

Needs Identification Report

County of San Bernardino, CA

Program Years 2015-2020

Prepared for the
County of San Bernardino

By



COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

**Housing, Community, Economic Development, and
Homeless**

Needs Identification Report

Program Years 2015-2020

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Introduction

Every five years, the County of San Bernardino must prepare a strategic plan (known as the Consolidated Plan) which governs the use of federal housing and community development grant funds that it receives from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). At approximately the same time that the County must prepare a new Consolidated Plan, it must also prepare and submit to HUD a report known as the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). When preparing a Consolidated Plan or an AI, grantees must assess the needs and issues in their jurisdictions as a part of their preparation of these documents.

The grant funds received from HUD by the County that are covered by the Consolidated Plan include:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program
- HOME Program
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program.

The County must also submit to HUD separate Annual Action Plans for each of the five years during the Consolidated Plan period. The Annual Action Plans serve as the County's yearly applications to HUD that are required for the County to receive the yearly allocations from the three grant programs. The annual grant award amounts are determined by a formula administered by HUD, rather than the County determining the amounts of grant monies they choose to request. These grants from HUD are known as Entitlement Grant Programs because communities receive the funds every year if they meet program requirements and criteria associated with each of the three grants.

When preparing a Consolidated Plan, grantees must assess the needs in the jurisdictions as part of their preparation of the Consolidated Plan. Similarly, when communities are preparing new fair housing reports (known as the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, abbreviated as AI), a needs assessment and issues identification process is performed.

Because the County is classified by HUD as an Urban County, it includes a number of cities which choose to cooperate with the County and receive CDBG and/or ESG grant funds through the County. The cooperating cities under the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan are:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| • Adelanto | • Grand Terrace |
| • Barstow | • Highland |
| • Big Bear Lake | • Loma Linda |
| • Colton | • Montclair |

- Needles
- Redlands
- Twentynine Palms
- Yucaipa
- Yucca Valley

The following cities do not cooperate in the County's CDBG or ESG programs, but they are members of the County Consortium for participation in the County's HOME program:

- Chino Hills
- Rancho Cucamonga
- City of San Bernardino

Other cities in the San Bernardino County qualify to receive Entitlement Grant funds directly from HUD, independent of the County.

Under HUD's grant program regulations, the County of San Bernardino may use its HUD grant funds in the unincorporated portions of the County, as well as within the cities that cooperate with the County for the purpose of receiving grant awards for the CDBG, ESG, and HOME program.

The Needs Identification Report is incorporated into the Consolidated Plan 2015-2020 as a means of providing priority needs data necessary for identifying and developing strategies and objectives that address housing, community development, and homeless goals. The report also provides the County with basis for prioritizing project funding for CDBG, ESG, and HOME funding consideration by the Board of Supervisors. Finally, the Report is also being used to identify issues, problems, and potential barriers to fair housing choice for the new AI.

The next portion of this document presents an overview of socioeconomic and housing stock factors and their impact on community needs, issues, and problems and equal housing choices.

Following the "Socioeconomic Overview," a significant portion of the remainder of the document presents comments and input from County residents and key stakeholders obtained through the following processes:

- Attendance at the Community Meetings;
- One-on-one interviews performed by staff and consultants with key stakeholders in the County of San Bernardino and its cooperating cities;
- One-on-one interviews with individual residents of the County conducted in several cities;
- Online and printed surveys completed and submitted by residents of the County and its cooperating municipalities.

Finally, a summary of priority community development, housing, and homeless priority needs and factors influencing equal housing choice is presented at the end of this document. The summary information is derived from data analysis and from the public needs assessment process utilized by the County.

Socioeconomic Overview

Population Analysis

San Bernardino County has the fifth largest population among counties in the state of California, and is the twelfth largest county nationally, with an estimated population of over 2 million in 2013. Overall population growth for the County has been steady with a 21% growth rate between 2000 and 2013. The most recent available annual growth rate, 2012-2013, is 0.5%. This growth rate is lower than the state average of 0.9% and less than annual growth averages in the 1970's (3%) and the 1990's (6%). Projections are for annual growth to continue at a rate of 1% to 2% through 2035, bringing the population to approximately 2.75 million. Population estimates for 2050 have the County's population rising to 3.6 million. While previous population growth has been due to migration, growth since the 1990's has been primarily due to births within the County outpacing deaths.¹ Table 1 shows the population in the County of San Bernardino, as drawn from the 2000 and 2010 censuses and 2013 American Community Survey estimates.

Table 1				
Population Change in the County of San Bernardino, 2000 to 2013				
Jurisdiction	2000	2010	2013	% Change 2000-2013
San Bernardino County	1,709,434	2,042,441	2,088,371	21%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census and American Community Survey 2013 1-Year Estimates

The County of San Bernardino can be characterized as young with a median age of 33 in 2012, compared to the national median age of 37. In 2010, residents over the age of 65 accounted for only 9% of the County's population.² However, estimates anticipate the senior citizen population will grow by 250% rising to a 19% share of the overall population by 2050. Table 2 depicts trends in the population, by age, since 2000.³

Since 2000, both the child and adolescent population have decreased throughout the County. Additionally, the County has had an increase in young adults, ages 20-24, and a slight increase in 25-34 year old residents, while experiencing a decrease in residents of ages 35-54. Residents ages 35-54 are typically mid-career to senior level professionals commanding salaries that allow for disposable income. The decreases in the 35-54 year old and in child and

¹ San Bernardino Community Indicators Report 2014.

² County of San Bernardino Community Indicators Report 2014

³ County of San Bernardino Area Agency on Aging Planning and Service Areas 20 2009-2012 Area Plan.

<http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/livable-communities/plan/planning/san-bernardino-county-age-plan-2009-2012-aarp.pdf>. DOI: November 18, 2014

adolescent populations present a risk to the County's standing as a younger community. Rises in the population, among residents of ages 55 and older indicate that current projections for senior citizen growth have merit.

Table 2 Population By Age County of San Bernardino							
Age	2000 Census		2010 Census		2013 ACS		2000 - 2013 % Change
	Population	Share of Total	Population	Share of Total	Population	Share of Total	
Under 5 years	143,076	8.4%	158,961	7.8%	154,133	7.4%	-1.0%
5 to 19	463,192	27.3%	507,687	24.8%	339,168	23.6%	-3.7%
20 to 24	121,579	7.1%	160,557	7.9%	174,910	8.4%	1.3%
25 to 34	243,028	14.2%	282,559	13.8%	299,357	14.3%	0.1%
35 to 54	476,603	27.8%	551,460	27.0%	542,790	27.2%	-0.6%
55 to 64	115,797	6.8%	198,414	9.8%	219,198	10.5%	3.7%
65 and Over	146,459	8.5%	182,803	9.0%	208,815	9.9%	1.4%
Total	1,709,434	100.0%	2,042,441	100.0%	2,088,371	100.0%	21%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census and American Community Survey 2013 1-Year Estimates

Economic Analysis

This portion of the narrative looks at the labor force (defined as the total number of persons working or looking for work) and employment, (the number of persons working). The information was gathered from the decennial census and American Community Survey estimates.

According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the County of San Bernardino has had an unemployment rate that exceeded national averages between 2010 and 2014.⁴ The County of San Bernardino rate of unemployment has also exceeded state and national averages since 2007, and the County's unemployment rate ranks 24 of 58 counties in the State of California⁵. However, the unemployment rate has dropped over 5% in four years, and is currently 9.3%.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics

⁵ County of San Bernardino Community Indicator Reports 2010-2014.

Table 3 depicts County unemployment rates between 2010 and 2014:

Table 3 Unemployment Rates County of San Bernardino					
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unemployment Rate	14.2%	13.4%	12.0%	10.1%	9.3%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Local is this Unemployment,
<http://www.bls.gov/lau/lamtrk09.htm>

As of 2012, the largest employment markets for the County consisted of Trade Transportation, and Utilities (27% of employment), Government (19%), Educational and Health Services (14%), Professional and Business Services (12%), Leisure and Hospitality (9%), Manufacturing (8%), Construction (4%), and Financial Activities (4%). Projections for sector job growth through 2013-2016 indicate that Construction (3.9%) and Health Care and Social Services (3.7%) will be the fastest growing sectors in the immediate future. Between 2011 and 2012, growth was the highest (5% annually) for Construction/Housing Related industries and Primary Metals Manufacturing (5%).

Analysts predict that the County will have a competitive advantage in the fields of Health Care and Social Assistance, Transportation and Warehousing, and Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Utilities. Currently, the County has an employment hub in the field of logistics with 16,000 jobs added and a growth rate of 32% between the years of 2003-2012. Other fields that experienced rapid growth between 2003 and 2012 are: Food Manufacturing (45%), Professional/Technical Services (20%), and Primary Metals Manufacturing (12%).

The majority of the County's economy consists of smaller firms with less than 100 employees (98%), with a majority of firms having four employees or less (67%).⁶

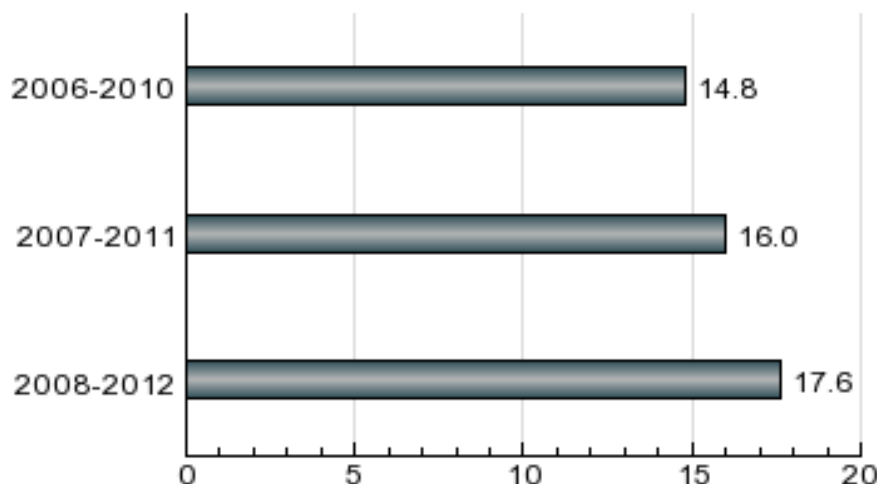
Poverty

The Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine poverty status. If a family's total income is less than the threshold for its size, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation, using the national Consumer Price Index. The official poverty definition counts income before taxes and does not include capital gains and non-cash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps. Further, poverty is not defined for persons in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15, such as foster children.

⁶ County of San Bernardino Community Indicator Reports 2010-2014.

Poverty rates, similar to trends in national and state rates, have increased in the County. However, the County has had an especially high poverty rate when compared to national and state rates. In 2011 the County had the second highest poverty rate nationally. According to the 2012 American Community Survey, the County poverty rate was 31.4% in 2012 and averaged 17.4% in the period from 2008-2012, exceeding the state poverty rate (15.3%) for the same time frame. Figure 1 shows changes in the County's poverty rate over time:

Figure 1



Source:<http://www.healthysanbernardinocounty.org/modules.php?op=modload&name=NS-Indicator&file=indicator&iid=8392967>. DOI: November 12, 2014

For San Bernardino County, the poverty rate is calculated as \$23,000 or less, annual income, for a family of four. Poverty rates have been especially high among children under the age of 18. Between 2008 and 2012, the highest poverty rate, based on age, for the County was children under the age of 6 (27.0%), followed by children ages 6-11 (23.9%), and children ages 12-17 (22.1%). According to the County's Community Indicator Report for 2013, 23% of County families in poverty have children under 18 in residence, and 28% of the County's children under 18 are in poverty, an increase of 7% within the past five years.

