



Community Development and Housing Agency

San Bernardino County

Final 2020-2025 Consortia Consolidated Plan and 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan

Consolidated Submission for HUD Housing and Community Development Grants Community Development and Housing Department



April 21, 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)	4
THE PROCESS	11
PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies - 91.200(b)	11
PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l).....	12
PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)	21
NEEDS ASSESSMENT	46
NA-05 Overview	46
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)	46
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)	51
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)	59
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2).....	64
NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion - 91.205 (b)(2)	65
NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)	72
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c).....	76
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d).....	78
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)	84
HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS	88
MA-05 Overview	88
MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2).....	88
MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)	88
MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a).....	94
MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)	97
MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c).....	101
MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d).....	103
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e).....	106
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)	107
MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion.....	114
STRATEGIC PLAN.....	126
SP-05 Overview	127
SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1).....	128
SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2).....	129
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b).....	135
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)	136
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)	140

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4).....	147
SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)	151
SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)	152
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)	152
SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i).....	156
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)	157
SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230.....	159
EXPECTED RESOURCES	163
AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)	163
ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....	167
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e).....	167
AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d).....	171
AP-38 Project Summary.....	174
AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)	236
AFFORDABLE HOUSING	238
AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g).....	238
AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h).....	239
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i).....	241
AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j).....	242
AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)	243
PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS	247
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(l)(1,2,4).....	247

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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). When preparing a Consolidated Plan, 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 Investment Partnerships Act (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. 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 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan are:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Adelanto | 8. Montclair |
| 2. Barstow | 9. Needles |
| 3. Big Bear Lake | 10. Redlands |
| 4. Colton | 11. Twentynine Palms |
| 5. Grand Terrace | 12. Yucaipa |
| 6. Highland | 13. Town of Yucca Valley |
| 7. Loma Linda | |

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:

1. Chino Hills
2. Rancho Cucamonga

Other cities in 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.

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

The County's Consolidated Plan establishes seven goals to guide the use of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funding to address the identified needs.

Goal #1: New Construction/Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Housing for Persons who are Elderly, Disabled, or Homeless: Expand the supply of rental housing (including permanent supportive housing) that is accessible to persons with disabilities, including housing located near services, job centers, and other community amenities.

Goal #2: Rehabilitation of Existing Housing: Extend the useful life of existing affordable rental housing through repair and rehabilitation projects.

Goal #3: Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Facilities and Infrastructure: Fund public facility improvements in unincorporated San Bernardino County that benefit low income households and persons, and persons with special needs to include senior centers, neighborhood facilities, youth centers, childcare centers, health facilities, handicapped centers, abused and neglected children facilities, parks and recreational facilities, and other facilities; fund non-housing community development proposals in unincorporated San Bernardino County that eliminate a threat to public health and safety to include water/sewer improvements, flood/drainage improvements, sidewalks, street improvements, and other infrastructure improvements.

Goal #4: Provide Support for Emergency Housing and Supportive Services for the Homeless: Assist persons who are homeless through the development and rehabilitation of transitional housing; fund projects that provide supportive services and shelter to persons who are homeless.

Goal #5: Cooperating Cities Provide Funding Support to Organizations Addressing the Public Service Needs of the County for Low- Income and Special Needs Individuals and Households: Fund projects in cooperating cities that provide recreational activities, educational opportunities, and job skills to youth; supportive services to low and moderate income households and persons with special needs; assistance to businesses to create and/or retain jobs for low and moderate income persons; and support for job training, continuing education, and employment services designed to assist low and moderate income persons obtain jobs.

Goal #6: Promote Fair Housing: Accessibility improvements, fair housing enforcement, and education.

Goal #7: Provide Administrative Structure for Planning, Implementation, and Management of CDBG, HOME, and ESG Programs: Funding for the planning and administrative of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs as well as other housing, community development, and homelessness programs.

Based upon the available funding which represents unused prior year resources and the projected resources to become available during this ConPlan cycle, that the County is anticipating producing approximately 80 affordable units using HOME funding. All of the units will serve households earning up to 60% area median income (AMI). The 80 units represent only the units that will be funded with the sources reported as part of the ConPlan, namely, HOME and/or CDGB funding. It is, however, estimated that in partnership with private developers and the leveraging of various non-federal funding, the County will produce approximately 500 affordable housing units in approximately 5 projects.

Evaluation of past performance

The County's most recent CAPER (2018-2019) provides a complete look at the County's progress toward its five-year goals, including narrative descriptions of accomplishments within each of the different grant programs. Each of the five-year strategic goals established in the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan is listed below along with accomplishments recorded as of the 2018-2019 program year (i.e. Year 4 of the five-year plan).

- New Construction/ Acquisition/ Rehabilitation of Multi-Family Housing Units
 - Goal: 80 Housing Units / Completed: 45 HOME Housing Units (56% Complete)
- Acquisition/ Rehabilitation/ Disposition of Single-Family or Multi-Family Housing Units
 - Goal: 11 Housing Units / Completed: 0 (0% Complete)
 - Disposition
 - Goal: 0 Public Facilities / Completed: 162 Public Facilities
 - Clearance/Demolition
 - Goal: 0 Public Facilities / Completed: 5 Public Facilities
- New Construction/ Acquisition/ Rehabilitation of Housing for persons who are Elderly, Disabled, or Homeless
 - Goal: 90 Housing Units / Completed: 0 (0% Complete)
- Rehabilitation of Existing Housing
 - Goal: 5 Housing Units / Completed: 0 (0% Complete)
 - Clearance/Demolition
 - Goal: 0 Housing Units / Completed: 105 Housing Units
 - Code Enforcement
 - Goal: 0 Housing Units / Completed: 709,497 Housing Units
 - Goal: 0 Persons / Completed: 252,990 Person
- Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Activities
 - Goal: 15,000 Persons Assisted / Completed: 29,697 (198% Complete)
- Provide Support for Emergency Housing and Supportive Services for the Homeless
 - Goal: 8,000 Persons Assisted / Completed: 323 (CDBG) / 5,377 ESG (67% Complete)
- Acquire/ Construct/ Rehabilitate Public Facilities and Infrastructure

- Goal: 150,000 Persons Assisted / Completed: 1,364,321 (910% Complete)
- Goal: 0 Public Facilities / Completed: 799,528 Public Facilities (533%)
- Goal: 0 Organizations / Completed: 2 Organizations
- Goal: 0 Businesses / Completed: 5 Businesses
 - Clearance/Demolition
 - Goal: 0 Public Facilities / Completed: 5 Public Facilities
- Cooperating Cities Provide Funding Support to Organizations Addressing the Public Service Needs of the County for Low- Income and Special Needs Individuals and Households
 - Goal: 35,000 Persons Assisted / Completed: 401,969 (1148% Complete)
- CDBG, HOME, and ESG Administration
 - Goal: Not Applicable / Completed: Not Applicable

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

An important component of the research process for the Consolidated Plan involved gathering input regarding fair and affordable housing conditions and needs in San Bernardino County. The County used a variety of approaches to achieve meaningful public engagement with residents and other stakeholders, including 20 public meetings, 20 stakeholder interviews, and a communitywide survey.

Public Meetings

Twenty meetings open to the general public were held to inform the community about and gather information for the Consolidated Plan. Each meeting began with a short presentation providing an overview of the Consolidated Plan and related grant programs followed by an interactive discussion of housing, community development, and homelessness needs. A total of 177 members of the public attended one of the 20 meetings. A full list of the meetings and the input collected at each is included in section PR-15 of this plan.

Stakeholder Interviews

In August 2019, individual stakeholder interviews were conducted by phone. Stakeholders were identified by San Bernardino County staff and represented a variety of viewpoints, including fair housing/legal advocacy, housing, affordable housing, real estate and mortgage lending, community development and planning, transportation, education, homelessness, civic organizations, services for low-income households, people with disabilities, seniors, children, domestic violence victims, and others. Interview invitations were made to more than 60 representatives, of whom 20 participated in interviews. Several invitees participated in other manners, such as by attending a public meeting or completing a survey.

Community Survey

The third method of obtaining community input was a 24-question survey available to the general public, including residents and other stakeholders. The survey was available online and in hard copy in English and Spanish from June 16 to September 1, 2019. Paper copies were available at the public meetings, through local service providers, and at the County Department of Community Development and Housing. A total of 302 survey responses were received.

Public Hearings and Comment Period

San Bernardino County held its first public hearing of the Consolidated Plan cycle on September 10, 2019. This public hearing occurred during development of the plan, subsequent to the series of community meetings in July 2019 but prior to first draft of the plan completed in January 2020. A 30-day public comment period to receive comments on the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan was held from March 5 through April 7, 2020. During this time, copies of the draft report were made available for public inspection and residents and stakeholders were invited to provide written comments. A second public hearing to present key findings and receive comments was held on April 7, 2020.

Summary of public comments

Public comments provided by attendees at the community meetings and those from stakeholders and citizens who were interviewed are detailed in the Needs Assessment included in the appendices to this plan, however, a summary of significant housing, community development, and other needs is included here. 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.

Housing Needs

- Affordable rental housing, including multifamily
- Affordable homeownership opportunities
- Affordable senior housing
- Affordable housing for a variety of family sizes
- Housing affordable to people with very low incomes (30% AMI and below)
- Housing accessible to people with disabilities, with supportive services
- Section 8
- Housing rehab for elderly residents
- Incentives for the development of affordable housing
- Housing with supportive services, including case management services, medical, mental health, childcare
- Housing with supportive services for people transitioning from homelessness
- Energy efficiency improvements to current housing
- Family housing
- Grants to improve affordable rental housing/ apartments
- Integrating special populations, including aging, homeless, special needs, and mental health into housing plans for the region

Homeless Needs

- Homelessness prevention
- Rapid rehousing
- Facilities for people experiencing homelessness to access services and receive shelter
- Affordable housing with supportive services for people transitioning from homelessness
- Street outreach to homeless persons
- Permanent housing
- Accessibility to homeless shelters
- Mental health and substance abuse services
- Shelters and housing for homeless and people with substance abuse and mental health issues

- Crisis walk-in centers for mental health
- Resources to support self sufficiency
- Needs assessment focused on homelessness in the county

Public Facilities/Infrastructure Needs

- Community centers and facilities (i.e, youth centers, senior centers)
- Health care facilities
- Community parks, recreation facilities, and cultural centers
- Sidewalks, particularly to provide safe access to schools
- Safe Routes to School
- Walking and biking trails
- Security lighting
- Improvements to bus stops and shelters
- Improvements to senior and community centers
- Heating/ cooling centers
- Shelters and housing for homeless and people with substance abuse and mental health issues
- Crisis walk-in centers for mental health
- Cultural opportunities, including libraries and art and community centers

Public Services Needs

- Drug education/ crime prevention
- Employment training
- Youth services
- Medical and dental services
- Neighborhood cleanups
- Mental health services
- Substance abuse services
- Drug programs for youth
- Childcare services
- Senior services, including transportation, medical, daily check-ins, recreation
- Youth services, including after school programs, nutrition, recreation
- Supportive services in housing
- Cleanup of illegal dumping
- Landscaping services to reduce water costs
- Workforce development
- Economic development strategy in areas with low access to jobs

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

All public comments were accepted and taken into consideration in preparing the Consolidated Plan.

Summary

During the development of the Consolidated Plan, a set of six of priority needs were identified.

- Develop, Preserve, and Provide Affordable Housing
- Public Facilities, Facility Improvements, and Public Infrastructure
- Housing and Supportive Services for People Experiencing Homelessness
- Public Services
- Promote Fair Housing
- Program Administration

Entitlement grant resources totaling approximately \$10,480,140 are expected during the next fiscal year (July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021) through the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs and will be used by the County and participating cities to address the priority needs.

Guidelines for addressing these priority needs over the 2020-2025 timeframe are summarized below:

- The County of San Bernardino will use CDBG money to fund public facilities and public infrastructure projects in unincorporated San Bernardino County.
- The County will allocate CDBG money to participating cities to address local public service, economic development, housing, public facility, and public infrastructure needs.
- The County will use HOME funds for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing in unincorporated San Bernardino County and within cities participating in the HOME Consortium.
- The County will use ESG funds to address homeless needs throughout the County.

THE PROCESS

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

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

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

TABLE 1 – RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	San Bernardino County	
CDBG Administrator	San Bernardino County	Community Development and Housing Agency
HOME Administrator	San Bernardino County	Community Development and Housing Agency
ESG Administrator	San Bernardino County	Community Development and Housing Agency

Narrative

The Department of Community Development and Housing performs the following duties:

- Lead agency for the development, administration, and review of the Consortia Consolidated Plan;
- Administrator for the County of San Bernardino Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds received from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and
- Lead agency responsible for coordinating projects identified in the Consortia Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

San Bernardino County conducted a variety of public outreach to garner input from city staff, government agencies, nonprofit agencies, affordable housing developers, local service providers, and county residents in preparing this plan. The County held 20 community meetings open to the general public in a variety of locations in the county and interviewed 20 key stakeholders. Additionally, local residents and other stakeholders completed surveys regarding community development and housing priorities. A total of 177 people attended a meeting, 302 people completed the survey, and 20 stakeholders participated in an interview. A website created for the Consolidated Planning project (www.sbcountyplans.com) was visited more than 800 times by 640 unique users. Results of these outreach efforts are summarized in the Community Participation section of this Plan.

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

In conducting its stakeholder consultation process, the County strove to include input from housing providers and health, mental health, and other service agencies. More than 60 stakeholders were invited to participate in an interview, attend a public meeting, and/or take the Housing and Community Needs Survey. These stakeholders included city elected officials and staff, housing authority staff, housing developers, nonprofit organizations, homeless housing and service providers, mental health service providers, agencies serving people with disabilities, senior services, workforce development organizations, mortgage lenders, and others.

The County works closely with public and private sector providers to ensure delivery of services to residents and to promote interagency communication and planning. The County has representatives on many nonprofit agency boards and/or advisory committees and works with various housing, health, mental health, and service agencies to gather data and identify gaps in services.

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

San Bernardino County falls within the San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care (CoC). The San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership, which was formed to provide a more focused approach to issues of homelessness within the County, manages the CoC. The San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership was formed in 2007 to administer federal grants and lead the County's coordinated strategy on homelessness. It provides leadership in creating a comprehensive countywide network of service delivery to the homeless and near homeless families and individuals through facilitating better communication, planning, coordination, and cooperation among all entities that provide services and/or resources for the relief of homelessness in San Bernardino County.

For this Consolidated Plan, the County reached out directly to several organizations that serve residents who are homeless or at-risk residents to better understand the needs of the clients they serve. Representatives from Mosaic Community Planning conducted stakeholder interviews and/or focus groups with representatives from Catholic Charities San Bernardino/ Riverside, Knowledge and Education for Your Success (KEYS), and the Time for Change Foundation. Representatives from the Street Life Project, New Hope Village, Desert Sanctuary, Desert Manna, and Morongo Basin ARCH, and other organizations serving people experiencing homelessness attended public meetings.

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

The Emergency Solutions Grant Program is designed to identify sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, as well as those at risk of homelessness, and provide the services necessary to help those persons to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness. To assist in determining how to allocate ESG funds, San Bernardino County held several meetings with members of the public and with service providers who work with people experiencing homelessness. 177 people participated in one of these community meetings and 20 stakeholders participated in interviews, representing city residents; agencies including emergency, transitional, and supportive housing providers; service providers and community organizations; and local government agencies.

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

Several public entities provided input during the development of this Plan, including the Housing Authority of San Bernardino, the San Bernardino Department of Behavioral Health, the San Bernardino Council of Governments, San Bernardino County Planning, the City of Chino, the City of Ontario, the City of San Bernardino, the Town of Apple Valley, the San Bernardino County Third District, and the Los Angeles County Development Authority.

A full list of agencies, groups, and organizations that participated in the needs assessment process for San Bernardino County's 2020-2025 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, 2020 Annual Action Plan, and Analysis of Impediments are shown in the table on the following pages. In addition to the agencies listed, others may have participated in the online survey, which was anonymous.

TABLE 2 – AGENCIES, GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS WHO PARTICIPATED

Agency/Group/Organization Name	Type	Section of Plan Addressed	Consultation Method
1 Housing Authority of San Bernardino County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – county • Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
2 Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – fair housing • Other – legal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
3 San Bernardino Council of Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Housing need assessment • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
4 San Bernardino County Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Housing need assessment • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
5 San Bernardino County Community Development and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Housing need assessment • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
6 The Center for Individual Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local • Services – people with disabilities, health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Non-homeless special needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
7 City of Big Bear Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
8 City of Chino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
9 City of Grand Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting

Agency/Group/Organization Name	Type	Section of Plan Addressed	Consultation Method	
10	City of Loma Linda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
11	City of Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
12	City of San Bernardino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
13	City of Colton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meeting
14	Colton Planning Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
15	City of Montclair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
16	City of Highland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
17	Town of Apple Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
18	Bloomington Municipal Advisory Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
19	Redlands City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting

	Agency/Group/Organization Name	Type	Section of Plan Addressed	Consultation Method
20	Yucaipa City Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
21	Morongo Unified School District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
22	San Bernardino County First District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
23	San Bernardino County Third District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
24	San Bernardino County Fifth District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
25	Los Angeles County Development Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market analysis • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
26	San Bernardino Department of Behavioral Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other government – county • Services – health • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-homeless special needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
27	California Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic coalition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
28	Inland Regional Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – people with disabilities, health • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Non-homeless special needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
29	First 5 San Bernardino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-homeless special needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
30	Catholic Charities San Bernardino/Riverside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – homeless, education, employment, immigration, health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Homeless needs • Homelessness strategy • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview

	Agency/Group/Organization Name	Type	Section of Plan Addressed	Consultation Method
31	Knowledge and Education for Your Success (KEYS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Services – homeless, employment, health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Homeless needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
32	Street Life Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – homeless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Homeless needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
33	Community Health Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services-health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
34	New Hope Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Services – homeless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Homeless needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meeting
35	New Life Fellowship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other- Faith-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
36	Desert Sanctuary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-homeless special needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
37	Option House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-homeless special needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
38	Morongo Basin Sexual Assault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services – sexual assault 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-homeless special needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
39	Desert Manna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other services – food access • Services – homeless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Homeless needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
40	Morongo Basin ARCH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Services – homeless 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Homeless needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting

Agency/Group/Organization Name		Type	Section of Plan Addressed	Consultation Method
41	Food 4 Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other services – food access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeless needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
42	Arrowhead Farms Neighborhood Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
43	SEIU Local 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
44	Jamboree Housing Corp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Homeless needs • Non-housing community development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview
45	Coldwell Banker Roadrunner Realty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Market Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Meeting
46	Time for Change Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Other – advocacy organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing need assessment • Homeless needs • Homelessness strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interview

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

Efforts were made to consult as broad a group of community stakeholders in San Bernardino County as possible. Flyers regarding the planning process were emailed to individuals on County-maintained contact lists, who were then asked to share the information about the project with their networks. Flyers asked residents and stakeholders to participate by attending one of 20 public meetings held in different locations in the county or by completing an anonymous online survey. Additionally, more than 60 stakeholders from government, nonprofit, and other agencies were emailed and asked to participate in an in-person or phone interview. No agency types were excluded from participation.

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

Several local planning documents provided important background, context, or data used by the planning team to assess needs in the county. These resources are listed in the following table.

TABLE 3 – OTHER LOCAL / REGIONAL / FEDERAL PLANNING EFFORTS

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
San Bernardino Countywide Vision	San Bernardino County	Addressing the social and economic needs of families that impact educational success. Educating and training the workforce for existing local career opportunities and attract new high-demand jobs to the area. Working in partnership with the business and educational communities to improve the housing-job balance in order to reduce commuter demand on highway capacity and improve quality of life
Community Vital Signs Community Transformation Plan (2015-2020)	San Bernardino County	Increase access to safe and affordable housing for all residents. Increase access to behavioral health services. Decrease the number of homeless individuals. Decrease the percentage of residents who spend more than 30% of income on housing.
County General Plan (2019 Draft)	San Bernardino County	We encourage the production and location of a range of housing types, densities, and affordability levels in a manner that recognizes the unique characteristics, issues, and opportunities for each community. We encourage energy-conservation techniques and upgrades in both the construction and rehabilitation of residential units that will reduce the life-cycle costs of housing.
County General Plan (2019 Draft) (continued)		We support the provision of adequate and fiscally sustainable public services, infrastructure, open space, nonmotorized transportation routes, and public safety for neighborhoods in the unincorporated area.

