

The City, through a resolution in the amount of \$584,613; approved a substantial amendment to the 2020-2025 consolidated plan and 2020-2021 annual action plan to increase the community development block grant (cdbg) budget for CARES act activities by \$584,613(CDBG CV 3). The distribution of this funding is therefore broken down as follows; COVID Prevention Ambassador- \$8,236- bringing the total to \$25,000 for this program Rental Assistance-\$459,454 Administration- \$116,923 These changes are reflected in the amended document. The SF424s and Certifications have also been adjusted to show the total CDBG- CV allocations totaling up to \$848,774.

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. 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 \$448,981 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. </p>

3. Evaluation of past performance

<p align="justify">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.</p>

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

<p align="justify" class="western" style="margin-bottom: 0cm; line-height: 150%;" lang="en-US">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 June 11, 2020, for the draft of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Plan, which were available for public review for 5 days commencing June 13, 2020.

5. Summary of public comments

The Consolidated plan community survey also had additional comments that citizens needed to see addressed. The most prominent issue was homelessness. Most of the additional comments requested for a homeless shelter that can cater to the City of Palm Springs. In addition, special attention was called to improve services for people with substance abuse issues and victims of domestic violence. Another highlighted issue was affordable housing, especially for seniors. A suggestion was made to pay special attention to seniors living with HIV in terms of affordable housing and healthcare. There were also calls to improve the roads along with the sidewalks. The other issue that came up was the need for more job opportunities within Palm Springs to cater to the growing needs of the City and as a starting point to support homeless persons. The Desert Aids Project also expressed support for the Consolidated plan having been a sub recipient of the funding. A multi-year energy efficiency project upgrading heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems, installing a new solar-efficient roof and energy-efficient windows and doors to their main facility located at 1695 N. Sunrise Way. The City of Palm Springs and DAP were honored to receive the national 2017 Audrey Nelson Community Development Achievement Award for this energy efficiency project. With CDBG funding through the City of Palm Springs, for Project Year 2018-19, DAP has completed Phase 1 of 3 phases of the Fire Suppression/Life Safety project, to install fire suppression sprinklers and piping in their main facility at 1695 N. Sunrise Way; phase 2 is currently underway with CDBG funding through the City of Palm Springs for Program Year 2019-20.

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

<p align="justify" class="western" style="margin-bottom: 0cm; line-height: 150%;" lang="en-US">No comments were rejected during this process.</p>

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 administration of each grant program and funding source

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

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

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(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 30 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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Palm Springs
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The complete list of agencies/groups/organizations is available in the attached appendices(Table 2).

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

<p align="justify">The City made a strong effort to consult with all agency types relevant to the development of this Consolidated Plan.</p>

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 Palm Springs Strategic Plan will provide support to nonprofits that meet the social services needs of the residents with an emphasis on the homeless.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
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 Univer	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(l))

The City participates in regional planning efforts in Riverside County in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan. The City also works with the State of California Department of Fair Employment and Housing to track reported fair housing data. The City also works with adjacent Cities on the continuum of care and housing matters of significance to all communities.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

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. 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. The date and location are posted below: December 10, 2019, 4 pm – 300 El Cielo Road, Palm Springs, 92262. 25 participants were invited to participate in the focus group via email. Six organizations participated, including the following; Boys and Girls Club of Palm Springs, Shelter From the Storm, Operation SafeHouse, 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. 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. Public hearings were held on April 2, 2020, and June 25, 2020. Other public meetings were held on February 13, 2020, May 14, 2020, and June 11, 2020.

