sufficiency through effective use of community services. They identify individuals leaving county correctional facilities and work with stakeholders to link these individuals to housing, mental health, substance abuse services, and community supports. Another resource is the Probation Day Reporting centers established for the Early Release (AB109) offenders and offer assistance for job placement, food, clothing, and counseling services upon release from county and state correctional institutions.

Discussion

Through the CoC and Collaborative Applicant, the City will continue to address homeless needs within the community. As such, the City will continue to allocate its Pro-Rata Share of funding to the County for distribution through the CoC. The City's allocation has been estimated to be \$70,000. In addition, the City also continues to work with the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) to address the Coachella Valley's homelessness issue by way of providing funds for homeless prevention and rapid-rehousing in the amount of \$100,000, for County Mental Health Housing Crisis Housing Team in the amount of \$330,000, the Alan Seaman Bus Pass Program in the amount of \$3,000, and the MV&K's Homeless Wrap-Around Services in the amount of \$146,412. With these partnerships, the City and the community have been able to determine the needs required to address homelessness and direct available resources such as providing shelter, supportive services, etc. to assist homeless persons to become self-sufficient.

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

Introduction:

No governmental constraints have been identified that have a significant adverse impact on housing and affordable housing development in Palm Springs. The City's permitting process and infrastructure requirements are comparable to those of surrounding Coachella Valley cities. Although some application fees may have increased, they remain among the lowest in the region. General Plan and zoning land use designations allow for all types of development and a broad range of densities. The City's housing policies and programs have been established and implemented, as necessary, to assure that governmental constraints are minimized. The City's processes are not a constraint to the provision of affordable housing.

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

The City's Housing Element analyzes the governmental, environmental, physical, and economic

constraints associated with the development of housing. The Housing Element does not reflect conditions within Palm Springs' control that would negatively impact affordable housing opportunities or create barriers.

The City will continue to utilize available resources to assist in increasing the availability of affordable housing through services, including fast-tracking for shorter processing time, where possible. Other services include maximizing limited resources to increase affordable housing units to lower-income households in its efforts to remove barriers to affordable housing.

The City's Consolidated Plan outlines specific goals and activities that will assist in minimizing or eliminating barriers to affordable and fair housing, which the City will continue to address on an annual basis.

Discussion:

Funding the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County in FY 2020-2021 will assist the City in educating and addressing issues that may arise that create barriers to affordable housing and fair housing throughout the year, as well as educating groups/individuals of these barriers. In addition, the City updated its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and Fair Housing Action Plan that will also assist the City in addressing these types of issues.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The City will continue to address obstacles that impact its ability to provide services to those in need. This will be accomplished through the identified resources and funded organizations.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will continue to work toward the reduction/elimination of obstacles to meet underserved needs through the funding of various organizations designed to provide services to

those in need. The City is not equipped to provide direct services required; therefore, funding organizations that do is essential. The City does partner with these organizations to address obstacles and address barriers that exist.

Also, the City works with the County of Riverside, the CoC, local agencies, non-profits, etc. to address various aspects related to CoC programs and activities, as well as obstacles that face the underserved in general. However, the CoC addresses issues relative to homelessness, mental and physical illnesses, domestic violence, etc. and has a wide range of members where collaboration in other areas is an option. Through these working relationships, obstacles such as lack of communication between agencies, improved services, limited resources, tracking and monitoring, and other needed resources are addressed. Also, gaps in services are better identified, and there is a more cohesive approach to identifying and resolving issues.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The dissolution of California Community Redevelopment Agencies has dramatically hampered the availability of funds to foster and maintain affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City has a low elevated amount of lead-based poisoning due to the majority construction of owner-occupied/renter-occupied housing units that occurred after 1970, according to the County of Riverside Environmental Health Department.

The City's Building & Safety Department addresses this issue on a case-by-case basis through the following steps:

- Step 1: As newer homes are built, stricter environmental guidelines and the sale and rental of older homes are regulated to protect potential buyers and renters. While lead-based paint hazards are still a potential problem, this has allowed for better protection to children and adults by minimizing lead-based paint hazards in new homes.

- Step 2: The City will work with the County, residents, or others to address the issue of lead-based paint hazards through testing and abatement efforts on a case-by-case basis. State law, as amended under Section 302, requires housing agencies to conduct random samples of dwelling units, common areas, and exteriors to determine the presence of lead-based paint in pre-1979 family developments where children live or possibly visit.
- Step 3: The City will conduct outreach and education through the City's Building and Safety Department. Outreach and education ensure that regulations related to enforcement of lead-based paint are carried out on City projects and on private projects, when possible, through remodels and rehabilitation of older units that require permits or if brought to the City's attention.
- Step 4: The City will also refer calls to the County of Riverside Environmental Health Department to identify qualified firms that assist residents and businesses with lead-based paint, mold, and other hazards.
- Step 5: The City contracts with the Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, which distributes informational brochures and attends events to educate and increase awareness of lead-based paint hazards.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Assisting service providers established to address specific areas of need to those facing poverty is essential in the City's ability to focus on reducing this issue. Through the partnerships and working relationships with Providers and other Agencies implementing such programs that provide education, job training, supportive services, etc. the City will achieve some success in assisting those facing poverty to improve their situations. Some of the focus areas would be:

- Employment and Education: Jobs, job training, technical assistance, adult literacy, and life skills.
- Housing: Affordable housing, home repair and rehabilitation, emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing.
- Safety Net Services: Food pantries, emergency homeless shelter services, basic

nutrition, counseling, and other forms of assistance, when identified.

- Youth: Programs and services for youth and at-risk youth.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will continue with the same process as in the past to undertake actions to develop and maintain institutional structure as follows:

1. Work with County of Riverside, Department of Health as well as other County departments and public agencies to address homeless, food, housing, etc. issues throughout the County;
2. Work with non-profit organizations to improve services or address other needs that are focused on addressing underserved needs within the community;
3. Work with private businesses and other residents, where and when possible; and
4. Continue to participate with the County Continuum of Care Board of Governance and CVAG Homeless Committee to address homeless issues and continue to build a strong collaboration to assist homeless efforts.

Improving relations with these groups should improve and establish new institutional structures to gather participation, input, information, or any other form of communication or assistance that will improve the process and address unmet needs.

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

The City works with various County Departments, Agencies, and Non-Profit organizations to identify and carry out goals and objectives of the CDBG Program, as well as to create a more cooperative working relationship. The City invites these groups to attend public hearings, community meetings, and special meetings that address specific programs and projects. The City has an approved Citizen's Participation Plan that it follows in this regard.

Discussion:

The City will work to build new partnerships and maintain existing relationships to address and further the needs of the homeless, those at-risk of becoming homeless, and very low to low-income individuals and families. Efforts include implementing new support programs that address needs and gaps in existing service, providing and/or maintaining housing/shelter opportunities, rapid re-housing assistance for homeless and those facing homelessness, assistance with negotiating social services available to individuals and families, and tracking activities associated with these programs. Such efforts allow involved agencies and organizations to better be able to identify and address needs of this clientele.

**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