		<p>We encourage the rehabilitation, repair, and improvement of single-family, multiple family housing, and mobile homes and, if needed, the demolition of substandard housing through available loan and grant programs.</p> <p>We preserve publicly assisted and multiple-family housing units that are at risk of converting from lower income affordability to market rents due to the completion of affordability covenants or funding contracts.</p> <p>We further fair housing opportunities by prohibiting discrimination in the housing market; providing education, support, and enforcement services to address discriminatory practices; and removing potential impediments to equal housing opportunity.</p> <p>We address homelessness by coordinating a comprehensive countywide network of service delivery and by focusing on transitional and permanent supportive housing for the homeless, including the chronically homeless and near-homeless families and individuals.</p> <p>We collaborate with other public agencies, not-for-profit organizations, community groups, and private developers to improve the physical and built environment in which people live. We do so by improving such things as walkability, bicycle infrastructure, transit facilities, universal design, safe routes to school, indoor and outdoor air quality, gardens, green space and open space, and access to parks and recreation amenities.</p>
Department of Public Health Strategic Plan (2015-2020)	San Bernardino County Department of Public Health	<p>Improve access to healthy foods</p> <p>Improve access to open space, parks, trails and recreation</p> <p>Expand scope of services to ensure availability</p> <p>Improve the availability, use, quality and integration of health services</p>
San Bernardino County Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan (2014)	San Bernardino County	<p>Energy efficiency and water conservation improvements to existing facilities</p> <p>Development of a regional bicycle network and local bicycle and pedestrian networks.</p>

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

As San Bernardino County implements this 5-Year Consolidated Plan, the County will continue to work with other public entities, including regional organizations and the state of California. Several public agencies provided input during the development of this Plan, including the Housing Authority of San

Bernardino County; San Bernardino County Planning; San Bernardino County Community Development and Housing; the cities of Big Bear Lake, Chino, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Ontario, San Bernardino, Colton, Montclair, and Highland; the Town of Apple Valley; the San Bernardino County First, Third, and Fifth Districts; the San Bernardino Department of Public Health; and the Los Angeles County Development Authority, among others. Other public entities that serve the region, including the San Bernardino Council of Governments, also provided input for this Consolidated Plan and will be key in its implementation.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.401, 91.105, 91.200(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Residents of San Bernardino County were invited to provide input for this Consolidated Plan by attending one of twenty public meetings or by taking a community-wide survey. A Housing and Community Needs Survey was available to residents via a weblink and in hard copy. Paper copies of the survey were available at the public meeting and through several local agencies and San Bernardino County. The survey was available from June 16 to September 6, 2019, and a total of 302 responses were received from San Bernardino County residents.

Advertisement for the public meetings and survey targeted the general public, as well as nonprofits, service providers, housing providers, and others working with low- and moderate-income households and special needs populations. Notice was given to residents through advertisements placed in the San Bernardino Sun, the High Desert Star, the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, the Big Bear Grizzly, the L.A. Daily Journal, and La Prensa Hispana and through flyers placed in public places and distributed to the County’s network of nonprofit service providers. The County also coordinated with CDBG participating cities to post notices on their websites and in some instances to air them on cable television. Flyers were emailed to local housing and service providers and community development practitioners, both as outreach to these stakeholders and for distribution to their clients. A website created for the Consolidated Planning project (www.sbcountyplans.com) logged 640 unique users and was visited more than 800 times. Language interpretation and translation services were available at all meetings if needed, but no requests for language or other accommodations were received.

In addition to these meetings, in-depth individual interviews were conducted with key stakeholders and groups representing a variety of viewpoints relevant to the development of the Consolidated Plan. Invitations were extended to more than 60 representatives, and 20 participated in interviews.

Dates, times, and locations for the meetings are shown below:

Meeting #	Date	Time	Location
1	Monday, July 8, 2019	5:30 PM	MAC Meeting - Joshua Tree Community Center, 6171 Sunburst, Joshua Tree, CA
2	Tuesday, July 9, 2019	1 PM	Big Bear Lake Civic Center, 39707 Big Bear Boulevard, Big Bear Lake, CA 92315
3	Tuesday, July 9, 2019	6 PM	Special Meeting, Ayala Park Community Center, 18313 Valley Blvd, Bloomington

4	Wednesday, July 10, 2019	10:30 AM	Grand Terrace Community Room, 22795 Barton Road, Grand Terrace, CA 92313-5207
5	Wednesday, July 10, 2019	2 PM	Loma Linda City Hall, 25541 Barton Road, Loma Linda, CA 92354-3125
6	Wednesday, July 10, 2019	6 PM	CSA Pioneer Park Community Center 33187 Old Woman Springs Road, Lucerne Valley
7	Thursday, July 11, 2019	10:30 AM	Adelanto Stadium Conference Room 12000 Stadium Way, Adelanto, CA 92301-0010
8	Thursday, July 11, 2019	1 PM	Muscoy Baker Family Learning Ctr 2818 Macy St, Muscoy, 92407
9	Thursday, July 11, 2019	5:30 PM	Yucaipa City Council Chambers 34272 Yucaipa Blvd, Yucaipa, 93299
10	Monday, July 15, 2019	12 PM	Montclair Branch Library 9955 Fremont Ave Montclair, CA 91763
11	Monday, July 15, 2019	5 PM	Frank A. Gonzales Community Center 670 Colton Avenue, Colton, CA 92324
12	Tuesday, July 16, 2019	10 AM	Community Services Building in Luckie Park 74325 Joe Davis, Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
13	Tuesday, July 16, 2019	1 PM	Yucca Valley County Library 57098 Twentynine Palms Highway, Yucca Valley, CA 92284
14	Wednesday, July 17, 2019	11 AM	El Mirage Community & Senior Ctr.
15	Wednesday, July 17, 2019	2 PM	Crestline County Library 24105 Lake Gregory Dr. Crestline, CA 92325-1087
16	Wednesday, July 17, 2019	5 PM	Highland City Council Chambers at City Hall 27215 Base Line, Highland, CA 92346-3125
17	Thursday, July 18, 2019	11 AM	Needles City Council Chambers 1111 Bailey Avenue Needles, CA 92363-2933
18	Thursday, July 18, 2019	6 PM	Redlands Community Senior Center 111 W Lugonia Ave, Redlands, CA 92374
19	Friday, July 19, 2019	10 AM	Barstow City Hall – Council Chambers 220 East Mountain View St., Suite A, Barstow, CA 92311-2839
20	Friday, July 19, 2019	1 PM	Hinkley Senior Center, 35997 Mountain View Road, Hinkley

San Bernardino County held its first public hearing of the Consolidated Plan cycle on September 10, 2019. This public hearing occurred during development of the plan, subsequent to the series of community meetings in July 2019 but prior to first draft of the plan completed in January 2020. A 30-day public comment period to receive comments on the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan was held from March 5 through April 7, 2020. During this time, copies of the draft report were made available for public inspection and residents and stakeholders were invited to provide written comments. A second public hearing to present key findings and receive comments was held on April 7, 2020.

A summary of community outreach efforts and responses is shown below, with complete survey results and evidence of outreach materials available as an appendix.

Citizen Participation Outreach

TABLE 1 – CITIZEN PARTICIPATION OUTREACH

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
1	Adelanto Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	33 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing affordable to in-home supportive service (IHSS) workers. Housing costs account for about 68% of IHSS workers’ income before taxes. • Housing for veterans and IHSS workers should be prioritized. • Health insurance for IHSS workers; they are not paid enough to afford insurance. • Healthcare and clinics. • Senior population is expected to double by 2030; need for home care workers will grow as well. Care workers also need to care for their own families. • Community center open to everyone, offering nutrition, physical activities, groceries, and other resources. • Homeless housing and services, rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, housing vouchers – there is no affordable housing so there are many needs. • Eviction prevention. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
2	Barstow Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	8 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A facility for people experiencing homelessness is needed in the city's human service zone. Affordable housing is needed. The majority of hotels are filled with long-term residents because of high housing costs. There is a need for a facility for mentally ill and homeless with warming/ cooling center that is not on Main Street. There is a need to support cities to provide incentives to affordable housing developers. Financial services for people experiencing homelessness Need to simplify grant funding process; workshops for nonprofits. Need higher levels of collaboration with county. Need housing for middle class, working people. There is a need for a crisis walk-in center for mental health and for prescription services. Need to expand County clubhouse to include homeless services When properties go up for tax sale, county can work with city to acquire Need landlords to rent houses with supportive services in homes Drugs and alcohol, meth, need supportive services treatment 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
3	Big Bear Lake Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	4 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility improvements to improve ADA accessibility, particularly for businesses. • Affordable, long-term housing. Short-term rentals (i.e., VRBO properties) are fixed-up and well-kept but long-term rentals are often poor quality and may not be code compliant. • Housing for seasonal resort workers. • Activities and services for children and families who are homeless; subsidized childcare. • Economic development, particularly education programs and jobs that would enable youth/young adults to stay within the community • Opportunities to improve healthcare access; if you need a specialist, you have to go down the hill. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
4	Colton Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	7 meeting attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue funding homeless coordinator. • Senior programming is needed. • The city has great services. • Sidewalks, ADA, curb/gutter, and drainage projects are needed. • Connections to the Santa Ana Trail. • Upgrades for bus stops and shelters. • Opportunities to piggyback on Safe Routes to School programming • Mental health services is the biggest issue for resolving homelessness. • City has interest in additional Section 8 opportunities. • Redevelopment of existing apartment complexes to offer Section 8 rental opportunities or transitional housing with onsite services would be a good idea. • Developer interest in local projects is limited. • Housing options for veterans, people with mental health/substance abuse issues, or Alzheimer’s disease. • Housing rehab programs for elderly residents are needed. • Some mobile home parks are in poor condition, and non-profits have determined they need too much work to be rehabbed. • Exterior enhancements • Demolition projects would be viable if there were a source of funding 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
5	Grand Terrace Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	6 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks, particularly on Michigan Street and near schools, and streetlighting. • ADA accessibility improvements, including accessible play equipment in parks. • Bus route expansion from Grand Terrace to VA hospital in Loma Linda. • Senior needs, including nutrition program, ADA improvements to door of senior building, awning for senior center bus stop, and home repair/systems maintenance for seniors. • Homeless services; they generally make referrals through the County or 211 for services and housing for people who are homeless. • Affordable multifamily housing; does not attract developer interest. • Area is generally built-out in terms of residential development. Most infill is detached single-family homes. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
6	Highland Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	4 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seniors and homeless needs are high priorities. Daily services for seniors, including home visitation, transportation, medical visits, and social activities are needed. • For youth, after school programs, nutrition, recreation are needs. • Road improvements are a need. • There is a need for trails and road infrastructure that makes active transportation feasible. • Safe routes to school and sidewalks to access schools are a priority. • Infrastructure improvements are needed for work commutes. • Affordable senior units have been difficult to pencil out. • The area is open to multifamily development, but projects may not fit with the fire contract • Homelessness is a huge issue based on the Point in Time Count. • People experiencing homelessness sleep under bridges, in brush on north end, in homeless encampments, and in vacant houses. • Homeless may not be willing to go to the shelter on G street because don't feel safe. • Mental health and drug addiction services, and safes places to go are needed. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
7	Loma Linda Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	5 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apartments and single-family homes here are expensive, but there are large employers. Lots of people commute in to work each day. • Senior housing • Money to continue making neighborhood improvements and supporting affordable housing. • Successful projects have included street and sidewalk improvements, library improvements, and senior housing. • Efforts in North Central neighborhood were successful; used CDBG and General Fund dollars there and the neighborhood is no longer low- and moderate-income. • Successful use of HOME funds to build 88 units for veterans who were homeless. • ADUs and incentives for creating ADUs may be an affordable housing opportunity. • Mixed-use development is an opportunity. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
8	Montclair Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	7 meeting attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is expensive, some families will have it shut off so they can afford to buy food. • An exterior improvement program to assist households with converting to low-maintenance landscaping • Illegal dumping is a problem. • Code enforcement and graffiti abatement programs have been successful and should be continued. • Senior transportation program too. • Alleys could use better security lighting. • Montclair could always use more multifamily rental, but there has been diminished interest from LIHTC developers in the area. • Homelessness numbers are increasing, about 20-30 chronically homeless persons in Montclair. • The other side of the homelessness issue is the families at risk. Their utility bills are sharply increasing and rent is “out of control”. Homeless prevention and rapid rehousing programs are important. • The local school district has reported 450 families at risk of homelessness. • Set Free Ministries has been successful in getting homeless people off the street. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
9	Needles Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	19 meeting attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior center needs improvements • There used to be a resource officer in the school district but lost the position • Drug programs for teens and kids. • Set Free Church serves the community, including people who are homeless. Would be interested in renovations. • Needles' water/sewer system is old and needs improvement. • Childcare is a great need. • The playgrounds and outdoor facilities need shade coverings. • There are abandoned buildings that need to be cleaned up. • Transportation program. Access is severely limited. May have to travel to other locations for medical needs. • No pediatric dental providers in Needles who do state-compliant exams. • 10% of Needles' 1,000 students are homeless, closest shelter in Barstow. • Set Free and Center for Change are local providers of case management/ services for low-income residents. • Huge need for affordable rental housing. Current wait lists are about 6-9 months. • Needles courthouse is closed. Video conference technology may be an alternative. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
10	Twentynine Palms Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	11 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing is unaffordable – an average 2-bedroom rental is \$800/month • Rental application standards are unreasonably high. • Yet there are plenty of vacant rentals, often boarded up or abandoned. People without homes sneak in and squat in them. • There is no homeless shelter in this part of the county. • We don't know the true extent of homelessness in this community because it is "controlled" through enforcement. • There are funds available from the state for homelessness, but Twentynine Palms wouldn't make a declaration of need and so isn't able to access those resources. • There are organizations that provide food to the hungry, but the issue is figuring out housing for people who are homeless or cannot afford it. • Tax credit developers are not as interested in the area. Due to tax code changes, the credits are not as valuable as they used to be. • Expiring affordability periods for existing affordable options cut into the supply. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
11	Yucaipa Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	5 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing is a need but the community is generally not receptive to apartments other than senior housing. • Huge need for affordable senior housing • Issues related to housing condition/quality, particularly for rental units and mobile home parks. • Apartment housing is needed for young adults / adult children of Yucaipa residents; would be more affordable than single-family homeownership. • Curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements, including ADA accessibility improvements. • Strong community support for sidewalks and bus stops, particularly as demographics change and there are fewer people looking for rural living. • Recreation opportunities for youth and seniors. • Literacy programs at the library. • OmniTrans provides transit service but people still have transportation challenges. Possible partnerships with Uber or Lyft to assist seniors get to medical services. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
12	Yucca Valley Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	8 meeting attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing for people experiencing homeless is needed. • Need housing for people who can't afford it, people are in need of \$500 or \$400 or less rents. • There is a 500-unit housing shortage. Landlords are asking for 3 times income to take applicants. • There are not many long-term rentals anymore-mostly short-term. Existing long-term rentals are priced high. • People take properties off market and convert to short-term rentals. • Families are doubling up-moving into homes together • There are many elderly without caregivers who have housing or repair needs. The affordable senior housing project that was built is full. • Houses on market create a bidding war. • There is not a lot of private development of multi-unit properties. • Water problem is why they don't develop more, not enough water, new development would use too much. • Yucca Valley and 29 Palms didn't declare a shelter crisis, so funds are restricted. • Drug abuse is a problem. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
13	Bloomington Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	4 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing affordability • People are often making choices between rent and food. • Housing conditions are an issue in south Bloomington. • More housing stock; there is a shortage of units of all types. • Resources for people who are homeless. There is no shelter here. There are no resources to help people in emergency situations. • Sewers are the biggest infrastructure need. • Sidewalks, particularly wider sidewalks to healthcare resources • Public safety and air quality concerns. • Mixed-use development. • Compact housing to keep costs down and respond to lifestyle/market changes. • Partnerships between healthcare providers and affordable housing developers. • Recreation opportunities especially for young families. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
14	El Mirage Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	4 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanup of illegal dumping is needed, including tires and pollutants. • A cooling center for seniors/ youth is needed, including an air conditioner for the cooling center (may be located in existing community center). • A freezer for the community center is needed. • Lights for volleyball court are needed. • Mirage doesn't have temporary homeless encampments, but there are places where people live permanently. People get campers, build shelters, and no one bothers them. • Health check-ins for seniors and children are needed. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
15	Hinkley Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	3 meeting attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Squatting in vacant housing an issue. Residents feed community members in the senior center. There is a need for outreach to the homeless population. There is a need for senior services and programming at senior center. People in the area need transportation to needed services, such as doctor, grocery. The community center is in good condition. The location of AC filters is an issue There is a need for greater access to computers/ wifi. The community center used to have senior lunches. Residents would like to start back up the lunches and cooling center. There is a need for pickup and delivery of frozen meals and holiday meals to residents in the area. With PG&E contamination, the area has been decimated except for the people who couldn't afford to leave. The houses PG&E purchased inside the contamination area have been torn down. There are abandoned houses outside the 1-mile boundary of the contamination. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
16	Joshua Tree Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	29 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to community centers and parks in unincorporated areas. • Vacation rental ordinance, particularly in areas with higher levels of tourism. • Housing affordable for lower-income households • Smaller homes and ADUs to support affordability. • More low- or no-cost youth programs • Employment opportunities for youth and young adults. • Economic development and revitalization of the job base is needed. • Solar energy. • Economic development assistance • Mental health services and drug abuse prevention/treatment • Resources for people experiencing homelessness 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of citizen comments	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
17	Muscoy Community Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/assisted housing residents •Housing and service providers •Community development practitioners 	4 meeting attendees	<p><i>Greatest Needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street and sidewalk improvements, especially safe walks to school and ADA accessibility improvements. • ADA accessibility on bus routes; routes were moved to streets with sidewalks so stops would be more accessible. • Homeless resources, including outreach programs. Continued efforts through the sheriff's department's HOPE program. • Mental health services, including for young adults. • Affordable housing is needed. Even for people with middle/moderate incomes, housing is very difficult to afford. • Code enforcement is needed. • There is a NIMBY attitude toward apartments. Something like the recent affordable housing development in multi-use property in Bloomington would be welcome here 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
18	Stakeholder Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and service providers • Community development practitioners 	20 interviewees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and decent affordable housing; ADA compliant housing. • Sidewalks, lighting, streets, parks and addressing blighted vacant commercial in unincorporated areas • Need for community engagement. • Workforce development. • Countywide, homelessness is a huge issue that impacts quality of life of residents and how people view the county. Outreach to people experiencing homelessness is important. There is a need for resources for people to become self-sufficient. • It would be helpful for the county to coordinate more with cities with resources. • There is a need to coordinate housing efforts with economic development efforts. Need for economic development strategy in areas where there aren't jobs. • Senior services are a need. • Job creation is a great need. The county needs jobs that pay equally to the jobs people are commuting out for. • Affordable childcare is a need. • Transportation is a need for people to access jobs. • Cultural opportunities, including arts, parks, community centers offering a variety of programming, and libraries, are needs and may be difficult to access in some areas. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
18	Stakeholder Interviews (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	20 interviewees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing is a big need, particularly for people who are homeless and the working poor. There is a need for affordable housing for a variety of family sizes. Within new housing developments there should be case management services, pediatricians, child mental health services to serve 0-5 years old and other items related to the social determinants of health. Housing focused on people transitioning out of prison is a need. Individual cities may not get a lot of funds focused on affordable housing, and those programs require a lot of funds. Disconnect between county and cities lowers production of housing. Housing administrators should articulate a process by which cities know what to expect with regard to getting funding. In mountain area and High Desert area, there is an influx of vacation home rentals flooding the market. Long term rentals are gone. Need to limit the number of short-term rentals. There is a need for the ability to transition some affordable rental housing to homeownership opportunities. Workforce housing is very important in the county. Multifamily housing is needed more than single family. 	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
18	Stakeholder Interviews (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	20 interviewees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing for people with disabilities that is near supportive services is needed. A lot in the county aren't well off and can't afford to rehab their homes. This would help them stay at home. In a region as widely distributed as San Bernardino County, there is a large homeless population needing to be housed. Transitioning homeless people into housing is a need. Permanent supportive housing for homeless is needed. There is a need for more programs for men that provide long-term support. Homelessness should be integrated in a housing plan for the region because there is a lack of funding to address homelessness. Special populations, aging, homeless, special needs, mental health, must be included in a plan with a development strategy 	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
19	Housing and Community Needs Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	302 survey respondents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing needs: 62% of respondents (171 people) said that there is a high need for elderly or senior housing; another 29% (79 people) identified it as a moderate need. Other popular responses include construction of new affordable rental units, energy efficiency improvements to current housing, family housing, grants to improve affordable rental housing/ apartments, and housing for people with disabilities, all of which were identified as a high need by at least 50% of survey takers and as a moderate need by at about 20-35%. Homelessness needs: homeless prevention and transitional/ supportive housing programs were top selections, identified as a high need by about 83 and 70 percent of respondents, respectively. Each of the other selections –outreach to homeless persons, permanent housing, and accessibility to homeless shelters– were also identified as a high need by at least two thirds of survey takers, indicating that resources to address homeless are a key need in San Bernardino County. Public facilities needs: Street and sidewalk improvements were most often rated as high needs, followed by health care facilities, community centers, and measures to reduce the impacts of natural disasters. 	None

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
20	Public Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	<p>Public Hearing #1: Tuesday, September 10, 2019 No attendees</p>	No comments received	N/A
21	Newspaper Ad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	<p>Newspaper advertisements for the September 10, 2019 Public Hearing were placed in the Hi-Desert Star and Inland Valley Daily Bulletin.</p>	N/A	N/A

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
22	Public Hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	<p>Public Hearing #2: Tuesday, April 7, 2020 No attendees</p>	No comments received	N/A
23	Newspaper Ad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of San Bernardino County, including minority residents, people with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities, and public/ assisted housing residents Housing and service providers Community development practitioners 	<p>Newspaper advertisements for the April 7, 2020 Public Hearing were placed in the San Bernardino County Sun, Big Bear Life & The Grizzly, the Daily Press, Hi-Desert Star, Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, and in Spanish in La Prensa Hispana.</p>	N/A	N/A

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

To inform development of priorities and goals over the next five years, this section of the Consolidated Plan discusses housing, community development, and economic development needs in San Bernardino County. It relies on data from the U.S. Census, the 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS), and a special tabulation of ACS data known as Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data that estimates the number of households with one or more housing needs. Local data regarding homelessness and assisted housing is included. Finally, public input gathered through interviews, focus groups, meetings, and the community survey are coupled with data analysis to identify priority needs related to affordable housing, homelessness, assisted housing, community development, and economic development in San Bernardino County.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.405, 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

According to 2011-2015 ACS data, San Bernardino County is home to 2,094,769 residents, living in 614,325 households. Between 2009 and 2015, the county's population increased 5.4%, up from 1,986,635. During this same time period, the median income decreased 3.6% from \$55,461 to \$53,433. These figures represent trends across all of San Bernardino County, including those jurisdictions not served by the entitlement area.