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-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community Newspaper AD	25 people attended the meetings, some private citizens other from local agencies.	See attachedsummary ofcomments inAppendix.	N/A	N/A
2	Focus Group	Socail service agencies	A total of 6 individuals attended the meeting, including members from Boys and Girls Club and Jewish Family Services of the Desert.	See attachedsummary ofcomments inAppendix.	N/A	N/A
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	147 number of people responded to our online outreach, giving us a total of 147 responses.	See attachedsummary ofcomments inAppendix.	N/A	N/A

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Demo

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 with 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: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	44,552	46,310	4%
Households	24,363	23,165	-5%
Median Income	\$44,025.00	\$44,075.00	0%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	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 - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	105	195	45	25	370	24	15	70	65	174
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

Demo

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	179	0	0	0	179	229	0	0	0	229

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,450	1,105	385	120	3,060	700	700	625	365	2,390
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 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	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

Demo

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	1,679	1,867	1,349	4,895	790	1,021	1,121	2,932

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	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 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	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 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

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	

Demo

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.</p>

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

<p align="justify">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.</p>

Discussion

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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

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

Introduction

According to 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 (available in the appendices) 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
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,530	295	408
White	1,605	250	323
Black / African American	198	4	8
Asian	44	0	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	619	45	40

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,950	478	0
White	1,915	308	0

Demo

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
Black / African American	95	14	0
Asian	124	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	685	95	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

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

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

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

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

Introduction

Similar to 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 (available in the appendices)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
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,150	670	408
White	1,330	525	323
Black / African American	158	50	8
Asian	44	0	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	564	100	40

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,805	1,619	0
White	1,155	1,064	0

Demo

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
Black / African American	65	49	0
Asian	49	105	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	435	345	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,010	2,895	0
White	665	2,029	0
Black / African American	29	123	0
Asian	24	100	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	4	0	0
Hispanic	265	618	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

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

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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

Introduction:

Similar to 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(available in the appendices) 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	5,125	5,080	429
White	9,550	3,735	3,535	348
Black / African American	358	254	254	8
Asian	454	155	120	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	54	0	24	8
Pacific Islander	10	0	8	0
Hispanic	1,935	864	985	40

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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 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

Demo

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?

The map in the appendices 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% to 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% to 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			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	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 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	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 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Demo

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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

<p align="justify">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. </p>

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

<p align="justify">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.</p>

Discussion

<p align="justify">With the high number of persons on the affordable housing waitlist (80,000), there is a clear high demand for low-income housing.</p>

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 "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):

<p align="justify">The PIT count categorizes persons who experience homelessness into 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

Demo

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.</p>

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	515	0
Black or African American	199	241
Asian	4	26
American Indian or Alaska Native	12	66
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	321	551
Not Hispanic	445	0

Data Source

Comments:

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. Full table is available in the appendices.

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.</p>

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. </p>

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

<p align="justify">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.</p><p align="justify">Persons with HIV/AIDS – They need access to healthcare facilities and nutritional services as well as affordable housing due to their healthcare costs. </p><p align="justify">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. </p><p align="justify">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. </p><p align="justify">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.</p><p align="justify">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.</p><p align="justify">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.</p><p align="justify">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.</p><p align="justify">All these groups are in need of affordable housing in addition to their unique healthcare and/or transit needs</p>

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

<p align="justify">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:</p><p align="justify">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 in the table available in the appendices.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

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:

- 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 Palm Springs 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 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 13618, an increase from 13015 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 1776 units. There are a total of 23551 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	13,015	36%
1-unit, attached structure	11,045	30%
2-4 units	1,775	5%
5-19 units	4,984	14%
20 or more units	3,363	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,149	6%
Total	36,331	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	19	0%	840	8%
1 bedroom	909	7%	3,414	34%
2 bedrooms	5,190	40%	4,130	41%
3 or more bedrooms	6,959	53%	1,714	17%
Total	13,077	100%	10,098	100%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The 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.

There were about 760 affordable housing units in Palm Springs as of 2015. Detailed tables are in the attached appendices.

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

At-risk units are divided into two:

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.

At-risk units which have section 8 vouchers or other subsidies that could expire.

There are about 619 at-risk units in the City. Detailed table is available in the attached appendices

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

<p align="justify">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.</p>

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

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.