Childhood poverty is linked to negative outcomes in child development, health, and education. For example, children who experience early and persistent poverty are more likely to experience childhood and adult depression and anxiety, become high school drop outs, not seek higher education, and have higher rates of unemployment, criminal histories, use of public welfare, and experiences of poverty as an adult.⁷ Each of these personal outcomes carry negative economic outcomes in lost earnings, revenue, disposable income

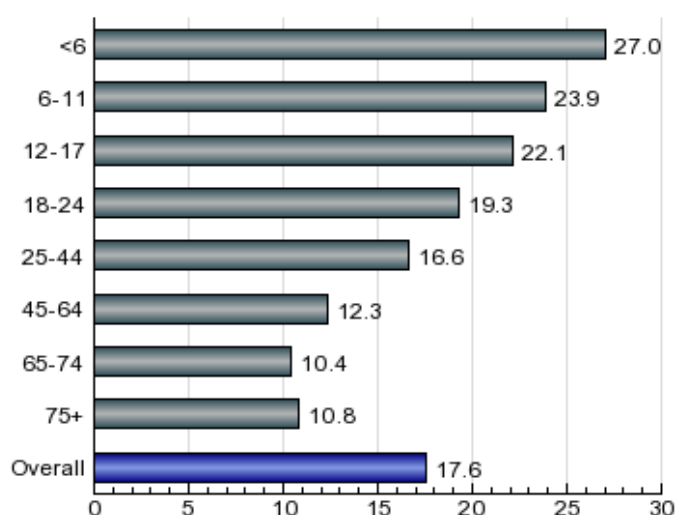
⁷ Duncan, Greg J., Kathleen M. Ziol-Guest, and Ariel Kalil. "Early-Childhood Poverty and Adult Attainment, Behavior, and Health." *Child development* 81, no. 1 (2010): 306-325.

for local economies, and increased public expenditures on public welfare programs and social services.

County poverty rates decrease as resident's age increases with the exception of residents who are age 75+ in which the rates increase by 0.4% over the previous age group. This increase in poverty rates for the frail elderly is notable for the County due to projections of an increasing elderly population.

Figure 2 reflects the persons in poverty by age in the County during the period 2008-2012, according to the Bureau of Census American Community Survey.

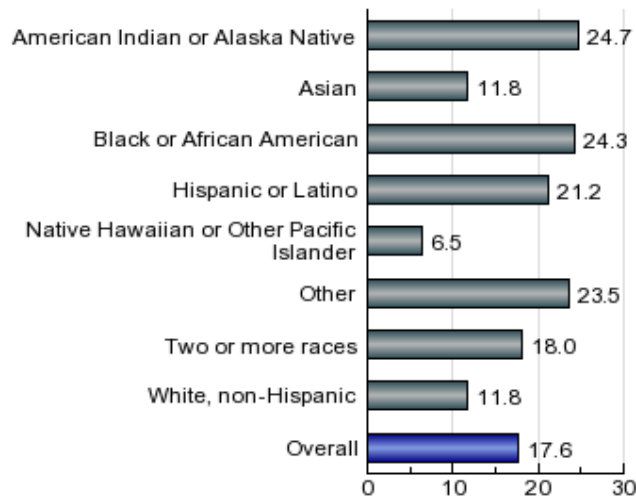
Figure 2



Source: <http://www.healthysanbernardinocounty.org/modules.php?op=modload&name=NS-Indicator&file=indicator&iid=8392967>. DOI: November 12, 2014

Poverty rates for the County also differ based on racial and ethnic group. According to the American Community Survey, the highest poverty rates are experienced by American-Indian or Alaskan Natives (24.7%), Black or African-American (24.3%), and Hispanic/Latino (21.2%). Figure 3 depicts poverty rates based on race and ethnicity:

Figure 3



Source:<http://www.healthysanbernardinocounty.org/modules.php?op=modload&name=NS-Indicator&file=indicator&iid=8392967>. DOI: November 12, 2014

Poverty rates have also been persistent and high among municipalities. For example, the City of San Bernardino experienced a poverty rate of 31.1% in 2012 and 25.6% in 2008 and neighboring Ontario experienced rates of 17.5% in 2012 and 11.6% in 2008, rates which exceeded both state and national rates. Nearby Redlands also experienced high poverty rates in 2012 (12.4%) and 2008 (9.4%).⁸

Household Income

Median household income decreased for County residents by nearly 13% from 2008-2012 from \$58,208 to \$50,770, according to the American Community Survey (ACS). Table 4 presents the number of households in the County by income range, as derived from the 2012 and 2013 ACS estimates.

Median income for 2013 was \$52,323. Income from wage earnings accounted for 79.9% of family household income in 2013. Social Security benefits (24.6%), Supplemental Security Income (7.3%), retirement income (15.9%) and cash public assistance income (5.7%) also contributed to household income. Additionally, 15.4% of County residents received food stamp/SNAP benefits in 2013. Approximately 35.7% of County households made 80-120% of 2013 median income. Notably over 20% of County households had incomes equal to or higher than \$100,000. However, over 20% of households also had under income is equal to or below \$25,000 (poverty for the County is defined as \$23,000 or less annually for a family of four). Income distribution between 2010 and 2013 overall showed little change with the

⁸ 2008-2012 American Community Survey

exception of a 0.8% rise in families making less than \$10,000 annually and a 1.1% drop in households earning between \$50,000 and \$74,000 per year.

Table 4 County of San Bernardino Households by Income, 2010 and 2013				
Income Range	2000		2013	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Less than \$10,000	38,268	6.4%	45,831	7.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31,303	5.2%	32,191	5.3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	64,934	10.9%	61,358	10.2%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	61,351	10.3%	59,152	9.8%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	83,271	14.0%	89,940	14.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	118,633	19.9%	113,523	18.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	77,435	13.0%	74,844	12.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	76,982	12.9%	80,006	13.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	26,430	4.4%	26,381	4.4%
\$200,000 or more	16,568	2.8%	20,864	3.5%
TOTALS	594,975	100.0%	604,090	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010 and 2013 1-Year Estimates

Housing Needs/Problems

This portion of the report addresses housing problems faced by residents of the County. Nationally, HUD has identified four specific common housing problems: (1) overcrowding, (2) lacks complete kitchen, (3) lacks complete plumbing, or (4) cost burden. Overcrowding means that there is more than one person per room living in a housing unit while the lack of complete kitchen or lack of plumbing are less prevalent issues compared with the past.

When households spend too much of their incomes on housing, they are considered to be “cost burdened” or “severely cost burdened.” HUD has determined that households should spend no more than 30% of their incomes on housing. Using definitions established by HUD, cost burden is calculated as gross housing costs, including utility costs, as a percentage of gross income. Households that pay more than 30% of their incomes on housing are considered cost burdened; households that pay more than 50% of their incomes are considered to be severely cost burdened. Cost burdened households will find it difficult to meet all household needs while severely cost burdened households may be in danger of homelessness.

As demonstrated by the Summary of Housing Needs (Table 5), while there were reported cases of both “overcrowding” and a lack of facilities, the majority of reported housing problems concerned households that were cost burdened. San Bernardino County had 604,090 households according to the American Community Survey of 2007-2011, with 23,147 households that reported housing problems. From the 23,147 households reporting housing problems, 12,838 reported being cost burdened at greater than 30% of income but less than or equal to 50% of income with no other housing problem type. An additional 17,281 households reported being cost burdened at greater than 50% of income with no other housing problem type.

The issue of cost burden and tenure, the differences between renter and owner households is quite similar. The number of renter households with incomes below 50% of HUD Area Median Family (HAMFI) is 18,526. The number of owner households with incomes less than 50% of HAMFI is 17,007. Within these 17,007 owner households, 4,655 or 27% are elderly. It is assumed that the majority of these households do not have a monthly mortgage payment. Therefore, the housing cost burden is related to taxes, utilities, and insurance. Within the total, 1,493 have a cost burden of between 30% and 50% of income. This leaves very little money for the necessities of life, including health care and food as well as transportation.

Table 5 Summary of Housing Problems (Households With 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	620	283	240	150	1,293	198	230	329	114	871
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	925	564	734	230	2,453	210	325	530	120	1,185
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,385	1,744	1,735	649	5,513	399	1,115	1,494	819	3,827
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	9,475	4,575	1,339	165	15,554	5,658	4,924	4,790	1,909	17,281

	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)	1,063	4,370	6,118	1,309	12,860	1,519	2,913	5,022	3,384	12,838
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,234	0	0	0	1,234	1,369	0	0	0	1,369

Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Families who are disabled and in need of assistance

According to Out of Reach 2013, a report published by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients who manage to rent a lower cost unit are likely to be living in a seriously substandard housing unit, in a dangerous neighborhood, and/or using virtually all of their income just to pay their rent each month. Vulnerable people in these circumstances are at great risk of homelessness and constantly struggle to meet other basic needs, such as food, transportation, and clothing. The average annual income of a single individual receiving SSI payments was \$10,248 annually, or \$854 monthly. The rent affordable to such an SSI recipient is \$256. The annual income to SSI recipients is less than the national median income for a one-person household and almost 8% below the 2013 federal poverty level.

Families who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking and in need of assistance

It is estimated that between 18 and 39 percent of all families are homeless due to domestic violence as outlined in the data points and sources below:

- Domestic violence is defined as emotionally and/or physically controlling an intimate partner, often involving tactics such as physical assault, stalking, and sexual assault (Domesticviolence.org)

- Approximately one out of every four women will experience domestic violence in her lifetime and 1.3 million women are victims of domestic violence each year. (Domesticviolence.org)
- Considering the cost and prevalence, as well as the direct relationship between housing and domestic violence, a majority of homeless women are victims of domestic violence.

Homelessness

In 2013 the County of San Bernardino conducted a Point-In-Time survey count of the County's homeless population. The count identified 2,321 homeless residents in total, 1,247 of whom were unsheltered. The following characteristics were found in the homeless population:

- Chronic homeless count was 439 residents, or 37% of the homeless population.
- Children under age 18 years count was 17 residents, or 1% of the homeless population.
- Youth age 18-24 years count was 79, or 7% of the homeless population.
- Veteran count was 135, or 11% of the homeless population.

Homelessness in the County was revealed to be persistent with 46% of the homeless having been homeless for one year or more, and 34% of homeless residents have been homeless more than four times in the past three years.

According to the Point-in-Time survey 65 children were unsheltered, 16 children were sheltered or receiving motel voucher assistance, and 273 children were living in transitional housing. The count of homeless women represented 23% of the homeless population and there were 205 homeless residents, or 17%, who had experienced domestic violence. There were 135 homeless veterans.

The 2013 Point-in-Time Survey identified the following racial and ethnic makeup of the homeless population:

- American Indian/American Native count was 24
- Asian/Pacific Islander count was 12
- African-American/Black count was 189
- Hispanic count was 236

The Point-in-Time Survey indicated that 46% of homeless residents had been homeless for at least twelve months or more and 34% had been homeless four or more times in the past three years. In the County, 1,182 adults and 65 children were unsheltered. There were 357

adults and 16 children that were shelters or receiving motel voucher assistance. There were 238 adults and 273 children receiving transitional housing.

The homeless population presented with several social service and mental health needs/issues such as:

- Homeless count with mental illness was 258, or 22% of the homeless population.
- Homeless count with HIV/AIDS was 15, or 1% of the homeless population.
- Homeless count with substance abuse issues or needs was 281, or 24% of the homeless population.
- Homeless count with chronic health/medical conditions (diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, hepatitis, respiratory problems, seizures, etc.) was 343, or 29% of the homeless population.
- Homeless count for residents recently released from jail was 255, or 22% of the homeless population.

Special Populations – (Non-Homeless)

The primary housing and supportive needs of these subpopulations (the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons with a criminal record and their families) were determined by input from both service providers and the public through a survey, public meetings, and stakeholder interviews. These needs include affordable, safe housing opportunities in areas with access to transportation, commercial and job centers, social services, and for education regarding fair housing rights and actions that can be taken in the event those rights are violated. Persons with disabilities often require accessible features and ground floor housing units. Victims of domestic violence need safe housing, removal of barriers to relocation, and for perpetrators to be held accountable.

Many of the supportive needs of these subpopulations are available through existing nongovernmental organizations. However, there is a strong need for greater collaboration and education among the County's agencies and nonprofits in order to serve the various special needs subpopulations more efficiently and comprehensively.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

Low income elderly and frail elderly households are often unable to maintain existing homes or to afford rent. In addition, the numbers of elderly requiring medical and other services to remain in homes rather than in medical facilities continues to increase. These elderly, especially the frail elderly, will need long-term services and support, and they will be challenged affording such care and assistance.

There is a need for more affordable senior housing and housing for frail elderly. Housing types include independent living that is accessible, independent living with in-home care, assisted living facilities, and nursing facilities. Many seniors are also below the poverty level, adding more challenges to finding affordable care and housing. Needed services include healthcare and medication management, meals and nutritional counseling, caregiver support, abuse prevention and advocacy, money management, personal services, housekeeping and homemaker assistance, and transportation.

Persons with Physical Disabilities

There is a continuing need for housing that is livable, affordable and accessible for persons with physical disabilities. Supportive service needs include transportation, and public facilities and infrastructure that provide for mobility and accessibility. Also important are housing programs that provide home modification and other repairs to enable seniors and persons with physical disabilities to continue to live independently.