Table 6 segments households by income and household type, including small families (2-4 members), large families (5 or more members), households with seniors, and households with young children. As shown below, there are 120,259 households in the County with low- to moderate-incomes (that is, incomes under 80% of HUD Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI)). Amongst all low- and moderate-income households, small families make up the largest percentage (39%) of these households, followed by households with seniors (34%) and households with young children (22%). Although there are more small families with low- to moderate-incomes in the county, other household types with smaller numbers experience higher rates of low- and moderate-incomes. Fifty-five percent (55%) of all frail elderly households are low- to moderate-income; 50% of all households with young children are low- to moderate-income.

For many low- and moderate-income households in the County of San Bernardino, finding and maintaining suitable housing at an affordable cost is challenge. Tables 7 through 12 identify housing needs by tenure based on Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. CHAS data is a special tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) that is largely not available through standard Census products. This special dataset provides counts of the number of households that fit certain

combinations of HUD-specified housing needs, HUD-defined income limits (primarily 30, 50, and 80% of HAMFI), and household types of particular interest to planners and policy makers.

To assess affordability and other types of housing needs, HUD defines four housing problems:

1. **Cost burden:** A household has a cost burden if its monthly housing costs (including mortgage payments, property taxes, insurance, and utilities for owners and rent and utilities for renters) exceed 30% of monthly income.
2. **Overcrowding:** A household is overcrowded if there is more than 1 person per room, not including kitchens and bathrooms.
3. **Lack of complete kitchen facilities:** A household lacks complete kitchen facilities if it lacks one or more of the following: cooking facilities, refrigerator, or a sink with piped water.
4. **Lack of complete plumbing facilities:** A household lacks complete plumbing facilities if it lacks one or more of the following: hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, or a bathtub or shower.

HUD also defines four severe housing problems, including a severe cost burden (more than 50% of monthly household income is spent on housing costs), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 people per room, not including kitchens or bathrooms), lack of complete kitchen facilities (as described above), and lack of complete plumbing facilities (as described above).

Table 7 indicates that 106,232 households, or approximately 35% of all households in San Bernardino County's entitlement areas, experience one of the housing problems listed below. An additional 65,120 households (21%) experience at least one severe housing problem, as shown in Table 8.

The most common housing problem in the County of San Bernardino is severe housing cost burden. Data indicates that 37% of all low- to moderate-income households (44,891 households) are severely housing cost burdened, spending more than 50% of their income on housing costs. Another 23% of low- to moderate-income households (27,741 households) are cost burdened, spending between 30-50% of their income on housing costs. For the lowest income households (those earning no more than 30% HAMFI), severe cost burdens are the most prevalent housing problem, affecting 57% of the households at this income level.

Summary of Housing Needs

TABLE 4 - HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	1,986,635	2,094,769	5.4%
Households	588,796	614,325	4.3%
Median Income	\$55,461.00	\$53,433.00	-3.6%

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year) and 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year), Tables B01003, S1101 and S1903

Number of Households Table

TABLE 5 - TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS TABLE

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	37,589	35,435	47,235	28,450	156,335
Small Family Households	13,964	13,198	19,913	13,233	84,399
Large Family Households	4,043	5,269	8,313	4,703	20,203
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	6,988	7,512	9,910	5,662	32,950
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,969	6,496	6,227	2,825	10,738
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	8,077	7,813	11,064	6,409	20,264

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

TABLE 6 – HOUSING PROBLEMS TABLE

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	692	520	515	228	1,955	346	319	269	25	959
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	715	889	408	302	2,314	140	255	403	269	1,067
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	2,276	2,130	2,404	846	7,656	536	715	1,334	733	3,318
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	14,146	8,740	3,163	319	26,368	7,461	5,729	5,652	2,568	21,410
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,169	5,479	10,555	3,556	20,759	1,512	3,050	5,976	4,755	15,293
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,877	0	0	0	2,877	2,256	0	0	0	2,256

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

TABLE 7 – HOUSING PROBLEMS 2

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	17,854	12,285	6,504	1,709	38,352	8,501	7,001	7,678	3,588	26,768
Having none of four housing problems	2,764	7,258	16,303	9,424	35,749	3,333	8,863	16,760	13,713	42,669
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	2,877	0	0	0	2,877	2,256	0	0	0	2,256

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

TABLE 8 – COST BURDEN > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	8,285	7,647	7,675	23,607	3,173	3,298	5,134	11,605
Large Related	2,591	3,031	2,508	8,130	842	1,631	2,452	4,925
Elderly	3,243	3,347	2,049	8,639	4,091	3,725	3,465	11,281
Other	4,379	3,274	3,081	10,734	1,541	979	1,587	4,107
Total need by income	18,498	17,299	15,313	51,110	9,647	9,633	12,638	31,918

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

TABLE 9 – COST BURDEN > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	7,522	4,415	1,480	13,417	2,726	2,367	2,596	7,689
Large Related	2,475	1,504	345	4,324	814	1,038	848	2,700
Elderly	2,797	1,943	838	5,578	3,254	2,180	1,592	7,026
Other	4,135	2,347	832	7,314	1,292	541	888	2,721
Total need by income	16,929	10,209	3,495	30,633	8,086	6,126	5,924	20,136

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

TABLE 10 – CROWDING INFORMATION - 1/2

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	2,736	2,585	2,353	890	8,564	597	771	1,117	543	3,028
Multiple, unrelated family households	283	412	437	254	1,386	104	203	641	460	1,408
Other, non-family households	35	34	74	48	191	0	0	35	0	35
Total need by income	3,054	3,031	2,864	1,192	10,141	701	974	1,793	1,003	4,471

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Non-elderly single person households in need of housing assistance are included in the “other, non-family” category of Tables 9, 10 and 11. This category includes multi-person households whose members are unrelated (e.g. roommates, un-married partners, etc.) There are an estimated 14,841 single-person or multi-person unrelated households with low or moderate incomes who are housing cost burdened. Single-person or multi-person unrelated households make up approximately 18% of all cost burdened households.

The distribution of single person households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs is relatively even across all income levels. Forty percent (40%) of cost burdened households have very low incomes (0-30% HAMFI), 29% have low incomes (>30-50% HAMFI) and 31% have moderate incomes (>50-80% HAMFI). Nearly three-fourths (72%) of “other non-family” households that are cost burdened are renters.

Although they comprise only 20% of all severely cost burdened households, the majority of single-person and multi-person households (68%) are severely cost burdened. The majority of these severely cost burdened single-person and multi-person households (54%) are very low-income. Renter households are the predominant household type that is severely cost burdened, 73% of all “other, non-family” households being severely cost burdened renter households.

Table 11 provides data for single-person, non-family households that indicate only a small percentage (1.4%) experience problems with overcrowding. Similar to the distribution of households with cost burdens, renter households experiencing overcrowding outnumber owner households.

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

Data gathered from the 2011-2015 ACS estimates that there are 222,039 disabled persons residing in San Bernardino County, approximately 11% of the county’s total population. Disabilities affect seniors over 75 at higher rates than other age groups. Assuming the pattern of low- to moderate-income households experiencing more housing problems applies, poverty status data could indicate if disabled populations have a greater risk of experiencing housing problems. 2011-2015 ACS estimates show that 22% of the disabled population fall below the 2015 poverty level of \$11,770.¹ In comparison, very low-income households (with income below 30% HAMFI) make up 12% of the county’s population and 40% of those with housing problems. Therefore, a larger proportion of low-income residents would likely indicate increased susceptibility to housing problems for disabled persons. Additionally, people with disabilities often face greater difficulty finding appropriate housing, given the scarcity of housing that is both affordable and accessible to people with disabilities.

Several agencies assist clients who have experience domestic violence and need housing assistance. Open Justice reports that there were 8,525 domestic-violence related calls for assistance in San Bernardino County in 2018, of which 3,800 had a weapon involved.² The number of domestic-violence related calls exceeds the number of emergency shelter units available specifically for families experiencing domestic violence. These shelters and transitional housing program typically have the capacity to provide shelter for no more than 30 families at a time. DOVES of Big Bear Valley in the county’s mountain region, serves an average of 18 adults and 25 children monthly, as reported in its monthly newsletters.³ Desert Sanctuary, a shelter located in Barstow, reported serving 22 families (including 40 children) in its 2014-2015 year.⁴

1 Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2015, September 15) *2015 Poverty Guidelines*. Retrieved from: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines>

2 OpenJustice. *Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance*. Retrieved from: <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/domestic-violence-related-calls-assistance>.

3 DOVES. *Newsletters, March 2019 – October 2019*. Retrieved from: <http://www.doves4help.org/about/newsletter/> Accessed December 23, 2019.

4 Desert Sanctuary, Inc. *About*. Retrieved from: http://desert-sanctuary.org/?page_id=4 Accessed December 23, 2019

What are the most common housing problems?

CHAS data indicates that the most common housing problems in San Bernardino County, regardless of tenure type, are unaffordable housing costs. Approximately 16% of all households in San Bernardino County experience severe housing cost burdens; 94% of these households are low- to moderate-income, and 45% are very low income. Another 12% of households experience housing cost burdens, of which 77% are low- to moderate-income.

At very low incomes and low incomes, renter households are more likely to experience severe cost burdens than owner households. However, at moderate and middle incomes owner households are more likely to be severely cost burdened than renters.

The most common housing problems are related to affordability; however, overcrowding, severe overcrowding and substandard housing affect approximately 6% of the county's population. These housing problems affect 17,269 households in San Bernardino County.

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

Renters in San Bernardino County are more likely than owners to be affected by a housing problem, with 38,352 renter households having at least one housing problem compared to 26,768 owner households. Renter and owner households earning between 0-30% AMI are most likely to have a housing problem. Very low-income renters represent 49% of all low to moderate-income renter households with a housing problem. Very low-income owners also have the highest rate of housing problems amongst low-moderate-income owner households (37%).

Table 9 illustrates that moderate-income homeowners are most likely to be cost burdened than owners at other income levels. However, very low-income renters and owners are most likely to be severely cost burdened, as shown in Table 10. Low- to moderate income renters are more than 2.5 times more likely to experience overcrowding than low- to moderate-income homeowners. However, amongst homeowners, moderate-income owners make up 52% of low- to moderate-income owners experiencing overcrowding.

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

In 2017, the federal poverty guidelines for a four-person household was \$24,600.⁵ Census data for 2017 indicates that approximately 19% of households in San Bernardino County earned \$24,999 or less. Very low-income and some low-income households would fall under the 2017 federal poverty guidelines. Severe cost burdens affect 57% of all very low-income households and 41% of all low-income households.

⁵ Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. *2017 Poverty Guidelines*. Retrieved from: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2017-poverty-guidelines> Accessed December 28, 2019

Low wages, rising rental costs, and the scarcity of affordable housing for low- and very low-income households place vulnerable households at even greater risk for eviction or homelessness. Individuals and families at imminent risk and those who have experienced homelessness and are receiving rapid re-housing assistance often face a myriad of barriers including prior histories of homelessness or eviction, chronic physical or mental disabilities, poor credit, criminal histories, and limited access to additional education or job skills training. The greatest need of formerly homeless families and individuals receiving rapid re-housing assistance is the availability of standard housing that is affordable to households at or below 50% AMI.

For formerly homeless families and individuals nearing the termination of assistance, the top needs are for increased, sustainable income (earned and unearned); access to Social Security disability and other mainstream benefits; linkages to health, mental health, and legal services; access to affordable transportation and childcare; and ongoing case management and supportive services.

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

In its 2018 Community Indicators Report, the County of San Bernardino identified the number of families receiving either public income subsidies or food subsidies. These subsidies were described as “safety net” services, designed to reduce the financial burden for families at risk of or in poverty. In 2018, the report noted that 157,948 families in the county received CalFresh food assistance and 39,502 families received CalWORKs cash assistance for families with children.⁶

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

The most fundamental risk factor for homelessness is extreme poverty, leading to unaffordable rents or homeowner costs. Renters with income under 30% HAMFI and housing cost burdens over 50% are at risk of homelessness, especially if they experience a destabilizing event such as a job loss, reduction in work hours, or medical emergency/condition. Such factors may also put low income homeowners at risk of foreclosure and subsequent homelessness.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

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

⁶ San Bernardino County. (2018) *2018 Community Indicators Report*. Retrieved from: http://www.sbcounty.gov/uploads/cao/feature/content/sb_2018_report_-2.pdf, 34.

Introduction

This section assesses the housing needs of racial and ethnic groups at various income levels in comparison to needs at that income level as a whole to identify any disproportionately greater needs. According to HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Tables 13 through 16 identify the number of households experiencing one or more of the four housing problems by householder race, ethnicity, and income level. The four housing problems include: **(1) cost burdens** (paying more than 30% of income for housing costs); **(2) overcrowding** (more than 1 person per room); **(3) lacking complete kitchen facilities**; and **(4) lacking complete plumbing facilities**.

Income classifications include:

- Very low income – up to 30% of area median income (AMI) or \$18,150 for a family of four;
- Low income – 30 to 50% AMI or \$18,150 to \$31,050 for a family of four;
- Moderate income – 50 to 80% AMI or \$31,050 to \$48,400 for a family of four;
- Middle income – 80 to 100% AMI or \$48,400 to \$60,500 for a family of four.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Out of the county’s 37,589 very low-income households, 29,047 households (77%) have at least one housing problem. African American households are the only racial or ethnic group at this income level that experiences a disproportionately greater rate of housing problems. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of very low income African American households have at least one housing problem. Varied rates of housing problems were experienced by other racial and ethnic groups at this income level: 83% of Hispanic households, 72% of white households, 70% of Asian households, 59% of American Indian households and 12.5% of Pacific Islander households experience at least one housing problem at very low incomes.

TABLE 11 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 0 - 30% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	29,047	3,404	5,133
White	12,081	1,939	2,793
Black / African American	3,983	163	390
Asian	1,612	128	554
American Indian, Alaska Native	157	8	102
Pacific Islander	10	60	10
Hispanic	10,636	1,057	1,152

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

At low incomes, 27,797 households – or 78% of all low-income households – experience at least one housing problem. Pacific Islander households are the sole racial or ethnic group experiencing a disproportionately greater rate of housing problems at this income level. All 128 Pacific Islander households at this income level experience at least one housing problem. Of all other racial and ethnic groups, 85% of African American and Hispanic households, 81% of Asian households, 74% of American Indian households and 72% of white households at this income level also have at least one housing problem.

TABLE 12 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 30 - 50% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	27,797	7,621	0
White	11,351	4,509	0
Black / African American	2,105	365	0
Asian	1,331	310	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	166	57	0
Pacific Islander	128	0	0
Hispanic	12,102	2,152	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Sixty-five percent (65%) of moderate-income households (30,797 households) have at least one housing problem. African Americans are the only group with a disproportionately high rate of housing problems. Out of 2,408 African American households, 79% experience at least one housing problem. Hispanic and white households, while not disproportionately affected, have the greatest numbers of moderate-income households with housing problems (12,961 households and 12,384 households, respectively). Of households with moderate incomes, 73% of Hispanic households, 71% of Asian households, 68% of American Indian households, 67% of Pacific Islander households and 56% of white households have at least one housing problem.

TABLE 13 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 50 - 80% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	30,737	16,512	0
White	12,384	9,835	0
Black / African American	2,408	633	0
Asian	1,978	814	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	293	139	0
Pacific Islander	130	65	0
Hispanic	12,961	4,886	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

At middle incomes, 48% of all households have at least one housing problem. Asian households at this income level experience a disproportionate rate of housing problems, with 72% of middle-income Asian households having at least one housing problem. Fifty-two percent (52%) of Hispanic households, 43% of Black and white households, 41% of Pacific Islander households and 12% of American Indian households also experience at least one housing problem at this income level.

TABLE 14 - DISPROPORTIONALLY GREATER NEED 80 - 100% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,623	14,856	0
White	6,072	8,048	0
Black / African American	625	827	0
Asian	1,279	491	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	18	135	0
Pacific Islander	45	65	0
Hispanic	5,363	4,952	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

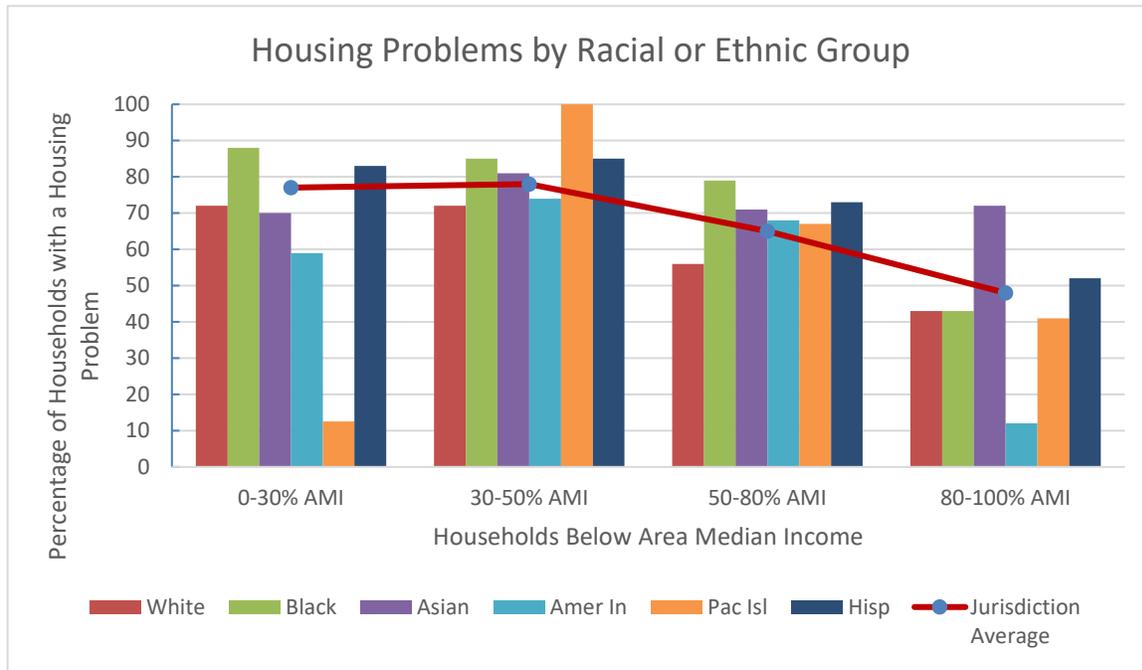
Discussion

Housing problems affect households at all income levels below the area median income, particularly those at very low incomes. White and Hispanic households make up the greatest number of households at all income levels and most of the households with housing problems. Combined, white and Hispanic households make up 78% of all very low-income households, 84% of low-income households, 82% of moderate-income households and 84% of middle-income households in San Bernardino County. Due to their large numbers of housing problems, white and Hispanic households establish the mode for housing problems in the county. Hispanic households, however, consistently have above average rates of housing problems at all income levels. Conversely, white households have below average rates of housing problems at all income levels.

