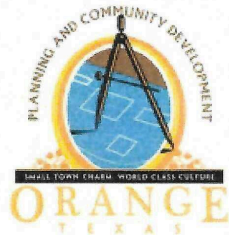


City of Orange, Tx.

Five-Year Consolidated Plan And First Year- 2024 Annual Action Plan



CITY OF ORANGE PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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City of Orange

Community Development Block Grant

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The Consolidated Plan is designed to be a collaborative process between local governments, private and non-profit organizations, and interested stakeholders to identify a unified vision for community development activities and to reduce duplication of effort at the local level. It offers local jurisdictions the opportunity to shape various housing and community development programs into effective, coordinated intervention strategies by creating the opportunity for citizens to participate in a comprehensive planning event from the grassroots level. This document covers the period from October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2028. The Consolidated Plans consists of a comprehensive needs assessment, and identification of priority needs and objectives. The Strategic Plan is a specific course of action for revitalization over the next five years. It coordinates a comprehensive response to the needs of the community with an eye toward how these fit into a regional context. The strategic plan sets forth program goals, specific objectives, and benchmarks for measuring progress. It helps local governments and citizens keep track of results and learn what works.

The Annual Action Plan, which is submitted to HUD each year of the five years of the Strategic Plan, sets forth the specific objectives and benchmarks which will be the focus of the coming year. It breaks the comprehensive program goals into achievable segments. The overall goal of the community planning and development programs covered by the Consolidated Plan is to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for low-and moderate-income persons. Consolidated planning and submission are coordinated under the direction of the Director of Planning and Community Development and the Grants Administrator. The City of Orange serves as the lead agency in preparing the Consolidated Plan and consults with social services agencies, the public, consultants, and other entities to determine needs within the City.

The City's Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive planning document that guides funding decisions from Grant Year 2024 through Grant Year 2028 for funding under the Community Development Block Grant Program. The Plan includes a needs assessment, a housing market analysis, and strategies to address the priority needs. Four major categories of priority needs are addressed in the Consolidated Plan:

- Housing

- Homelessness
- Community Development
- Code Enforcement

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

The Consolidated Plan incorporates the objectives and outcomes derived out of needs assessment, market analysis, data sources and community interaction, as it relates to affordable housing, homelessness, community development and code enforcement. Priority needs formed the basis for choosing specific overall goals and objectives for the Consolidated Plan in addition to the projects for the program year 2024 – 2028 Annual Action Plans.

Housing

Although the City of Orange does not participate in housing projects through CDBG, the City of Orange will pursue housing objectives that include maintaining and increasing the stock of affordable homeowner and rental housing by working with the Housing Authority City of Orange, the Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission's housing program and by encouraging contractors and developers to increase the number of affordable units.

In addition to the creation of affordable units, Orange has a rich history. The City of Orange will pursue housing objectives that maintain or preserve historic properties in the Orange Historic District and Navy Park Historic District.

Homeless

Over the next five years, the City of Orange will pursue goals and objectives to benefit the homeless that include public services and working with the Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission and the Continuum of Care to increase the number of shelter beds, transitional housing, permanent supportive, and affordable housing along with housing for special needs populations, and in the provision for outreach and case management. City staff will continue to participate in the Point-in-Time homeless count annually. We continue to take on a bigger role in the Point-in-Time homeless event.

Community Development

Over the next five years, the City of Orange will pursue community development goals and objectives that include Public Services increasing services to low-income residents to help them achieve a better quality of life and provide economic opportunities through education and skill based training. Public

Facilities and Improvements projects are proposed that provide accessible and improved living environments.

Code Enforcement

Over the next five years, the City of Orange will pursue goals and objectives to counteract slum and blight conditions through Code Enforcement activities for the safety and well-being of low-income residents and that promote the elimination of crime and rebuilding of safe, sanitary and decent housing. We have added more officers to achieve this goal.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Orange has been an entitlement community since the inception of the Community Development Block Grant Program in 1974. Our project contracts are executed on time which result in timely expenditures and significant program accomplishments.

CDBG projects addressed the overall goal of developing viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. Funded projects provided a balance between public service and capital projects and were among priority needs identified in past Consolidated Plans. A comprehensive marketing campaign was conducted in order to ensure a diverse number of projects to benefit low- and moderate-income residents in the City.

In the past, hurricanes have plagued our City, but recently, we have had to deal with a freeze and tornado situations. This is new for our City and we are making plans to address those needs as they arise. We are part of a county wide Volunteer Organization Assisting Disasters group. Various cities and agencies meet monthly to prepare for any disaster that may come our way.

Progress toward Consolidated and Action Plan goals are reported yearly through the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER is submitted to HUD within 90 days after the end of the jurisdiction's fiscal year. The City of Orange fiscal year ends September 30th with the CAPER being due on December 29th.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Consolidated Plan submission brings together government, private groups and individuals to open new opportunities for collaboration and problem solving around the identified priority needs in the community. Public Service Agencies, Affordable Housing Developers, Homeless providers, Housing providers for those with disabilities, as well as the City of Orange Housing Authority have provided comments regarding the needs and gaps in services within the City of Orange.

Citizen input on the Consolidated Plan was solicited through widely publicized through social media, public hearings, and QR codes posted around the City, concerning the purpose of the Plan and the public input process. City residents had the opportunity to comment on housing, the homeless, community development (including public services), and Code Enforcement at public hearings, meetings, or by directly contacting the City. Special accommodations were available for persons with mobility, visual, speech or hearing impairments. An interpreter was available for non-English speaking individuals. Information on the 2024 -2028 Consolidated Plan schedule was distributed to local agencies, non-profit organizations and other stakeholders working with minority, non-English speaking, and physically impaired residents to afford as many people as possible the opportunity for full participation in the process.

5. Summary of public comments

The use of QR codes for public input greatly increased receiving comments from the public. They were asked to give their opinions on housing issues, fair housing issues, priority needs and community development. Due to the number of responses that we received, we were better able to form our Consolidated Plan for the next five years. Having citizen input gave the City a better understanding of the needs of our citizens and our City.

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

All comments that were received through the QR codes were read and accepted. There were no comments made during the public hearings that were held at the various locations and at the City Council meetings.

7. Summary

Every effort was made by the City to solicit and receive public input in order to better serve our community. A meeting with our local agencies that we fund was also held and their comments were taken into consideration while planning the Consolidated Plan.

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	ORANGE	Planning and Community Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive planning document of the City of Orange that guides funding decisions from FY 2024 – 2028 and an application for funding under the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG).

The Community Development Division of the City of Orange administers the CDBG program and is responsible for the development of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the subsequent Annual Action Plans. The City of Orange coordinated with the City of Orange Housing Authority, adjacent jurisdictions, and various public and private agencies that provide health services, social and fair housing services, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons to enhance coordination between public and private agencies when developing the proposed Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Planning and Community Development Department

303 N. 8th St.

Orange, Texas 77630

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

1. Introduction

The City of Orange consults with other public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services. We make sure to focus on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families and homeless persons. We also work with community based and regionally based organizations that represent protected class members, and organizations that enforce fair housing laws.

Key members of the City staff assisted in the development of the City's 5-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan including the Grants Administrator, Interim Finance Director, Assistant City Manager, Director of Public Works, Assistant Economic Development, and the Director of Parks and Recreation. During the project planning process, the Grants Administrator also consulted the Council and various community development non-profits. Throughout the Plan development process, the citizens were also engaged to offer comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and first year Annual Action Plan through a public hearing, City of Orange website, and city's social media pages

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 overall success of the programs offered in the City of Orange relies on the communication and concerted efforts among service providers. The city connects individuals and families in crisis with local resources to improve outcomes of the families.

The City meets with various service providers throughout the program year to identify needs, set priorities, plan resources, and mobilize solutions to the city's most pressing needs. These include Orange Housing Authority, Gulf Coast Health Center, Tan Health Center and , The Orange County Health Department.

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

The Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless (SETCH) acts as the regional authority on homelessness. As a result, the Coalition composition covers a broad spectrum of stakeholders in the Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange counties public-private alliance of membership organizations with the mission to prevent and end homelessness. Approximately, 45 agencies including the cities of Orange, Beaumont, and Port Arthur that represent shelters, hospitals, government agencies, local municipalities,

nonprofits, faith-based organizations, housing and treatment providers, individuals (including homeless consumers), businesses, medical/educational leaders, and other community members meet on the third Thursday of each month to collaborate on issues to fight homeless. The Coalition engages nonprofit and public service organizations, policy makers, people experiencing homelessness and the general public to make continuous progress toward its mission through advocacy, planning, and education that creates and sustains needed change.

The SETCH is the lead agency designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to coordinate and plan local homeless services and acts as the convener of our Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC has an Advisory Council and the CoC program is designed to:

- Promote a community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness.
- Provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, state, and local governments to quickly re-house homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused to homeless individuals, families, and communities by homelessness.
- Promote access to, and effective utilization of, mainstream programs by homeless individuals and families.
- Optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

The Coalition provides technical assistance to recipients of the federal funds received annually through the HUD Continuum of Care Program. The annual Point-in-Time Homeless Count is one of its responsibilities.

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 Orange does not receive any ESG funds. Since we do not receive ESG funds, development of funding policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS is not applicable.

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	Housing Authority City of Orange
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs 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?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	SOUTHEAST TEXAS REGIONAL PLANNING - EXPERIENCE CORP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Other government - Local Regional organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth 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?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	SOUTHEAST TEXAS HOSPICE, INC.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency Nonprofit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	GREATER ORANGE AREA LITERACY SERVICES (GOALS)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Education Nonprofit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.

5	Agency/Group/Organization	Stable Spirit
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency Nonprofit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Jackson Community Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Education Nonprofit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange Community Action Assoc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Orange Christian Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Nonprofit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Julie Rogers Gift of Life Program
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Health Agency Nonprofit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborhood Development Corp
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Nonprofit Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation conducted through email, by telephone, and in person.

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

Attempts to contact all interested agencies and groups were carried out through media notification of Public Hearings, personal visits by City staff, email, phone, attendance of various coalition meetings such as announcements made and consultation and/or comments sought at the Homeless Coalition meeting and networking coffee breaks. All comments were considered, all comments taken, all requests for consultations answered. No agency types were intentionally not consulted with.

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	Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission	Integral part of the City's Five Year Planning Process. The Strategic Plan works in conjunction with the CoC's Ten Year Plan to end Homelessness. City of Orange staff is a part of the Homeless Coalition and assists with the Point in Time Homeless Count.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Orange will continue to partner with local government agencies and groups to ensure complete implementation of the Consolidated Plan and collaboratively address community needs. Orange Housing Authority and Texas Homeless Network provided data used to prepare and inform this Consolidated Plan.

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

The City used new methods this year in order to garner more citizen participation. We utilized QR codes as well as having hard copy surveys in order to get more response. Public Hearings were also held during City Council meeting on Tuesday, July 9, 2024. Meetings were also held on July 1, 2024 at 10:00 am at the Orange Senior Center, Tuesday July 2, 2024 at 3:00 pm at the Enrichment Center, and Wednesday, July 3, 2024 at 10:00 am and 6:00 pm at the Neighborhood Facility Meeting Room. Every effort was made to have the meetings at different times and locations.