Persons with Mental Disabilities

Persons with severe and persistent mental illness need services such as early intervention, recovery, illness management, and self-sufficiency. These services are often correlated with substance abuse treatment, family mental health treatment education, supportive employment, medication management training, and outreach programs. As facilities for the mentally ill are decentralized and an increasing number of developmentally disabled persons become semi-independent, the need for residential facilities with supervision has increased. Support for these populations is provided in various group homes. While some opportunities for appropriate, assisted housing exist, additional units are needed to provide supportive housing for people with a mental illness transitioning from homelessness, and for people in need of higher levels of care and support.

Domestic Violence

Persons experiencing domestic violence need comprehensive services to reestablish normalcy. Programming services to address any client needs include 24 hour hotline, emergency shelters in all areas of the county, prevention and education, support and legal advocacy, renew counseling & recovery center, and on-going support.

Needs Identification Process

Community Meetings

The County used an extensive citizen participation process during the preparation of the Consolidated Plan and the new Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, also known as the AI, (a report which examines barriers to fair housing choice and includes recommended steps to address these barriers) that the County prepares and submits to HUD. While extensive data analysis was performed to assist in the identification of needs, issues, and priorities, the County focused considerable attention on obtaining community input from all geographic parts of the County by holding 22 strategically located community meetings throughout the County in cooperation with its cooperating cities during the months of October and November 2014. Cooperating cities provided to the County information about attendance and comments received. Table 6 provides the locations, dates, and times for each of the community meetings. The Table identifies each of the community meetings as either a “County” or “City” sponsored and staffed meeting.

Table 6 County of San Bernardino Needs Identification Community Meetings					
Date	Area	Time	Location	County Meeting	City Meeting
10/13/2014	Joshua Tree	6:30 PM	Sunburst Park Community Center, 6171 Sunburst Ave.	X	
10/14/2014	Muscoy	5:00 PM	Baker Family Learning Center, 2818 Macy Street	X	
10/15/2014	Big Bear Lake	2:00 PM	Civic & Performing Arts Center – Training Room (downstairs) 39707 Big Bear Boulevard		X
10/15/2014	Twentynine Palms	5:30 PM	Community Service Building, 74365 Joe Davis Drive		X
10/15/2014	Redlands	6:30 PM	Redlands Community Center, 111 W. Lugonia Avenue		X
10/16/2014	Hinkley	11:30 AM	Hinkley Senior Center, 35997 Mountain View Road	X	

Table 6 County of San Bernardino Needs Identification Community Meetings					
Date	Area	Time	Location	County Meeting	City Meeting
10/16/2014	Lucerne Valley	5:00 PM	CSA Pioneer Park Community Center, 33187 Old Woman Springs Road	X	
10/16/2014	El Mirage	7:00 PM	El Mirage Community Center, 1588 Milton Street	X	
10/20/2014	Colton	6:00 PM	Luque Center, 292 E. "O" Street		X
10/20/2014	Grand Terrace	6:00 PM	Community Room, City Hall/ Civic Center, 22795 Barton Rd		X
10/22/2014	Barstow	4:00 PM	Council Chambers, 220 E. Mountain View Street		X
10/22/2014	Adelanto	7:00 PM	Council Chambers, 11600 Air Expressway		X
10/27/2014	Colton	6:00 PM	Gonzalez Community Center, 670 Colton Avenue		X
10/30/2014	Highland	5:00 PM	City Hall, 27215 Base Line, Highland		X
10/30/2014	Montclair	6:00 PM	City Hall, Council Chambers, 5111 Benito Street		X
11/4/2014	Crestline	11:00 AM	San Moritz Lodge Senior Center, 24658 San Moritz Drive	X	
11/4/2014	Yucca Valley	6:00 PM	Yucca Valley Community Center, 57090, 29 Palms Hwy		X
11/4/2014	Bloomington	7:00 PM	Ayala Park Community Center, 18313 Valley Boulevard	X	
11/5/2014	Needles	10:00 AM	Council Chambers, 1111 Bailey Avenue		X

Table 6 County of San Bernardino Needs Identification Community Meetings					
Date	Area	Time	Location	County Meeting	City Meeting
11/5/2014	Loma Linda	5:30 PM	City of Loma Linda Community Room, 25541 Martin Rd.		X
11/5/2014	South Montclair	5:30 PM	Ramona Elementary School, 4225 Howard, Montclair	X	
11/6/2014	Yucaipa	5:00 PM	City Hall, Community Meeting Room, 34272 Yucaipa Boulevard		X

Table 7 contains needs, issues, and problems identified by participants in the community meetings. Comments were received at some but not all of the community meetings held by the County of San Bernardino and its cooperating cities.

Table 7 County of San Bernardino Community Meetings Public Comments Received - Needs/Issues/Problems	
Meeting Locations	Needs/Issues/Problems
Adelanto	No comments received
Big Bear Lake	<p>Rehab programs needed due to housing age. 80% of housing built before 1970s – need to remove shake roofs, assist/allow handicap ramps, increased energy; general need for decent housing</p> <p>Rentals don't have adequate features such as closet space, kitchens do not have enough space, houses built for weekends, have small units and rooms, such as long-term rentals mostly on Forest Road area (in Big Bear Lake), Sugarloaf area (in unincorporated County)</p> <p>No long term rental housing and particularly for disabled population, little assisted living, too many part-time vacation homes encouraged by real estate agents</p> <p>At Bear Valley Unified School District, during economic downturn, many families left the mountain, remaining families need assistance, free and reduced lunch users increased - 72% District-wide students on meal programs. Stressed families result in homeless and unsheltered children, live in RV campgrounds, in substandard housing - 2x to 3x overcrowded, 90% of homeless kids (364) live with others; high school students not living with their own families but with friends or in cars. District now provides basic needs services such as toiletries, clothing, food pantry resources, emergency housing referrals</p> <p>Need for local rental assistance and shelters</p> <p>Need for employment training, basic life skills resources, work ethics, education services, computer skills - to fill out applications, ESL classes for adults, in order to expand their opportunities</p> <p>Need a local County Tax Allocation District</p> <p>Lack of local County services in this area which is and underserved section of the County</p> <p>Need County support and services. Families without benefits - seasonal work, need food stamps, welfare to work programs.</p> <p>Perception that Big Bear Lake has high standard of living</p> <p>County should charge Development Impact Fees (DIF) to free up money for programs</p>

	<p>Developers should pay fair share cost toward Countywide services such as parks and other programs</p> <p>\$2 million nonpayment at Hospital (loss due to services provided to those unable to pay)</p>
Crestline	<p><u>Nutrition:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast for kids in schools; • Meals for mentally ill; • Effective food bank; <p><u>Medical Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help paying for medications; • Physician assistant visitations; • Visiting nurses; • Public health clinics open every day; <p><u>Senior Programs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior nutrition program need more support from County government; • Senior Daycare; • Senior transportation; <p><u>Public Facilities/Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English-language programs for Spanish speakers; • Shelter for abused women; • Public service jobs for the homeless; • Accessible trails for persons using walkers and wheelchairs; • Assistance for the homeless; • Accessible public restrooms for persons with disabilities and more accessible facilities in the West Mountain Community; • Repair Mary Tone School; • More healthy foods for diabetics; • Community gardens; • Soup kitchens; • Effective food bank; • More funding for nonprofit agencies in the mountains; • Dredge Lake Gregory; • Better economic development in Crestline; • Recreation Center; • Heated indoor community swimming pools; • Water storage of rain and snow collection. <p><u>Housing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved code compliance; • Prosecute slumlords who mistreat their tenants; • Senior Housing in all mountain areas; • Low-cost or subsidized senior housing; • Build senior housing with a park; • Affordable housing assistance;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate housing for drug addicts; • Housing for the homeless; • Winter shelter for men and women; • Homeless Shelter with bathrooms and showers in Crestline; • Squatters are problem when homes are vacant; • Too many people living in small vacation houses not meant for full-time occupancy; • Affordable housing for families; • Homelessness among youth; • Housing subsidies for utilities; • Affordable repairs for houses of seniors and needy families; • Improved accessibility and housing for persons with disabilities; • Housing with better access to public transportation; • Assist homeowners with alternate energy sources; • No more apartments or gated communities in mountain communities; • More funding for Section 8 housing; • Trim trees to help homeowners; • Increased help with solar power. <p><u>Transportation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More traffic enforcement on Highway 18 to reduce speeders; • No solid barriers on Highway 18 need gaps for cars and wildlife to get through; • Traffic light at Crest Forest Drive and Highway 138; • White stripes on all roads to help with fog problems; • Retaining walls on main highways to permit safe walking by pedestrians; • Improved street-lighting; • Reevaluate speed limits; • More affordable shuttle with more pickup locations; • Additional bus service; pothole repairs. <p><u>Rural vs. Urban:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain country lifestyle without urban problems; • Minimize government interference with private citizens in mountain areas; • Federal government and County quit sending homeless, drug addicts and Section 8 residents to the mountains.
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<p>El Mirage</p>	<p><u>Greatest Community Development Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community center and the land around it is underused by seniors, kids, other community members. There used to be programs at the center but aren't anymore. There should be a regular attendant at the building so people could use it more often. There should be more county-funded programs held in the building. Community center should have free Wi-Fi. • The county park in El Mirage is vandalized because no one is ever there. Lights and night security are needed. Recreation opportunities are needed; something to keep kids out of trouble. • Water is needed and there may be some issues related to water rights; developers can't afford to build because of infrastructure costs. • Road safety and signals/crossings for school buses are an issue as kids are going to/coming from school. • Poverty is an issue in the area. Many of the kids are on free/reduced lunch. The community tries to do activities for the kids (ex: Halloween party, Christmas shoe and jacket drive). • El Mirage needs economic development help. Money for startups or façade improvements may help re-open some of the businesses that have closed (ex: Murphy's restaurant). The buildings were not kept up by tenants and now would face code issues if someone tried to re-open there. • The population in the area is about 70% Hispanic. They should be encouraged to get involved in the community through consistent programs, etc. at the community center. <p><u>Greatest Fair and Affordable Housing Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home rehab is needed for seniors; • Abandoned homes should be demolished or rehabbed; code enforcement is understaffed; more is needed. Squatters live in some of the abandoned housing; • Preference is that abandoned homes are rehabbed if possible. Attendees gave examples of residential properties in the community that they feel could be redeveloped; • There is not really any rental housing there; some may be needed. <p><u>Area Residents Similar Incomes/Same Range of Housing Options:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's no discrimination in the area. Market is slow. Homes that are for-sale are not getting any interest from buyers, and the few rentals they have do not get rented quickly • Local housing market may pick up after construction of highway ramp in El Mirage, but not much activity now <p><u>Public Resources Invested Evenly:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These resources are not evenly invested; for example there is no fire department, bank, or post office, and very few stores in El Mirage. <p><u>Other Important Topics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some former prisoners in the area are now homeless and could use assistance.
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Grand Terrace	<p><u>Needs</u></p> <p><u>Public Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Programs – sports, after-school programs • Public Safety • Code Enforcement • Job Training <p><u>Infrastructure Improvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street Improvements – new roads, circulation improvements • Sidewalk improvements • Street Lighting <p><u>Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate housing rehabilitation programs • Handyman minor rehabilitation programs <p><u>Development of New Facilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth facilities • Rehabilitation of existing recreation facilities
Highland	<p><u>Greatest Community Development Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development, medical, restaurant • Public safety (police) • Economic development – more stores and shopping • Economic development citywide and Westside • More locations for homeless/displaced youth and homeless in general • Shops and restaurants • Public parks and play facilities for families and kids and young people <p><u>Types of Affordable Housing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior housing • Senior housing is needed • Affordable housing - especially west of Victoria • No more affordable housing in the West End of the town • Quality apartments with amenities • Need to serve aging population; less steps, wide doorways, ramps • Age is another factor with young families have different lifestyle and housing needs • Barriers have to be crime on the west end of town <p><u>Types of Successful Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmony project • Mountain Breeze Apartments successful because of cooperation among agencies • Jeffrey Court • Senior living/assisted project • Bridge construction and replacement • Greenspot Road improvements