Of all racial and ethnic groups, Black households have the highest rate of housing problems at nearly all income levels, except at middle incomes. Housing problem rates for Black households is disproportionately high at very low incomes (88% of 4,536 households) and moderate incomes (79% of 3,041 households). Asian households have above average rates of housing problems at all income levels except very low incomes. At middle incomes, 72% of the 1,770 Asian households have housing problems – a disproportionately high rate for this income level.

Pacific Islanders and American Indians have the fewest number of households in the county, however, they also experience high levels of housing problems at certain income levels. At low incomes, all 128 Pacific Islander households are reported to have a housing problem. At all other income levels, Pacific Islander households are only slightly above the average rate of housing problems or far below. This trend continues with American Indian households, for whom the data does not identify disproportionate need at any income level. Across all income levels, the racial and ethnic groups that meet HUD's definition of a disproportionately greater need have smaller numbers of households.

FIGURE 1. HOUSING PROBLEMS BY RACIAL OR ETHNIC GROUP



Data Source: CHAS

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

This section assesses the severe housing needs of racial and ethnic groups at various income levels in comparison to severe needs at that income level as a whole to identify any disproportionately greater needs. Like the preceding analysis, this section uses HUD’s definition of disproportionately greater need, which occurs when one racial or ethnic group at a given income level experiences housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points greater than the income level as a whole.

Tables 17 through 20 identify the number of households with one or more of the severe housing needs by householder race and ethnicity. The four severe housing problems include: (1) severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of income for housing and utilities); (2) severe crowding (more than 1.5 people per room); (3) lack of complete kitchen facilities; and (4) lack of complete plumbing facilities.

Income classifications include:

- Very low income – up to 30% of area median income (AMI) or \$18,150 for a family of four;

- Low income – 30 to 50% AMI or \$18,150 to \$31,050 for a family of four;
- Moderate income – 50 to 80% AMI or \$31,050 to \$48,400 for a family of four;
- Middle income – 80 to 100% AMI or \$48,400 to \$60,500 for a family of four.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Of 37,585 very low-income households in San Bernardino County, 70% have one or more of the four severe housing problems. Black households experience disproportionately greater need at this income level, with 81% of the 4,531 very low-income Black households having at least one severe housing problem. Hispanic households have the second greatest rate of need (76%), followed by Asian households (68%), white households (64%), American Indian households (43%) and Pacific Islander households (11%).

TABLE 15 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 0 - 30% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	26,355	6,097	5,133
White	10,712	3,292	2,793
Black / African American	3,688	453	390
Asian	1,552	192	554
American Indian, Alaska Native	116	52	102
Pacific Islander	10	60	10
Hispanic	9,737	1,949	1,152

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

At low incomes, 54% of households have at least one severe housing problem. Pacific Islander and Black households experience disproportionately greater rates of need, with 80% of Pacific Islander households and 68% of Black households experiencing at least one severe housing problem. Sixty-one percent (61%) of Hispanic households also have at least one severe housing problem, as well as 54% of Asian households, 46% of white households, and 38% of American Indian households.

TABLE 16 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 30 - 50% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	19,286	16,121	0
White	7,311	8,529	0
Black / African American	1,658	795	0
Asian	862	784	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	81	132	0
Pacific Islander	103	25	0
Hispanic	8,666	5,598	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Table 19 shows that at moderate incomes, 30% of households at this income level have at least one severe housing problem. Asian and American Indian households at this income level experience disproportionate levels of severe housing problems, with 43% of Asian households and 49% of American Indian households have at least one severe housing problem. Thirty-six percent (36%) of Hispanic households experience at least one severe housing problem, as do 28% of Pacific Islander households, 24% of white households and 22% of Black households.

TABLE 17 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 50 - 80% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	14,182	33,063	0
White	5,446	16,788	0
Black / African American	682	2,363	0
Asian	1,204	1,578	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	209	219	0
Pacific Islander	55	140	0
Hispanic	6,384	11,449	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Nineteen percent (19%) of all households at middle incomes experience at least one severe housing problem. Asian households are affected at a disproportionate rate, with 30% having at least one severe housing problem. More than one-quarter of middle-income Black households have a severe housing problem (26%), as well as 22% of Hispanic households, 14% of white households and 3% of American Indian households.

TABLE 18 – SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS 80 - 100% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,297	23,137	0
White	2,028	12,078	0
Black / African American	385	1,068	0
Asian	529	1,242	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	149	0
Pacific Islander	0	110	0
Hispanic	2,266	8,039	0

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

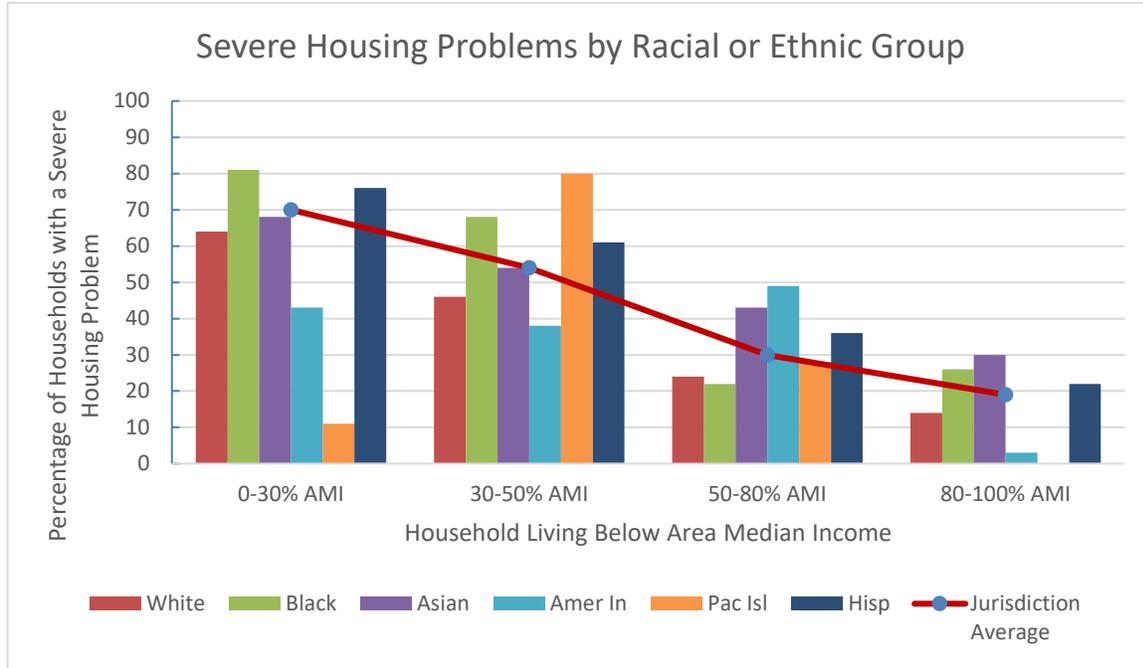
Severe housing problems affect all non-white and non-Hispanic racial and ethnic groups in the county. The rate that severe housing problems occur declines across all income groups as incomes increase, as shown in the chart below. At very low incomes, Black households experience the highest rate of severe housing problems (81%) compared to the county’s average (70%). This pattern continues for Black households, where 68% of the 2,435 households have a severe housing problem compared to 54% for the jurisdiction. Pacific Islander households at low incomes also have a disproportionate rate of severe housing problems, with 80% of the 125 households having a severe housing problem.

At moderate incomes, American Indian households experience the highest rates of severe housing problems, affecting 49% of the county’s 428 American Indian households compared to 30% across all groups. Asian households experience a disproportionately higher rate of severe housing problems at both moderate and middle incomes. Forty-three percent (43%) of the 2,782 moderate-income Asian households and 30% of the 1,771 middle income households have a severe housing problem. At middle incomes, severe housing problems only affect 19% of households.

White and Hispanic households make up the majority of households in all income groups as well as the majority of households with one or more severe housing problems. These households make up 82% of all households under 100% AMI with severe housing problems, splitting this percentage evenly among the

two groups (41% each). Despite taking up an equal share of housing problems under 100% AMI, Hispanic households have above average rates of housing problems at all income levels while white households have below average rates of housing problems at all income levels.

FIGURE 2. SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS BY RACIAL OR ETHNIC GROUP



Data Source: CHAS

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens - 91.405, 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

This section assesses the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole. While the preceding sections assessed all housing and severe housing problems, Table 21 focuses only on what share of their income households spend on housing. Data is broken down into groups spending less than 30% of income on housing costs, those paying between 30 and 50% (i.e., with a cost burden), and those paying over 50% (i.e., with a severe cost burden). The final column, “no/negative income,” identifies households without an income, for whom housing as a share of income was not calculated.

Housing Cost Burden

TABLE 19 – GREATER NEED: HOUSING COST BURDENS AMI

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	178,198	63,753	57,572	5,555
White	98,943	28,748	25,154	2,929
Black / African American	8,964	4,553	6,204	485
Asian	13,699	5,206	4,069	579
American Indian, Alaska Native	854	234	354	102
Pacific Islander	479	255	119	10
Hispanic	51,898	23,589	20,377	1,322

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

Table 21 indicates that 40% of all households in San Bernardino County spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs. Cost burdened households make up 21% of the county, while severely cost burdened households make up 19%.

White households make up the largest number of households that are housing cost burdened (28,748 households). Table 21 shows that 18% of white households are cost burdened. Hispanic households also have high numbers of cost burdened households (23,589); this figure indicates that nearly a quarter (24%) of Hispanic households are also cost burdened. The highest rate of cost burdens occurs among Pacific Islander households, of which 29% are cost burdened. Black and Asian households experience cost burdens at the same rate (22%) and American Indian households experience cost burdens at 15% across all income levels.

Severe housing cost burdens affect more white and Hispanic households than any other racial or ethnic group (25,154 and 20,377 households respectively). However, Black households of all incomes experience

severe housing cost burdens at the highest rate (31%), followed by American Indian households (23%), Hispanic households (21%), Asian households (17%), white households (16%) and Pacific Islander households (14%).

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

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

CHAS data indicates that all non-white, non-Hispanic racial and ethnic groups have disproportionately greater need relative to the needs of an entire income category. At very low incomes, Black households alone experience disproportionate rates of housing problems and severe housing problems. Black households also have disproportionately high rate of severe housing problems at low incomes.

Pacific Islander households experience disproportionate rates of housing problems and severe housing problems at low incomes. At moderate incomes, American Indian households experience disproportionate rates of severe housing problems. Asian households experience disproportionate rates of severe housing problems at moderate and middle incomes, while also experiencing disproportionate rates of housing problems at middle incomes.

While Hispanic and white households do not exhibit disproportionately greater needs relative to other groups, these households represent the greatest numbers of households with housing problems and cost burdens.

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

Although not reflected in HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, the 2019 Point-in-Time counts of the homeless population in San Bernardino County indicate that African Americans and people of multiple races have a disproportionate rate of homeless than other racial or ethnic groups.⁷ Black residents make up 19% of the homeless population while making up only 8% of San Bernardino County overall, according to 2017 ACS Demographic and Housing 5-Year estimates. People of multiple races comprise 18.5% of the homeless population compared to only 5% of the county's overall population. Section NA-40 discusses homeless needs by race and ethnicity in greater detail.

⁷ San Bernardino County. (2019, April). *2019 San Bernardino County Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey Final Report*. Retrieved from: <http://wp.sbcounty.gov/dbh/sbchp/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/05/2019-homeless-count-and-survey-report.pdf>, 11.

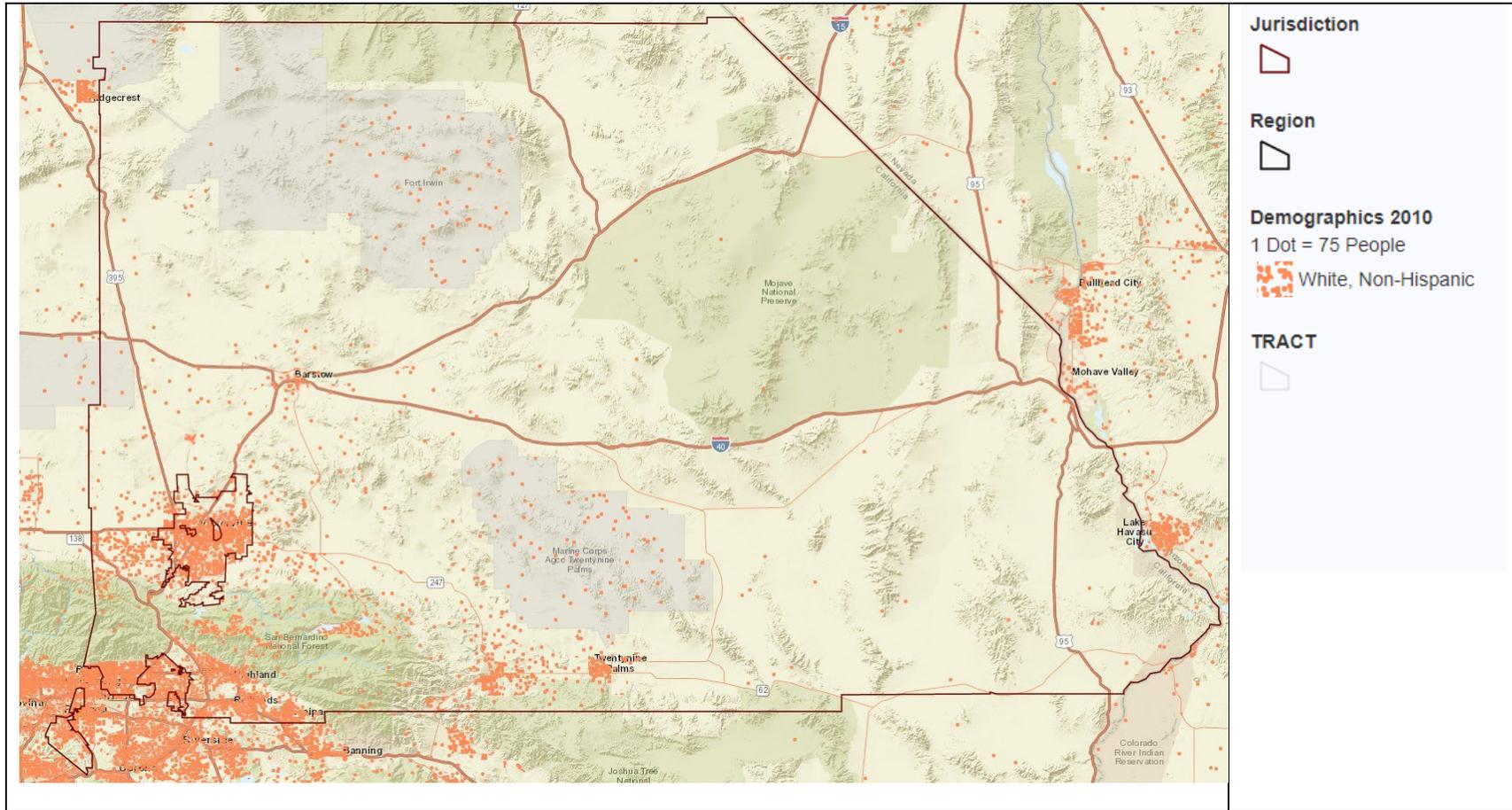
Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

Residential areas of the county are unevenly distributed, since to 81% of the county’s 20,000 square miles is owned or managed by the federal government.⁸ Residents of all races and ethnic groups are dispersed throughout the remainder of the county, particularly in cities. The maps that follow reflect the population distribution for racial and ethnic groups in San Bernardino County.

Due to the relatively even distribution of all racial and ethnic groups throughout the county, clustering of certain racial or ethnic groups is rarely observed. Asian residents show some patterns of clustering south of I-10 in the City of Loma Linda and throughout Rancho Cucamonga. With this exception, it easier to identify areas where racial or ethnic groups do not live versus areas of clustering. Black and Asian residents are less likely than white or Hispanic residents to live in Yucaipa, Yucca Valley, Joshua Tree, 29 Palms and Needles. Nor are Black and Asian residents likely to live near Big Bear Lake or the Lucerne Valley as compared to their white and Hispanic counterparts. American Indian residents are dispersed in very low numbers throughout the county and do not demonstrate any clustering.