City of Orange residents had the opportunity to comment on housing, homeless, community development (including public services), and code enforcement needs. The survey QR codes were made available at public events as well as hard copies of the survey. The survey was also sent to our public service agencies as well as City Hall, the Library and the Planning Department. The survey was also printed in Spanish for those needing it in that language.

Public comments were considered and, as appropriate, modifications were made to the final document.

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 Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Minimal attendance	No comments were made.	No comments were made to be considered.	

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Number of people who read is unknown.	No comments were received.	No comments were made to be considered.	

Demo

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Good response was made.	Most comments dealt with public housing, sports complex, and better communication.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment for the Community Development Consolidated Plan used several resources to project the needs for the next 5-year period. These included information provided by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Census Bureau, the South East Texas Regional Planning Commission, Texas Department of Aging and Disabilities, the City of Orange Housing Authority and the South East Texas Homeless Coalition. There were a series of public hearings held throughout the city to obtain input from the public as to their perception of the needs of their community.

The data from the resources listed above was used to determine the most pressing needs for community development over the next five years. The most prevalent need is that of affordable housing. Additional needs identified were public services such as homeless services, hospice services, educational services, mental health services, and economic opportunities; public facility improvements such as parks, code enforcement, and infrastructure such as street improvements, water and sewer line improvements.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	18,945	18,455	-3%
Households	7,860	7,185	-9%
Median Income	\$40,126.00	\$55,866.00	39%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,315	1,010	1,075	490	3,300
Small Family Households	415	245	450	225	1,850
Large Family Households	150	130	75	30	255
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	90	270	225	225	700
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	280	165	185	45	284
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	390	240	125	34	250

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	20	0	15	0	35	40	0	25	35	100
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	65	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	30	30
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	530	45	0	0	575	110	10	30	0	150

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	85	335	130	0	550	90	215	35	15	355
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	15	0	0	0	15	40	0	0	0	40

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2016-2020 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	615	45	25	0	685	150	10	60	65	285
Having none of four housing problems	290	465	460	85	1,300	260	495	525	340	1,620
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2016-2020 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	240	65	35	340	35	40	35	110
Large Related	125	35	20	180	30	60	0	90
Elderly	85	99	45	229	119	100	35	254
Other	250	180	50	480	40	25	0	65
Total need by income	700	379	150	1,229	224	225	70	519

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2016-2020 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	0	0	10	10	15	10	0	25
Large Related	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
Elderly	60	4	0	64	84	0	35	119
Other	0	200	25	225	20	0	0	20
Total need by income	60	204	35	299	134	10	35	179

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2016-2020 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	65	0	10	0	75	0	0	0	0	0

	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
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	65	0	10	0	75	0	0	0	30	30

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Based on the data provided, there are 105 single person households. 65 of those have an income less than 30% AMI.

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.

There is no definitive information on the number of households in need of housing assistance who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. Based on national statistics, one in six individuals will experience domestic violence or sexual assault in any given year and applying the area-wide income distribution and cost burden data to that ratio, a very rough estimate can be derived. It can be estimated that at least 60% are in need of some type of housing assistance, be it safe shelter or other housing assistance due to escaping to separate living quarters or having been cost burdened prior to the violence or assault. The vast majority is or will move into shelters and transitional housing or become renters as their purchase options are more limited due to having been or becoming low to moderate income with escape from their dangerous situation.

What are the most common housing problems?

Within the City of Orange, the most prevalent type of housing problem is that of cost burden. The second most housing problem is having housing that is actually livable. There are renters who complain of mold, plumbing issues and no air conditioning or heat.

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

Two types of populations/households most affected are those with seniors which are 62 years of age or older and those with one or more young children under the age of 6.

The high housing costs make it difficult for elderly and disabled on limited income or living on retirement income to live without being burdened by home and rental costs.

Those with children are faced with trying to work and make enough to pay daycare costs.

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

Extremely low-income individuals and families with children are much more likely to be living in substandard housing, severely overcrowded conditions, and/or have severe cost burden. Extremely low-income households represented 67% of the renters who spent 50% or more of their income on housing; likewise, extremely low income households represented 63% of the homeowners who spent 50% or more of their income on housing. Extremely low-income families with children could be living in overcrowded conditions. Given the amount of income spent on housing, these families are in jeopardy of becoming homeless if there is a major car repair, a medical emergency, or similar large expense which would divert money from their housing payment. These conditions also apply to the formerly homeless families and individuals, particularly if there is a change in employment. Unemployment and inability to pay rent are the two most frequently cited reasons for homelessness.

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

The Homeless to Homes uses Housing first for housing the homeless. The City does not have any programs that utilize Rapid Rehousing.

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

The homeless population in the City of Orange finds it extremely challenging to afford housing. Many have jobs that do not pay enough to afford to pay rent even when two adults in the household are employed full time.

Many of the homeless “singles” suffer from mental illness and/or substance abuse. Others have serious health issues that have rendered them unable to work. They typically have no family support and no one that can assist them to get back on their feet. They are predominately male.

Homeless families are often one parent households with children. Child support is typically very little or nonexistent. They cannot afford both daycare and housing on one income. They often cannot afford the size apartment they are required to rent given the number of children in the home. For example, a single parent with three children may feel comfortable in a two-bedroom apartment but may be required, by law, to rent a three-bedroom apartment and the larger the apartment, the higher the rent.

Single parent households are often newly divorced or separated. They may be re-entering the work force after a long period of unemployment and lack the skills needed to find well-paying jobs. They may also be victims of domestic violence. Unlike the “singles”, they often have family or friends that can offer emotional support. Unfortunately, most family members do not have the space needed to house an entire family.

Two parent households have often been victims of job loss or temporary illness. They have typically been living paycheck to paycheck so that any period of unemployment causes them to lose their housing due to inability to pay rent. They are unable to save money in order to have a financial cushion for emergencies. Many times, one of the adults may have a history of substance abuse. The two parent households also find paying for childcare and rent to be difficult. They may not be able to afford the size apartment they need. Families of five or more have an extremely difficult time finding affordable housing rentals that are large enough to accommodate their families. Most property managers perform credit checks, and/or require deposits, in addition to first and last month’s rent, this compounds the difficulty.

For the Substantial Amendment addressing the prevention and spread of COVID-19 and addressing the needs of those affected; City Staff reached out to agencies that serve the poorest of the poor. Those that held service industry jobs and laborer, or unskilled jobs in industry and those who held the lower paying jobs were not considered “essential” were affected by the shut down the worst. Unemployment benefits covered some of the need, but soon even that didn’t cover utilities, rent, groceries, health costs, mortgage payments, etc. Soup kitchens operated by the churches shut down and the homeless and those affected the most began to feel the long-lasting effects of joblessness.

Discussion

The lack of affordable housing, especially for large families, in Orange results in a very high rate of households, particularly extremely low-income with a severe housing cost burden.

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

The purpose of this section is to examine the data regarding which ethnic groups have households which experience one or more of the four housing problems: substandard housing, overcrowding, cost burdened or severely cost burdened. Data is provided to examine which, if any, of those ethnic groups have disproportionately greater need than the other ethnic groups in regard to the four housing problems. The data is broken down by income level into four categories in regard to the percent of the median income: households with 0 – 30% of the median income; households with 30 – 50% of the median income; households with 50 -80% of the median income; and households with 80 – 100% of the median income.

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	1,130	195	140
White	430	65	85
Black / African American	635	120	60
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	10	0

Table 13 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	465	470	0
White	175	270	0
Black / African American	230	165	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	55	35	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	385	930	0
White	235	545	0
Black / African American	120	360	0
Asian	10	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	25	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	60	565	0
White	15	310	0
Black / African American	15	220	0
Asian	20	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The purpose of this section is to examine the data regarding which ethnic groups have households which experience one or more of the four housing problems: substandard housing, overcrowding, cost burdened or severely cost burdened. Data is provided to examine which, if any, of those ethnic groups have disproportionately greater need than the other ethnic groups in regard to the four housing problems. The data is broken down by income level into four categories in regard to the percent of the median income: households with 0 – 30% of the median income; households with 30 – 50% of the median income; households with 50 -80% of the median income; and households with 80 – 100% of the median income.

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

While Orange is experiencing a housing boom, most of those new constructions are not affordable housing.

The City of Orange has an older housing stock. Commonly the older housing stock provides rents that are affordable, but often need investment to improve the quality of the unit. There are major concerns in the quality of rental housing for low-moderate income families: affordability, availability (of decent housing), quality and appropriate size. The City utilizes its Section 8 program administered by the PHA to assist families. The PHA often has a long waiting list, or the list is closed.

The Housing Authority does not offer emergency housing.

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	905	420	140
White	375	120	85
Black / African American	475	280	60
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	50	10	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	215	720	0
White	79	365	0
Black / African American	120	275	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	80	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	145	1,175	0
White	115	670	0
Black / African American	30	455	0
Asian	0	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	45	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	0	615	0
White	0	320	0
Black / African American	0	235	0
Asian	0	50	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2016-2020 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion**0 – 30% Area Median Income**

There are 1,465 households in this category. 61% of these experience one or more of the four housing problems.

30 – 50% Area Median Income

This group contains 935 families. 22% of these experience one or more of the four housing problems.

50 – 80% Area Median Income

There are 1,320 households in this group. Only 10% of these experience one or more of the four housing problems

No one in the 80%-100% had any housing problems.

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

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

Introduction:

The purpose of this section is to examine the data regarding which ethnic groups have households which experience a housing cost burden. Housing cost burden has two categories: households which expend 30 – 50% of their income for housing and those which expend greater than 50% of their income for housing. Further, data is provided to examine which, if any, of those ethnic groups have disproportionately greater need than the other ethnic groups in regard to the housing cost. The households without income are not computed for statistical purposes. Disproportionate need occurs as those households which have ten percentage points or more level of need of the City as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,615	980	1,175	145
White	3,680	465	455	85
Black / African American	1,575	405	640	60
Asian	160	40	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	190	65	60	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion:

There are 7,915 households in Orange. Of those 5,615 spend less than 30% of their income on housing costs. The Black/African Americans bear the greatest cost burden.

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

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

African Americans and Hispanics have a disproportionately greater need than the other population groups. There are very few homes in the City lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities. Therefore, the problems mostly affecting Hispanics would be more than one person per room and the problem mostly affecting all 3 groups is a cost burden greater than 30%. The recent growth of Hispanics in a period when housing costs increased significantly indicates these population groups would be the most affected by the cost of housing. This growth has been steady over the years. In the United States and in the City of Orange Hispanics have higher percentages with more than one occupant per room than the overall household average.