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

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	370,100	280,500	(24%)
Median Contract Rent	836	846	1%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,424	14.1%
\$500-999	5,570	55.2%
\$1,000-1,499	2,205	21.9%
\$1,500-1,999	605	6.0%
\$2,000 or more	295	2.9%
Total	10,099	100.1%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of 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 30 – 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	1,232	1,717	2,132
High HOME Rent	800	859	1,033	1,184	1,301
Low HOME Rent	628	673	808	933	1,041

Table 31 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

<p align="justify">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. </p>

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

<p align="justify">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-San Bernardino-Ontario MS, Riverside County for current HOME units in 2018, was \$315000 while the new HOME units were valued at \$354918, a 6% increase. This may be an indicator that HOME unit values may still increase</p>

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

<p align="justify">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 \$1006, 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.</p>

Discussion

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

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	4,830	37%	5,400	54%
With two selected Conditions	90	1%	488	5%
With three selected Conditions	4	0%	25	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	8,155	62%	4,175	41%
Total	13,079	100%	10,088	100%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	1,625	12%	1,043	10%
1980-1999	2,980	23%	2,764	27%
1950-1979	7,535	58%	5,740	57%
Before 1950	932	7%	545	5%
Total	13,072	100%	10,092	99%

Table 33 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	8,467	65%	6,285	62%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	586	4%	122	1%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 35 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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

<p align="justify">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 (attached appendices), 8712 owner households and 6063 rental households are at risk of lead-based paint hazards.</p>

Discussion

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

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.

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 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

<p align="justify">These have been discussed in MA 20 above. In addition, the City continues to run the home repair program funded by the CDBG </p>

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.

A detailed table is available in the attached appendices.

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;

Discussion:

<h2 align="justify">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.</h2>

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	0
Households with Only Adults	339	0	49	1,289	0
Chronically Homeless Households	65	4	0	879	0
Veterans	6	0	25	975	0
Unaccompanied Youth	37	0	28	14	0

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: 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:

2018 Continuum of care- Riverside County

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

Introduction

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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

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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)

<p align="justify">According to the 2020/21 Action plan, this is what the City intends to do to address housing needs:</p><p align="justify">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.</p><p align="justify">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 associations, 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 low and moderate income households, persons with disabilities, seniors and persons with HIV. A detailed table of activities is available in the Attached appendices.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 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.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	228	1	2	0	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,455	6,739	28	31	3
Construction	617	993	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	2,858	6,871	23	31	8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	651	857	5	4	-1
Information	320	457	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	407	438	3	2	-1
Other Services	561	824	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	804	823	6	4	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1,789	2,560	14	12	-2
Transportation and Warehousing	392	913	3	4	1
Wholesale Trade	439	357	4	2	-2
Total	12,521	21,833	--	--	--

Table 39 - 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 40 - 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 41 – 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 42 - 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

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,250	565	2,240

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	45	270	630	843	479
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	464	575	494	743	663
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,034	1,160	893	2,884	2,514
Some college, no degree	804	1,124	1,079	4,189	3,535
Associate's degree	125	190	265	1,505	825
Bachelor's degree	138	758	1,050	3,380	2,590
Graduate or professional degree	4	220	349	2,315	2,175

Table 44 - 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 45 – 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.</p></div>
<div data-bbox="112 146 744 164" data-label="Section-Header">
Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:
</div>
<div data-bbox="112 186 888 455" data-label="Text">
<p align="justify">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</p>
<p align="justify">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.</p>
<p align="justify">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.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="112 476 860 558" data-label="Section-Header">
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.
</div>
<div data-bbox="112 577 878 731" data-label="Text">
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.
</div>
<div data-bbox="112 733 883 829" data-label="Text">
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.
</div>
<div data-bbox="112 830 885 887" data-label="Text">
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,
</div>
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Consolidated Plan
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<div data-bbox="428 912 546 929" data-label="Page-Footer">
PALM SPRINGS
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<div data-bbox="865 912 896 929" data-label="Page-Footer">
69
</div>
<div data-bbox="105 936 362 951" data-label="Page-Footer">
OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 09/30/2021)
</div>

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)?

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.

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PLAN_SECTION_ID=[1370705000]>

Discussion

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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 in the appendices, 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.

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.