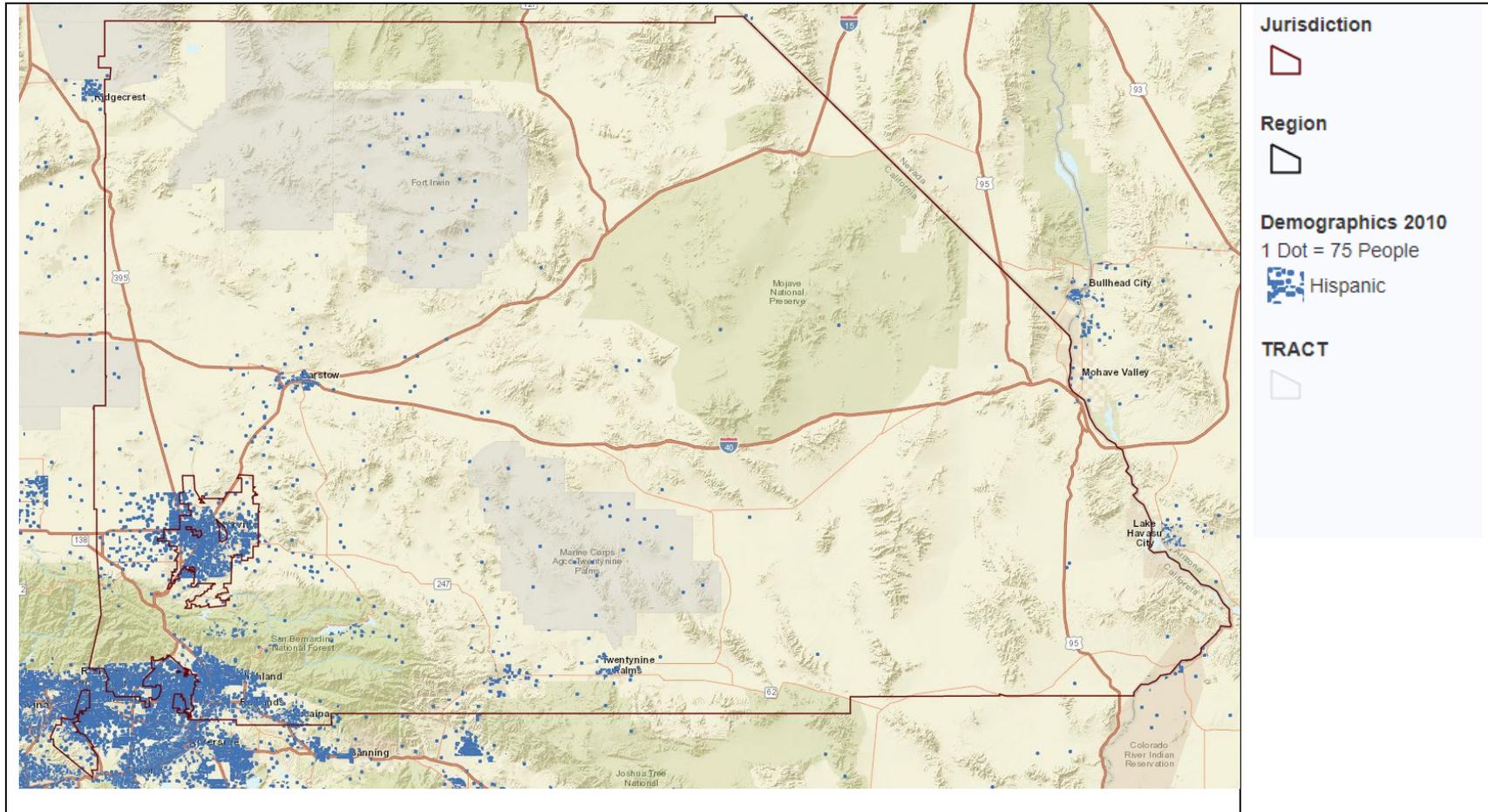
⁸ San Bernardino County. *San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report 2018*.
http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/CAO/Feature/Content/SB_2018_REPORT_-3.pdf

FIGURE 3. POPULATION BY BLOCK GROUP FOR WHITE, NON-HISPANIC RESIDENTS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, 2010



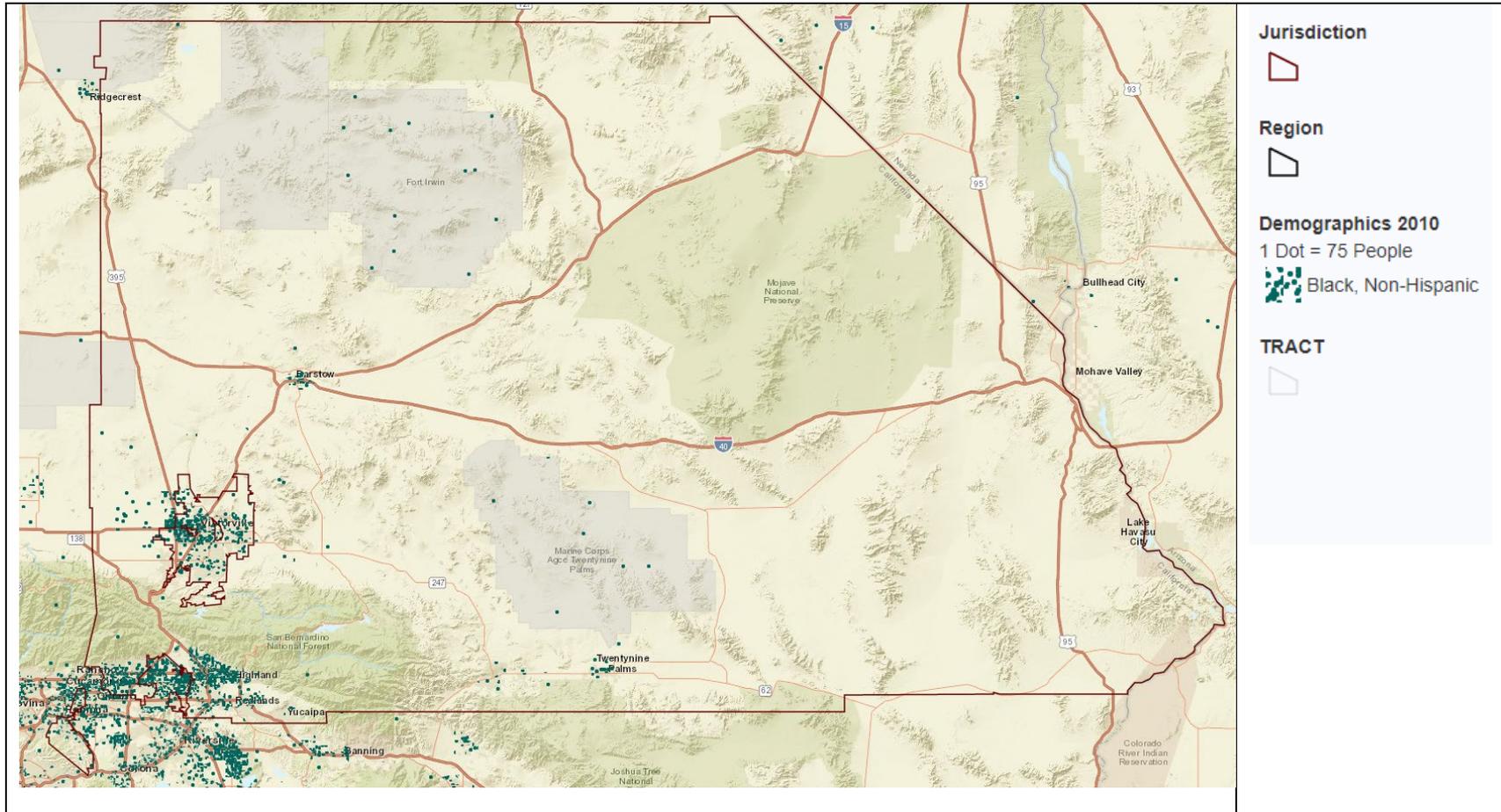
Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

FIGURE 4. POPULATION BY BLOCK GROUP FOR HISPANIC RESIDENTS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, 2010



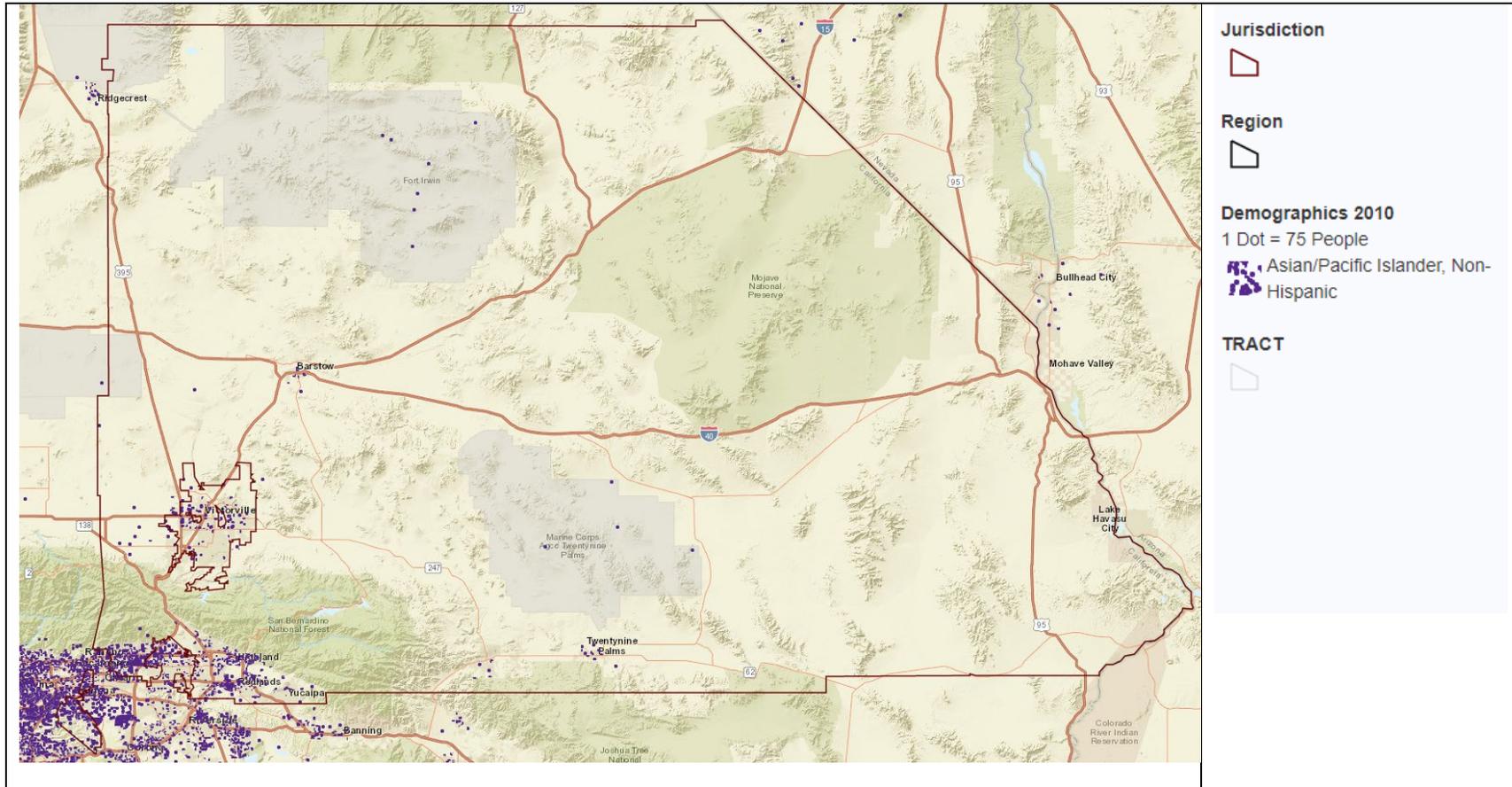
Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

FIGURE 5. POPULATION BY BLOCK GROUP FOR BLACK, NON-HISPANIC RESIDENTS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, 2010



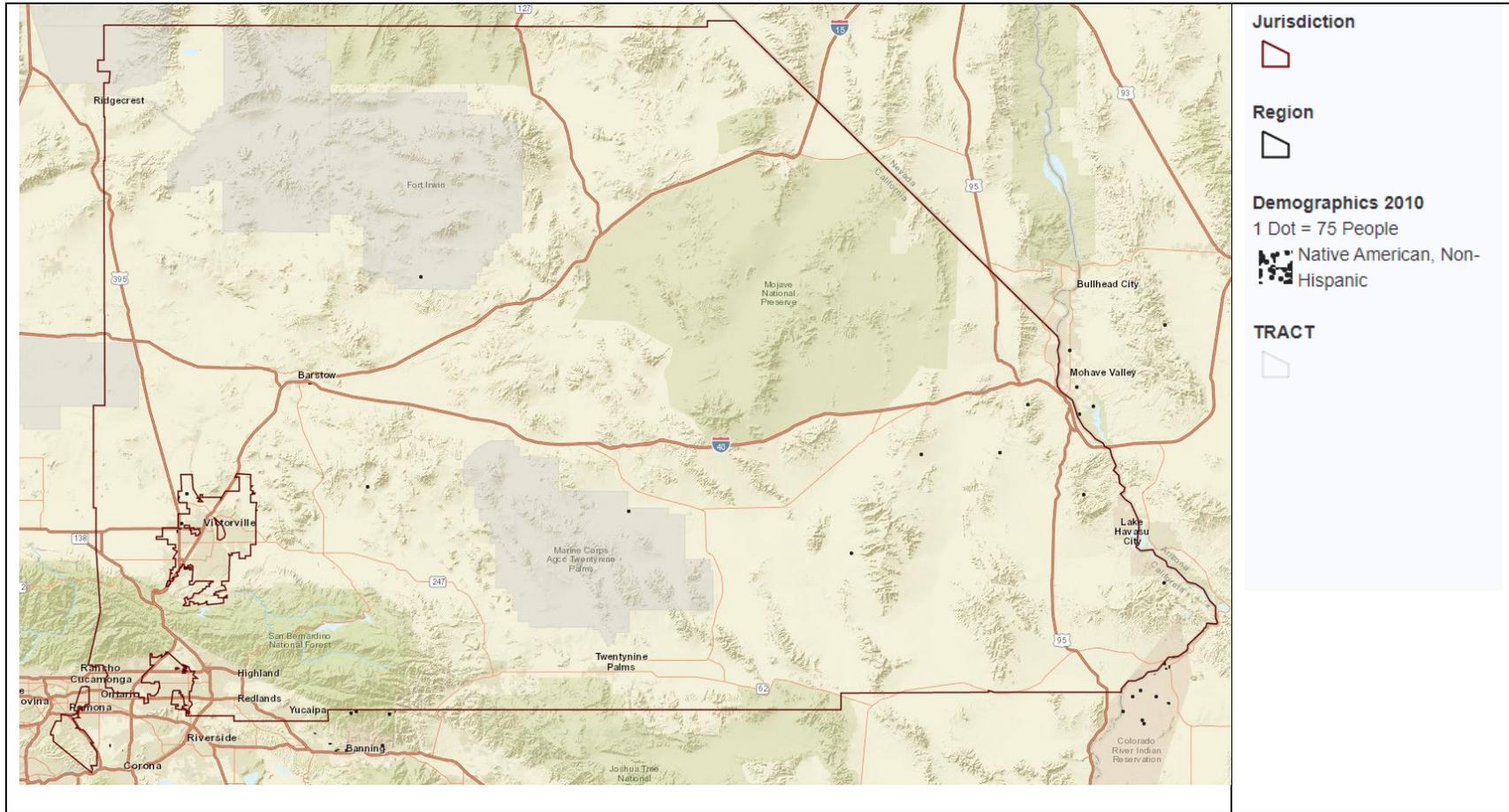
Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

FIGURE 6. POPULATION BY BLOCK GROUP FOR ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER RESIDENTS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, 2010



Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

FIGURE 7. POPULATION BY BLOCK GROUP FOR NATIVE AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, 2010



Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

NA-35 Public Housing - 91.405, 91.205 (b)

Introduction

The San Bernardino County’s entitlement area is served by two housing authorities: the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB) and the Housing Authority of the City of Needles. The Housing Authority of the City of Needles is a Qualified PHA and is subject to less frequent reporting to HUD than non-qualified PHAs such as the HACSB. The HACSB is one of 39 Moving to Work designated agencies in the country. The Moving to Work designation gives the HACSB the ability to waive certain HUD regulations in order to create more innovative housing options for its residents.

The tenant-based voucher program is the primary source of publicly assisted housing in the county. The most recent data provided by the HACSB reports that there are 10,798 tenant-based vouchers. The county also currently has 99 public housing units, 2,105 housing authority-owned units, 778 LLC and limited partner units and 1,371 units operated by the community housing development organization, Housing Partners I, Inc.

Totals in Use

TABLE 20 - PUBLIC HOUSING BY PROGRAM TYPE

	Program Type				
	Tenant Based Voucher Program	Public Housing Units	HACSB-Owned Units	LLC and LP Units	Housing Partners I, Inc. Units
Total number of units	10,798	99	2,105	778	1,371

Data Source: HACSB

Characteristics of Residents

TABLE 21 – CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLICLY SUPPORTED HOUSING RESIDENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE

	Program Type		
	Moving To Work	Special Programs	Total
Average Annual Income	\$16,852	\$11,073	\$16,488
Families with Earned Income	3,461	143	3604
Zero-income families	265	141	406
Average Household size	2.48	1.65	2.41
# Households with children	4,267	171	4,438
Career-Able	4,574	143	4,717
# of Elderly/Disabled Households	5,419	768	6,187

Data Source: HACSB

Race of Residents

TABLE 22 – RACE OF PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
White	0	0	644	2,226	372	1,791	38	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	425	2,911	114	2,763	16	0	0
Asian	0	0	57	94	21	70	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	3	27	5	22	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	29	12	3	9	0	0	0
Other	0	0	19	7	2	5	0	0	0

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

TABLE 23 – ETHNICITY OF PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
Hispanic	0	0	504	1,326	167	1,132	14	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	670	3,951	350	3,528	40	0	0

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

The HACSB reports a total of 6,187 households with at least one resident who is elderly or disabled. Of the elderly/disabled households served, 768 are in special programs that serve those with physical and psychological difficulties such as the Mainstream 5, Mainstream 811, HOPWA, VASH and Continuum of Care programs.⁹ While the number of elderly and disabled residents in the Moving To Work program is significantly larger (5,419 households), this number is less than half the number of elderly and disabled households on the Moving to Work waiting list (11,179). This figure includes 290 elderly/disabled applicants on a public housing waiting list, 3,781 on a tenant-based housing choice voucher (HCV) waiting list, 4,519 on a project-based HCV waiting list, and 2,589 on a RAD project-based voucher waiting list. Since many people with disabilities live on limited incomes, often just SSI or SSD payments, there are few options for independent living other than public housing. Availability of additional units with accessibility features is the greatest need of this population.

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

The HACSB identified a total of 70,094 households on the Moving to Work waiting list. Of the 70,094 households on waiting list, 1,787 households are on the public housing waiting list, 21,519 households are on the HCV tenant-based rental assistance waiting list, 30,855 are on the HCV project-based waiting list, and 15,933 on the HCV RAD project-based voucher waiting list. Most of these households on the waiting list (78%) are very low income households, earning less than 30% AMI. The 2019 Moving to Work Report notes that 26.4% of these applications are duplicates, meaning that families are applying to more than one program.¹⁰

Current residents in public and other assisted housing units are most immediately in need of opportunity and supports to grow and attain a level of self-sufficiency. These supports include programs in areas such as job training and assistance, health-related assistance, after school programs, adult education, and child educational enrichment. Stakeholders report that affordable childcare is critical, especially for single parents who are working or looking for work. Transportation to and from well-paying jobs is also a critical need and can serve as a barrier to employment if unavailable for public housing residents.

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

The needs of public housing residents and voucher holders are different from those of the county's overall low- and moderate-income population primarily in that these residents are housed in stable and decent housing. With this need met, residents are able to work on other needs that families typically face in addition

⁹ HACSB. (2019) *2019 Moving to Work Annual Report*. Retrieved from: <http://ww2.hacsb.com/files/pdf/news-reports/mtw/reports/hacsb-annual-mtw-report-fye-2019.pdf>, p. 126

¹⁰ Ibid. p. 21

to housing insecurity. These other needs frequently include childcare, healthcare, employment, transportation, and food.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (c)

Introduction:

This section provides an assessment of San Bernardino County's homeless population and its needs. San Bernardino County conducts an annual homeless point-in-time count during the last ten days of January each year. The 2019 point-in-time count for San Bernardino County was held on January 24, 2019. It counted 2,607 people experiencing homelessness in total, a 23.1 percent increase from 2018 point-in-time count, which counted 2,118 people experiencing homelessness. Of the 2,607 people experiencing homelessness, 1,920 were unsheltered, and 687 were sheltered.¹¹

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

Of the 2,607 people experiencing homelessness counted in the point-in-time count, 767 people were counted as chronically homeless (29.4 percent). 703 of the 767 people who were chronically homeless were unsheltered (91.7 percent), and 64 were sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing (8.3 percent).

The 2019 point-in-time count counted 488 people in households with at least one adult and one child (150 households and 18.7 percent of people experiencing homelessness). These households included 290 children under the age of 18. 401 of the 488 people in households with at least one adult and one child were sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing (82.2 percent), and 87 were unsheltered (17.8 percent).

Of the 2,607 people experiencing homelessness, 207 were veterans (7.9 percent). Of these veterans, 32 were in emergency shelters or transitional housing (15.5 percent), and 175 were unsheltered (84.5 percent). 207 of the people counted were in unaccompanied and parenting youth households (7.9 percent). Youth households included 169 unaccompanied youth, 17 parenting youth, and 21 children of parenting youth. Of the 169 unaccompanied youth, 29 were sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing (17.2 percent), and 140 were unsheltered (82.8 percent). Of the 38 parenting youth and children in parenting youth households, 34 were sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing (89.5 percent), and 4 were unsheltered (10.5 percent).

Note that these figures do not represent the entire homeless population in the county, but rather the number of homeless that were sheltered and unsheltered during a point-in-time count. As the inventory of homeless

11 San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership. (2019). 2019 San Bernardino County Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey Final Report. Retrieved from: <http://wp.sbcounty.gov/dbh/sbchp/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/05/2019-homeless-count-and-survey-report.pdf>

facilities in the area shows, a considerably higher number of homeless persons are assisted within San Bernardino County than the point-in-time count of chronically homeless reflects.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Nature and Extent of Homelessness		
Race	Sheltered	Unsheltered
White	334	987
African American	264	359
Asian	3	13
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	6	46
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	11	11
Multiple Races	48	350
Ethnicity	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	445	1,251
Hispanic/ Latino	242	557

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

The 2019 point-in-time count identified 150 households with at least one adult and one child, which included a total of 488 people, 290 of which were under the age of 18 (59.4 percent). Of the 488 persons in households with at least one adult and one child, 401 (82.2 percent) were sheltered in emergency or transitional housing, and 87 were unsheltered (17.8 percent). 207 veterans were counted during the point-in-time count, 32 of whom were sheltered (15.5 percent) and 175 of whom were unsheltered (84.5 percent).