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

Overall, there is a need for affordable, decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

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

Most of the Black/African Americans are located in low-income areas.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Housing Authority, City of Orange, is a separate entity from the City of Orange, receiving funding separately from the City of Orange. The City of Orange does act as Lead Agency or Responsible Entity and certifies the PHA's environmental clearance, and the Mayor and City Manager appoint the board for the PHA. The Housing Authority, City of Orange operates both project-based and tenant-based housing. The PHA has a waiting list for both project-based and tenant-based rentals, and the waiting list is long and often closed.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	219	784	0	784	0	0	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	9,126	11,102	0	11,102	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	3	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	24	89	0	89	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	41	149	0	149	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	219	784	0	784	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	33	98	0	98	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	186	682	0	682	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	218	778	0	778	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

In July 2023, there were 602 HCV applicants on the wait list. Of that number, 48 were disabled and 5 were elderly. It is estimated that approximately 53 of the disabled/elderly applicants need accessible units.

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

Based on information provided by City of Orange Housing Authority the following are the most immediate and chronic needs of clients:

- Affordable Housing, particularly one-bedroom units for clients with special needs
- Employment
- Child Care
- Transportation

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

The needs of the clients track closely with the population at large, particularly the need for affordable housing. Most clients cannot afford to rent without spending more than 30% of their monthly income and many spend close to 50% on rent.

Discussion

All of the newly constructed units are adaptable, that is, they can be made handicap accessible with minimum modifications. Between the 6 apartment complexes we have a total of 678 units with 70 accessible units.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Annually a point-in-time (PIT) homeless count is conducted at each shelter, transitional housing site drop-in centers, feeding sites, and outdoor encampments where homeless people live under the direction of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is a huge undertaking that draws the assistance of service providers, volunteers, and local entities.

However, HUD's reporting requirement is succinct and limited in scope, with a primary focus on people who have not attained housing stability. HUD does not include those who are in Permanent Supportive Housing as homeless. People who are counted as homeless under HUD's definition are those who are:

- On the Street
- In abandoned buildings
- In emergency shelter
- In transitional housing

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	120	10	93	25
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	56	23	25	31
Persons in Households with Only Adults	15	0	545	215	200	90
Chronically Homeless Individuals	10	0	140	30	93	120
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	1	0	0	0	0	0

Demo

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

As a participant in the Southeast Texas Continuum of Care, the Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless coordinates an annual point-in-time survey to identify the number of homeless people served by the Continuum of Care as administered through the Balance of State with help of oversight from the Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission. The 24-hour count covers Hardin, Jefferson, and Orange counties. The City of Orange follows the protocol established by the CoC for conducting the homeless survey and housing inventory. For the purpose of the survey, both sheltered persons (those residing in emergency shelters, domestic violence shelters, transitional housing, or recipients of motel/hotel vouchers), and unsheltered persons are surveyed.

The most recent survey results were collected in January 2024. The survey gathers data on a wide variety of topics, including the length of time that persons experience homelessness, how many episodes of homelessness have been experienced in the past three years, as well as data on

Demo

specific categories of people who are homeless, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and their families, and unaccompanied youth

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:

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

According to the 2024 Point-in-Time Count, there was a total of 10 households with at least one adult in need of housing assistance in the City of Orange. One of these persons was identified as a veteran. Maintaining and developing new affordable housing is an ongoing priority in our community. We encourage non-profits and for-profits groups to promote the development, construction, production, and maintenance of affordable housing. There are currently two non-profit groups that are trying to get a homeless shelter established.

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

50% of the homeless count in January 2024, whether sheltered or unsheltered, were classified as Caucasian or White, 43% were African American or Black, 6% were Hispanic, and we did not have anyone that identified as being Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The ethnicity breakdown is as follows: Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino represented 93% of the respondents and those identified as Hispanic/Latino accounted for 6%. The numbers reflected in the 2024 homeless survey count are higher than the number counted during 2019 point-in-time homeless count. These numbers represent the city of Orange.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

We do not have any homeless shelters in Orange County, therefore all homeless individuals found and interviewed were unsheltered.

Discussion:

The Point-In-Time homeless count is held every January and City of Orange staff actively participate yearly with the Southeast Texas Homeless Coalition through the SouthEast Texas Regional Planning Commission.

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

Introduction:

Supportive housing and mainstream services are made available through local public and non-profit programs within the tri-county area. These programs serve one or more of the following populations:

- Elderly
- Persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities
- Persons with mental health disabilities, alcohol or other drug addictions
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families
- Victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults, and stalking.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

A few of the special needs populations in Orange are veterans, disabled individuals, those who suffer mental health issues, and those who have limited education or are illiterate.

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

Programs that are available for special populations include but are not limited to: Veterans Services through the Beaumont Veteran's Administration, Triangle AIDS Network, Spindletop Center, and ex-offenders receive housing and services through programs such as the re-entry programs. Persons with physical and/or developmental disabilities, in most cases, need some level of assisted living with on-site services. Those considered "high functioning" can manage with minimal assistance, through a group home with minimal supervision or case management. Others need more intensive care with round-the-clock care or supervision on-site in a facility-type.

For those living below poverty, with no health insurance, access mental health and substance abuse services through the public system, through Medicaid or other publicly funded treatment options. Depending on the severity of illness or substance abuse, a resident may need in-patient care followed by intensive outpatient treatment and aftercare.

Referrals are made to specially designed shelters that serve victims of domestic violence. Beyond shelter, food, and clothing, victims and their children often need counseling, legal services, and case management. In our area, Family Services of Southeast Texas, is the specialized agency for this sub-population providing protection and safety from their abuser.

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

Triangle Area Network is the grantee for HOPWA funding, serving persons living with HIV/AIDS in the tri-county area. Triangle Area Network addresses the low income population with the greater focus on those living with AIDS. Since medications are better, there are more people living longer with HIV/AIDS.

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))

There is a need to better identify the rural homeless. School districts are contacted during the Point in Time Homeless Count, but this has not contributed to a good count of rural homelessness. The City of Orange does not have a homeless shelter. There is some but not enough transitional housing. The addition of more housing vouchers could reduce the number of homeless. More affordable housing choices, especially targeting the <30%, would help reduce the homelessness. Henry's Place, Beaumont, has shut down their day center. Some Other Place in Beaumont is still serving 2 hot meals a day to the homeless. This is the most venerable population and the population to experience severe health symptoms and not receive health care. The City of Orange does have one apartment complex for the chronic mental illness population. However, there are only 19 units and there is a continuous waiting list.

Discussion:

Not having a homeless shelter, a domestic abuse shelter, or more affordable living places for those with mental illness, greatly hurts our City. While there are churches that provide a hot lunch every day, as well as our Meals on Wheels program that provides a hot lunch to seniors in our City, more needs to be done to help the most vulnerable populations.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Orange, in past allocations, funded public facilities such as the senior citizen center. CDBG funds received have dwindled very low and this makes fully funding public facilities impossible. The City will primarily focus on parks being ADA compliant within the local CDBG Strategy Area. Improving parks in the local CDBG Strategy Area provides the area with accessible venues for recreational activities that promote health, well-being, community involvement, and deter gang and drug-related activities.

How were these needs determined?

The Public Facility needs, as well as all needs outlined in the Consolidated Plan, were determined through a combination of input from:

- City departments
- Public Service Agencies
- Community Stakeholders
- Residents through a community survey
- Elected officials

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The primary public improvements needed in CDBG Target Areas include parks being ADA compliant, and infrastructure, such as water lines. There are several neighborhood parks located in the CDBG Target Areas. The City places a high priority on maintaining these parks. Additionally, water/sewer systems are also a high priority.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined through consultations with city staff responsible for public works, public service agencies, community stakeholders, and resident input.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The need for public services is vast. The agencies providing services are constricted by limited resources. All eligible public services received high priority need ratings from the public and stakeholders. The primary goal in Orange is to support our youth (especially those with special needs), assist in combating substance abuse, and providing adequate services to support the homeless, provide economic opportunities through education, and language abilities as well as skills training and mentoring. Public

services also provide for senior services and health services to those who have not worked, and fallen through the gap of insurance, Medicare and Medicaid. Other services may be funded as potential subrecipients apply for funding and have the capacity to carry out the activities.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined through a combination of interviews with stakeholders, public service agencies, and citizens comments on surveys.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The city of Orange, the Orange county seat, has an older housing stock with the majority of the older homes being located on the east side of the city. This is also the area of the highest concentration of low-income minorities. 40% of the housing stock in Orange has been constructed since 2020. With the construction of a new chemical plant in our area, our new construction market has significantly grown. The city does have a large historic district in which a large number of the older houses are located. These homes are kept in better condition than the average older homes in the rest of the city. The majority of the houses in Orange are owner occupied.

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

Introduction

The City of Orange grew in population according to the data from the 2020 census. There was a 1.1% increase in the population. The number of new homes being built is growing daily. These homes are in the \$200,000 range. While new homes are being built, there is a large number of homes that are becoming unsuitable to live in. Our Code Enforcement team has steadily been doing demolitions on deteriorating homes. These homes are mainly in the low to moderate income areas. This has included 20 units that PHA had rented previously.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	6,375	70%
1-unit, attached structure	85	1%
2-4 units	655	7%
5-19 units	1,560	17%
20 or more units	195	2%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	205	2%
Total	9,075	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	15	0%	15	1%
1 bedroom	35	1%	505	18%
2 bedrooms	650	15%	1,110	39%
3 or more bedrooms	3,610	84%	1,245	43%
Total	4,310	100%	2,875	101%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The Housing Authority for the City of Orange has 1,016 units serving the low-income. This number doubled what they served 5 years ago.

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

The city continues to demolish 10 -15 houses a year. These homes are generally in a substandard state due to no maintenance by the owners. 20 Units from the Sabine Park Apartments had to be demolished due to being deemed unlivable. PHA is continually looking at client incomes to determine whether they still qualify for public housing. If they are deemed ineligible after 2 consecutive years of being over the income limit, their contracts with PHA will be terminated.

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

Due to the increase in population, and the waiting list numbers for those waiting for public housing, we are still not meeting the needs of those in the low-income population.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The greatest need for our City at this time, is low-income housing. There is a huge population of 20 to 40 year olds who have not returned to work after the Covid pandemic. This has caused a greater need for public housing for low-income individuals.

Discussion

The City of Orange has seen a slight increase in population. While the city is seeing growth in new housing construction, those houses are not for low-income individuals. Our greatest need population is the 0-30% AMI range. This group remains underserved.

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

Introduction

In the last decade there has been a 67% increase in the median home value in the city of Orange, while rental costs have risen 37% to 60% for units renting under \$600.00 a month. The major factor in these value increases have been caused by the Orange County Appraisal District and its efforts to more accurately reflect the true market values of homes and apartments. Traditionally housing values in the Orange area have been much lower than not only the country but also the Texas Market. The homes and business structures had been undervalued for many years. With the State of Texas mandating the Appraisal District to bring its values up to date and to within at least 10% of the local fair market values the Appraisal district had no choice other than to comply. In the last 2 years, residents have seen a dramatic increase in their property values.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	94,800	101,800	7%
Median Contract Rent	556	705	27%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	885	30.8%
\$500-999	1,670	58.2%
\$1,000-1,499	315	11.0%
\$1,500-1,999	0	0.0%
\$2,000 or more	0	0.0%
Total	2,870	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	380	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,030	700
80% HAMFI	2,290	1,355
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,738
Total	3,700	3,793

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Monthly Rent

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

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

At this point in time housing for low-mod incomes persons is still somewhat limited. Recent efforts have been made to come closer to meeting the need and we will continue to do so. The other area of concern is mid-range housing, that being from \$100,000 to \$150,000. These homes are the least profitable and therefore, are scarcer than the other value ranges.