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

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

The California Emerging Technology Fund (CETF), in partnership with the state of California, conducted a survey in 2019 titled, "Internet Connectivity and the Digital Divide" in California to "assess the rate of internet use in the state". The study found that 88% of the respondents had been connected to the internet since 2017, showing a 33% increase since 2008. The study also indicated that 78% of respondents could connect to the internet at home through a computing device, and 84% also connected through their smartphones. Additionally, the analysis also showed that 55% of respondents used the internet for online shopping, with only 21% used it to work from home. Furthermore, 18% communicated with their doctors online, and 13% took education or job training courses from home online. The study demonstrates that there is a significant need for internet connectivity at home, which can be indicated by 58% of respondents who did not connect to the internet outside of their homes.

These services are also crucial for students to assist with their learning, with 43% of respondents having no access to a computing device at school. Of the 52% of respondents who are assigned these devices in school, 22% cannot take them home. In addition, 82% of guardians have access to their children's school websites, with 85% being able to contact their teachers through email. This also demonstrates the need for internet connectivity at home to enhance the learning experience and guardians' involvement in education.

ACS 5 year data from 2013-2017 for the City of Palm Springs show that 89.7% of households have one or more types of computing devices, with 84% indicating to have some sort of internet subscription. Additionally, 52.5% indicate having a tablet or other portable, wireless computer in their household. This information shows that internet use is vital for City residents, who may use it to work from home, complete online courses, stay in connection with medical practitioners or help their children with their schoolwork. In terms of affordability, 68.3% extremely low income households have a broadband internet subscription, 1.1% have a dial-up connection while 30.6% of these households have no internet subscription. For Very low and low income households, approximately 83.9% have some sort of internet connection, 0.3% have a dial up internet connection and 15.9% have no internet subscription. This shows that lower income households are in need of good internet connections with speeds between 25 Mbps and 100 Mbps or more. In Palm Springs, Spectrum, Frontier and Viasat are the leading internet providers that offer cable, DSL, and fiber internet to residents and business owners offering speeds between 30-1000 Mbps from a starting price of about \$27.99 per month. WlanJV has the cheapest rates in the city from \$0 a month, however, their internet speed is 5 Mbps-which are lower than the recommended minimum speeds of 25 Mbps- with only a 3.5% reach. Frontier DSL internet have speeds of 25 Mbps at \$27.99 with a reach of 93%.

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

Increased competition among internet providers improve the quality of services through competition as well as ensure more affordable options for broadband, particularly for lower-income households. The 2019 “Internet Connectivity” survey indicated that 73% of respondents were unaware of affordable internet connectivity service providers and options. This is crucial for persons who are not connected to the internet or are under-connected at home. Based on the survey, over 45% of respondents felt disadvantaged while trying to use the internet to help children with schoolwork. This is an even greater need now due to the COVID-19 virus that has caused a great shift in schooling and business with most of these activities taking place at home. The same applied to 24% of respondents who were trying to gain new career skills or classes online while another 22% when they wanted to learn about/access government services, among other uses.

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

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

Climate change continues to be at the forefront of discussion in the political sphere, especially in California where in recent years it has experienced multiple wildfires, both in Northern and Southern California. According to The City of Palm Springs Local Hazard Mitigation (2017), The City has an arid desert climate with annual rainfall of less than six inches. There are more than one hundred days a year when temperatures are 100°F or more. Hot, dry winds during the summer months along with seasonal Santa Ana winds are common to Palm Springs. The San Andreas Fault is a major earthquake fault located only a few miles north of Palm Springs. In addition, there are numerous minor faults located throughout Riverside County which are subject to earthquakes.

Drought and higher temperatures especially in the summer has increased significantly since 2012 because of the climate change's impact on the weather systems. The City of Palm Springs has many hazards similar to other jurisdictions in Riverside County especially earthquake, flooding, and fires. In addition to these hazards the City also has the following: Many areas of the City may be subject to flooding, due to flash flooding, urban flooding (storm drain failure/infrastructure breakdown), river channel overflow, downstream flooding, etc.) The City has historically been vulnerable to tropical storms and severe winter storms.