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

The point-in-time count categorized the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals in San Bernardino County by race and ethnicity (see Nature and Extent of Homelessness table). The count found that 1,321 sheltered and unsheltered individuals were white; 623 were Black; and 398 were multiple races. Asian, American Indian/ Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander homeless individuals each comprised 2 percent or less of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness in San Bernardino County. Regarding ethnicity, the count found that 799 people experiencing homelessness in San Bernardino County were Hispanic/ Latino, and 1,696 were non-Hispanic/ Latino.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

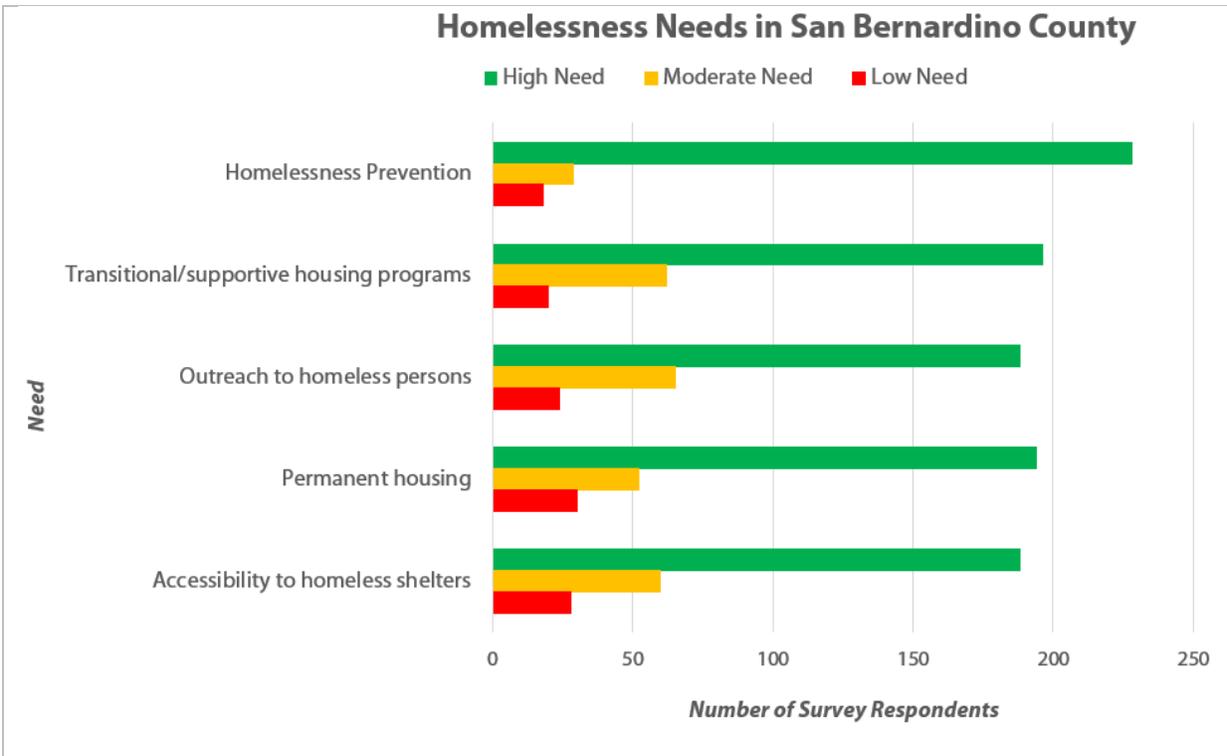
The 2018 point-in-time count counted a total of 2,607 people experiencing homelessness, including 687 sheltered (26.4 percent) and 1,920 unsheltered people (73.6 percent).

Discussion:

Data from both the point-in-time count and stakeholder input indicate a high level of need for homelessness services in San Bernardino County. Survey respondents also rated all homeless services at high levels of need. In particular, 83 percent of survey respondents rated homeless prevention as a high need, and 70 percent rated transitional/ supportive housing and permanent housing as high needs. Outreach to homeless

persons and accessibility to homeless shelters were rated as high needs by 68 percent of survey respondents (see Figure below).

FIGURE 8. HOMELESS NEEDS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY



Data Source: Community Survey

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.405, 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

This section discusses the characteristics and needs of persons in various subpopulations in San Bernardino County who are not necessarily homeless but may require supportive services, including persons with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, or developmental), persons with alcohol or drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons with a criminal record and their families.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly

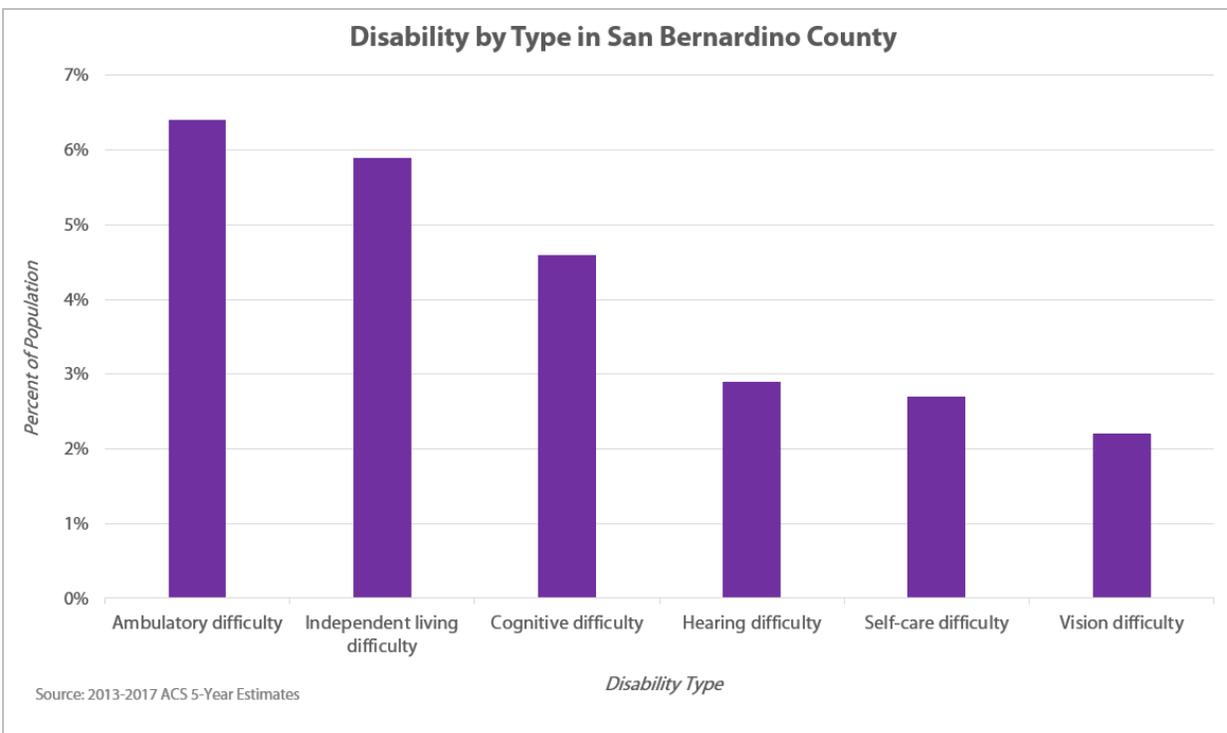
According to the 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates, 10.6% of San Bernardino County's population is elderly, aged 65 and over. 4.2% percent of the population is considered frail elderly, aged 75 and over. About two fifths (39.8%) of elderly individuals aged 65 and over in the county have a disability.

Persons with Disabilities

Within the county, 11% of all residents have one or more disabilities, including:

- Hearing difficulty – 2.9%
- Vision difficulty – 2.2%
- Cognitive difficulty – 4.6%
- Ambulatory difficulty – 6.4%
- Self-care difficulty- 2.7%
- Independent living difficulty – 5.9%

FIGURE 9. DISABILITY BY TYPE



Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5 Year-Estimates

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

As of 2016, there were approximately 3,880 persons living with HIV in San Bernardino County.¹² The overall rate of HIV in San Bernardino County is 225 people living with HIV per 100,000 population (3,880 people living with HIV of 2,035,210 total population). 83 percent of people living with HIV in the county are male, and 17 percent are female. The highest proportion of people living with HIV in the region are Hispanic/ Latinx (45 percent of total population living with HIV), while smaller proportions are white (28 percent) and Black (22 percent).¹³ There were 210 new diagnoses of HIV in San Bernardino County in 2017, a rate of 12 new diagnoses per 100,000 population.

Immigrants and Refugees

An estimated 443,910 residents of San Bernardino County are foreign-born, according to American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for 2013-2017 (21 percent of the county's total population). Of these residents, an estimated 31,172 (7 percent) began residing in the United States in 2010 or later. Of the foreign-born population, approximately 49 percent are naturalized citizens, and 51 percent are not citizens.¹⁴ Of the foreign-born population who entered the United States in 2010 or later, an estimated 51 percent were born in Asia, 39 percent were born in Latin America, and 5 percent were born in Africa.

Persons with Alcohol or Drug Addiction

The San Bernardino County region has an estimated 5.9% rate of alcohol use disorder in the past year by individuals aged 12 and older, according to 2014-2016 data from the US Substance Abuse & Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA). Cocaine use in the past year for the region was estimated at 1.9% of the population, and heroin use was estimated at 0.18%.¹⁵ There were an estimated 393 drug overdose deaths in San Bernardino County from 2015 to 2017, a rate of 6 persons per 100,000 population.¹⁶

Victims of Domestic Violence

The Centers for Disease Control estimates that 34.9 percent of women and 31.1 percent of men in California have experienced any contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetimes.¹⁷ This equates to an estimated 372,051 women and 328,158 men living in San Bernardino County,

12 AIDSvu, Emory University's Rollins School of Public Health in partnership with Gilead Sciences, Inc. and the Center for AIDS Research at Emory University (CFAR)

13 AIDSvu, Emory University's Rollins School of Public Health in partnership with Gilead Sciences, Inc. and the Center for AIDS Research at Emory University (CFAR)

14 2013-2017 American Community Survey Estimates for Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Period of Entry into the United States, Table S0502

15 Substance Abuse & Mental Health Data Archive. "Interactive National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Estimates." <https://pdas.samhsa.gov/saes/substate>

16 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. "Drug Overdose Deaths." Retrieved from: <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/california/2019/measure/factors/138/data>

17 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) | 2010-2012 State Report. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/NISVS-StateReportBook.pdf>

based on the county's 2017 total population of 2,121,220.¹⁸ 5.1 percent of women and 6.4 percent of men have experienced any contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, equating to an estimated 54,368 women and 67,531 men in San Bernardino County.

Re-entry Populations

In the state of California, an estimated 236,000 residents are on probation, and 90,000 are on parole.¹⁹ As of 2018, there were 20,567 persons under probation in San Bernardino County, including 19,537 adults and 1,030 youth.²⁰ The large numbers of county residents under criminal justice supervision indicates a continuing need to address the housing and supportive service needs of this population in San Bernardino County.

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

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 reentry populations) were determined by input from both service providers and the public through the Housing and Community Needs Survey, public meetings, and stakeholder interviews.

Housing that is Affordable, Accessible, Safe, and Low-Barrier

For all vulnerable populations, the high cost of housing is an issue. A high percentage of residents within these population subgroups live at or below the federal poverty level. Low incomes force many people with special needs to live in congregate care, have roommates, or live with family. HUD's fair market rent documentation for FY 2020 estimates fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario metro as \$1,289 per month.²¹ High housing costs make it difficult for vulnerable populations, who often live on very low incomes, to afford housing.

Because of the high cost of housing, there is a need to increase the availability of affordable housing for vulnerable populations. This could include options such as smaller housing units; accessory dwelling units; cohousing with shared services; and other housing types that support increased levels of affordability.

For the elderly and frail elderly, people with disabilities, and others that may not have access to vehicles, there is a need for housing that is accessible to transportation, recreation, and employment. Group homes and other housing options for people with disabilities are often located outside of urban communities and

18 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Total Population in the City of Atlanta, Table DP05

19 Prison Policy Initiative. (n.d.) California Profile. Retrieved from: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/CA.html>

20 San Bernardino County Probation Department. (2019). Population Dashboard. Retrieved from: <https://joinprobation.org/Portals/51/Document/2019-11%20Dashboard%20Pop%20for%20Website.pdf?ver=2019-12-05-122606-880>

21 HUD User. "Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario HUD Metro FMR Area Small Area FY 2020 Fair Market Rents." https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2020_code/2020summary.odn

provide low levels of access to transit and walkability. These groups need housing options that are integrated into the community and reduce social isolation.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS need low-barrier housing free from requirements surrounding drug testing, sobriety, criminal background, and medical appointments. Stakeholders working with persons living with HIV/AIDS and/or the HOPWA program emphasized that a ‘housing first’ model, in which permanent housing is provided without other barriers, is needed. Similar to other vulnerable populations, persons living with HIV/AIDS need housing that provides easy access to health services, resources, and employment.

Housing may be inaccessible to vulnerable populations for a variety of reasons. Persons with disabilities may find that their housing options are not ADA compliant or are outside the service range for public transportation. People living with HIV/AIDS, immigrants and refugees, people with criminal histories, and other vulnerable populations are often discriminated against in housing application processes.

Housing that is safe and clean is another need for vulnerable population groups. Units that are not clean or have other unhealthy conditions can worsen health issues for groups that are already vulnerable, such as persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Transportation

Access to transportation is an important concern for vulnerable population groups. Persons with disabilities and others without access to vehicles need housing in close proximity to transportation services in order to access employment, health services, and recreation opportunities. If transit is not within walking distance, vulnerable populations need accessible, reliable transportation services to provide access to everyday needs. Specifically, persons with intellectual or developmental disabilities may need companion assistance in transportation services in order to reach their destinations. Persons with HIV/AIDS need housing nearby transportation services in order to access health services and other resources. Accessible, reliable transportation also makes it easier for service providers to reach people for in-home services.

Specialized Housing and Supportive Services

Specialized housing is often needed to target needs of specific vulnerable populations. For example, people with intellectual or developmental disabilities and people with alcohol or drug addiction have specific housing needs that may be addressed through housing with wraparound services. Specifically, people with intellectual or developmental disabilities often need programming such as case management or life skills programming that does not violate direct service requirements.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS may also need case management services and other supportive services, although stakeholders interviewed as part of this planning process emphasized that supportive services should not be required for people living with HIV/AIDS to access housing.

Workforce Development and Employment Services

Vulnerable populations may also need workforce development and employment services. These programs may include employment navigation, job training, education, transportation services, and case management focused on employment, among others.

Physical and Mental Health and Treatment Services

Access to healthcare is a need for vulnerable populations. Stakeholders and focus group participants noted a need for the County to work closely with providers of mental health services and to fund government agencies providing access to physical and mental health services. Stakeholders also emphasized a need for a wider range of drug and alcohol outpatient services.

Education/Combating Perceptions

Combating stigmas is an important concern for many vulnerable populations. In particular, for adults with criminal histories and people living with HIV/AIDS, it may be especially difficult to find adequate housing. Stakeholders noted that landlords often perceive persons with criminal histories or people living with HIV/AIDS as high-risk applicants. Because of this, they noted that others frequently get priority over these groups in accessing housing. Further, a lack of understanding regarding the transmission of HIV may cause people to lose housing or employment, and many people become homeless for this reason.

Outreach

Outreach to vulnerable populations to ensure they are aware of available services is another need. This includes development of relationships and trust so that people feel comfortable seeking out needed services. There is also a need to provide clarity in marketing and in public buildings about what services are available.

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

In 2017, San Bernardino County had 249 new HIV diagnoses, a rate of new diagnoses of 14.3 per 100,000 population, and there were a total of 4,104 persons living with a positive HIV diagnosis in the county, or 235.6 cases per 100,000 population.²²

The Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario region ranks 47th among Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection as of 2017.²³ In the MSA, there were 519 new diagnoses, a rate of 13.9 new diagnoses per 100,000 population. 465 of the 519 new diagnoses were of adult and adolescent men, and 54 were of adult and adolescent women. 408 of the 465 newly-diagnosed men contracted HIV from male-to-male sexual contact. 43 of the 54 newly-diagnosed women contracted HIV from heterosexual contact. At the end of 2016, there were a total of 11,295 persons living with HIV in the region, a rate of 307.1 per 100,000 population. Of the total persons living with HIV in the region, 9,996 are adult and adolescent men and 1,299 are adult and adolescent women.

22 Centers for Disease Control Atlas Plus. (2017). Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/atlas/index.htm>

23 Centers for Disease Control. (2017). "Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents in Metropolitan Statistical Areas United States and Puerto Rico, 2017." Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-report-vol-24-2.pdf>

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.415, 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Buildings and infrastructure open to the general public, whether owned by the government or by nonprofits, may be considered public facilities under the CDBG program. Survey respondents in San Bernardino County ranked public facility needs in the community as follows, with one as the highest priority:

1. Community centers (i.e., senior centers, youth centers, cultural centers)
2. Health care facilities
3. Community parks, gyms, and recreational fields
4. Public safety offices
5. Childcare centers

In particular, community centers were ranked as a high need by 55% of survey respondents and as a moderate need by 34% of respondents. Health care facilities were ranked as a high need by 55% of respondents and as a moderate need by 31% of respondents.

In addition to the needs ranked in the survey, participants noted a need for low-barrier emergency homeless shelters, day centers, transitional housing, and other homeless facilities, heating and cooling centers, mental health centers, workforce developing and job training centers, libraries, improvements to existing community centers, improvements to parks to increase shade, facilities to support food access, preschools and childcare centers, and reference to local community plans in county decision-making.

Public facility goals identified in the San Bernardino County Capital Improvements Plan include improvements and expansion of existing parks and recreation facilities. Public facility goals identified in the County's draft General Plan and other local plans include energy efficiency and water conservation improvements to existing facilities and development of health care facilities with access to public transportation.

How were these needs determined?

The public facility needs listed above were generated based on input from multiple stakeholders consulted through interviews, public meetings, and a community survey completed by more than 300 county residents. These stakeholders included County staff and elected officials, San Bernardino County Housing Authority staff, nonprofit organizations, homeless housing and service providers, organizations serving people with disabilities, housing developers, civic organizations, and San Bernardino County residents.

Needs were also determined based on a review of previous local and regional plans, such as the San Bernardino County Capital Improvements Plan, San Bernardino County's draft General Plan, the Department of Public Health Strategic Plan, and the San Bernardino County Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan.

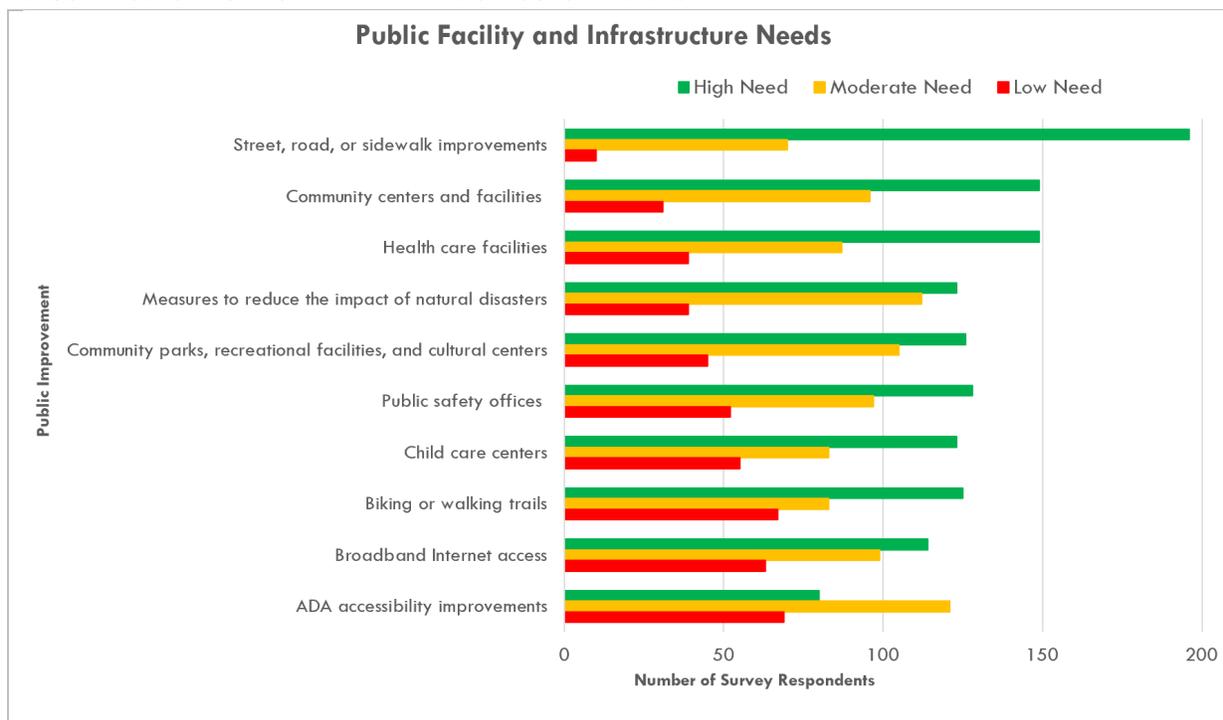
Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The number one public improvement need identified in the Housing and Community Needs Survey is street, road, or sidewalk improvements, which was identified as a high need by 71 percent of survey takers and as a moderate need by 25 percent of respondents. Survey respondents also prioritized measures to reduce the impacts of natural disasters, with 45 percent of respondents identifying them as a high need for the county and 41 percent identifying them as a moderate need. Biking or walking trails were also rated as a high need by 46 percent of survey respondents and as a moderate need by 30 percent of respondents.