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

Housing interest rates have increased significantly over the last few years. Combine that with the home values increasing, it has made home ownership hard on first time buyers. This has caused an increase in renters in the area, although there has not been an increase in the number of houses available for rent. Until interest rates come down, we don't see a change in this data.

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

The high HOME rents do not differentiate much from fair market value. The low home rent does help with rental to individuals and families at 0 - 50% AMI, but there is not enough affordable housing to address this income range, nor enough subsidies due to lack of funding and cuts to available funding.

Discussion

The City of Orange has made recent strides in the upgrading of Public Housing Complexes, for all income ranges served and will continue to do so. Additionally, the concentration of poverty and locations of the “projects” is being rethought and planning and development is showing progress to changing the “projects” with fenced in populations concentrated in high minority, high poverty areas to beautiful apartment complexes located throughout the City. Decent affordable housing is still needed throughout

the City and long waiting lists for Special Needs populations and Public Housing exists with waiting lists often closed.

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

Introduction

While in the past, our city lost residents to hurricanes, we have seen a slight increase in population. This is expected to increase more as new housing construction has been on the rise. However, these new constructions are not for low-income households. The building of a new chemical plant in our area, will continue to help increase our population, and may also decrease our low-income population as people begin to get hired for this plant.

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

The City of Orange's definition of standard condition is housing that meets the 2018 International Residential Code and does not present a danger, hazard, or health risk to the occupant of the housing unit. The Orange definition of substandard housing is that it fails to meet the Residential Code and or presents a danger or health risk to the occupant. This code has just been recently updated from the 2003 code. This will help identify more houses that are substandard in our community.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	755	18%	1,170	41%
With two selected Conditions	30	1%	105	4%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	3,530	82%	1,595	56%
Total	4,315	101%	2,870	101%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	790	18%	775	27%
1980-1999	735	17%	625	22%
1950-1979	2,195	51%	1,295	45%
Before 1950	595	14%	180	6%
Total	4,315	100%	2,875	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	2,790	65%	1,475	51%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	554	13%	224	8%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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

The City has made contact with two local health providers for low to moderate income persons and no cases of Lead Based Paint has been reported or diagnosed.

Discussion

The City does not have an owner-occupied rehab program. The increase in housing materials has increased to the point of homeowners not being able to properly fix thier homes. The City has demolished many of those homes, with many more still on the demolition list.

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

Introduction

The Housing Authority City of Orange operates separately, from the City of Orange, with its own funding, administration, staff, owns its own buildings, and does its own reporting and environmental. It does operate in the City of Orange, and with federal funding, and as such the City of Orange acts as responsible entity. The Board of Directors for the Housing Authority City of Orange is appointed by the Mayor and City Council. The City certifies the Housing Authority's Certificate of Consistency with the Consolidated Plan.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available			431	808			0	0	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the 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:

Administration is carried out in the Gans-Lewis Administration building.

The Housing Authority has made recent updates, and all units in PHA complexes are in good condition, many of which are adaptable, meaning they can be made accessible with minimal modification.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

The Housing Authority has made recent updates to their units and all are in good condition.

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

New units were recently built, and are adaptable. Concentration of poverty is being reduced. Low-income families are being taken out of old dilapidated “fenced in projects” and moved into beautiful apartment homes in nice neighborhoods. Those units that are deemed uninhabitable are being torn down.

Discussion:

The city continues to work and partner with the Housing Authority to meet all mutual goals of making safe, affordable housing accessible to all.

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

Introduction

There are no overnight facilities in the City of Orange for the homeless. And facilities are limited in the Beaumont-Pt. Arthur MSA, of which the City of Orange is located. We do have a Salvation Army and Red Cross facility in Orange, but are only open to the homeless on an emergency basis, such as temperatures sustained below freezing for 24 – 48 hours and even then, it must be requested by emergency management. Local Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches, operate soup kitchens where the homeless can get one hot meal a day, 7 days a week. Gulf Coast Clinic, a medical facility and pharmacy, serve indigent and low income.

The shelters, providing overnight services to the homeless, located in the Beaumont-Pt. Arthur MSA are Port Cities Rescue Mission Ministries in Pt. Arthur and the Salvation Army in Beaumont. Homeless persons can stay free for 3 nights in the Salvation Army, but after three days, they must pay a fee. Family Services of Southeast Texas have overnight facilities, limited to domestic violence, and then limited to a 2 week stay. Gulf Coast Clinic, Beaumont, Pt. Arthur and Orange provide indigent care.

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)	68	0	60	30	0
Households with Only Adults	119	20	50	60	15
Chronically Homeless Households	20	0	0	3	0
Veterans	5	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

There is a myriad of mainstream services that are available to the community as a whole as well as persons experiencing homelessness in the tri-county area, including the City of Orange. Homeless service providers will make every effort to connect participation with mainstream resources such as employment assistance through collaboration with Texas Workforce Solutions, mental health counseling through Spindletop Center, substance abuse counseling through Southeast Texas Substance Abuse Division of the South East Texas Regional Planning Commission, and healthcare assistance through area clinics and hospitals.

The focus of case management who work with the homeless is to connect them to mainstream resources and services to help them move towards self-sufficiency. All case managers complete a client assessment at intake to determine eligibility for mainstream resources and services. They then work with the client to develop individualized plans with specific action steps, including how to apply for and access benefits and programs. Case managers follow up with clients to insure they follow the steps outlined in their plan and assist them if they encounter difficulties accessing programs. Recently, A Veteran's Stand Down committee has been established and is helping veterans with services that are needed.

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 Neighborhood Development Corp. (NDC) provides assistance to the homeless, chronically homeless, disabled individuals and/or families economically disadvantaged by providing permanent, decent, safe and sanitary housing and supportive services in an effort for them to achieve self-sufficiency.

Homeless to Homes program housing provides 10 units, consisting of 8 - 2 Bedroom units and 2 - 3 Bedroom units, in the Navy Park subdivision.

NDC provides case management, life skills, money management, assists with seeking employment and helps with referrals to mainstream resources for participants based on case by case situations and on an as needed basis. NDC partners with local nonprofit organizations to optimize services to the participants.

Homeless to Homes is the only program in the City targeted to the homeless and chronically homeless and is funded through the Continuum of Care.

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

Introduction

Arbor Pines, Orange Palm Gardens, and Heritage Center, all located in the City of Orange, provide apartments marketed and targeted to low income senior housing. Spindletop MHMR maintains assisted living for individuals with mental health and/or mental retardation in Orange. Putnam House, also located in Orange serves the chronically mentally ill, where on site management, with services for mental health, such as group therapy, allow the chronically mentally ill to live independently in their own apartment. Arbor Pines and Orange Palm Gardens both maintain low to no vacancy rates. Heritage Center maintains a no to low vacancy rate, and often has a waiting list. Spindletop MHMR and Putnam House both maintain long waiting lists. The Homeless to Homes program operated by Neighborhood Development Services serves homeless with a disability, providing project-based housing, and programming to help the homeless not return to homelessness. The Homeless to Homes program, funded by the Continuum of Care, operates in the City of Orange.

Located outside of the City of Orange, but is adjacent to the City of Orange, Optimist Village, located in Pinehurst, markets and targets low income individuals with disabilities, primarily focused on hearing and site impaired. Optimist Village maintains a no to low vacancy rate, and often has a waiting list.

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

The City of Orange's elderly and frail elderly are served by a range of supportive housing and service network. Services for the elderly, frail elderly, and persons with disabilities are located throughout the County. In addition, as it relates to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, Triangle Area Network (TAN) is the nucleus of complex and abundance homeless services tied to medical services for those living with HIV/AIDS. TAN provides housing assistance for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families through HUD's Continuum of Care Competition Program and Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) Program.

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)

The City of Orange will continue to work with local nonprofit agencies and the Continuum of Care to provide housing and supportive services needs for persons who are not homeless but may have other special needs.

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))

We have two permanent housing facilities that house special needs populations that are not homeless, Spindletop MHMR which operates housing for those with Mental Health/Mental Retardation to live independent lives, and Putnam House which operates housing for those with chronic mental health issues. Both stay full with long waiting lists.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

In 2024 the city had a third party complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing report. The report did not cite any public policies that could have had a negative effect on Affordable Housing. The city has been very proactive in working with developers of affordable housing.

Impediments mentioned in the report were

Decreasing Concentrated Poverty, Income, Race, Ethnicity, Public and Assisted Housing (R-ECAP) Areas- High Priority

Limited Development Subsidies and increasing Cost of Development- High Priority

Limited Housing Resources to assist low-moderate income, elderly, and disabled homeowners to maintain homes and enhance neighborhood stability- High Priority

Expanding the supply of Affordable Housing, Housing Choices, and Access to Financing- High Priority

Limited Special Needs housing and services- High Priority

Increase Homeownership among protected class members, increase rehabilitation of existing housing and sustainability- High Priority

Increase outreach to developers, Real Estate Professionals, Landlords, and Citizens on Fair Housing and Development Opportunities- High Priority

Improve Transportation and Mobility for LMI populations, seniors, and disabled persons- High Priority

Housing Affordability, Insufficient income, cost burden- High Priority

The area referred to in the analysis to have concentrated poverty, poor neighborhood conditions and minorities coincides with our CDBG strategy area. We will be working extensively in this area with our CDBG funds. The city since 2020 has made huge strides in demolishing hundreds of substandard homes, most of these made substandard by the hurricanes. A third impediment listed is a need for financial education and literacy in homeownership/rental units. The city will be working in the future to provide education to increase home care skills and financial knowledge of the low-mod section of the population.

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

Introduction

Orange has a relatively healthy economy, although the unemployment is high, which is driven by the petrochemical industry and shipbuilding. Education, health and government services also make up a large portion of the business market. As Orange is located on I-10 and at the Texas border, and has a deep-water port and recreational rivers, the hospitality industry does provide many jobs in the form of dining, hotels, personal services and recreation.