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

As discussed above, many natural hazards may occur throughout the city in close proximity to housing, and could likely cause damage to both housing and public infrastructure including street lights and drainage. Assessing data from the HUD AFFH Map in MA 50 above, households facing a burden are therefore more likely to be housing occupied by low and moderate-income households. According to the census tracts located on the west and south-western towards the central portions of the jurisdiction have the highest housing cost burden. These areas are more likely to be disproportionately affected by hazards such as earthquakes, wild land fires, and floods which have a high likelihood of occurrence and also high severity. Other natural hazards that have a low likelihood of occurrence and severity include drought, landslides, insect infestation, extreme summer/winter weather, and severe wind events. There is a need to invest in supporting lower-income neighborhoods in the event there is a natural hazard based on the likelihood of occurrence and significance.

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

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Community-wide
	Area Type:	General
	Other Target Area Description:	General
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

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

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

Priority Needs

Table 47 – 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	
	Associated Goals	Housing Goal 1-Palm Springs Comm Devpt& hm rehab Housing Goal 4 - Fair Housing Administration
	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 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	
	Associated Goals	Administration
	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 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

	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Administration COVID 19 Community Support
	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	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Non- Housing Comm- Devpt Goal 1-Rehab Administration
	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
Priority Level		High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Public Housing Residents Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Administration
	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	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	<p>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 preserve jobs in Palm Springs.</p> <p>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>
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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 2330 renters and 2165 owner households. This is followed by a housing cost burden higher than 30% affecting 2379 renters and 1230 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 \$1006 (4% increase between the years 2010 and 2017), which is lower than fair market rents for all units. Palm Springs Median Income is \$48125, 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>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	As outlined in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections of this report, HUD CHAS data reports that more than 10000 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 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.
Rehabilitation	<p align="center">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>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p align="center">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 3230 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 80000 households on its affordable housing list as of February 2019. The County of Riverside has a total of 8748 housing vouchers, showing a need for more affordable and public housing to be acquired by the City to alleviate affordability.</p>

Table 48 – 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 \$2244905 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	448,981	0	0	448,981	0	The estimated amount of CDBG funds over the 5-year Consolidated Plan Period for each annual financial cycle is \$449,050
Other	public - federal	Other	264,161	0	0	264,161	0	This is supplemental CDBG funding in the amount of \$264,161 for preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus pandemic (CDBG-CV funds) provided for through the CARES Act.
Other	public - federal	Public Services	584,613	0	0	584,613	0	This is supplemental CDBG funding for preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus pandemic (CDBG-CV funds) provided for through the CARES Act

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

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

<p align="justify">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. </p>

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

<p align="justify">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 1440 affordable units for extremely low to moderate-income households.</p>

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			

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

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. Details of the institutional delivery system are in the appendices.

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			

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City 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 Comm Devpt& hm rehab	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Housing	CDBG: \$50,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing Goal 4 - Fair Housing	2020	2024	Fair Housing		Housing	CDBG: \$218,440	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Households Assisted
6	Non- Housing Comm-Devpt 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: 2500 Persons Assisted
7	Administration	2020	2024	Administration	Community-wide	Housing Homeless Non-housing Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development Emergency and Crisis response	CDBG: \$448,705 CDBG-CV: \$52,832	Other: 0 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	COVID 19 Comunity Support	2021	2022	Public Services	Community-wide	Non-housing	CDBG-CV: \$211,329	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1706 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 314 Households Assisted

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Goal 1-Palm Springs Comm Devpt& hm rehab
	Goal Description	Remove constraints that hinder the production and conservation of affordable housing units and assist in the development of housing opportunities and accessibility for all economic levels in the city
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.
6	Goal Name	Non- Housing Comm- Devpt Goal 1-Rehab
	Goal Description	The project proposes improvements for upgrading electrical, plumbing, and general refurbishments of buildings.

7	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	To support City programs .
8	Goal Name	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Goal Description	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was passed by Congress on March 27th, 2020. This over \$2 trillion economic relief package provides economic assistance for American workers, families, and small businesses, and preserve jobs for our American industries to mitigate the effects of the COVID -19 pandemic. The City of Palm Springs will use this funding to support it's residents,particularly low-moderate income households and individuals.

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)

<p align="justify">The City estimates providing rehabilitation assistance to about 25 low- and moderate-income homeowners annually.</p>

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)

<p align="justify">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.</p>

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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

N/A

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

Not Applicable.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 :

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 211 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 211 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?