	<p><u>Types of Fair Housing Services:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County lead testing/abatement • West of California 210 Freeway • Senior housing repair program <p><u>Area Residents Similar Incomes-Have Same Range Housing Options:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four respondents said “yes” • One respondent said “no” <p><u>Segregated:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregated by Income was mentioned • Segregated by housing cost was also discussed • Greenspot area was identified • East/West; divided by California 210 • Income levels were mentioned as causing crime and segregation • Large families living together by choice creates some patterns of segregation • Proximity to church was identified as a type of segregation that is self-selected <p><u>Aware of Housing Discrimination:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendees were not aware of any instances of housing discrimination <p><u>Adequate Supply of Housing Accessible/Persons with Disabilities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendees did not think there were sufficient numbers of accessible housing units for persons with disabilities • Increased numbers of accessible parking spaces to accompany such housing • More housing should not be constructed for aging populations without more interior accessibility <p><u>Public Resources Invested Evenly:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some commenters noted that public resources were invested evenly where they are most needed • Other attendees felt that newer areas and poor public resources as a result of better planning and development that started after city incorporation • A few noted a need for more parks and greenspace <p><u>Other research topics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic control needs to be improved • Bicyclist on sidewalks • More lights at crosswalks • Need a museum
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Hinkley	<p><u>Greatest Community Development Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more jobs; have high level of unemployment • Assistance with water contamination and availability of water, County allows increased levels of chromium 6 in the water and properties are accessed at a higher rate than other parts of the County • School needs to be reopened to help the community; but enrollment is very low. The school was closed due to contaminated water. Students are bused to neighboring towns. • PGE piped in fresh water for the school but enrollment was low due to no new families moving into the town. • Families in the area need assistance with paying bills; because of contaminated water in the area water comes at a premium <p><u>Community Development/Affordable Housing/Fair Housing Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like to see more health care and a charter school. • Would also like to see the Casinos come to the area to increase growth <p><u>Area Residents Similar Incomes/Same Range Housing Options:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There aren't any new families moving into the area and real estate agents aren't allowed to sell properties there. <p><u>Segregated:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There aren't any new families moving into the area and real estate agents aren't allowed to sell properties there. <p><u>Aware of Housing Discrimination:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No discrimination occurs in this area <p><u>Types of fair/affordable housing needed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of the water contamination, only PGE can purchase land from existing residents <p><u>Public Resources Invested Evenly:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community would like to see a new library and make some improvements to the existing community center. The community would also like to keep the post office open <p><u>Other Important Topics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents of this community expressed feeling like their community is often used as an experimentation area for chemical testing, solar panels, and open air composting. Residents feel like their concerns are not heard.
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<p>Lucerne Valley</p>	<p><u>Greatest Community Development Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code enforcement & demolition – absentee landlords let houses fall apart and then they hurt property values of surrounding homes. • Medical facilities are needed in the community – many people have to drive more than 25 miles for medical services. • Homeless Shelters in the Barstow Area – The group agreed that there should be more shelters to house people living in encampments along the highway in the Barstow area. It was stated that when people are released from jail, they are often dropped off <u>in</u> this area. <p><u>Fair & Affordable Housing Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible housing – including handicap/wheelchair access, housing for the vision impaired, housing for the hearing impaired. • Senior Housing – Community would like to see more housing for seniors but not high density housing. Maybe 1 story duplex homes <p><u>Area Residents Similar Incomes/Same Range Housing Options:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All participants agreed that there are not any barriers to housing based on the protected classes and that housing choices are not limited. <p><u>Segregated:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No responses <p><u>Aware of Housing Discrimination:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No responses <p><u>Types of fair/affordable housing needed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No responses <p><u>Public Resources Invested Evenly:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson Valley is not a part of a CSA and does not have access to services such as fire and police water or parks. Johnson Valley would like to become a part of the Lucerne Valley CSA 29. <p><u>Other Comments:</u> (Not Needs Oriented...General Questions About HUD Grant Funding and City Responses)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much money does the County receive? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$6 million in CDBG (half used by cities and half used by the county) ○ \$2 million in HOME ○ \$400,000 in ESG ○ County portion is used for large infrastructure projects such as Bloomington multifamily housing and community center, Joshua Tree Sheriff Substation, Muscoy community center. ○ ESG money is used throughout the County; currently 7 nonprofits are funded. • What is the weighting criteria for what projects get funded? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ County looks at how many people the project can serve, how long it will last, and what impact it would have. ○ County has used the money for parks.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can CDBG/HOME money bring up property values? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yes, if infrastructure improvements are made or code enforcement efforts used. • The County is working with the Community Foundation to help nonprofits in the area get grants. They are one of the lowest places in the country in terms of receiving grant funds. (Give Big program.)
Montclair	<p><u>Emergency Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One resident wanted information about emergency housing for a friend and her adult son. <p><u>Affordable Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A resident asked if CDBG funds were used to help construct affordable housing developments on Mills Avenue. Montclair Community Development Director Steve Lustro responded that in addition to funding from the City's former Redevelopment Agency, a variety of federal funding sources were used to construct the San Marino Apartments and Vista del Cielo, but that no CDBG funds were used for these projects
Muscoy	<p><u>Greatest Community Development Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community center for youth. • Youth programming, such as, job training, job shadowing, and career guidance. Many youth who are not in school or working are on the streets all day. Youth with no jobs is causing increased crime. These activities shouldn't have an income cap because it's something all youth/families can use. • Safe houses for youth, homeless youth. • Child care subsidies. • Self-sufficiency programs. • Jobs- Many jobs left when the Air Force base left. New incoming businesses are not hiring workers from the community the business is located in, so new jobs are not being created- example: McDonald's. • It's challenging to get people involved in their communities. • Medical marijuana use is an issue for young adults. <p><u>Community Development/Affordable Housing/Fair Housing Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative Careers for Youth (program the meeting attendees participated in in the 70s) that placed youth in jobs to teach them job skills and give them meaningful work experience, which often resulted in jobs with the employer after they finished the program. • Adult job training. • Mentoring for kids who are not planning to go to college. <p><u>Area Residents Similar Incomes-Same Range Housing Options:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One African-American resident reported that her sister viewed four houses to purchase and each time she was told the house was no longer available due to a cash buyer. Resident doubted four separate people each with cash to completely buy a home. "If I bought a home outright in cash, I would be reported to the IRS." • Most Penny Saver ads are in Spanish. Non-Hispanics are not rented to in some Hispanic complexes or cases of rent by owner when the owner is Hispanic. Or, when go to rent the apartment you are told the deposit is higher than advertised without a credit check.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords not renting to tenants with Section 8 vouchers or requiring higher security deposits from Section 8 renters. • Not many rentals for families needing 3-4 bedroom units. Places are older and \$1,300-\$1,400/month <p><u>Segregated:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One African-American resident reported that her sister viewed four houses to purchase and each time she was told the house was no longer available due to a cash buyer • Resident doubted four separate people each with cash to completely buy a home. "If I bought a home outright in cash, I would be reported to the IRS" • Most Penny Saver ads are in Spanish. Non-Hispanics are not rented to in some Hispanic complexes or cases of rent by owner when the owner is Hispanic. Or, when go to rent the apartment you are told the deposit is higher than advertises without a credit check • Landlords not renting to tenants with Section 8 vouchers or requiring higher security deposits from Section 8 renters • Not many rentals for families needing 3-4 bedroom units. Places are older and \$1,300-\$1,400/month <p><u>Aware of Housing Discrimination:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One African-American resident reported that her sister viewed four houses to purchase and each time she was told the house was no longer available due to a cash buyer. Resident doubted four separate people each with cash to completely buy a home. "If I bought a home outright in cash, I would be reported to the IRS." • Most Penny Saver ads are in Spanish. Non-Hispanics are not rented to in some Hispanic complexes or cases of rent by owner when the owner is Hispanic. Or, when go to rent the apartment you are told the deposit is higher than advertises without a credit check. • Landlords not renting to tenants with Section 8 vouchers or requiring higher security deposits from Section 8 renters. • Not many rentals for families needing 3-4 bedroom units. Places are older and \$1,300-\$1,400/month <p><u>Things that can be done to overcome discrimination/access to housing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do what you can, where you can – residents not confident or hopeful • Stigma against low-income residents prevents progress in this area <p><u>Types of fair/affordable housing needed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of affordable housing unit • Most affordable housing is for families not singles • Affordable housing is not being built where it is needed. Most new affordable housing is being built in the outskirts, and not in the City • Low-income housing is concentrated in low-income areas but higher income communities have tendency to reject development of low-income housing units • Low income housing needs good management so it stays nice and provides a foundation for self-sufficiency. Services such as daycare are needed near low-
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	<p>income housing. Need to encourage people to care about where they live to keep properties in good shape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many elderly persons raising grandchildren and their housing needs should also be considered <p><u>Organizations providing fair housing services/coordination with other awards:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One resident knew the location of Inland Fair Housing Board, but wanted more information • Residents do not get this information unless they're looking for it. They have to research where to go to learn about fair housing and housing rights • Education about fair housing and housing rights are needed <p><u>Adequate supply of housing accessible to persons with disabilities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older housing stock is not accessible • Newer units have some accessible units, but not every unit <p><u>Public Resources Invested Evenly:</u> (Questions/City Responses)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are differences between Muscoy versus Redland or Highland or near the 210 CalState area • Lack of street lighting and poor road quality in some areas <p><u>Other Important Topics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build around convenient locations, near public transportation • Focus on maintenance, make properties look "cared for" • Make sure process is open to and benefits the underserved • CDBG money should be used to improve things that have not been attended to and that are accessible via public transit
Needles	<p><u>Greatest Community Development Needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The needs of the city include assistance for public services, public facilities, economic development, and housing/property development • The housing stock is old and in dire need of repair. Temperatures reach 120 degrees for 6 months, and the old housing stock has very little insulation, air conditioning, etc. • The City has a large population of seniors and low-income community members • The city is comprised of a large residential area near the downtown commercial district, which tends to be closer to services and easy to access • The city also has affordable housing on the south side of town, at a higher elevation and requiring transportation to and from services in different areas of the city • The city has a huge disadvantage during the months of April through September, with temperatures reaching 120 degrees; transportation is a necessity • The city borders on Arizona and Nevada, and does not have access to public transportation that travels outside of the city limits. Being close to services is a necessity <p><u>Greatest fair/affordable housing needs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for additional Section 8 coupons; the city currently receives 20 vouchers • The region's high unemployment rate requires housing be affordable and in good condition

	<p><u>Community Development/Affordable Housing/Fair Housing Initiatives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City has several affordable housing rehab projects underway that have improved the exterior appearance of the facilities, thereby helping the city provide a more attractive appearance overall • The city has not had any new affordable housing projects in 20 years <p><u>Organizations providing fair housing services/coordination with other awards:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city relies on the services of the Inland Fair Housing agency which contracts with the County. There is a huge need for this agency and the city appreciate its assistance <p><u>Area Residents Similar Incomes-Same Range Housing Options:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No responses <p><u>Segregated:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No responses <p><u>Aware of Housing Discrimination:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the feedback indicated that an affordable housing complex was denying access to rent until the individual had been graduated from high school for 6 months. The applicant was given information on contacting the Inland Fair Housing agency. <p><u>Adequate supply of housing accessible to persons with disabilities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments received <p><u>Public Resources Invested Evenly:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public input indicates sufficient public resources throughout all neighborhoods <p><u>Other Important Topics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments received
Town of Yucca Valley	<p><u>Greatest Community Development Needs:</u></p> <p>Wastewater Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees related to the new sewer installation by Hi-Desert Water District, particularly in Phase 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost Allocation - What impact does it have on low income individuals <p>Jobs in construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly in the downtown/old town area <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Routes to School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need more bike paths, not safe to bicycle to school or to work - The need for an indoor, year round swimming pool and more recreation facilities - Safer pedestrian access for seniors

	<p><u>Public Resources Invested Evenly:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of facilities • No facilities located on the Mesa area of town • West side has fewer facilities than east side of town <p><u>Types of affordable housing/other housing assistance needed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No homeless shelters • Assistance needed for sewer hookup these should be assessed on property taxes • Need more affordable, low income, housing on the West end of town • Due to age of many houses in area, assistance needed for energy retrofitting (dual pane windows, insulation, etc.) <p><u>Types of fair housing services available:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information of housing services: if available not well publicized <p><u>Area Residents Similar Incomes/Same Range Housing Options/Barriers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of transportation - Access to medical services - Access to mental health services <p><u>Aware of Housing Discrimination/How to overcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown if there is tracking mechanism for housing discrimination • Might be some discrimination for persons with mental health problems • Solution might be to better educate landlords <p><u>Adequate supply of housing accessible to persons with disabilities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to older age of most homes in this area need to find out if houses are ADA compliant; currently is difficult to know where these houses are and when they are available for rent or sale <p><u>Other research:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People usually have to travel from Yucca Valley into Palm Springs area or into San Bernardino or Riverside to obtain higher salaries • Depressed rental values in some parts of Yucca Valley • Lack of entrepreneurial startup assistance for business owners who want to begin businesses • Job assistance centers are needed in the area: need help for people to write resumes and find jobs • Need for outreach to the disadvantaged regarding housing, jobs, and services • More safety presences needed in low income neighborhoods • More education/outreach is needed to the public and generals for services pertaining to housing, employment, services.
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Redlands	<u>Community Development Needs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More parks for small children that include football and soccer fields • Improvements to existing parks in low and moderate income areas of Redlands • Pave alleys <u>Housing Needs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need housing rehabilitation assistance
Twentynine Palms	<u>Affordable housing:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conclusion from attendees (several realtors) was there is no shortage of affordable rental units available. • Fair housing practices/discrimination/ segregation: • Little concern from attendees; they felt things were fine <u>Accessibility (buses/sidewalk/bike path):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several concerns or barriers discussed • Twentynine Palms Highway and the number of vehicle collisions and pedestrians who are struck along the corridor. City is working with Caltrans to address these issues including a traffic signal at one intersection along with infill of sidewalks downtown. • The city is working on several sidewalk projects in the coming year <u>General Comments:</u> Lack of shopping in the community and the perception that the city does not want any development to occur

Stakeholder Interviews

Public comments received during the Needs Assessment process are essential to ensuring that members of the community are a part of the preparation processes for the Consolidated Plan and for the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The significant number of comments received at the Community Meetings, as portrayed in Table 8, are an indication that residents of County of San Bernardino are interested in their community and are willing to share their ideas with the County's staff and consultants.