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	73	0	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	927	0	12	0	-12
Construction	1,063	0	13	0	-13
Education and Health Care Services	1,595	0	20	0	-20
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	253	0	3	0	-3
Information	23	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,354	0	17	0	-17
Other Services	412	0	5	0	-5
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	656	0	8	0	-8
Public Administration	95	0	1	0	-1
Retail Trade	936	0	12	0	-12
Transportation and Warehousing	456	0	6	0	-6
Wholesale Trade	115	0	1	0	-1
Total	7,958	0	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source Comments:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	14,615
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	14,615
Unemployment Rate	8.70
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	18.52
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	10.00

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source Comments:

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	656
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	73
Service	412
Sales and office	936
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,063
Production, transportation and material moving	1,354

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source Comments:

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	9,500	67%
30-59 Minutes	4,153	29%
60 or More Minutes	569	4%
Total	14,222	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source Comments:

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	168	90	500

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	763	654	874
Some college or Associate's degree	468	0	0
Bachelor's degree or higher	0	0	0

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	0	290	0	0	0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	168	1,185	0	0	0
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	763	16,522	2,272	3,437	2,909
Some college, no degree	468	2,779	0	0	0
Associate's degree	468	1,325	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree	0	1,437	519	674	319
Graduate or professional degree	0	2,042	0	0	0

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source Comments:

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	27,818
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34,455
Some college or Associate's degree	35,331
Bachelor's degree	47,183
Graduate or professional degree	90,938

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source Comments:

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

The major employers in the city are the West Orange Cove Independent School District, the City of Orange, the County of Orange and the Nelda C. and H. J. Lutchter Foundation and the ship yards. In the Orange region the petrochemical industry is a major job provider.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The work force of Orange is largely blue collar. Educational levels are low, however incomes may be fairly high as just outside the city is a large petrochemical industry. With a high school education or a vocational degree workers here can earn very high incomes.

Service industries provide most of the careers requiring more than a high school education.

The business infrastructure in Orange is quite good. There is ample access to good road and rail transportation, a port and county airport. Land is readily available at reasonable cost. The only area the city is lacking in is water and waste water service. The fringes of the city and many areas within the county do not have access to community water and sewer systems. In the older parts of the city utility lines are beginning to age and need repairs and/or replacement.

The city of Orange unfortunately has historically had a number of unemployable persons which has contributed to the high unemployment rates in the past and this problem is still present today.

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

The biggest change has been the building of a new petrochemical plant. It has created jobs, both temporary and permanent. With that has come more new home construction. That has also created jobs in our area. New businesses are coming to our city because they realize that more people will be moving to the area because of the new chemical plant.

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

Lamar State College Orange is constantly updating thier curriculum to match the job market in our area. They have begun a maritime program that will help the shipping industry, as well as having a process operator degree. They have also implimented a court reporting program. In the past, students had to go to Alvin, Texas to get this type education.

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

The Workforce Solutions program has partnered with both Lamar State College Orange and Lamar Institute of Technology in Beaumont to provide classes to train persons in the technical skills necessary to obtain jobs in the local petrochemical industry. Several years ago when the shipbuilding industry was revived in Orange, Workforce Solutions and Lamar State College Orange developed a welding school to provide the large numbers of trained welders needed.

Workforce Solutions coordinates a program, sponsored by Dow Chemical, allowing the Lamar College Orange Continuing Education program to obtain grants to fund specific job training for the local industry. The Continuing Education program operates every fall and spring semesters providing adults job training and education.

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

Yes

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

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Discussion

Currently there are no economic development initiatives undertaken that may be specifically coordinated with the Consolidated Plan. Community Development Block Grant funding is just too limited and has been for the past Consolidated Plan period to make an impact. The Economic Development Corporation is and has been working to bring in some additional retail development along the downtown river front area. The City Manager called a meeting with the outsourced Grant administrators and CDBG to assure that the funds from all sources, would not address the same needs and after all needs were researched, services were divided according to funding sources to address the most needs to the citizens, without duplication. Small Business assistance was a great need, but the funding from TDEM was the best source of funding to address that need.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The City of Orange does have a couple of small neighborhoods in which a number of homes have multiple housing problems. These are in the east part of the city where the minority populations are over 51%. The number of homes facing these issues is small but as they are concentrated it appears to be a larger problem than it really is. One of these neighborhoods, Navy Park, has been the target of a large tax credit project which has transformed the neighborhood and has left only a few homes with multiple housing conditions. Additionally, the city has identified this as a part of a local target area for CDBG and has addressed the upgrading of streets, improvements to water and sewer as well as neighborhood park renovation and upgrading. The park projects done in recent years have been very successful. This is the largest area where Clearance & Demolition funds have been used to eliminate unsafe and dilapidated houses and has the largest number of properties where homes have been rebuilt to support affordable housing. The city will work with this developer to continue the project. Other neighborhoods are being addressed with code enforcement to limit the further decline of the older housing there.

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

The east side of Orange in Census Tract 202 is a large area that has historically had a high concentration racial minority and high low-income concentrations. The city uses the definition of Concentration being more than 51% of the persons in that area. The minority concentrated here is African American. Virtually all of the present and past CDBG funds allocated to the city have been expended in this area, to improve streets, water and sewer lines, housing, slum and blight, etc.

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

In some cases, these neighborhoods consist of older houses than other areas of the city. The homes are generally sold by owners, not realtors, and in many cases the homes have been passed down through the families.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are parks, a senior center, and several local stores and personal businesses.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

None that are known or have been identified at this time.

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 area schools have begun providing broadband service in many of the PHA housing complexes. They recognized the need for this when during the Covid pandemic, students were attending classes from home.

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

There are several internet providers in our area at this time. They offer a variety of plans that are affordable to most households.

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

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

Although our area has had several major hurricanes, we are now being plagued by tornadoes. This is something we have very seldom had to deal with in the past. Another natural hazard that has become a problem is freezes. We have had one each of the past 4 years.

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

The City of Orange is a member of the National Flood Insurance Program and conducts a "Risk Assessment" and "Damage Assessment" after each event and it is logged into FEMA's system after each occurrence by the Building Director. The City paid for a study and purchased a plan for a flood protection wall or levy which would protect the entire east side of Orange and the Downtown area from flooding. Estimated cost of this system is approximately \$20,000,000. This is still in the planning phase. We are continuing to install ditch lining systems to help mitigate flood hazards. These have proven to be very useful in cutting down on the number of houses being affected by flood.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The previous section summarizes various 2020 through 2023 Census data on a city-wide basis, market analysis and special needs data. This information is included and used to form a quantitative approach to the development and delivery of services to areas of need according to the following categories: Housing, Homelessness, Community Development, and Code Enforcement. With little input from Public Hearings, city staff reached out to providers of housing, public service providers, developers, persons working with the homeless and special needs populations, the local PHA, and others who would offer any input to the plan. City staff has analyzed the responses, reviewed the limited resources and set goals and priorities to address the needs.

The Housing goals will be carried out by Housing Authority City of Orange. The Southeast Regional Planning Commission will continue to address housing in Orange affected by disasters. Housing Developers also play a part of the City's housing development, funded through private banks and lenders. Anticipated Resources are not listed for these goals, although a high priority, the funds are awarded, budgeted, and administered separately from the City.

Housing for homeless and special needs will be carried out through the programs associated with the Continuum of Care and/or the Homeless Coalition.

Community Development will be addressed by both Federal and State funds. While Federal Entitlement funds from Community Development Block Grant will be listed and Community Development projects and activities, like Code Enforcement will be addressed with activities identified in the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Independent Disbursement and Information System. The State Funds are listed in narratives only.

The following Strategic Plan covers the period from October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2028 and provides a framework for how the City proposes to address its overall improvement needs. Due to limited and restricted federal resources, projects will be ranked into high, medium and low priority projects. In the case of medium projects will be addressed as funding is available, and in the case of low priority, the city will work with stakeholders to address those needs in other ways or through alternate funding sources.

The City of Orange will always use all funds available, utilizing waivers, shortened comment periods, and any other tools the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development develops to meet the emergency needs of it's citizens, especially those low income and vulnerable populations as quickly as possible. The City knows that at any time, CDBG might be the only or best means of meeting that need.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	CDBD STRATEGY AREA
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	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)

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities and improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBD STRATEGY AREA
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Improvements Administration
	Description	Infrastructure improvements such as street improvements, recreational facilities and water and sewer improvements to improve the quality of life of low- and moderate-income citizens in the CDBG Strategy Area.
	Basis for Relative Priority	By prioritizing Public Facilities and Improvements as a high priority, it allows the city to maximize the limited amount of federal funding to improve the living environments of low- and moderate-income individuals and families. The city uses available CDBG funding where there are no other funding sources available.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBD STRATEGY AREA
	Associated Goals	Public Services Administration
	Description	A variety of services such as senior services, literacy services, health services, GED instruction, job skills training, credit counseling, after school tutoring, life skills training, parenting classes, counseling services, utility and rent assistance are provided by nonprofit organizations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	By funding Public Services and leveraging the small amount of CDBG funds with other funding for nonprofit organizations, the city is able to reach more people with a wide variety of services to low- and moderate-income individuals and families.
3	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG STRATEGY AREA
	Associated Goals	Code Enforcement Administration
	Description	Enforcement of local codes and ordinances for the well-being and safety of extremely low and low- and moderate-income individuals and families in the CDBG Strategy Area.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City maximizes its limited resources by allocating funding where other funding sources to improve the living environments and safety of its low- and moderate-income individuals and families.
4	Priority Need Name	Affordable 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 veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS

	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBD STRATEGY AREA
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Description	The provision of decent, affordable housing to extremely low, to low- and moderate-income individuals and families through federally funded public assistance in project based housing and through vouchers that may be used for rental or homeownership.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Low priority given, not based on need, but based on other funding resources. CDBG funding used on other priority needs in order to maximize limited funding.
5	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBD STRATEGY AREA
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	The provision of housing and supportive services to individuals and families experiencing homelessness and/or chronic homelessness.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Low priority given, not based on need, but based on other funding resources. CDBG funding used on other priority needs in order to maximize limited funding.
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Narrative (Optional)

With little response from Public Hearings, City staff reached out to Public Service agencies, the local Housing Authority, Low to Mod area residents, members of the Continuum of Care, attended Homeless Coalition meetings, neighborhood meetings, low income summits, spoke with housing providers, developers, historic preservation advocates and spoke to others who might have an opinion on community needs. City staff also spoke with members who served on civic committees. The use of QR codes and surveys helped with getting public input on what they considered the needs of the City. With the limited funds and taking everything into consideration, this strategic plan developed. The amount of funds available, and consideration given to the reduction of funds in the near future was a major factor in funding choices.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	CDBG funding for rental assistance is done through the use of non-profit agencies.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	This is done through funding to non-profits.
New Unit Production	There is no new unit production in the works at this time.
Rehabilitation	There is no rehabilitation planned at this time.
Acquisition, including preservation	There are no acquisitions planned at this time.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Funding has continued to decrease making it very difficult to plan for our future.

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	312,471	0	0	312,471	849,884	Community Development Block Grant

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

The city uses all available funds and partners with local nonprofit agencies, private for-profit developers and contractors, and other state and local funds to meet the needs of the Orange community and its citizens.

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

At this time there are no projects planned which would benefit from the use of publicly owned land or property.

Discussion

If funds continue to decrease, it will greatly impact the quality of life for our citizens. The non-profits that we fund will not be able to continue to assist those with the greater needs if funding no longer becomes available.