Public improvement needs identified in the County’s draft General Plan and other local plans include water, sewer, and drainage infrastructure improvements; development of a complete streets network and complete streets improvements, and development of a regional bicycle network and local bicycle and pedestrian networks.

Figure 10 shows the public facility and infrastructure needs as ranked by survey respondents in the county:

FIGURE 10. PUBLIC FACILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS



Data Source: Community Survey

How were these needs determined?

The public improvements needs listed above were generated based on input from multiple stakeholders consulted through interviews, public meetings, and a survey. These stakeholders included County staff and elected officials, San Bernardino County Housing Authority staff, nonprofit organizations, homeless housing and service providers, organizations serving people with disabilities, housing developers, civic organizations, and San Bernardino County residents.

Needs were also determined based on a review of previous local and regional plans, such as the San Bernardino County Capital Improvements Plan, San Bernardino County's draft General Plan, the Department of Public Health Strategic Plan, and the San Bernardino County Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services, such as case management, childcare, transportation assistance, job training, and programming for youth and senior centers, are important of the County's community development strategy. Needs identified by respondents to the Housing and Community Needs Survey were ranked as follows, with one as the highest priority:

1. Drug education/ crime prevention
2. Employment training
3. Youth services
4. Medical and dental services
5. Neighborhood cleanups
6. Senior services
7. Job search assistance
8. Transportation assistance
9. Housing counseling
10. Food banks/ community meals
11. Childcare
12. Domestic abuse services
13. Child abuse prevention/ parenting classes
14. Legal services

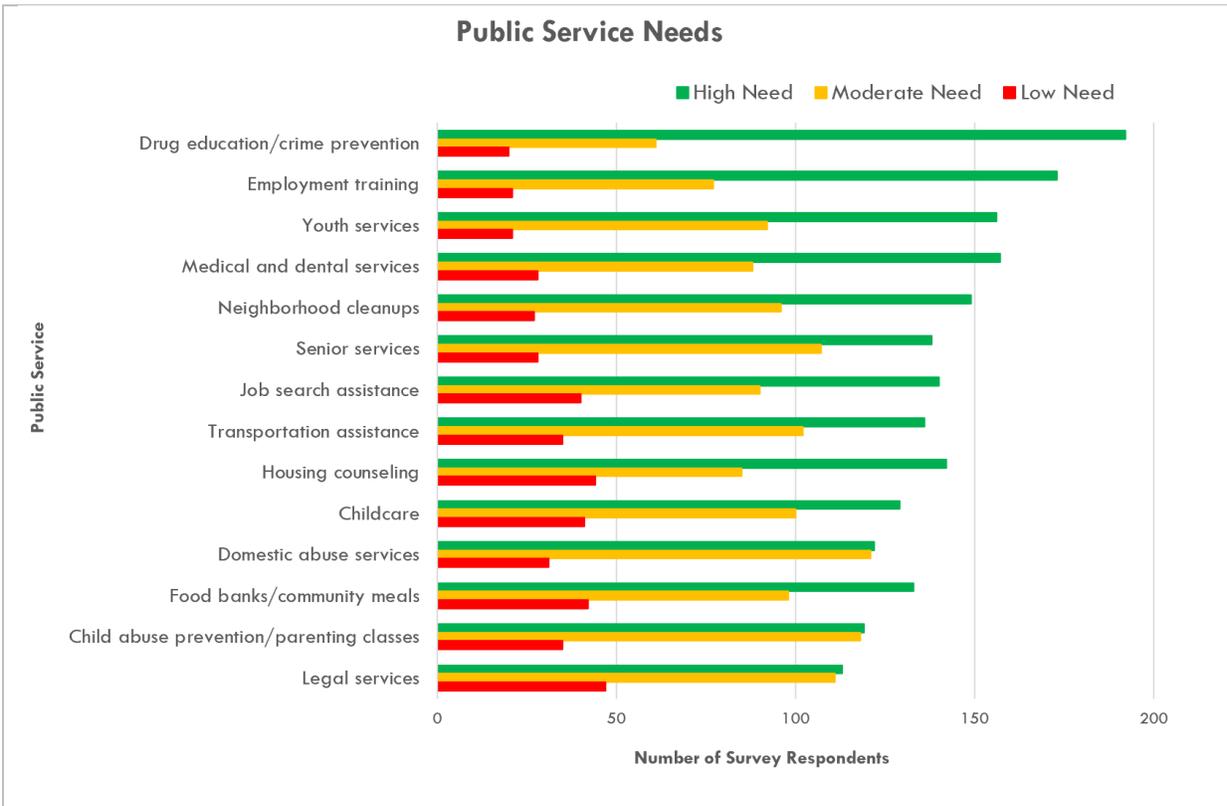
In particular, drug abuse and crime prevention were noted as high needs by 70 percent of survey respondents and as moderate needs by 23 percent of respondents. Employment training was noted as a high need by 64 percent of survey respondents and as a moderate need by 28 percent of respondents. 58 percent of respondents ranked youth services as a high need, and 34 percent ranked them as a moderate need.

Survey participants and stakeholders also noted a need for additional services, including:

- Mental health services
- Substance abuse services
- Drug programs for youth,
- Specific senior services, including transportation, medical, daily check-ins, and recreation
- Specific youth services, including after school programs, nutrition, and recreation
- Supportive services in housing
- Cleanup of illegal dumping
- Landscaping services to reduce water costs
- Workforce development
- Economic development strategies in areas with low access to jobs

Figure 11 shows the public service needs as ranked by survey respondents in the county:

FIGURE 11. PUBLIC SERVICE NEEDS



Data Source: Community Survey

Public service needs identified in the Department of Public Health Strategic Plan and other local plans include:

- Student tutoring and mentoring
- Parental education
- Workforce and career training
- Mobile health services, including increasing access to preventive care and treatment
- Active living services

Stakeholders interviewed as part of this planning process emphasized the need for affordable childcare, transportation assistance, and community meals. Interviewees also emphasized the need for greater coordination of services between the County and cities.

How were these needs determined?

The public services needs listed above were generated based on input from multiple stakeholders consulted through interviews, focus groups, public meetings, and a survey. These stakeholders included County staff and elected officials, San Bernardino County Housing Authority staff, nonprofit organizations, homeless housing and service providers, organizations serving people with disabilities, housing developers, civic organizations, and San Bernardino County residents.

Needs were also determined based on a review of previous local and regional plans, such as San Bernardino County’s draft General Plan, the Department of Public Health Strategic Plan, and the San Bernardino Countywide Vision.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

While housing choices can be fundamentally limited by household income and purchasing power, a lack of affordable housing can be a significant hardship for low- and moderate-income households, preventing them from meeting other basic needs. Stakeholders and residents reported that affordable housing for families and individuals is a significant issue in San Bernardino County, and housing costs have increased substantially for renters since 2010.

In addition to reviewing the current housing market conditions, this section analyzes the availability of assisted and public housing and facilities to serve homeless individuals and families. It also analyzes local economic conditions and summarizes existing economic development resources and programs that may be used to address community and economic development needs identified in the Needs Assessment.

MA-10 Housing Market Analysis: Number of Housing Units - 91.410, 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The 2011-2015 Five-Year American Community Survey estimates that there are 373,118 housing units in San Bernardino County (see Table 26). The largest share of units are single-family detached structures (72 percent), followed by mobile homes, boats, RVs, and vans (7 percent). About 7 percent of the region’s units are in small multifamily buildings (5-19 units). Duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes account for 6 percent of housing units. 1-unit attached structures account for 4 percent of units, as do multifamily buildings with 20 or more units.

As Table 27 shows, 61 percent of the city’s households own their homes, and 39 percent rent. A large majority of owned housing in the county has at least two bedrooms: 16 percent has two bedrooms and 80 percent has three or more bedrooms. Rental units tend to be smaller: 21 percent of units are studios or one-bedroom units. The most common rental unit contains two bedrooms (40 percent), while less 39 percent of renters live in homes with three or more bedrooms.

Input from stakeholders indicates that new construction of affordable rental units and housing rehabilitation assistance for low- and moderate-income homeowners are two of the greatest housing needs in the community.

All residential properties by number of units

TABLE 24 – RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES BY UNIT NUMBER

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	268,875	72%
1-unit, attached structure	13,398	4%
2-4 units	22,281	6%
5-19 units	25,808	7%
20 or more units	15,989	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	26,767	7%
Total	373,118	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

TABLE 25 – UNIT SIZE BY TENURE

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	1,155	1%	3,437	3%
1 bedroom	5,613	3%	21,418	18%
2 bedrooms	30,522	16%	46,338	40%
3 or more bedrooms	150,645	80%	45,984	39%
Total	187,935	100%	117,177	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS 305,112

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

According to the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, 15,151 households were served with publicly assisted housing during the 2018-2019 project year. Several housing types are available through the HACSB, including traditional public housing, of which there are 99 current units, housing-authority owned units (2,105 units), tenant-based vouchers (10,798 units), LLC and LP operated (778 units), and 1,371 units operated through Housing Partners I, Inc, a local community housing development organization. As a Moving to Work (MTW) agency, the HACSB utilizes several types of housing assistance under the MTW program, including public housing, RAD project-based vouchers (PBVs), tenant-based and project-based housing choice vouchers. The HACSB also has special programs that serve disabled residents, such as the Mainstream programs, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), VASH (which serves disabled veterans) and Continuum of Care programs for disabled residents who are chronically homeless.

The MTW agreement between the HACSB and HUD requires that 75% of all new admissions in the publicly supported housing programs be extremely low income, earning no more than 30% of the area median income. The HACSB must also target families of various sizes, based on its MTW agreement with

HUD. Families of various sizes must be selected from the waitlist in a comparable manner as they would have been selected if the HACSB were not participating in the Moving to Work demonstration program.²⁴

According to HUD's LIHTC database, there are 104 tax credit properties in San Bernardino County that together provide 9,140 units of housing affordable to households with incomes at or below 60% AMI.

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

The Housing Element of the County's General Plan noted that the County's housing stock includes 36 apartment projects funded by federal HOME funds that provide approximately 1,100 units, of which about 325 are affordable to lower income households; 21 apartment projects funded by Mortgage Revenue Bonds that provide 3,608 units, of which 883 units are affordable to lower income households; and several thousand apartment units under control of the Housing Authority that provide housing units affordable to lower income households. Of units located in unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County, the plan noted that none of the units are at risk of conversion.

While these particular units will remain affordable, concerns exist regarding increases in housing prices and a lack of housing affordability for low-income residents across the county. In particular, the County's 2018 Community Indicators Report notes that:

The median price of an entry-level, single-family home rose 8% in a year, from \$218,370 in 2017 to \$236,720 in 2018.

The minimum qualifying income needed to purchase a median-priced, entry-level single-family home (\$236,720) in San Bernardino County was approximately \$37,300 as of the first quarter of 2018.

On average, median monthly rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$1,003) is not affordable to many lower wage occupations, including retail salespersons, home health aides, and transportation and materials moving occupations

Stakeholders interviewed as part of this planning process also described increasing housing costs and a lack of affordable housing stock as primary concerns.

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

Cost burden data shows that affordability needs are particularly severe for renters with incomes under 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI), affecting over 47,000 households.²⁵ Input collected from stakeholders and public meeting attendees strongly suggests that a scarcity of affordable rental units is driving up housing costs, and that there has been a lack of development of new affordable rental housing.

On the ownership side, income and home value data indicate that starter home prices in the county are out of reach for many moderate- and middle- income households. Affordability data in the Needs Assessment supports this, with cost burdens impacting considerable shares of households up to 100% HAMFI.

24 HACSB. (2018, April). *Housing Services Administrative Plan*. Retrieved from: <http://ww2.hacsb.com/files/pdf/hcv/admin-plan-revisions-april-2018.pdf>, p. 36-37

25 Consolidated Planning/ CHAS Data. San Bernardino County, CA (2012-2016). Retrieved from: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp.html>

In terms of unit size, overcrowding impacts a large number of households, particularly renters. Considering that the majority of rental units contain two bedrooms or fewer (61 percent), future affordable housing development should reflect continued need for 3+ bedroom rental units for larger families.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Data discussed in the Housing Need Assessment and in the following section indicates the need for rental housing for very low-income households. The greatest need is for affordable rental housing units, particularly units that are affordable to households with income at or below 30 percent of the area median income.

Stakeholders interviewed in the development of the Consolidated Plan also emphasized the need for:

- Affordable rental housing, including multifamily housing
- Affordable homeownership opportunities
- Affordable senior housing
- Affordable housing for a variety of family sizes
- Housing affordable to people with very low incomes (30% AMI and below)
- Housing accessible to people with disabilities, with supportive services
- Section 8
- Housing rehab for elderly residents
- Incentives for the development of affordable housing
- Housing with supportive services, including case management services, medical, mental health, childcare
- Housing with supportive services for people transitioning from homelessness
- Energy efficiency improvements to current housing
- Family housing
- Grants to improve affordable rental housing/ apartments
- Integrating special populations, including aging, homeless, special needs, and mental health into housing plans for the region

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

This section reviews housing costs and affordability in San Bernardino County. The median home value in the county is estimated at \$280,200. Home values in the county fell during the years following the Great Recession and have not fully recovered to pre-recession levels. Median rent is \$1,032 in San Bernardino County, a 12 percent increase since 2009 (see Table 28). About 41 percent of the county's rental units cost between \$500 and \$999 a month, and 30 percent have rents between \$1,000 and \$1,499 per month. Rental rates are \$1,500 or more for about 16 percent of rental housing units.

The need for improvement or construction of affordable housing is the most commonly identified housing issue in the region, with data and local perceptions both indicating affordability issues, particularly for

households with incomes below 80% of the area median. Ability to afford housing is tied to other needs identified in the county, including homelessness, housing and services for people with disabilities, housing and services for people living with HIV/AIDS, senior housing, and availability of housing for people re-entering the community from long-term care facilities or other institutions.

Cost of Housing

TABLE 26 – COST OF HOUSING

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	\$338,300	\$280,200	-17.2%
Median Contract Rent	\$918	\$1,032	+12.4%

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

TABLE 27 - RENT PAID

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	15,202	13.0%
\$500-999	48,045	41.0%
\$1,000-1,499	35,173	30.0%
\$1,500-1,999	13,511	11.5%
\$2,000 or more	5,172	4.4%
Total	117,103	100.0%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

TABLE 28 – HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	3,923	No Data
50% HAMFI	12,734	11,727
80% HAMFI	49,247	30,297
100% HAMFI	No Data	46,429
Total	65,904	88,453

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

TABLE 29 – MONTHLY RENT

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	826	986	1,232	1,717	2,132
High HOME Rent	800	859	1,033	1,184	1,301
Low HOME Rent	628	673	808	933	1,041

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents - 2019

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Table 30 estimates the number of units affordable to renters and owners at a variety of income levels, which can be compared to the number of households at each income level, as provided in Table 6 of the Needs Assessment.

According to CHAS estimates, there are 56,065 renter households with incomes under 30 percent HAMFI in the county, but only 3,923 rental units affordable at that income level (see Table 30). There are 44,475 renter households with incomes between 30 and 50 percent HAMFI in the county but only 12,734 rental units affordable at that income level. There are 49,215 households with incomes between 50 and 80 percent HAMFI but only 49,247 rental units affordable at that income level. Thus, there is insufficient rental housing for households with very low incomes. These figures do not take into account unit condition or size; nor do they reflect the possibility that a unit that would be affordable to a low or moderate income household may be unavailable to them because it is occupied by a higher income household.

Turning to owners, there are an estimated 109,665 owner households with incomes 80 percent HAMFI and below in the county, but only 42,024 owner-occupied housing units affordable at those income levels (see Table 30). At the next income level there appear to be adequate affordable units. As with rental housing, these figures do not take into account housing size or condition, or the possibility that higher income households will choose to occupy lower cost units.

The National Low Income Housing Coalition's Out of Reach data examines rental housing rates relative to income levels for counties and metro areas throughout the U.S. To afford a two-bedroom rental unit at the San Bernardino County Fair Market Rent of \$1,232 without being cost-burdened would require an annual wage of \$49,280. This amount translates to a 40-hour work week at an hourly wage of \$23.69, a 79-hour work week at minimum wage, or a 64-hour work week at the county's average renter wage of \$14.88. To afford a three-bedroom unit at the FMR of \$1,717 would require an annual wage of \$68,680.

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

Table 28 shows that median home value decreased by 17.2% from the 2005-2009 ACS to the 2013-2017 ACS, and median rent increased by 12.4%. While home values fell and rents stagnated within the period during the Great Recession, home values are on the rise and rents have begun to increase more quickly. Affordability has, in turn, decreased, for both renters and owners. A tight rental market and a lack of affordable for-sale housing and slow wage growth all indicate that housing affordability is likely to continue as an issue in the county.

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

Table 29 above shows HUD Fair Market Rents and HOME rents for the region. The median contract rent of \$1,032 is slightly more than the fair market rent for a 1-bedroom unit. However, many lower-income families with children may require larger units, which are largely unaffordable to those working low-wage

Consolidated Plan SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY 93

jobs. Because the area median rent (median contract rent) aligns relatively closely with the 2-bedroom FMR and High HOME Rents, these federal guidelines should approximate actual housing costs in San Bernardino County. This should allow the County's HOME subsidies and other affordable housing investments to successfully produce and/or preserve affordable housing without requiring outsized additional subsidy sources that would diminish the impact of the County's investment.

Note that this data does not reflect housing condition, which is an important consideration. While the rent may be affordable, substandard housing conditions may make a unit unsafe or lead to exceptionally high utility costs, negating any savings in rent as compared to a more expensive unit.

Discussion

2011-2015 ACS data provided by HUD indicates a need for additional housing for those at or below 30% HAMFI. There are only 3,923 rental units identified that meet, resulting in a shortage of more than 52,000 units compared to households in this group. This shortage of affordable rental housing also helps demonstrate the need for Section 202 and Section 8 developments. The data also indicate a need for owner housing for those at or below 50% HAMFI.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing - 91.410, 91.210(a)

Introduction

This section examines the condition of housing in San Bernardino County, including the presence of selected housing conditions: 1) lack of complete plumbing facilities, (2) lack of complete kitchen facilities, (3) more than one person per room, and (4) cost burden greater than 30%. This section also examines the age of housing stock, vacancy rate and suitability of vacant housing for rehabilitation, and the risk of lead-based paint hazards.

According to 2013-2017 ACS estimates for San Bernardino County, about 57 percent of rental units and 35 percent of owner units have one of the selected housing conditions. CHAS data discussed in the Needs Assessment indicates that cost burdens are by far the most common housing condition. About 2 percent of owner units in the region have two or more selected conditions (3,574 units). For renters in the region, 7 percent of units have two conditions (8,494 units), and less than 1 percent (332 units) have three or more conditions. These figures indicate that rental units are more likely to be physically substandard (i.e., lack a complete kitchen or plumbing).