A corollary process that was used to obtain similar information from agencies and organizations serving the residents of the County of San Bernardino involved face-to-face interviews with key stakeholders identified by staff of the County's Department of Community Development and Housing and cooperating cities. Table 8 contains responses to questions similar but not identical to those posed to County residents who participated in the Community Meetings held during October and November 2014. Stakeholders who were interviewed represented local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private sector entities located in and/or serving unincorporated portions of the County of San Bernardino and its cooperating cities.

The interviews were conducted by the County’s consultants or by staff from the cooperating cities during October and November 2014. Table 8 contains questions posed to interviewees and their responses to each of those questions. Not all individuals interviewed responded to every question.

Table 8 County of San Bernardino Stakeholder Interviews Needs/Issues/Problems	
Questions	Responses
What do you believe your clients would name as the top needs in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable healthcare – the word is getting out about ACA coverage, however, many people are applying and finding out they are Medi-Cal (Medicaid) eligible but have not been receiving care because they didn’t know they were eligible for it • Access to affordable housing with supportive services for persons with mental and physical disabilities • More access to public transportation for seniors and persons with mental and physical disabilities • Healthcare is an important component of maintaining employment • Difficult for the long-term unemployed to be placed in jobs. In some cases, these people are afraid to take a job offer because they will lose their unemployment benefits • Look at the spread of our homebuyers over the last year. 50% chose homes in San Bernardino City. And 70% of those were new residents to the city • NHSIE’s client base is 60% Latino, 30% Spanish-speaking • There is a significant need for new homeowners; however increasing home prices will require DPA programs • Existing homeowners have needs for home repair grants and loans. Especially for seniors aging in place • Many clients are in poverty. Need safety net supports • Clients are typically single women, veterans, senior citizens, 50% have domestic violence issues, substance abuse issues, and mental health needs • Affordable accessible housing, access to affordable transportation, access to health care • Most common need of the clients they serve is housing related and family law relative to caregivers. Most of the clients have tenant/landlord issues. The greatest need is for better jobs, and affordable housing options • Retail operators with unrealistic lease costs perceptions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proliferation of dilapidated properties and overpriced real estate • Affordable housing for local families because Section 8 subsidized housing in Barstow is being provided to people from outside the community and outside the County • Childcare is needed that is consistent with area employment, which includes nights, weekends, and holidays • Transportation is a large need because harsh weather conditions (winter and summer) make it difficult for people to get around in areas where public transportation is quite limited • Inner-city troubled youth often need discipline • Issues faced by seniors include transportation, affordable housing, and problems of depression
What do you believe are the greatest community development needs in the area? Where these needs most acute?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues faced by seniors include affordable housing, transportation, resources (public services) • Employment opportunities vary by geography. West end of the County (Ontario, Chino, Rancho) has plenty of jobs, but these opportunities are no benefit to those living in the desert communities • There are reports that employers in the area have difficulty filling technical jobs • Lack of a strong work ethic is a problem frequently reported in employer interviews • Affordable housing is available – but its affordability is relative. For those surviving on public assistance, it is not affordable • More access to public transportation for seniors and persons with mental and physical disabilities • “Hard to serve populations” (e.g. parolees and the long-term unemployed) need programs to provide housing but also connections to workforce services • Need programs for layoff aversion. More subsidized work programs are needed • County has lots of affordable housing stock. Need is for jobs, training, and access to capital to enable low/mod households to purchase them • The population in the county is aging and there are many low-income residents. • Rents are on the increase. Affordable rental options needed • Employment training is needed. For the many residents who do not have high school diplomas, there need to be semi-skilled jobs; jobs for tradesmen. Low level of skilled labor in the area • The need is for a combination of new job opportunities and skills training to compete for existing jobs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses are “de-investing” in communities, shutting down, or moving out • Self-sufficiency challenges facing poverty-level and low-income households related to unemployment underemployment, limited job skills, improper nutrition, and absence of or limited access to affordable transportation opportunities • The Inland Empire has been attracting lots of distribution and warehousing jobs. These are low skill, blue collar jobs. High skilled and professional jobs aren’t locating here, so there is little upward mobility. This inability to attract, retain high skilled jobs leads to overall disinvestment • Too many boarded-up businesses • The County’s unemployment rate is above the State average • San Bernardino City ranks 3rd for gang violence and crime issues (behind Chicago and LA) • Area has difficulty attracting qualified clinicians. Decreases resident’s ability to access help when needed • Transportation - rural areas lack bus access • Child care subsidies- many areas, such as, San Bernardino City, Ontario, and Montclair have waiting lists for funding • CalWorks requires job training in order for residents to receive benefits • In the Continuum of Care some providers do not receive funding because the County is so diverse and spread out geographically • Housing, Transportation - could make some improvements. Have heard that the County was not applying for grants to improve housing accessible to persons with disabilities. Concentrations of affordable housing exist in some communities and not in others. Some desirable areas are not accessible to persons with disabilities who often have limited incomes due to the actual cost of housing in these communities • There are concentrations of poverty in areas located near Dignity Health System and community hospitals. Also in central Fontana, Bloomington, Mountain Community, and central San Bernardino • Commercial real estate has exhausted East End of town for new retail other than the mall and cannot attract additional out of area consumers like the Lenwood Road and Outlet Center Drive area. Therefore, need to look at extending infrastructure on the Outlet Center Drive area • Last remaining areas for development are being inflated due to lack of choice
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Street highway frontage is the most requested type of parcel but over 75% of the frontage property does not have infrastructure nearby • Elimination of blight by demolition of dilapidated properties to be accompanied by available incentives for investment in new development • Homeless families and individuals face many barriers including safe, decent, affordable housing units, addictions, job skills, parenting issues, reunification, large debt, and much needed life skills • Clients of Highland Family YMCA face problems including insufficient income to support cost-of-living, education, housing, job stability, counseling services, and lack of proper nutrition and nutrition education • Central Little League in Highland is challenged to keep children busy and engaged with opportunities for them to participate without financial problems • Inner city youth and children often comes from bad homes or just need discipline and need mentoring
What do you believe are the greatest fair and affordable housing needs in the area? Where is this housing most needed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of poverty in large numbers of families with low income who are cost burdened for housing • Insufficient quantity of affordable permanent supportive housing for persons with mental and physical disabilities • Multi-door housing will always be challenged in our area as the County continues to relocate out of area recipients to our area • Too few Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers available for the number of qualifying local households resulting in long waiting list times • Local families in need of subsidized housing are on waiting lists • Former inmates and institutionalized individuals are released into the community without adequate housing options and also become homeless with limited financial resources • An adequate supply of emergency shelter to serve a large and growing homeless population • Lack of middle, upper middle, and upper and single family housing • Insufficient housing options for seniors with limited incomes throughout the County, but particularly in the non-urban areas • Inadequate supply of affordable permanent supportive housing for households and individuals who are homeless • Too few accessible housing units for persons with disabilities • The Heights should be incorporated

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing is most needed in the desert because of weather extremes, transportation issues, and low-wage jobs • Provide housing to local families first, because waiting lists continue to be long, and families from other areas receive subsidies for housing located in the County in some instances before local residents • West End of Highland needs more volunteer parents getting involved with their children and with other troubled youth • Housing for the elderly who have Alzheimer's Disease, dementia, and affordable in-home care services
What types of recent community development, affordable housing, and fair housing initiatives have been successful in the region? Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior housing located in Highland at Highland Ave/ Central which is clean, well maintained, and affordable • There is a good program in Devore that begins intervention with county inmates prior to release from jail. During this pre-transition time, they work on establishing housing, jobs, and healthcare. • The County Dept. of Parole has opened successful day reporting centers under California Assembly Bill 109 (AB-109). • Good youth work program in the summers. Many students are able to transition to regular employment as a result of the program. • The County is recognized by CA for its high job placement rate for parolees – about 55%. • A Workforce Development and HeadStart collaborative effort has been successful in helping mothers get work. • Chaffey College and Victor Valley College are good collaborators. They both work to develop programs providing needed skills training to the workforce. • Subsidized employment through Welfare to Work WEX program offered through positions in County departments. The program pays the wages of the placements. Good success rates for the placements moving into full-time jobs. An expansion is planned to take the program into the private sector. • NHSIE's proprietary DPA program has worked well – infusing a little front-end cash to help buyers access housing is a support that works. • Waterman Gardens is a local San Bernardino City project demonstrating relatively rare amounts of collaboration. 10-year, \$100M revitalization project will result in replacement of ~350 existing public housing units and new construction of ~75 more plus improvements to surrounding commercial area. The collaboration is a positive (City and County funds going in, plus many other partners) but there is worry that the project will suck up all the city's grant resources over several years

	<p>at the expense of other areas of the city that need assistance as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposition 63 requires development and rehabilitation projects to have 10% of units for the disabled. • Magnolia Knight- Community near hospital with rent in the medium price range. • Shelter with additional supportive services. • Shelters and NPO partnerships with local Housing Authority • Family Stabilization programs- program in Barstow was referenced, • Regional meetings be held on issues to encourage participation from outside areas, • Fair and Affordable Housing Needs: Just dealt with a disabled client who used a communication device to ask for apartment. The client was informed that an apartment was available but when he appeared in his wheelchair to complete the application process with the property management staff he was informed that there was not an apartment available. In addition, people with mental health disabilities not always afforded access to housing. Need to work on apartment owners to help them be better informed about fair housing requirements and to understand the consequences for acts of housing discrimination against persons with disabilities. • Dept. of Behavioral Health has grants and California MHSA funds innovation for housing programs. The successful programs use temporary housing (the Housing First model) then move later to permanent housing. • Not sure • Out of area developers should not construct federally - assisted projects without notification to local cities • Use of CDBG funding to assist nonprofit organization purchasing apartment building for transitional housing; was successful because of availability of funds and work by city staff • Limit should be placed on how long families can stay in subsidized housing and other requirements could include community service, job preparation (including education) plus a savings plan, having children in school and not control. • Blighted housing - convert these homes/apartments into a housing program for people to get stability they need to be grounded and start anew • New Hope Village, a nonprofit organization serving the homeless, purchased a 10 unit apartment building with CDBG funds from the City of Barstow
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow low – income families to work on houses they can only live in; that is, give a fixer-upper home to low – income families and let them refurbish it themselves
Do The County of San Bernardino area residents of similar incomes generally have equal access to a range of housing options?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income is the primary barrier to equal access to a range of housing options • Sometimes self-imposed barriers are created which are not just related to income. • Predatory lending ruins credit and prevents saving for housing. • Persons with disabilities often have lower incomes than people in the general population. While persons without disabilities who have similar incomes may have equal access to housing options, persons with disabilities are not able to live in areas that have accessible housing because that housing is too costly. • Absence of affordable accessible housing in certain areas of the County as well as limited transportation accessibility particularly in the less urban portions of County of San Bernardino. • Lack of funding overall for programs. • Strict Fair Housing laws have done away with the “NIMBY” issue as it affects keeping rental units out of specific areas • Some form of equity and housing options exist; however the availability of subsidized housing is not adequate for the number of local families who need it • No other barriers exist other than income to my knowledge and I know of no one who has suffered from limited housing options if they have similar incomes
Are people in the area segregated in where they live? What characteristics define the segregation? What causes it to occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some respondents thought that segregation exists by race and income • Some respondents were unsure if segregated areas exist in the County • Some respondents answered with a strong “yes” meaning that segregation does exist in housing patterns in the County. • Some respondents did not think segregation and housing patterns exist in the County. • African Americans and Hispanics were mentioned as constituting a majority population in the Inland Empire. • High Hispanic concentrations in the central valley. • Recent migrations of Asian/Middle Eastern immigrants are concentrated largely by choice • “Little Africa” region is a concentration of nonwhite individuals of African descent <p><u>Characteristics Defining Segregation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income, race, language, ethnicity, religion