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
Housing Authority City of Orange	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction
SOUTHEAST TEXAS HOSPICE, INC.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Orange Community Action Assoc.	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
SAMARITAN COUNSELLING CENTER	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
GREATER ORANGE AREA LITERACY SERVICES (GOALS)	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Jackson Community Center	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Julie Rogers Gift of Life Program	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Orange Christian Services	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
Stable Spirit	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City works with other local governments, nonprofit organizations, neighborhood groups and interested individuals to develop the capacity of each of these groups to apply for, operate, and maintain programs and projects. The projects listed in this Strategic Plan will require a wide range of Community involvement. Annual Public Services funding is carried out through a competitive process involving application, public hearing, and a decision protocol carried out by a Citizens Advisory Committee approved by the Mayor and City Council.

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	

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

Table 52 - 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)

Homeless to Homes, a program target the homeless with a disability provides housing services and partners with nonprofit agencies to provide supportive services. Greater Orange Literacy to assist the homeless with reading assistance and GED instruction. Orange County Health Department and Clinic of the Gulf Coast provides health services. Lone Star Legal Aid comes to Orange once a month to serve the legal needs of the homeless and low income. Workforce Solutions assists with employment opportunities. Local churches have soup kitchens to provide hot meals for the homeless, and have cooperated with each other for the daily planning of offering food, so that the homeless can get one hot meal each day of the week.

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 city has a population of under 20,000, and receives limited federal and state funding, and resources are stretched to provide services to the homeless. Considering the lack of funding resources, nonprofits, local churches and concerned citizens have stepped in to try to fill in the gaps.

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

The City of Orange will continue to fund non-profits that help fill in these gaps and address priority needs.

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	Public Facilities and Improvements	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBD STRATEGY AREA	Public Facilities and improvements Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7080 Persons Assisted
2	Public Services	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBD STRATEGY AREA	Public Services	CDBG: \$234,350	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1264 Persons Assisted
3	Code Enforcement	2024	2028	Housing Code Enforcement	CDBD STRATEGY AREA	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$515,535	Buildings Demolished: 10 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 12805 Household Housing Unit
4	Administration	2024	2028	Administration	CDBD STRATEGY AREA	Public Facilities and improvements Public Services Code Enforcement Homelessness	CDBG: \$312,470	Other: 1 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	Infrastructure improvements such as street improvements, recreational facilities and water and sewer improvements to improve the quality of life of low- and moderate-income citizens in the CDBG Strategy Area.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	A variety of services such as senior services, literacy services, health services, GED instruction, job skills training, credit counseling, after school tutoring, life skills training, parenting classes, counseling services, etc., provided by nonprofit organizations.
3	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	Enforcement of local codes and ordinances for the wellbeing and safety of extremely low and low and moderate income individuals and families in the CDBG Strategy Area.
4	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for general program Administration for personnel and operating expenses necessary for compliance with the planning, execution and regulatory requirements of the Community Development Block Grant Program.

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

The city does not receive HOME funding and all housing services will be provided through the Housing Authority City of Orange, programs funded through the Continuum of Care, Nonprofits, and for-profit providers.

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

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

The Housing Authority City of Orange has 70 accessible units, and all recently constructed units are adaptable, meaning they can be made accessible with minimal modification.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

A Resident Council Advisory Board is active. Monthly reports are given to the Housing Authority Board each month. Administrative staff is taking a proactive role with Residents. Residents are informed of the activities and plans of the Agency.

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

N/A

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

In 2024 the city had a third party complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing report. The report did not cite any public policies that could have had a negative effect on Affordable Housing. The city has been very proactive in working with developers of affordable housing.

Impediments mentioned in the report were

Decreasing Concentrated Poverty, Income, Race, Ethnicity, Public and Assisted Housing (R-ECAP) Areas- High Priority

Limited Development Subsidies and increasing Cost of Development- High Priority

Limited Housing Resources to assist low-moderate income, elderly, and disabled homeowners to maintain homes and enhance neighborhood stability- High Priority

Expanding the supply of Affordable Housing, Housing Choices, and Access to Financing- High Priority

Limited Special Needs housing and services- High Priority

Increase Homeownership among protected class members, increase rehabilitation of existing housing and sustainability- High Priority

Increase outreach to developers, Real Estate Professionals, Landlords, and Citizens on Fair Housing and Development Opportunities- High Priority

Improve Transportation and Mobility for LMI populations, seniors, and disabled persons- High Priority

Housing Affordability, Insufficient income, cost burden- High Priority

The area referred to in the analysis to have concentrated poverty, poor neighborhood conditions and minorities coincides with our CDBG strategy area. We will be working extensively in this area with our CDBG funds. The city since 2020 has made huge strides in demolishing hundreds of substandard homes, most of these made substandard by the hurricanes. A third impediment listed is a need for financial education and literacy in homeownership/rental units. The city will be working in the future to provide education to increase home care skills and financial knowledge of the low-mod section of the population.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The major focus of the recommended remedial actions and goals are centered on creating public - private partnerships, identifying new federal resources, and leveraging private funding needed to enhance the jurisdiction's ability to leverage federal entitlement funds needed to increase its supply of affordable housing and better meet the needs of low-income and moderate-income households. Other remedial actions are recommended as a means of reversing the negative and sometimes disparate impacts of market conditions and mortgage lending trends that adversely and disproportionately impact minorities and members of the protected classes under the fair housing act.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless collaborates with service agencies and others in the public sector to analyze existing needs to identify and address funding gaps. The Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, organized by the Coalition, annually assesses the characteristics of the homeless population in and around the tri-county area. This is important data used by the Coalition and its stakeholders to track the changing needs of the homeless.

A major component of the action plan for the Coalition, as the Lead Agency of the Continuum of Care (CoC), is to develop a coordinated intake system to improve access to services and ensure appropriate interventions. The Coalition and the Coordinated Assessment Committee will take the lead on the following:

- Researching best practices and selecting the most appropriate model
- Identifying access points and gathering intake documentations/criteria
- Determining Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) applicability
- Negotiating coordinated intake criteria and develop process/tool
- Developing transition plan and begin implementation
- Linking participation in coordinated intake to funding
- Initiating training and individual technical assistance with agencies implementing coordinated intake

The City of Orange will also support the implementation of these efforts by joining the process and actively participate in projects/campaigns that address homelessness.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

With the cooperative approach that is being demonstrated throughout the region under the leadership of SETRPC and the Coalition, it is important to also include the addressing of homeless issues in a similar manner. The Consortium will focus its efforts on encouraging and facilitating the provision of services through partnerships and support of the efforts of other organizations that are already attempting to address homeless issues. It would be a duplication of effort for the Consortium to initiate homeless initiatives independent of the efforts of others.

The Consortium, through SETCH, will implement its Continuum of Care Strategy with a focus on prevention by supporting continued funding of rental subsidy programs and the efforts of other organization to continue and expand those programs as needed. The Consortium will support increased service coordination and case management services by participating and facilitating outreach efforts and community approaches to meeting needs.

Another focus will be on intake, assessment, and referral by encouraging and facilitating the improvement of intake and assessment processes to expedite the provision of assistance. The Consortium will support the efforts of the Coalition members for Outreach that includes education of county and city officials, public employees, and the community regarding homeless needs and issues.

Lastly, the Consortium will emphasize the support of a Continuum of Housing Services through the

continued development and expansion of housing and homeless services, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing. The Consortium will participate in community efforts to address homeless needs with identification of those in need, provision of shelters, supportive services, homeless advocacy, and the provision of programs providing permanent housing. The Consortium will participate in the Continuum of Support Services by encouraging the expansion of service coordination and collaboration amongst service providers, promoting economic development and employment opportunities, and advocating for special issues that affect homeless populations, such as transportation, health care, job training, and employment readiness.

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 coordinated intake system, described previously in this section, will act as the process for identifying people who are homeless and most in need of permanent supportive housing, which include people who are chronically homeless, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth. A plan to begin addressing this need includes the South East Texas Coalition for the Homeless working with the cities of Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Orange, Jefferson County, Orange County, and Hardin County, and the public housing authorities in each city to:

- Determine short-term development strategies and unit goals
- Identify opportunities for coordinated funding and policy changes to support development strategies
- Modify CoC funding priorities to support PSH development strategies
- Provide training to PSH providers on developing and operating PSH
- Provide a supportive housing institute or academy, as need, to create additional capacity for new PSH units.

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

The City of Orange will identify agencies that deliver homelessness prevention assistance from various federal and state grants, which include:

- Short-term subsidies to defray rent and make utility payments for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices or who are experiencing a hardship that may lead to homelessness
- Security deposits and first month's rent to permit homeless families to move into their own apartment

- One-time mortgage payments.

Preventing homelessness, especially family homelessness, is a priority of the City of Orange and its partner, the South East Texas Coalition for the Homeless. The Coalition assists service providers, some of which are CDBG and/or ESG subrecipients, to help families implement strategies that keep them stabilized and resolve their financial issues before being identified as “homeless”. There are other local nonprofit and faith-based organizations that provide basic needs and rent and/or utility assistance the divert families at imminent risk and connects families to providers with immediate help and mainstream resources.

As part of the planning process for region-wide coordination of ESG implementation and restructuring of the CoC funding process, the Coalition is collaborating with local ESG recipients and sub-recipients. The CoC plans to develop a homelessness prevention eligibility standard to target those most at-risk of becoming literally homeless. This standard will be developed using HUD’s ESG eligibility criteria and local data regarding characteristics common among people who are literally homeless. Depending on the level of need of potential clients, the agency initially conducting intake will either admit the person to their program or will conduct a warm hand-off to another homelessness prevention provider in the system that is skilled in meeting the person’s needs for housing.

The CoC also has tentative plans to execute memorandum of understanding (MOU) with homeless service providers on the behalf of the homelessness prevention system in order to help clients link to mainstream and homeless supportive services outside of the ESG programs. The purpose of developing MOUs is to help clients easily access mainstream services that might have a cumbersome application process or lengthy waitlist.

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

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

According to the report on the National Survey of Lead-based Paint in housing, there are no statistically significant differences in the prevalence of lead-based paint by type of housing, the market value of the home, amount of rent payment, household income or geographic region.

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

The Orange County Health Department revealed there were no documented cases of elevated lead in young children during the 2019 year. An important initiative emanating from HUD in the last several years the reduction of lead-based paint hazards, and many jurisdictions around the country have focused a concerted effort to reach this goal. The federal Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992) amends the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971, which is the law covering lead-based paint in federally funded housing. These laws and subsequent regulations issued by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development protect young children from lead-based paint hazards in housing that is finally assisted or being sold by the federal government.

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

In renovation and property rehabilitation projects involving the City of Orange, the City will assess whether lead-based paint might be present, and if so, follow the guidelines set forth in the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.

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

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

The root causes of poverty are 1) un- or underemployment, 2) lack of education, 3) limited access to health care and 4) limited access to transportation.