<p align="justify">As already highlighted in the Market Analysis section of this report, according to 2013-2017 ACS Data, 14775 (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 6063 (63%) of all renter-occupied housing units are at risk of lead hazards. 2011- 2015 CHAS data identifies 10560 (45%) of households have an income at or below 80% of the area median income translating to an estimate of

2728 very low and low-income renter households at potential risk for lead-based paint hazard or poisoning.</p>

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

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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 in the amount of \$2244905 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	448,981	0	0	448,981	0	The estimated amount of CDBG funds over the 5-year Consolidated Plan Period for each annual financial cycle is \$449,050
Other	public - federal	Other	264,161	0	0	264,161	0	This is supplemental CDBG funding in the amount of \$264,161 for preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus pandemic (CDBG-CV funds) provided for through the CARES Act.

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: \$		
Other	public - federal	Public Services	584,613	0	0	584,613	0	This is supplemental CDBG funding for preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus pandemic (CDBG-CV funds) provided for through the CARES Act

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

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

<p align="justify">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 1440 affordable units for extremely low to moderate-income households.</p>

Discussion

Refer to the discussion above

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 Comm Devpt& hm rehab	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Community-wide	Housing	CDBG: \$10,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing Goal 4 - Fair Housing	2020	2024	Fair Housing	Community-wide	Housing	CDBG: \$43,688	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1000 Households Assisted
6	Non- Housing Comm-Devpt Goal 1-Rehab	2020	2024	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

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Administration	2020	2024	Administration	Community-wide	Housing Homeless Non-housing Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development Emergency and Crisis response	CDBG: \$89,741 CDBG-CV 3: \$116,923 CDBG-CV: \$52,832	Other: 0 Other
8	COVID 19 Comunity Support	2021	2022	Public Services	Community-wide	Non-housing	CDBG-CV: \$211,329	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1706 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 314 Households Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Housing Goal 1-Palm Springs Comm Devpt& hm rehab
	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 \$1500 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.
6	Goal Name	Non- Housing Comm- Devpt Goal 1-Rehab
	Goal Description	The project proposes improvements for upgrading electrical, plumbing, and general refurbishments of buildings.
7	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	To support City programs .
8	Goal Name	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Goal Description	The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act was passed by Congress on March 27th, 2020. This over \$2 trillion economic relief package provides economic assistance for American workers, families, and small businesses, and preserve jobs for our American industries to mitigate the effects of the COVID -19 pandemic. The City of Palm Springs will use this funding to support it's residents ,particularly low-moderate income households and individuals.

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 Demuth Park Public Restrooms
3	City Dept of Public Works & Eng Demuth Park Community Center Air Conditioning
4	Fair Housing Council of Riverside County- Fair Housing Services
5	City of Palm Springs Community & Economic Development - Home Repair Program
6	Mizell Senior Center
7	Well in the Desert
8	FIND Food Bank
9	Boys and Girls Club
10	Desert Aids Project
11	Habitat for Humanity
12	Jewish Family Services of the Desert
13	Coachella Valley Housing Coalition
14	COVID Prevention Ambassador Program
15	Residential Rental Assistance

Table 55 – Project Information

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

These allocations were based on the outcomes of the needs assessment in the consolidated plan as well as emerging needs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing Goal 1-Palm Springs Comm Devpt& hm rehab Housing Goal 4 - Fair Housing Non- Housing Comm- Devpt Goal 1-Rehab Administration COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Housing Homeless Non-housing Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development Emergency and Crisis response
	Funding	CDBG: \$89,741 CDBG-CV 3: \$116,923 CDBG-CV: \$52,832
	Description	Funds will be used to provide CDBG and CDBG-CV Program Administration.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All residents will benefit from the administration of the CDBG and CDBG-CV programs
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Costs include overhead, salaries, and benefits for staff engaged in program administration and management of the CDBG and CDBG-CV programs as well as Citizen Participation.
2	Project Name	City Dept of Public Works & Eng Demuth Park Public Restrooms
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Non- Housing Comm- Devpt Goal 1-Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$175,552
	Description	The Project seeks to improve community environment for Low/Moderate income persons in Palm Springs.