	<p><u>Why Segregated:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-selection for religion, culture, language. • Not much at this time, but it was more common in the '80's • Traditionally, much of the old "Section 8" housing was very institutional in appearance which may have resulted in a type of economic segregation. Newer properties appear more like other nonsubsidized units. • Major pockets of segregated populations regarding race and/or color appear to exist; Housing on Virginia Way is a prime example • Segregation exists on Riverside Drive but it is now multicultural with many races living together • Not segregated but many youth are walking around doing nothing for the most part
Are you aware of any housing discrimination that occurs in the region?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not aware of housing opportunities not being equal in the County • Discrimination based on loan type is prevalent. A buyer with an FHA loan has a hard time competing with other offers, especially if the others are cash or conventional loans. • Racial/ethnic discrimination not as prevalent as economic discrimination. • HMDA data will show some strong correlations between loan denials and race/ethnicity, but they could be based on legitimate factors. • Housing discrimination against the disabled and residents with mental health issues based on stigma • Unaware of discrimination based on race, but thinks steering may be happening because of areas with high ethnic minority concentrations • Yes...personal experience with client. One respondent remarked that while not personally aware of any acts of housing discrimination, the individual believed that the more economically challenged people are the more discrimination they face and less able these individuals and families to achieve self-sufficiency. • Like many communities throughout the nation, some respondents felt as if the main housing discrimination problems are caused by "small" and "personal" landlords. These operators of rental property often are uneducated on the requirements and penalties associated with the Fair Housing Act. • A number of respondents mentioned that migration of people from outside the community and the increase in the number of formally institutionalized individuals now living in the County have added to crime rates, blight, lack of sense of community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some individuals interviewed denied having any personal knowledge of any housing discrimination at the current time but felt that housing discrimination had been a problem in the past for some households
What are some things that can be done to overcome discrimination or to make access to housing more equitable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A program that provides incentives to keep businesses from closing (saving jobs), possibly through funded consulting services to businesses, would be helpful. County needs to look at cross-sector collaboration, Incorporating nonprofits and the private sector expertise into program strategy and planning. As it is, the available funds are simply “RFP’d out” without much community consultation. Efficient nonprofits are “in the affordable housing game to “move” whereas the cities sit around and wait on someone to call and ask for assistance. This proactive approach is needed and can be tapped by the County. Government funds should be focused on the tough spots (like Waterman Gardens). To invest in San Bernardino a government subsidy is almost necessary because the market isn’t driving investment here. In communities of opportunity, organizations and nonprofit investors can find deals that make sense, but harder to find that value here. Collaboration is stronger in LA and in some other cities in the region than it is in San Bernardino. Create and adequately fund a workable “safety net” for vulnerable individuals and households. Provide and adequately fund subsidized childcare programs for qualifying households in the region. Access to affordable and accessible transportation (especially in rural areas) is a factor which contributes to a form of housing and economic discrimination against low income and or poverty-level families.
What types of fair and affordable housing are needed in the region? Where is this housing most needed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region could use more single-bedroom/SRO-type units. Hotel/motel conversions could be good sources The Inland Empire was hit hard with foreclosures and has been slow to recover The County competes with Orange County, Riverside County, and other LA suburbs for residents – and competes well on housing prices relative to the others. But transportation is difficult Raises the question of “affordable to who?” To someone in LA or Orange County, San Bernardino’s housing may be affordable. But incomes here are lower, and transportation costs greater. Housing in San Bernardino isn’t affordable to the average person working in San Bernardino

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental rates are high and rising. Most jobs are blue-collar jobs in distribution. Lower wages and cannot afford the “affordable” rent • First-time homebuyers have tough competition from investors for starter homes, making it difficult for young buyers to enter the market. • Median housing price in San Bernardino County is \$250k • Affordable housing stock is older and in need of rehabilitation. • High cost of housing, people double, triple, and quadruple up in living arrangements for decades at a time. • Cities have a bad perception of affordable housing. • Some low income residents live in the rural and unincorporated areas due to the low affordability of units within the City limits. • Affordable housing everywhere in Barstow which has a population of at least 51% receiving some type of government assistance
What organizations in the area provide fair housing services (education, complaint investigation, testing, etc.?) How well are these services coordinated with the work of other organizations in the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If complaints of discrimination are heard by intake or caseworker staff, there is a designated administrative staff member who refers the complaint and follows up. • Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board (IFHMB): the fabric of nonprofits that may hear of discrimination claims from clients know about them and know how to refer clients. Consumers themselves, probably not. • Unaware of Inland Fair Housing Mediation Board • Inland Regional Fair Housing handles all fair housing related issues for the County. • Inland Empire Fair Housing • The career Institute provided classes at the Housing Authority and at the crack Big Horn complex... Not sure if these are available anymore • Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board
Is there an adequate supply of housing that is accessible to people with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of housing for mentally disabled persons • The County’s workforce centers have made big investments in assistive technologies, but these resources are not frequently used. • Neighborhood Partnership Housing Services works with many families affected by disability. Most homes are not accessible. • The state is closing facilities due to budget constraints which will lead to a big demand for group homes, especially for those with mental or behavioral impairments. • Struggle to get adequate supply. Proposition 63 is only way to ensure that 10% of units are accessible. Otherwise, due to stigma and costs, may not even any accessible units.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No...less availability for single family housing. There is not an adequate supply of affordable and habitable housing no matter what the circumstance. • Yes, with strong federal and state requirements this is not the issue it was in the recent past. Based on the law, all housing units can be handicap or available for disabled persons by “reasonable accommodation”. • Persons with disabilities have, at a minimum, the same options as everyone else • Housing for persons with disabilities is mandatory • Believe so, but not sure
Are public resources (e.g. parks, schools, roads, police & fire services, etc.?) Invested evenly throughout all neighborhoods?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The equity of public resource investment is a challenge, especially in the high desert communities where people often locate in order to get away from government and services. • Parks seem to be a low priority. They are the first to be cut when the budget is tight, but can be attractive to families with children. • No...park in downtown SB is not maintained well, for example. May be based on budget issues. • Lots of variation between the quality of services and amenities offered by the County’s cities. Some want for nothing, others (SB City) need everything. • Conducted a recent survey of 300 San Bernardino City residents. Didn’t ask to compare their community with others, but generally people were happy with services, though police protection is declining. • Differences between the cities is due to the strength of their respective tax bases. SB, Colton, Rialto don’t fare as well. • Riverside County is split into 20 neighborhood associations, each with some autonomy delegated by the county to determine and fund improvements. • San Bernardino County could learn from Riverside – better politics, better planning. • Differences between incorporated and unincorporated areas • Unincorporated areas may not want service “live off the grid” • There are not enough of well-maintained resources like safe parks in low income areas. Roads are a challenge for the County and in poor shape. • Our area is blessed with the number of parks and school grounds and does not count our access to the Mojave throughout our area • There’s always room to improve these resources, but Barstow does pretty good job for these services • Parks, schools, roads, police, and fire services have improved greatly over the last couple of years

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better effort is needed to look at this
<p>Is there anything we haven't discussed that you feel is important to our research?</p>	<p><u>Senior Programs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More funding for programs serving seniors <p><u>Transportation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County should utilize all resources that are available for housing and transportation. Codes and laws that deal with discrimination should be enforced. More attention should be given to preventing housing discrimination through education and public information. <p><u>Predatory lending</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Bernardino area is full of lending scams that prey on those with limited financial literacy. Payday loans, title loans, financing for wheels/rims with 300% interest rates. • "If there's a scam going around, you'll find it in County of San Bernardino." • Large "unbanked" population and socioeconomic factors make the community especially vulnerable to predatory lending scams. Scams keep low-income residents from having money for down payments or rental deposits. <p><u>School system</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The professional sector is primarily composed of the colleges and hospitals. • College education is available and the quality is good. It's the primary and secondary education systems that need attention. Too many students just don't make it to college. • Need after school programs to "catch these kids". STEM-focused programs and creative outlets. • No career or secondary education guidance for students. <p><u>Homelessness</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant homelessness issues in the County – could be addressed through job training. • The "situationally" and "sporadically" homeless are not seen. • Homeless counts are understated. Transient homeless are not counted. Working homeless living in motels, in cars, or couch surfing and living pay check to pay check are not counted. • Funding focus needs to shift from shelters and transitional housing to supports that bridge people into permanent housing – financial counseling, literacy, etc. • Emergency supports also needed to keep people from "falling back in" to homelessness.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large population of veterans, likely due to the military bases in the area. VA and HUD programs now linked in HMIS. • A significant number of people coming from incarceration who are needing employment and are having a difficult time finding housing. There has been an influx in the last year for this population and they face multiple barriers <p><u>Other General Comments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public community development resources should be used to leverage private investment in communities as opposed to supplanting community services funding cuts • Not enough accountability for agencies who receive government funding; service agencies are stretched to the maximum with high needs and insufficient resources and some are not transparent and unaccountable; government could do a much better job of distributing funds where they can possibly do the most good.
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One-on-One Interviews with County Residents

A third tool utilized by County of San Bernardino in the preparation of its Consolidated Plan and its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice was informal one-on-one interviews with 34 individuals at public libraries, public transit stops, shopping centers, and grocery stores in the locations throughout the County. The results of those interviews are presented in Table 9.

Table 9 County of San Bernardino One-on One Interviews With Citizens in Public Places Needs/Issues/Problems	
Questions	Responses
What do you believe are the greatest community development needs in the area? Where are the needs most acute?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potholes, especially on freeway on/off ramps, need repair (e.g. Tippecanoe and Waterman exits on I-10) • Street conditions are poor in general • Some public parks are being neglected. Cited example of park in Loma Linda that used to be much nicer • Social activities for seniors should be supported and encouraged • Streets need improvement, especially in City of SB and Redlands. Sidewalks are broken and/or buckling. Overgrown properties encroach on the sidewalks, making them unpassable • Hesperia needs streetlights. There are too many car accidents there that could be prevented if street lighting were improved • Redlands needs economic development. The Redlands Mall, which is closed, is prime real estate and should be developed into a mixed use project. Proposed plans for a police station or civic center there would be a waste of valuable real estate • Programs that bring in new businesses or help entrepreneurs are needed. Jobs enable people to pay taxes; high unemployment contributes to high crime rate. • More programs for children and adults with special needs would be helpful • Social events are important for communities. Market nights and outdoor movies that get residents out and about are always good things • Palm trees in Redlands need to be trimmed. The leaves fall and it takes too long to get them picked up.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garden Street in Redlands gets lots of traffic and has potholes that are constantly being repaired • Libraries with computer equipment are used by low-income and minority residents (primarily Hispanic). Need more libraries with computers in poor neighborhood • Traffic is a problem in the area • School improvements are needed. There is no way for the youth to learn job skills/job training. Jobs for youth are needed to keep them from being involved in crime/gang activities • Community centers and/or parks are needed to give youth activities to do. A Boys and Girls Club is needed • Assistance/facilities for homeless persons are needed. Homeless congregate in parks in the area • Other needs include: childcare/babysitting services, higher wage jobs, senior housing, and community cleanups. • Transit service is good in the area • Public transit is good – always on time and goes to lots of places • More police and fireman are needed. There is a lot of petty crime in the area and more police would help prevent that • Homeless need assistance to afford an ID card to get food. In winter, they need places to sleep or warm sleeping bags • Job training programs and higher wage jobs are needed • Affordable housing is needed • Dirt roads need to be paved
Are you aware of any housing discrimination that occurs in the region?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing assistance comes with stipulations that landlords don't want – therefore, landlords will discriminate against people with vouchers • Housing discrimination occurs based on race/skin color
What types of fair and affordable housing are needed in the region? Where is this housing most needed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yucaipa resident complained of apartment conditions. There should be small, 1-BR homes that are affordable. Apartment living isn't for everyone. Some like to have yards and gardens, and keep pets, and prefer peace and quiet – but their only affordable options are apartments • The housing in decent neighborhoods just isn't affordable. In Redlands, for example, a 1-BR rents for \$900/mo. And the landlord may require income of 3x the monthly rent amount. If making \$2700/mo. you're not looking for a \$900 apartment, but a home to buy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County has housing units for low-income people, but that housing is all in high crime areas. Why not offer housing in middle class neighborhoods and subsidize the rent? • People are doubling up in housing because of high rents
Is there anything we have not discussed that you feel is important to our research?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County has lots of poor people. • Free flu shots would be a good idea.