The city will continue to support and fund nonprofit organizations which provide job skills training, education and GED instruction. The city will continue to support health organizations such as Clinic of the Gulf Coast and the Orange County Health Department, who supplies health care to the no and low-income individuals and families. The city continues to support and fund nonprofits such as Orange Community Action Association which administers the local “Meals on Wheels” program and also operates 2 vans to provide limited transportation, free to senior citizens coming to the Senior Center to have a noon meal, and charges \$1.00 to pick up and return individuals to anywhere in Orange, Pinehurst and West Orange with advance notice.

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

The City supports the Housing Authority City of Orange and the Continuum of Care projects that target the homeless and the no to low income with housing and the nonprofit organizations that provide services in job skills and education.

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 City will continue to monitor the non-profits that are funded through CDBG in order to ensure that they are in compliance with our guidelines.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Funding has continued to decrease making it very difficult to plan for our future.

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	312,471	0	0	312,471	849,884	Community Development Block Grant

Table 54 - 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 uses all available funds and partners with local nonprofit agencies, private for-profit developers and contractors, and other state and

local funds to meet the needs of the Orange community and its citizens.

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

At this time there are no projects planned which would benefit from the use of publicly owned land or property.

Discussion

If funds continue to decrease, it will greatly impact the quality of life for our citizens. The non-profits that we fund will not be able to continue to assist those with the greater needs if funding no longer becomes available.

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	Public Facilities and Improvements	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBD STRATEGY AREA	Public Facilities and improvements	CDBG: \$100,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 8123 Persons Assisted
2	Public Services	2024	2028	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBD STRATEGY AREA	Public Services	CDBG: \$46,870	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 762 Persons Assisted
3	Code Enforcement	2024	2028	Housing Code Enforcement	CDBD STRATEGY AREA	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$103,107	Buildings Demolished: 2 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 12805 Household Housing Unit
4	Administration	2024	2028	Administration	CDBD STRATEGY AREA	Public Facilities and improvements Public Services Code Enforcement Homelessness	CDBG: \$62,494	Other: 1 Other

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	The expansion or improvements of public facilities and infrastructure improvements to provide long term economic benefits or that provide services to primarily low to moderate income residents, or funds to expand, improve, and/or add public facilities and infrastructure improvements in low-to-moderate income areas.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Operating expenses of nonprofit organizations serving low income individuals and families with a variety of needed public services such as after school programs, palliative care, literacy services, English as a second language, GED preparation and testing, health services, nutrition classes, counseling, emergency services for utilities and rent and mortgage assistance to prevent homelessness or the threat of homelessness, career development and health screenings and education.
3	Goal Name	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to pay salaries directly related to the enforcement of local codes and ordinances pertaining to unsafe, abandoned structures, vacant lots, vehicles and high weeds.
4	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	General program administration for the personnel and operating expenses necessary for compliance with the planning, execution and regulatory requirements of the Community Development Block Grant.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The City has established multiple goals and objectives to work on over the course of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan. The projects and activities to be undertaken specifically during the 2024 Program Year further those goals and objectives.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Administration
2	Public Services and Activities
3	Code Enforcement
4	Public Facilities & Improvements

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The priorities are assisting those with disabilities. We do not foresee any obstacles in addressing these needs.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	CDBD STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Improvements Public Services Code Enforcement Administration
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and improvements Public Services Code Enforcement Affordable Housing Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$62,494
	Description	Funds will be used for general program Administration for personnel and operating expenses necessary for compliance with the planning, execution and regulatory requirements of the Community Development Block Grant Program.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Compliance with the execution, reporting and administration of the Community Development Block Grant.
2	Project Name	Public Services and Activities
	Target Area	CDBD STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$46,870
	Description	Operating expenses of non-profit organizations that provide eligible health and human services to low-income residents.
	Target Date	9/30/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Funds used for the operating expenses of nonprofit organizations that provide eligible health and human services to low-income residents. The estimated number of people served is 762.
	Location Description	Greater Orange Area Literacy Services has an office at 520 Decatur Avenue, Orange, Texas. Jackson Community Center has an office at 520 Decatur Avenue, Orange, Texas. Julie Rogers Gift of Life Programs has their main office at 2390 Dowlen Road, Beaumont, Texas and provides services in the City of Orange, Texas through a mobile van. Orange Christian Service is located at 2518 West Park Avenue, Orange, Texas. Orange Community Action Association (Meals on Wheels) is located at 103 5th Street, Orange, Texas. Samaritan Counseling Center of Southeast Texas is located at 7980 Anchor Drive, Building 500, Port Arthur, Texas with an office at 1502 Strickland Drive, Orange, Texas and provides services at West Orange Stark High School located at 1400 Newton Street, West Orange, Texas. Southeast Texas Hospice has an office at 912 Cherry and provides services at a variety of locations. Stable Spirit is located at 295 Flamingo Road, Vidor, Texas.
	Planned Activities	Public Services Activities to include literacy, reading and math instruction provided to those whose skills are at a 6th grade level or lower. Instruction and preparation for the GED test and English as a second language for 84 different languages with the most prevalent language taught, Spanish. Computer skills for seniors, entrepreneurship and nutrition education provided through a youth vegetable garden, after school tutoring program with the focus on college entrance. Free mammograms and health information provided along with follow up for a positive result from a mammogram for indigent and medically underserved women, emergency assistance in the form of 1 month a year for rental assistance to prevent eviction and the threat of homelessness, mortgage assistance to prevent foreclosure and the threat of homelessness and utility assistance to prevent disconnection of services. Therapy through clinical, mental health counseling sessions to indigent and low-income high school students in the West Orange Stark school's system who reside in the City of Orange, palliative care to terminally ill indigent or low income residents of Orange who have fallen through the crack of provision of services through insurance, Medicare or Medicaid. Hippotherapy services to low-income disabled children.
3	Project Name	Code Enforcement
	Target Area	CDBD STRATEGY AREA

	Goals Supported	Code Enforcement
	Needs Addressed	Code Enforcement
	Funding	CDBG: \$103,107
	Description	Funds will be used to pay the salaries directly related to the enforcement of local codes and ordinances regarding health and housing codes, land use and zoning ordinances, sign standards and uniform building and fire codes to arrest the decline of crime and slum and blight. Emphasis will be placed on unsafe residential structures, vacant lots, and high weeds, ensuring the safety & well being of low income residents in the CDBG strategy area.
	Target Date	9/30/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Funds are entirely expended in the local CDBG area and it is a LMA National Objective. There are 12,805 persons or 3,202 households in the local CDBG strategy area.
	Location Description	The local CDBG Strategy area consists of Census Tract 202, all block groups, Census Tract 203, all block groups. Block Groups 2, 3 and 4 in Census Tract 207 and block groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Census Tract 209.
	Planned Activities	Funds are used to pay partial salaries of 2 Code Enforcement officers when working in the local CDBG strategy area and performing Code Enforcement of the local codes and ordinances pertaining to unsafe and abandoned structures, vacant lots, vehicles and high weeds.
4	Project Name	Public Facilities & Improvements
	Target Area	CDBD STRATEGY AREA
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	Funds to expand, improve, and/or add public facilities and infrastructure improvements to provide long term economic benefits or that provide services to primarily low to moderate income residents, or funds to expand, improve, and/or add public facilities and infrastructure improvements in low-to moderate income areas.
	Target Date	9/30/2025

Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The adaptive swings and handicap parking will serve 6,380 people, residing in Census Tract 203, block groups 1 and 3 and Census Tract 207, block groups 3 and 4 and Census Tract 209, block groups 1, 2 and 3.
Location Description	This activity is a Low Mod Area activity covering the park. Census Tract 203, block groups 1 and 3 and Census Tract 207, block groups 3 and 4 and Census Tract 209, block groups 1, 2 and 3.
Planned Activities	Upgrading the swings to be ADA compliant and upgrading the parking lot to include handicap parking.

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 CDBG strategy area consists of Census Tract 202, all block groups, Census Tract 203, all block groups, Census Tract 207, block groups 2 and 3 and Census Tract 209, block groups 1, 2, and 4.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CDBD STRATEGY AREA	79

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The City strives to serve the high concentration of low-income citizens residing the CDBG strategy area and to upgrade the Public Facilities, infrastructure, and housing that serve those citizens

Discussion

The amount of CDBG funds expended on low-income residents far exceeds the 79% that is allocated specifically in the CDBG strategy area, and many years in the past our percentage of low/mod use has been 100%. Even with the limited funding of CDBG, but combining it with funding from Disaster Relief funding, funding provided by the Continuum of Care and the PHA, and through general fund projects such as Public Works projects the City has been able to make great strides in revitalizing the Cove Recreation Area. We will continue to focus on this area and others in our City.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Housing services and activities will be undertaken by the Housing Authority City of Orange, programs funded through the Continuum of Care and local nonprofit organizations.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	11
Non-Homeless	700
Special-Needs	150
Total	861

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

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

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The homeless will be assisted through the Homeless to Homes program, funded through the Continuum of Care. Non-Homeless will be assisted through project based rental assistance and assistance through the use of vouchers by Housing Authority City of Orange. The Special-Needs households will be assisted with housing by Putnum House and Spindletop MHMR with Tejas Homes.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Housing Authority continues to work on goals set forth in the 2024 grant year.

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

The Housing Authority shall continue to maximize the number of affordable units available to the PHA within its current resources by the following goals:

PHA continues to maintain or increase Housing Choice Voucher lease-up rate by maintaining payment standards that will enable families to rent throughout the jurisdiction. Currently our payment standards are 100% of the HUD published fair market rent for our jurisdiction.

PHA continues to undertake measures to ensure access to affordable housing among families assisted by the PHA, regardless of unit size required.

PHA continues to maintain or increase Housing Choice Voucher lease-up rates by marketing the program to owners, particularly those outside of areas of minority and poverty concentration.

PHA continues to participate in the Consolidated Plan development process to ensure coordination with broader community strategies.

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

Implementation of supportive services for tenants, such as educational programs, job training, childcare assistance, and healthcare services. Assessed the financial health of the PHA by examining its budget execution, revenue generation, and expense management.

We regularly solicit feedback from clients and stakeholders to refine our services and adapt to changing needs. This continuous improvement process ensures that our programs remain effective and responsive.

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

The Housing Authority City of Orange owns their own properties, manages their own assets, and has their own personnel department. The Housing Authority City of Orange manages their own finances as well as their own policies and procedures.

The City of Orange certifies their environmental clearance records, appoints their Board of Directors, and works closely with the PHA and its Five Year and Annual Plans to achieve housing goals and implement Fair Housing Policies. The Housing Authority works with the City in the creation and implementation of its Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans and provides statistical information for its CAPERs.

The Housing Authority City of Orange will investigate the ability to collaborate with the Chamber of

Commerce and Small Business Institutes in the area to host workshops related to Section 3 hiring and the Procurement process. The City encourages and looks forward to working with the Housing Authority in this effort.

Discussion

The City of Orange assists the Orange Housing Authority with appointing its board, certifying its environmental reviews and after review, certifying that their activities are consistent with the City's Consolidated Plan. The Housing Authority City of Orange owns its own properties, manages its own properties, receives its own separate allocation of funds and conducts its own banking. Sheryl Ford is the Executive Director for the Housing Authority, City of Orange.