	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	500 unduplicated people from Low/Moderate Income communities will benefit.
	Location Description	3601 E. Mesquite Avenue, PS 92264
	Planned Activities	The project proposes bathroom improvements and general refurbishments of the building.
3	Project Name	City Dept of Public Works & Eng Demuth Park Community Center Air Conditioning
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Non- Housing Comm- Devpt Goal 1-Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$130,000
	Description	The Project seeks to improve community environment for Low/Moderate income persons in Palm Springs.
	Target Date	6/30/2022
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	500 unduplicated people from Low/Moderate Income communities will benefi
	Location Description	3601 E. Mesquite Avenue, PS 92264
	Planned Activities	The project proposes new air conditioning units and general refurbishments of the building.
4	Project Name	Fair Housing Council of Riverside County- Fair Housing Services
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing Goal 4 - Fair Housing
	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	1000 Low/Moderate Income households will benefit.
	Location Description	Fair Housing Services 655 Palm Canyon Dr, PS 92262
	Planned Activities	Landlord/Tenant services such as education (i.e. outreach, public awareness, individualized counseling) and training / technical assistance (i.e. pro-active workshops preventing complaints and violations); and Anti-Discrimination such as enforcement (i.e. compliant intake, investigation, resolution options)
5	Project Name	City of Palm Springs Community & Economic Development - Home Repair Program
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing Goal 1-Palm Springs Comm Devpt& hm rehab
	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	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 \$1500 grant excludes the first-year disaster preparedness items and any Code Enforcement abatement.
6	Project Name	Mizell Senior Center
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$55,880
	Description	Social distancing / protective barriers, grocery delivery to seniors.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	There are 100 seniors who will benefit.
	Location Description	480 S. Sunrise Way PS 92262
	Planned Activities	Provide Coachella Valley seniors with advocacy, resources, and access to services that will improve quality of life, increase functional independence, and prevent premature institutionalization. The program spans the spectrum of care, including physical and behavioral health and financial security. Services will be free of charge to residents age 55 and older
7	Project Name	Well in the Desert

	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$41,910
	Description	Expand services for homeless, at-risk youth, severely disabled adults, special needs populations, and those impacted by COVID-19.The intent of this program is to build the capacity of Well in the Desert to provide support services to assist an additional 15% increase in homeless clients due to COVID-19.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5 homeless families will be assisted
	Location Description	441 S. Calle Encilia PS 92262
	Planned Activities	Increase services for those struggling from homelessness, loss of employment, reduction of services, and restrictions imposed due to COVID-19.
8	Project Name	FIND Food Bank
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$35,305
	Description	Food bank Services.Expand Food Distribution for Low Income, homeless, at-risk youth, severely disabled adults, special needs populations, and those impacted by COVID-19
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	There are 300 Low /moderate-income households that will benefit.

	Location Description	480 W. Tramview Rd PS 92262
	Planned Activities	Increase services for those in need of food, struggling from homelessness, loss of employment, reduction of income due to COVID-19. FIND Food Bank will provide Mobile Markets with healthy food, with a strong balance of fresh produce, protein, dairy and grain items, to this community twice per month.
9	Project Name	Boys and Girls Club
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$22,352
	Description	Dividers/repairs for social distancing, create virtual club house activities/equipment, and improve building ventilation (windows and cooler).
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	There are 30 youth who will benefit
	Location Description	450 S. Sunrise Way PS 92262
Planned Activities	Increase services for at risk youth, families struggling from loss of employment, reduction of income due to COVID-19.	
10	Project Name	Desert Aids Project
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Non-housing
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$13,970
	Description	Dedicated COVID-19 triage clinic, COVID-19 testing, and respiratory treatments. Desert AIDS Project will commit these awarded CDBG funds toward the mitigation and prevention of the spread of COVID-19 for the benefit of patients and clients living with HIV/AIDS.