Survey of County Residents

The final analytical tool used by the County and its consultants to identify needs, issues, problems, and potential barriers to equal access to housing was a survey (available in English and Spanish versions). The survey was available online and in printed form to residents of the County of San Bernardino and its cooperating cities during the months of October and November 2014. The following section of this report presents information derived from analysis of the survey data.

The survey received 810 responses from the residents of the County of San Bernardino and its cooperating cities.

Race, Ethnicity, Income of Respondents

The number of English-language surveys received was 792 (97.8%), while 18 (22.2%) Spanish language surveys were completed. It should be noted that 19.9% of English-language surveys and 83.3% of Spanish language surveys reported that a language other than English was spoken regularly in their households. In families who are residents of the County, both English and Spanish appear to be spoken among households that responded to the survey. This may account for the somewhat low number of Spanish surveys completed.

Respondents to the English survey who were members of non-white races represented 40.4% of those completing surveys, while those who responded to the Spanish survey were 94.1% of total responders.

English Survey:

A total of 792 households responded to the English survey. In response to question on Total Household Income, 360 (46.27%) of the 792 households disclosed that their income was less than \$50,000 per year. An additional 418 households (52.78%) reported their income above \$50,000 per year; and, 14 households did not answer the question.

Spanish Survey:

Seventeen (94.44%) of the 18 households who responded to the Spanish survey reported their Total Household Income as less than \$50,000 per year.

While the number of Spanish-speaking households taking the survey was considerably lower in number compared with English-speaking households, the percentage of Spanish-speaking households who reported total household income of less than \$50,000 per year was nearly twice as high for the Spanish-speaking households.

Age of Survey Respondents

English Survey:

Regarding the age of their household group, 781 (98.61%) of the 792 respondents to the survey responded to this question. The 781 responses were arrayed by age, as follows:

Ages 18-44 281 (35.98%)

Ages 45-54 206 (26.38%)

Ages 55-Up 294 (37.64%)

Spanish Survey:

Sixteen of the 18 respondents to the Spanish survey reported on the age of their households. Eleven (68.75%) of the 16 responders reported that their households were ages 54 years and younger. Five responding households (31.25%) were ages 55 and older.

In a comparison of English speaking and Spanish-speaking age groupings who took the survey, the percentage of households ages 54 and under was slightly higher (68.75%) among Spanish-speaking respondents versus 62.36% for English speakers, while the percentage of English-speaking respondents ages 55 and up was slightly higher (37.64%) versus 31.25% for Spanish speakers.

When comparing the survey respondents by age, those who are Spanish speakers represented a slightly younger proportion of respondents than English speakers who completed surveys.

Persons With Disabilities

A total of 769 responded to the English survey, with 198 (25.7%) reporting a person with disabilities in their home. Among Spanish survey responses, 3 of 18 (16.7%) households had disabled household members. Due to the small sample of the Spanish surveys, the percentage differential between English and Spanish would not be statistically significant.

Needs Identified In Surveys

Questions were presented in both English and Spanish surveys which asked respondents to identify priorities for the following needs categories: public facilities, economic/community development, public services, homeless, housing, transportation, and barriers to fair housing. The needs identified by survey respondents are ranked by rating scores from **Highest to Lowest** for each of the needs categories.

Public Facility Needs

Responses to the English and Spanish surveys ranked street, road, or sidewalk improvements as the highest public facility need. Needs were ranked **Highest to Lowest** on both surveys.

English survey respondents identified public safety offices as their second highest ranking need, while Spanish respondents identified health care centers as their second most needed category of public facility. The lowest ranking public facility need from the English survey was healthcare centers, with Spanish survey responses identifying childcare centers as their lowest priority.

English Survey: (750 Responses)

1. Street, road, or sidewalk improvements
2. Public safety offices (police, fire, emergency management)
3. Community parks, recreational facilities and cultural facilities
4. Community centers and facilities (youth centers, senior centers)
5. Childcare centers
6. Health care centers

Spanish Survey: (16 Responses)

1. Street, road, or sidewalk improvements
2. Health care centers
3. Community parks, recreational facilities and cultural facilities
4. Public safety offices (police, fire, emergency management)
5. Community centers and facilities (youth centers, senior centers)
6. Childcare centers

Economic/Community Development Needs

Respondents to English and Spanish surveys shared the same top ranked economic/community development needs:

- Redevelopment/rehabilitation/demolition of blighted properties
- Financial assistance for community organizations
- Financial assistance to entrepreneurs and job creators

(English survey had this tied with code enforcement)

(Spanish survey had the Financial Assistance items tied)

The lowest ranking economic/community development needs were historic preservation efforts from the English survey and façade improvements from the Spanish survey.

English Survey: (750 responses)

1. Redevelopment/rehabilitation/demolition of blighted properties
2. Financial assistance for community organizations
Financial assistance to entrepreneurs and job creators (2-way tie for 3rd)
3. Increased code enforcement (2-way tie for 3rd place)
4. Façade improvements
5. Historic preservation efforts

Spanish Survey: (17 responses)

1. Redevelopment/rehabilitation/demolition of blighted properties
2. Financial assistance for community organizations (2-way tie for 2nd)
Financial assistance to entrepreneurs and job creators (2-way tie for 2nd)
3. Increased code enforcement
4. Historic preservation efforts
5. Façade improvements

Public Service Needs

Responses in the survey to questions pertaining to public service needs produced mostly different priorities between the English and Spanish surveys with youth services and drug education/crime prevention tied for the top ranking on the English survey, while neighborhood cleanups and drug education/crime prevention where the top two ranked items on the Spanish survey. Ranking number three on the English survey was employment training, while the third ranking need from the Spanish survey was medical and dental services. The lowest ranking needs on the English and Spanish surveys were legal services (English) and Housing Counseling (Spanish).

English Survey: (755 responses)

1. Youth services (2-way tie for 1st)
Drug education/crime prevention (2-way tie for 1st)
2. Employment training
3. Senior services
4. Neighborhood cleanups
5. Child abuse prevention/parenting classes (2-way tie for 5th)
Medical and dental services (2-way tie for 5th)
6. Domestic abuse services
7. Childcare

8. Housing counseling
9. Legal services

Spanish Survey: (17 responses)

1. Neighborhood cleanups
2. Drug education/crime prevention
3. Medical and dental services
4. Youth services
5. Legal services
6. Food banks
7. Employment training
8. Domestic abuse services
9. Senior services
10. Childcare
11. Housing counseling

Homeless Needs

The English and Spanish survey responses did not agree on the ranking of any of the types of homeless needs. English respondents identified programs to prevent homelessness as the top priority while Spanish language responses listed accessibility to homeless shelters as their top priority homeless need.

English responses (740) ranked the types of homeless needs from **Highest to Lowest** as:

1. Programs to prevent homelessness
2. Transitional/supportive housing programs
3. Accessibility to homeless shelters
4. Permanent housing

The Spanish survey responses (17) identified homeless needs from **Highest to Lowest** as:

1. Accessibility to homeless shelters
2. Permanent housing
3. Programs to prevent homelessness
4. Transitional/supportive housing programs

Housing Needs

Housing needs were ranked from **Highest to Lowest** in English and Spanish **surveys**, with energy efficiency improvements to current housing being noted as the highest ranking need

and new construction of housing for homeownership was identified as the lowest ranking housing need in both surveys.

Elderly housing was ranked number two in the English survey, while tenant-based rental assistance was the number two item in the Spanish survey. Housing for people with disabilities was number three in the English survey, but was tied for number three in the Spanish survey. Downpayment assistance tied for third ranking in the Spanish survey and was number four in the English survey.

English Survey (741 responses):

1. Energy efficiency improvements to current housing
2. Elderly housing
3. Housing for people with disabilities
4. Downpayment assistance/1st time homebuyer program
5. Rehabilitation of owned housing units
6. Rehabilitation of rental housing units
7. Tenant-based rental assistance
8. New construction of affordable rental units
9. New construction of housing for homeownership

Spanish Survey (17 responses)

1. Energy efficiency improvements to current housing
2. Tenant-based rental assistance
3. Downpayment assistance/1st time homebuyer program (three-way tie)
Housing for disabled people (three-way tie)
Elderly housing (three-way tie)
4. Rehabilitation of owned housing units
5. Rehabilitation of rental housing units
6. New construction of affordable rental units
7. New construction of housing for homeownership

Transportation Needs

The English and Spanish surveys asked respondents to identify their needs/challenges dealing with transportation. Post surveys analysis ranked needs identified by responses from Highest to Lowest as depicted in the listings below.

Both surveys identified the same top ranked need: “no transportation challenges.” The order of other identified needs vary between the two surveys. Significantly, the English surveys listed transportation was not available from home to work as the lowest ranking transportation issue. Conversely, the Spanish survey had this issue tied for number two

among transportation needs. The lowest ranking transportation issue among Spanish responses was that transportation was not available on weekdays after 5 PM.

English Survey (691 responses)

1. No transportation challenges
2. Transportation not available on weekends
3. Transportation is not available weekdays after 5 PM
4. Transportation not available from my home to my medical services (three-way tie)
Transportation not available for the public services I need (three-way tie)
Have no car (three-way tie)
5. Transportation not available from my home to my work

Spanish Survey (14 responses)

1. No transportation challenges
2. Transportation not available from my home to my work (two-way tie)
Transportation not available for my home to my medical services (two-way tie)
3. Have no car
4. Transportation not available for the public services I need
5. Transportation not available on weekends
6. Transportation not available on weekdays after 5 PM

Barriers to Fair Housing Choice

While housing needs were discussed earlier in this report, a question was posed to survey respondents to determine what they believed were barriers to fair housing within the County. The responses provided in the English and Spanish surveys are listed below, ranked **Highest to Lowest**.

English Survey (654 responses)

1. Lack of adequate zoning for manufactured housing
2. Limitations on density of housing
3. Restrictive covenants by homeowner associations or neighborhood organizations (two-way tie)
Lack of knowledge among real estate agents regarding fair housing (two-way tie)
4. Lack of knowledge among bankers/lending regarding fair housing (two-way tie)
Concentration of group homes in certain neighborhoods (two-way tie)
5. Limited capacity of a local organization devoted to fair housing investigation/testing
6. Lack of knowledge among large landlords/property managers regarding fair housing

7. Concentration of low-income housing in certain areas
8. Income levels of minority and female-headed households (two-way tie)
Lack of knowledge among residents regarding fair housing (two-way tie).

Conclusions

The purpose of the Needs Identification Report is to identify needs that are to be used in the development of strategies and objectives for the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan. Community Meetings, interviews, and surveys were used to assist in obtaining comments and opinions from organizations and from residents of the County concerning housing, community development and homelessness needs that exist within the County of San Bernardino. While the Needs Identification Report is not an exhaustive listing of all needs, it is intended to highlight priority needs identified from data analysis and by stakeholders and residents of the County. During the five-year consolidated plan period, it is likely that additional needs may be identified and incorporated into this document, by reference.

When the draft Consolidated Plan 2015-2020 is published for public review and comment, this document will be incorporated as a part of the draft plan. This document is also being included by reference in the Citizen Participation Plan that is included in the Consolidated Plan.

Population

The current population is relatively young (median age 33), but this fact includes a potentially troublesome occurrence of decreases in numbers of children and adolescents. Conversely, projections indicate that the elderly population may increase by 250% by 2050. These combined factors may result in fewer workers in the local economy while more elderly people increase the demand for services paid from public funds.