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

Introduction

The City of Orange is active in the Continuum of Care as administered through the Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission. The Continuum of Care, funded through the Balance of State, addresses the issues related to the homeless in Orange, Jefferson and Hardin Counties of Southeast Texas. City staff from the City of Orange is a member of the Southeast Texas Homeless Coalition. City staff is an active participant in the Homeless Point in Time count for Orange County. The funding for homeless activities is primarily through this process.

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 Southeast Texas Homeless coalition, a coalition of homeless service agencies, conducts annual surveys of homeless individuals, including unsheltered persons through the Point in Time Count, historically conducted the third Thursday in January. These counts serve to help focus agency activities for the coming year, as well as provide documentation in response to HUD program requirements.

City of Orange staff will continue to support the Continuum of Care, continue to support the South East Texas Homeless Coalition in their delivery of shelter and mainstream services in an effort to reduce and end homelessness.

City of Orange staff will continue to work with Neighborhood Development Corps, in identifying homeless with disabilities for the Homeless to Homes program located and operating in the City of Orange. The Neighborhood Development Corps, along with other Homeless providers have adopted a “Housing First” approach in order to eliminate homelessness. City of Orange supports the Texas Stand Down for homeless veterans and participates with the Neighborhood Development Corps, during the Texas Stand Down to identify any veterans qualifying for the Homeless to Homes program.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Orange supports the efforts of the Southeast Texas Continuum of Care to simplify and broaden outreach and assessment efforts for homeless persons in the City of Orange and in Orange County. The Continuum will work to create a better communication system for service providers to stay in contact with both schools and hospitals to avoid homeless persons (for those at-risk of homelessness) from falling through the cracks of the system. As part of the annual point-in-time count, the Coalition conducts outreach. Not only are the homeless people counted, particularly unsheltered persons, but representatives from various agencies are available to answer questions and provide information about available resources. City of Orange staff participates in the Point in Time homeless count for Orange County.

While the City of Orange is not a direct recipient of Emergency Solutions Grant funds, the City is the

location of one of the Continuum of Care's programs, Homeless to Homes. This valuable program continues to provide necessary shelter for homeless with a disability and continues to assist the City in meeting its homeless goals. The City through its Public Services allocates funds and partners with Orange Christian Services for emergency services for utility connections that are in danger of being disconnected and rental assistance and mortgage assistance to those in threat of becoming homeless or to assist the homeless with housing.

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

The Southeast Texas Continuum of Care works to ensure that homeless individuals make the transition to permanent housing and independent living in prioritizing safe and stable housing and making affordable housing options more accessible to homeless individuals. Many homeless persons that struggle to transition into permanent housing and independent living suffer from mental illness and substance addiction.

Homeless to Homes, a program funded by the Continuum of Care and operated by Neighborhood Development Corporation assists the City in meeting the needs of those persons who are homeless with a disability. Spindletop MHMR's Tejas Manor homes assists with housing for Mental Health and those with dual diagnosis of Mental Health and addiction issues. Putnam House provides independent living for those with chronic mental illness. Triangle Area Network has opened a clinic in Orange, serving medical needs on a sliding scale and also receives permanent supportive housing funding for people with AIDS.

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 City of Orange will continue to partner with the Continuum of Care and the Southeast Texas Homeless Coalition to support efforts made to implement local coordinated discharge policies for

individuals or families who are being discharged from publicly funded institutions.

Discussion

The City of Orange does not receive HOPWA funds. Triangle Area Network receives a permanent supportive housing grant (formerly Shelter Plus Care). At this time, they are not serving anyone in the City of Orange. Triangle Area Network has their main office in Beaumont, Texas and issues rents and assists families and individuals with housing out of their main office. The Beaumont Housing Authority receives HOPWA funds. It serves the Beaumont area only.

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

Introduction:

In 2024 The City of Orange had a third party complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing report. . The report did not cite any public policies that could have had a negative effect on Affordable Housing. The city has been very proactive in working with developers bring in affordable housing. The city has passed by Resolution an anti-nimbyism policy, and is working with the PHA and developers to disperse the concentration of poverty in the local target areas.

Impediments mentioned in the report were:

Decreasing Concentrated Poverty, Income, Race Ethnicity, Public and Assisted Housing (R-ECAP) areas.

Limited Development Subsidies adn increasing Cost of Development

Limited Housing Resources to assist low-moderate income, elderly, and disabled homeowners maintain homes nad enhance neighborhood stability

Expanding the supply of Affordable Housing, Housing Choices, and Access to Financing

Limited Special Needs housing and services

Increase Homeownership among protected class members, increase rehabilitation of existing housing and sustainability

Increase outreach to developers, reas estate professionals, landlords and citizens on Fair Housing and Development opportunities

Improve transportation and mobility for LMI populations, seniors, and disabled persons

Housing affordability, insufficient income, cost burden

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

There were no procedural impediments found. The major focus of the recommended remedial actions and goals are centered on creating public -private partnerships, identifying new federal resources, and leveraging private funding needed to enhance the jurisdiction's ability to leverage federal entitlement

funds needed to increase its supply of affordable housing and better meet the needs of low-income and moderate-income households. Other remedial actions are recommended as a means of reversing the negative and sometimes disparate impacts of market conditions and mortgage lending trends that adversely and disproportionately impact minorities and members of the protected classes under the fair housing act.

Discussion:

The City has taken care to eliminate any barriers to affordable housing and/or negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing and will continue to address any issues.

The City is a member of the Fair Housing Coalition of Southeast Texas and participates with other Cities, Counties and Agencies in promoting Fair Housing and educating the public about Fair Housing rights. The City also partners with local organizations, Delta Sigma Theta as a service project, to conduct local Fair Housing outreach and education. The City will continue these partnerships. The City actively seeks to keep staff trained in the latest Fair Housing issues and hosts training when needed to help bring training to our local jurisdictions and interested business and partners in the area.

The Housing Authority City of Orange continues to update its housing units, diversify minority concentration in the low/mod areas and be proactive in helping to see that affordable housing is available to the largest extent feasible.

The City has taken care to eliminate any barriers to affordable housing and/or negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing and will continue to address any issues.

The City is a member of the Fair Housing Coalition of Southeast Texas and participates with other Cities, Counties and Agencies in promoting Fair Housing and educating the public about Fair Housing rights. The City also partners with local organizations as a service project, to conduct local Fair Housing outreach and education. The City will continue these partnerships. The City actively seeks to keep staff trained in the latest Fair Housing issues and hosts training when needed to help bring training to our local jurisdictions and interested business and partners in the area.

The Housing Authority City of Orange continues to update its housing units, diversify minority concentration in the low/mod areas and be proactive in helping to see that affordable housing is available to the largest extent feasible.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The Southeast Texas Coalition for the Homeless collaborates with service agencies and others in the public sector to analyze existing needs to identify and address funding gaps. The Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, organized by the Coalition, annually assesses the characteristics of the homeless population in and around the tri-county area. This is important data used by the Coalition and its stakeholders to track the changing needs of the homeless.

A major component of the action plan for the Coalition, as the Lead Agency of the Continuum of Care (CoC), is to develop a coordinated intake system to improve access to services and ensure appropriate interventions. The Coalition and the Coordinated Assessment Committee will take the lead on the following:

- Researching best practices and selecting the most appropriate model
- Identifying access points and gathering intake documentations/criteria
- Determining Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) applicability
- Negotiating coordinated intake criteria and develop process/tool
- Developing transition plan and begin implementation
- Linking participation in coordinated intake to funding
- Initiating training and individual technical assistance with agencies implementing coordinated intake

The City of Orange will also support the implementation of these efforts by joining the process and actively participate in projects/campaigns that address homelessness.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City will continue to look for new funding sources and for programs to address underserved needs. Funding is the major obstacle in providing the services needed to focus on the vast variety of issues that prevent families from breaking out of poverty and from living in the best, most affordable housing possible.

The City has passed by Resolution an anti-nimbyism policy backed up with City ordinances that aid in the support fair housing along with housing for special needs populations as well as the homeless.

The City is constantly networking with partner agencies to keep abreast of resources that are available to those that are in need.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City supports section 202 housing for seniors as well as section 811 housing for special needs individuals. The Cities Code Enforcement and Building inspectors are continually looking into complaints of those who are not maintaining safe living environments. We are also working tirelessly with

developers to encourage building affordable housing to low-income individuals.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City routinely contacts local health providers to see if lead poisoning has been suspected or diagnosed; to date none has been found. The City will continue to consult with local health providers to see that lead-based paint does not become a health issue. The City will continue to meet HUD lead-based paint abatement standards in any planned housing rehabilitation activities planned or undertaken. The City will continue to expand the stock of lead safe housing units to the fullest extent possible.

The Housing Authority City of Orange has conducted lead-based paint testing in its oldest properties and abated any and all lead based paint found.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City will continue to support Continuum of Care funded programs to house the homeless and provide supportive services to help the homeless become independent. The City will continue to fund nonprofit organizations that support education and skill-based services to help poverty-level families break out of poverty while discouraging the duplication of services and encouraging partnerships with each other to supply a greater variety of needed services and education.

The Housing Authority strives to assist as many families as possible with the funding received. The Housing Authority continues to assist the City with utilizing Section 3 policies and putting them from paper into action. The Housing Authority works with its residents to encourage education and assist with their endeavors in obtaining a higher education.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City will continue to support coordination between the Housing Authority City of Orange, the Southeast Texas Homeless Coalition along with the Continuum of Care programs and programs they fund, the Fair Housing Coalition of Southeast Texas and the nonprofit organizations that provide programs and services in the City of Orange and assist the City in carrying out its Consolidated Plan. The City in no way hinders the carrying out of its Consolidated Plan. The City has certified as Consistent with its Consolidated Plan one agency, Neighborhood Development Corps. The Housing Authority, which will also be certified as consistent is currently working on their Five-Year Plan. The City will also look for and identify any opportunities to create private/public partnership for project finance development to leverage federal funds.

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

The City will continue its partnerships with the Southeast Regional Planning Commission, Housing Authority City of Orange, SouthEast Texas Homeless Coalition, Fair Housing Coalition of Southeast Texas

and in other coalitions and study groups as the opportunity arises. The City will continue to coordinate planning activities with private housing and social services agencies. The City will continue to foster partnerships between funded Public Service agencies with programs that assist those individuals and families of housing service providers.

Discussion:

These actions are primarily the continuation of what the City is currently doing in the various areas. No major obstacles in the institutional structure have been identified that need to be addressed. The City will continue to enhance partnerships and encourage programs that enhance the quality of life for all of its citizens regardless of their economic status.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City historically receives less than \$25,000 in Program Income. In the event the City would receive reportable Program Income, as per 24 CFR 570.504(4)9i) it would be reflected in the Projects, the narrative of the Annual Action Plan, this section and would also be reported in the Comprehensive Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
<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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This Annual Action Plan covers Grant Year 2024.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Census
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. 2020 Census
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. 2020 Census data source

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>To help us with the ConPlan</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>This data is for the City of Orange.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>January through July, 2020</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>