	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2,254 L/M; 1,196 Palm Springs Residents
	Location Description	1695 N. Sunrise PS 92262
	Planned Activities	Provide twice daily deep clean and sanitize our primary care clinic and other areas of our buildings used by patients and clients living with HIV/AIDS who are low-income population for purposes of HUD/CDBG.
11	Project Name	Habitat for Humanity
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing Goal 1-Palm Springs Comm Devpt& hm rehab
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$8,382
	Description	Rental assistance. Implement up to three "A Brush With Kindness" projects, dependent on the scale of each project. HFHCV are currently working with several residents in the City of Palm Springs to resolve health and safety hazard issues.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3 households/families will benefit
	Location Description	Citywide PS 92262
	Planned Activities	These projects may include low income households in the Sahara Mobile Home Park, and on Lawrence Street, Gateway Drive and Santa Maria Street. Proposed projects may include doorway repairs, fence repairs, removal of debris and hazardous materials from yards, and other issues that pose increasingly greater health and safety hazards
12	Project Name	Jewish Family Services of the Desert
	Target Area	Community-wide

	Goals Supported	Housing Goal 1-Palm Springs Comm Devpt& hm rehab COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$8,382
	Description	Rental assistance. Provide extremely low- income to no-income seniors, individuals, and families who are experiencing a severe financial crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic and are at-risk for housing insecurity or becoming homeless with emergency financial assistance
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1200 low income families/individuals Valley-wide and include 380 Palm Springs Residents.
	Location Description	Citywide PS 92262
	Planned Activities	Emergency Financial Assistance
13	Project Name	Coachella Valley Housing Coalition
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing Goal 1-Palm Springs Comm Devpt& hm rehab
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG-CV: \$2,794
	Description	Provide Tenant Emergency Rental Assistance Program to individuals and families residing in its Rosa Gardens Apartments in the City of Palm Springs.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6 low income families will benefit.
	Location Description	855 Rosa Parks Rd. PS 92262

	Planned Activities	Tenants will have the opportunity to apply and request up to \$465 to use toward any outstanding rents where average rents per household is \$500. CVHC will offset any remaining rent proceeds due as a one-time allocation per approved tenant/ applicant
14	Project Name	COVID Prevention Ambassador Program
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG-CV 3: \$8,236 CDBG-CV: \$16,764
	Description	This program would be funded with both CDBG-CV funds in the amount of \$16,764 and CDBG-CV3 funds in the amount of \$8,236, for a total amount of \$25,000. It is envisioned the ambassadors will walk the downtown area, distribute face coverings, and provide information on COVID prevention. The ambassadors may be City staff, community organizations, or security personnel already providing security services for the City.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The entire population in Palm Springs would benefit
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Distribution of face coverings, and providing information on COVID prevention
15	Project Name	Residential Rental Assistance
	Target Area	Community-wide
	Goals Supported	COVID 19 Comunity Support
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	CDBG-CV 3: \$459,454

Description	This program would focus on households whose income does not exceed 80% of the Area Median Income in Riverside County. Renters in the City of Palm Springs who meet the eligibility requirements may receive one-time rental assistance of \$3,500 per household to cover two (2) to three (3) months of rent. Payments will be made directly to the landlord. Applicants will be required to provide a lease agreement; are unable to make their rent payments; are able to provide documentation of a COVID-19 related financial impact, and are not related to landlord.
Target Date	6/30/2021
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	131 Households
Location Description	Citywide
Planned Activities	Rental assistance

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	

Table 56 - 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 57 - 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 58 - 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.</p>

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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

Not Applicable

Discussion

<p align="justify">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.</p>

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

<p align="justify">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 \$70000. 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 \$100000, for County Mental Health Housing Crisis Housing Team in the amount of \$330000, the Alan Seaman Bus Pass Program in the amount of \$3000, and the MV&K's Homeless Wrap-Around Services in the amount of \$146412. 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.</p>

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:

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;

Work with non-profit organizations to improve services or address other needs that are focused on addressing underserved needs within the community;

Work 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 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.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A698417B4C924AE0218B42865313DACF] DELETE_TABLE_IF_EMPTY=[YES]>	
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

1. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). <TYPE=[text]
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Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

Sort order	Type	Data Source Name	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month and day) is covered by this data set?	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
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