Economics

Unemployment rate is higher than the state and national rates since 2007 and ranks 24 out of the 58 counties in the State of California but has dropped from 14.2% in 2010 to 9.3% in 2014. While the numbers of persons who have filed for unemployment has declined in the past four years, due to the length and impact of the recent recession, it is likely that many potential workers are not currently registered as seeking employment. Therefore, many of these individuals may be receiving some form of public assistance.

Poverty

Poverty in the County has been higher than the state and national rates, as a percent of population. During 2011 the poverty rate in San Bernardino County was the second highest in the United States. The presence of high rates of poverty in the County raise serious

concerns about the ability of the County and its cooperating cities to fund and operate services that are needed to support this group of households.

The impact of poverty was greatest on children between 2008 and 2012, when the highest poverty rate based on age for the County was children under the age of 6 (27.0%), followed by children ages 6-11 (23.9%), and children ages 12-17 (22.1%). According to the County's Community Indicator Report for 2013, 23% of County families in poverty have children under 18 in residence, and 28% of the County's children under 18 are in poverty, an increase of 7% within the past five years.

Childhood poverty is linked to negative outcomes in child development, health, and education. For example, children who experience early and persistent poverty are more likely to experience childhood and adult depression and anxiety, become high school drop-outs, not seek higher education, and have higher rates of unemployment, criminal histories, use of public welfare, and experiences of poverty as an adult.⁹ Each of these personal outcomes carry negative economic outcomes in lost earnings, revenue, disposable income for local economies, and increased public expenditures on public welfare programs and social services.

Poverty rates for the County also differ based on racial and ethnic group. According to the American Community Survey, the highest poverty rates are experienced by American-Indian or Alaskan Natives (24.7%), Black or African-American (24.3%), and Hispanic/Latino (21.2%).

Income

Decreasing household income levels (down 13% from 2008 – 2012) are a concern at a time when the working portion of the population is decreasing in the County. Fewer working age adults in the County could result in higher per household cost for the public to provide programs and services needed for families as their incomes shrink.

Housing

According to the San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report 2014, during the years 2010-2013, home prices rose 30% and the number of underwater mortgages and foreclosures throughout the County began to decrease. However, homeowners without sufficient equity may not be able to refinance or get loan modifications and may ultimately end up in foreclosure, particularly in circumstances such as job loss or illness or interest rate adjustments resulting in higher mortgage payment amounts.

⁹ Duncan, Greg J., Kathleen M. Ziol-Guest, and Ariel Kalil. "Early-Childhood Poverty and Adult Attainment, Behavior, and Health." *Child development* 81, no. 1 (2010): 306-325.

For low-income families, the increase in housing prices may make homeownership an unaffordable reality. These families are likely to remain as renters and when they seek housing in the County, the cost of rental housing may also be beyond their financial means.

Households whose housing costs exceed 30% of their gross income are described as “cost burdened.” The Community Indicators Report (CPI) for 2014 notes that the median rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$882 per month) is still not affordable to many individuals who work in lower wage occupations, such as home health aides and retail salespersons. The CPI further notes that a person earning minimum wage can’t afford to pay \$416 a month in rent or would have to work 85 hours per week to afford median one-bedroom rent. The challenge for lower income households is likely to be greater because of family size. Median household rents for two bedroom are \$1,120 and for three bedrooms \$1,582.

Homelessness

The 2013 County of San Bernardino Point-In-Time survey count of the homeless population identified 2321 homeless residents of which 1247 (53.73%) were unsheltered. The number of unsheltered persons counted included 1182 adults and 65 children.

The chronically homeless during the count represented 439 individuals or 37% of the homeless population.

Persons who were determined to be persistently homeless for one year or more represented 46% of the persons counted and 34% had been homeless more than four times in the past three years.

The numbers of homeless ranked from largest to smallest by non-white race and ethnicity were:

Hispanic	236
African-American	189
American Indian/American Native	24
Asian/Pacific Highlander	12
Persons counted with mental illness	258 (22% of the homeless population counted)
Persons counted with HIV/AIDS	15 (1% of the homeless population counted)
Persons counted with substance abuse issues	281 (24% of the homeless population counted).

Special Needs Populations (Not Homeless)

Elderly/Frail Elderly

The HUD data for elderly households which tracks housing cost burden reveals that this is not a factor for most elderly households until they are age 75 and above. However, the elderly and frail elderly households are often unable to maintain existing homes or to afford rent. They may be over-housed in homes that are larger than they can maintain on their limited budgets. If these households choose to age in place, their housing cost burden may be compounded by requirement for additional services that they require that may include costly medical or other daily living assistance. These elderly, especially the frail elderly, will need long-term services and support as they will be challenged with the cost for such care and assistance.

More affordable senior housing and housing for frail elderly is needed that include independent living that is accessible, independent living with in-home care, assisted living facilities, and nursing facilities. Additional services needed include healthcare and medication management, meals and nutritional counseling, caregiver support, abuse prevention and advocacy, financial management, personal services, housekeeping and homemaker assistance, and transportation services.

Persons with Physical Disabilities

The County of San Bernardino had a 2013 American Community Survey estimated population of disabled persons totaling 220,947 individuals, representing 10.8% of the County population. Finding housing that is affordable and accessible is a basic challenge for these residents of the County. Supportive service needs include transportation, and public facilities and infrastructure that provide for mobility and accessibility. Additional needs include housing programs that provide home modification and other repairs to enable seniors and persons with physical disabilities to continue to live independently.

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Individuals with developmental disabilities are underserved by programs to help them remain with their families or to live in separate housing or residential facilities. Services that are particularly needed include vocational services, social and community involvement, and affordable and accessible transportation.

Persons with Mental Disabilities

Using data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, during 2013 there were an estimated 10 million adults ages 18 or older with a serious mental illness in the past year, representing 4.2% of all adults in the nation. Using these averages for the County of San Bernardino, during 2013 there were an estimated 345,474 individuals with any mental

illness and 85,923 with a serious mental illness. Such a large population may require considerable funding and program support to assist this many residents of the County.

Persons with severe and persistent mental illness need services such as early intervention, recovery, illness management, and self-sufficiency. As facilities for the mentally ill are decentralized, an increasing number of developmentally disabled persons become semi-independent, creating a need for residential facilities with supervision and supportive services. Appropriate assisted housing units are needed that include supportive services for people with mental illness transitioning from homelessness and for people in need of higher levels of care and support.

Persons with Substance Abuse Issues

Using the same survey data as described above, 24.6 million persons in the nation were classified with substance dependence or abuse in the past year (9.4% of the population age 12 or older). Applying this average to the population of the County of San Bernardino, there were an estimated 192,305 residents of the County who struggled with drug and/or alcohol dependence. While this population is not as large as persons with mental disabilities, its size is significant enough to be noted as a public challenge.

Domestic Violence

Persons experiencing domestic violence need comprehensive services to reestablish normalcy. These services include 24-hour hotline, emergency shelters in all areas of the County, prevention education, support and legal advocacy, counseling and recovery centers, and ongoing supportive services.

Summary of Needs

Comments provided by attendees at the Community Meetings, stakeholders and citizens who were interviewed are listed in Tables 7-9 of this report. Additional comments were received through the citizen survey process. Some comments are unique to only one community or region of the County, while others are of a more general nature and would apply countywide. However from the lengthy listing of needs presented in Tables 7-9 and from the survey results, a summary of significant needs has been distilled for presentation in this section. The comments summarized here are not listed in priority orders, as they were not provided in a manner where accurate tabulations could be performed.

Comments received from the Community Meetings, stakeholder and direct citizen interviews, and the survey process resulted in an extensive list of Community needs and issues across a broad variety of subjects. However from the lengthy listing of needs presented in Tables 7-9 and from the survey results, a summary of significant needs has been distilled for presentation in this section.

Comments which were received from the less urbanized portions of the county (mountains and desert communities) tended to report that they would like a higher level of service than they are currently receiving from the County. This includes greater investment in public facilities, infrastructure, and public services. Some comments received from residents of these areas also remarked that they had chosen to live in these areas to be farther away from urban problems. The needs are not listed by order of importance or priority.

Housing and Homeless Needs

- Housing cost burden for many households because rents exceed their ability to pay
- Housing rehabilitation programs to help preserve existing housing stock for seniors and needy families
- “Handyman” minor rehabilitation program
- Energy conservation retrofits for housing
- Assistance with alternative energy sources for housing (solar, etc.)
- Rental assistance
- More shelters for the homeless (families, individuals, youth)
- More shelters for domestic violence victims
- Permanent supportive housing for the homeless
- More affordable housing for families (for homebuyers and renters)
- Supportive amenities needed at affordable housing projects (e.g. daycare)
- More affordable housing choices for seniors
- More funding for Section 8
- More aggressive code enforcement

- Lead-based paint testing and abatement
- Removal of squatters in vacant and abandoned houses
- Demolish or rehabilitate abandoned homes
- Insufficient numbers of accessible older housing units for persons with disabilities
- More affordable housing for single individuals
- More affordable permanent supportive housing for persons with mental and physical disabilities
- Long waiting lists times for applicants for subsidized housing
- Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
- Downpayment assistance programs
- More affordable housing options in the desert areas
- Affordable housing for low-income families is often located in high crime areas.

Public Facilities/Infrastructure Needs

- Accessible trails for persons using walkers and wheelchairs
- Community gardens
- Community centers
- Public park construction and maintenance
- New and rehabilitated recreation centers
- Youth centers
- Indoor community swimming pools (heated)
- Street improvements and maintenance
- Sidewalk improvements and maintenance
- Street lighting
- Availability of water supply
- Contamination of water supply
- Boys and Girls Clubs
- Pave dirt roads and alleyways
- Public safety facilities construction and rehabilitation
- Public health centers in unserved areas
- Bicycle paths to provide safe access to schools or to work
- Accessibility barriers on some sidewalks.

Public Services Needs

- Drug education
- Crime prevention
- Redevelopment/rehabilitation/demolition of blighted properties
- Financial assistance for community based organizations

- Public health clinics open every day
- More County support for senior nutrition program
- Senior daycare
- Senior transportation
- Public service jobs for the homeless
- Youth programming (job training, job shadowing, career guidance, afterschool programs etc.)
- Mentoring for youth not planning to attend college
- Job training programs
- Childcare subsidies
- Childcare availability that is consistent with area employment patterns (e.g. nights, weekends, holidays)
- Programs for children and adults with special needs
- English-language programs for Spanish speakers
- Assistance for former inmates who are now homeless
- More attention devoted to reducing the number of families in poverty
- Programs to build self-sufficiency for low-income households
- Greater public safety presence in low-income areas
- More education/outreach needed to the public in general for housing, employment, services available
- Workforce programs directed toward former inmates and homeless persons
- Programs targeting veterans including counseling, job training and placement, and supportive services
- Programs targeting gang violence and crime
- Insufficient funding for all programs under the Continuum of Care system for the homeless
- Homeless families and individuals need more assistance as they face barriers: safe decent affordable housing, addictions, job skills, parenting issues, reunification, debt, and missing life skills
- Programs that attract new business to create higher wage jobs
- More policemen and firefighters are needed.

Transportation Needs

- Note: see Public facilities/infrastructure, above, for needs associated with transportation infrastructure
- Traffic enforcement in areas with excessive numbers of speeders
- Accessibility to public transit
- White striping on pavement in areas subject to frequent occurrences of fog

- More bus shuttles with accessible stops for pickup
- More public transportation available in desert and the mountain communities as rural areas lack bus transportation
- New or safer sidewalks for pedestrian along major highways
- Accessible, affordable public transportation available serving senior housing areas in for persons with mental and physical disabilities
- Public transportation not available on weekends
- Public transportation not available weekdays after 5:00 PM

Fair Housing Needs

- Cost of housing (cost burdening) limits housing choice
- Lack of public transportation in certain areas of the County limits the ability of residents to live where they can access employment, education, and services
- “Not in my backyard” attitudes still prevail in some areas
- Concentrations of subsidized housing in some areas
- More public education on fair housing is needed for citizens and for property owners and managers
- Limited numbers and availability of Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8)
- Long waiting list and times for subsidized housing
- Insufficient quantity of affordable permanent supportive housing for persons with mental and physical disabilities
- former inmates and institutionalized individuals are released into the community without adequate housing options and may also become homeless with insufficient financial resources
- Too few accessible housing units for persons with disabilities.