Age of housing reflects periods of development in San Bernardino County. The county contains a significant supply of housing built prior to 1980, of which 87,778 units are owner-occupied (47 percent of owner-occupied units) and 55,214 are rental units (47 percent of rental units). 53 percent of both rental and owner-occupied units were built in 1980 or later. While the absolute number of owner households outnumber owner households in every category, all categories of housing age house similar percentages of the owner and renter populations. While some older units may be well-maintained, the considerable share of housing built prior to 1980 indicates potential need for rehabilitation assistance.

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

For the purpose of this Consolidated Plan, San Bernardino County defines units to be in “standard condition” if they meet HUD Section 8 housing quality standards. A unit is defined as “substandard” if it lacks complete plumbing, a complete kitchen, or heating fuel (or uses heating fuel that is wood, kerosene, or coal). A unit is “substandard but suitable for rehabilitation” if it lacks complete plumbing, a complete kitchen or a reliable and safe heating system but has some limited infrastructure that can be improved upon. These units are likely to have deferred maintenance and may have some structural damage such as leaking roofs, deteriorated interior surfaces, and inadequate insulation. They may not be part of public water or sewer systems but have sufficient systems to allow for clean water and adequate waste disposal.

Condition of Units

TABLE 30 - CONDITION OF UNITS

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	62,504	33%	58,288	50%
With two selected Conditions	3,399	2%	8,494	7%
With three selected Conditions	140	0%	267	0%
With four selected Conditions	35	0%	65	0%
No selected Conditions	121,869	65%	50,093	43%
Total	187,947	100%	117,207	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

TABLE 31 – YEAR UNIT BUILT

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	30,802	16%	18,795	16%
1980-1999	69,382	37%	43,087	37%
1950-1979	74,101	39%	46,053	39%
Before 1950	13,677	7%	9,161	8%
Total	187,962	99%	117,096	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

TABLE 32 – RISK OF LEAD-BASED PAINT

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	87,778	47%	55,214	47%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	33,233	18%	16,316	14%

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

Vacant Units

TABLE 33 - VACANT UNITS

Vacant Units	Number	Percent
For rent	13,167	14.9%
For sale	7,088	8.0%
Rented or sold but not occupied	6,245	7.1%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	43,155	48.9%
Other vacancies	18,603	21.1%
Total	88,258	100%

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

Community input from local stakeholders and residents indicates substantial need for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation. About 43 percent of survey respondents rated “help for homeowners to make housing improvements” as a high need in the county, and 36 percent rated it as a moderate need. Data regarding housing conditions indicates that 3,574 owner-occupied units (about 2 percent of total owner-occupied units) in the county have at least two housing conditions, which are likely to include cost burdens and one other condition (overcrowding, lack of complete kitchen, or lack of complete plumbing). Additionally, 13,677 owner-occupied housing units (about 7 percent of total owner-occupied units) in the county were built before 1950, indicating the highest risk for deferred maintenance and rehabilitation need. More than 74,000 units of owner-occupied housing (about 39 percent of total owner-occupied units) in the county was built between 1950 and 1980, and as this housing ages, maintenance needs will continue to grow.

Owners are less likely to lack complete kitchens or plumbing, and therefore are less likely to live in substandard housing. However, housing age indicates that some owner-occupied units are at risk of deferred maintenance and may currently or in the near future be in need of some rehabilitation, given that more than 87,000 units (47 percent of total owner-occupied units) were built prior to 1980. Additionally, seniors living on Social Security or retirement income who have paid off their mortgages may now be unable to afford necessary repairs and maintenance as their homes age.

Results of public participation efforts and data on the city’s housing stock also indicate a high level of need for rehabilitation of rental units. About 59 percent of survey respondents rated “grants to improve affordable rental housing/ apartments” as a high need, ranking it higher than all other housing needs except for elderly or senior housing, new construction of affordable rental units, energy efficiency improvements to current housing, and family housing. 9,161 rental housing units in the county (8 percent of total rental units) were built before 1950, and 46,053 units were built between 1950 and 1980 (39 percent of total rental units). While these are similar percentages to those in owner-occupied housing, a greater number of rental units (8,826) than owner units (3,574) have at least two housing conditions, likely including cost burdens and at least one other housing condition.

Estimate the number of housing units within the jurisdiction that are occupied by low or moderate income families that contain lead-based paint hazards. 91.205(e), 91.405

Exposure to lead-based paint represents one of the most significant environmental threats from a housing perspective. Housing conditions can significantly affect public health, and exposure to lead may cause a range of health problems for adults and children. The major source of lead exposure comes from lead-contaminated dust found in deteriorating buildings, including residential properties built before 1978 that contain lead-based paint.

Unfortunately, measuring the exact number of housing units with lead-based paint hazards is difficult. However, risk factors for exposure to lead include housing old enough to have been initially painted with lead-based paint (i.e., pre-1978), households that include young children, and households in poverty. Table 34 identifies the total number of housing units built before 1980, and the total number of renter and owner units built before 1980 that house children under age 6. As shown, in San Bernardino County this includes 33,233 owner-occupied units (18 percent of total owner-occupied housing) and 16,316 renter-occupied units (14 percent of total renter-occupied housing) with at least two risk factors for exposure to lead-based paint (built before 1980 and housing young children).

MA-25 Public And Assisted Housing - 91.410, 91.210(b)

Introduction

The needs of public housing residents and vouchers holders are different from those of the county’s overall low- and moderate-income population primarily in that these residents are housing in stable and decent housing. With this need met, residents can work on other needs that families typically face in addition to housing insecurity. These other needs frequently include childcare, healthcare, employment, transportation and food.

Totals Number of Units

TABLE 34 – TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS BY PROGRAM TYPE

	Program Type				
	Tenant Based Voucher Program	Public Housing Units	HACSB-Owned Units	LLC and LP Units	Housing Partners I, Inc. Units
Total number of units	10,798	99	2,105	778	1,371

Data Source: HACSB

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

HUD data reported from the PIH Information Center shows that there are 99 public housing vouchers available in San Bernardino County. Since the HACSB was approved for the RAD program in 2014, it has been converting its public housing sites to project-based vouchers and other forms of publicly supported housing. As of October 2019, the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino reported 99 public housing units (98 units and 1 single-family home) which would still be served in its 2020 fiscal year.²⁶ These 99 units are part of the Los Olivos site in the City of Upland, which the HACSB acquired from the former Upland Housing Authority in 2017.

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

As of the 2020 HACSB Moving to Work Plan, there were 99 public housing units remaining at the Los Olivos site in Upland. The Los Olivos site will undergo streamlined voluntary conversion through the RAD program.

Public Housing Condition

TABLE 35 - PUBLIC HOUSING CONDITION

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Needles Housing Authority, 1104 Bailey Avenue	77
Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, Scattered Sites, 14307 Pioneer Road	84
Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, Los Olivos, 1124 N. Campus Avenue	97

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

The former Waterman Gardens public housing sites in the City of San Bernardino is undergoing redevelopment instead of revitalization, with new construction being used replace former public housing

²⁶ Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (2019, October). *2020 Moving to Work Plan*. Retrieved from: <http://ww2.hacsb.com/files/pdf/news-reports/mtw/plans/2020-mtw-annual-plan-100919-response-to-hud-comments.pdf>, p. 22.

units on a one-to-one basis. While the Los Olivos site is anticipated to be converted through the RAD program, the restoration activities on the site have not yet been determined.

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

The HACSB brings public services to its residents by allowing service providers to utilize space within the HACSB housing developments. In August 2019, the HACSB and the Department of Preschool Services collaborated to open a Head Start serving 64 students at the former Waterman Gardens site (now Arrowhead Grove). The preschool is offered at no cost to qualifying families and will provide a range of health and wellness services for children, as well as job training for adults.²⁷ In September 2019, the Los Olivos site in Upland became the home of the KidCare International food bank.²⁸ The food bank, which provides food distribution every Saturday morning, will be increasingly accessible to those families residing in publicly-assisted housing.

Discussion

The HACSB reports a total of 6,187 households with at least one resident who is elderly or disabled. Of the elderly/disabled households served, 768 are in special programs that serve those with physical and psychological difficulties such as the Mainstream 5, Mainstream 811, HOPWA, VASH and Continuum of Care programs (HACSB, *2019 Moving to Work Annual Report*, p. 126). While the number of elderly and disabled residents in the Moving To Work program is significantly larger (5,419 households), this number is less than half the number of elderly and disabled households on the Moving to Work waiting list (11,179). This figure includes 290 elderly/disabled applicants on a public housing waiting list, 3,781 on a tenant-based housing choice voucher (HCV) waiting list, 4,519 on a project-based HCV waiting list, and 2,589 on a RAD project-based voucher waiting list. Since many people with disabilities live on limited incomes, often just SSI or SSD payments, there are few options for independent living other than public housing. Availability of additional units with accessibility features is the greatest need of this population.

HACSB's Report on Section 504 and ADA Self-Evaluation further identifies actions the organization takes to reach out to special needs populations with information about public housing and HCV openings and waiting lists. These include the following:

- HACSB publicly announces its decision to open and/or close its waiting lists by advertising in local newspapers and informing local agencies and nonprofit entities that service the same populations. Advertisements are placed in *The San Bernardino Sun*, *Desert Dispatch*, *El Chicano*, *Black Voice News*, and the *Vietnamese* magazine. Notices are also posted in HACSB offices and on its website. Notification of waiting list openings is also accomplished through the HACSB's quarterly newsletter, which reaches fair housing agencies, disability agencies, ethnic-focused agencies, and agencies on aging.

²⁷ San Bernardino County. (2019, August 19). *New preschool in San Bernardino's Arrowhead Grove community is for the whole family*. Retrieved from: <http://ww2.hacsb.com/files/pdf/news-reports/press-releases/head-start-opening.pdf>

²⁸ Inland Valley Daily Bulletin. (2019, September 12). *KidCare International moves its food bank to Upland*. Retrieved from: <http://ww2.hacsb.com/files/pdf/news-reports/press-releases/kidcare-international-moves-its-food-bank-to-upland-09.2019.pdf>

- The last opening of the HCV waiting list was advertised through notices in 10 newspapers, mailings to 540 public service agencies throughout the county (including the Dept. of Social Services, Dept. of Adult & Aging, Dept. of Behavioral Health, and others).

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(c)

Introduction

This section summarizes homeless facilities and services based on data from the San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care, including the 2019 Housing Inventory Count.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Based on a review of emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing that serves homeless persons in San Bernardino County, there are an estimated 433 year round emergency shelter beds in the county, about two fifths (40.6 percent) of which are individual beds (176 beds) and about three fifths (58.2%) of which are family beds (252 beds). The county’s homeless facilities also include 246 transitional housing beds and 1,528 permanent supportive housing beds.

TABLE 36 - FACILITIES TARGETED TO HOMELESS PERSONS

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	252	n/a	145	695	
Households with Only Adults	176	n/a	101	833	
Chronically Homeless Households	n/a	n/a	n/a	652	
Veterans	0	n/a	5	712	
Unaccompanied Youth	5	n/a	0	3	

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

There are a variety of mainstream services that are used to complement targeted services for homeless persons. The Continuum of Care focuses on supporting coordination and collaboration among these systems so that homeless persons can access mainstream resources to assist them in transitioning to and remaining stable in permanent housing. Examples of health, mental health, and employment services that complement services targeted to homeless persons include:

- The San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health provides employment preparation, on the job training and referrals to the department’s partnership with the State Department of Rehabilitation counselors for on-going services.
- Lutheran Services of Southern California provides dental, vision, and prescription assistance and housing referrals in rural San Bernardino County.
- Inland Valley Hope Partners provides case management, housing navigation, employment services, mental health services, and emergency food.
- High Desert Homeless Services provides GED preparation, computer literacy training, resume building training, online application assistance to various employment websites, and money management and financial budgeting seminars.
- New Hope Village provides training on budgeting, time management, and life skills.

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

Services and facilities that meet the needs of persons experiencing homelessness include:

- The San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health provides outreach to persons who are homeless, including needs assessment, mobile treatment options, case management, services navigation, employment services, and assistance in finding housing.
- Multiple organizations provide emergency and transitional housing for persons experiencing homelessness, including Mercy House, the Salvation Army, the Time for Change Foundation, Desert Manna, Family Assistance Program, Foothill Family Shelter, High Desert Homeless Services, Option House, Pacific Lifeline, Lutheran Services of Southern California, Red Carnation, Inland Temporary Homes, Mary’s Mercy Center, New Hope Village, Life Community Development, and Community Action Partnership of San Bernardino, among others.
- Multiple organizations and agencies provide services to support people experiencing homelessness in transitioning to permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing services. These include the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, the Time for Change Foundation, Lighthouse Social Services, Lutheran Social Services of Southern California, and New Hope Village, among others.
- Several organizations and agencies provide emergency shelter, and transitional and permanent housing opportunities for veterans and their families. U.S. Veterans, Inc., provides permanent housing for veterans; Life Community Development provides transitional housing for veterans; and

Knowledge and Education for Your Success (KEYS), Lighthouse Social Services, and U.S. Veterans, Inc., provide Rapid Rehousing services for veterans. U.S. Veterans, Inc., also provides safe haven supportive housing for veterans.

- Multiple organizations provide emergency shelter and transitional and permanent housing options for unaccompanied youth. Family Assistance Program provides emergency shelter for unaccompanied youth.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services - 91.410, 91.210(d)

Introduction

This section describes the housing and social service needs of the region’s special populations including the elderly, frail elderly, domestic violence victims, residents with diagnosis of HIV/AIDS, and residents with substance abuse, mental health, or disability diagnosis.

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

The Elderly and People with Disabilities

The elderly and people with disabilities need housing that provides access to transit or transportation services in order to facilitate access to employment, resources, and services. There is a need for supportive housing in areas close to transit and within short distances to needed resources and services. These needs should be primary considerations in the location of supportive housing for people with disabilities and seniors. Housing should also focus on integrating these populations into the community and reducing social isolation through programming and facilitating access to resources and services. In addition to housing located near transportation and needed services, people with intellectual and developmental disabilities often need case management or life skills programming that does not violate direct service requirements.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

Persons living with HIV/AIDS need low-barrier housing free from requirements such as those surrounding drug testing, sobriety, criminal background, and medical appointments. A ‘housing first’ model in which housing is provided without these kinds of barriers is needed. Similar to other vulnerable populations, persons living with HIV/AIDS need housing that provides easy access to health services, resources, and employment. Persons living with HIV/AIDS may need case management services, although stakeholders interviewed as part of this planning process emphasized that supportive services should not be required for people living with HIV/AIDS to access housing.

Public Housing Residents

Public housing residents may have a need for supportive services such as access to childcare and afterschool programs, transportation to and from these and other services and employment, health services, access to fresh and affordable food, and workforce development and training services.

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

Supportive housing is frequently a need for people with mental health and substance abuse disorders after being discharged from inpatient treatment in order to prevent homelessness. Persons returning from these institutions need access to affordable housing and health services and may also require supportive services such as case management and transportation assistance.

Multiple supportive housing providers in San Bernardino County make mental and physical health services available through supportive housing. For example, the Time for Change Foundation provides persons who are homeless and may have mental illness or substance abuse issues with temporary housing as well as supportive services such as strength-based case management, independent living skills, supportive services for re-entry, family bonding programs, financial education and money management, parenting education, self-esteem development, job training, leadership development, family reunification, and health and wellness services.

Supportive services are also available outside of supportive housing programs. For example, the San Bernardino Department of Behavioral Health provides community reintegration services for severely and persistently mentally ill adults, behavioral health services, and case management services that connect individuals to resources such as housing and financial assistance. Local service providers are well-networked and often make referrals to one another to provide shelter, temporary food, clothing, and other immediate services.

Persons returning from mental and physical health institutions also need access to housing that is affordable, close to needed health services, and accessible to transportation options. The use of funds such as those provided through the HOME program to support the development of affordable housing that provides access to services and transportation facilitates persons with mental and physical health challenges in accessing needed care and resources, as well as supports the use of in-home services.

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

The County of San Bernardino has created an integrated, multidisciplinary system of care and service provisions that focuses on providing housing and supportive services to those who are currently experiencing homelessness, at-risk of becoming homeless or of special need (e.g. physical and mental disabilities) and experience barriers to housing and self-sufficiency.

Activities the County will undertake during the 5-year period to address housing and supportive services needs include the following:

- Continue to develop and maintain partnerships with public and private agencies to address the needs of the populations that may not be homeless but may have special needs.
- Continue to consult and work with the Continuum of Care (CoC), Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), Transitional Assistance Department (TAD), Department of Public Health, Sheriff's Department, Inland Empire United Way (operator and manager of the County's referral based call-in center), service providers, and other inter- and intra-governmental agencies to identify needs and develop programs/services to address the needs.
- Using federal and state resources, the County will continue to develop affordable housing units and create permanent housing solutions to special needs persons, including but not limited to persons with mental and/or physical disabilities, victims of Domestic Violence, Transition Age Youth (TAY), etc. The housing units will include long-term social and supportive services such as case management, managed physical and mental care, substance abuse services, rental assistance and other housing resources to increase self-sufficiency rates.

For the first year Annual Action Plan, the County will focus efforts and resources to:

- Improve of the County's Coordinated Entry System (CES) which is designed to connect persons, including those with special needs, to appropriate housing and supportive services. The County's efforts will be focused on increasing the efficiency of the system to ensure that all persons that come through the coordinated system of care can be properly and effectively routed to services that best suit their needs.
- Continue to use its various state and federal funding resources such as Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), Housing Emergency Aid Program (HEAP), California Emergency Housing and Solutions (CESH), Housing and Disability Advocacy Program (HDAP) to provide housing and essential/supportive services to eligible persons with special needs that are at risk-of homelessness. The housing and essential services include but are not limited to rental and security deposit assistance, essential services as life skills, job training, legal assistance, assistance with obtaining public benefits, housing search and placement, case management, etc.
- Continue to utilize CDBG funding to provide services such as sustenance/food services, educational programs, transportation services, employment training, etc. special needs populations (i.e. persons with HIV/AIDS and/or disabilities physical/mental disabilities; seniors, youth, victims of domestic violence, etc.).

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

San Bernardino County will address housing and supportive service needs of residents through the development of new affordable rental housing through a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), which will meet HUD requirements that any new construction with five or more dwelling units have a minimum of 5% of units be accessible to individuals with mobility impairments and an additional 2% be accessible to individuals with sensory impairments.

The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report for the 2018/2019 Action Plan proposes outcomes for development and rehabilitation of affordable housing, including new construction/ rehabilitation of 400 multifamily housing units; acquisition/ rehabilitation/ disposition of 55 single-family or multi-family housing units; new construction/ acquisition/ rehabilitation of 450 housing units for people who are elderly, disabled, or homeless; and rehabilitation of 25 existing housing units. The County will continue to work to achieve these outcomes in the next year. The County used HOME funds in the 2018-2019 fiscal year to support the following affordable housing development projects: 1) Loma Linda Veteran’s Village; 2) Golden Apartments; 3) Arrowhead Grove Phase II; and 4) Bloomington III.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.410, 91.210(e)

Describe any negative effects of public policies on affordable housing and residential investment

Responses to the public survey and stakeholder interviews provided barriers to affordable housing as identified by individuals living and working in the county. One of the most frequently discussed issues by survey participants was the popularity of short-term rentals, particularly in the unincorporated areas near Joshua Tree National Park. Survey participants stated that short-term rentals made it difficult for local residents to find permanent rental housing or affordable rental housing. Prior to November 2019, the County’s short-term rental ordinance, found in Section 84.28 of the County’s Development Code, included regulations for noise, property maintenance, parking and other safety matters. The short-term rental ordinance did not control for the number of short-term rental units in a given neighborhood or the residence of the owner. Therefore, short-term rentals have lucrative in markets where an owner may rent a unit for one week and earn the same income as if the unit were rented to a permanent resident for one month.

In November 2019, the county amended its short-term rental ordinance which regulates several critical aspects of short-term rentals. The amended ordinance now requires that the property owner be an occupant on the site if the property is smaller than two acres.²⁹ Upon its enforcement, the amended ordinance should decrease the number of investor-owned short-term rental properties and help increase the supply of available rental housing.

A second barrier to affordable housing was indicated in the County’s 2018 “Community Indicators” Report. The report stated that Federal Housing Administration loan limits for homebuyers tended to be too low for the area (\$405,950). At this loan limit level, developers were disincentivized to build new units since homebuyers were largely unable to make down payments large enough to cover the balance of the home loan.³⁰ One stakeholder also noted that it was particularly difficult for developers to secure land whose price was being driven by market forces. With the median home sales price being \$277,000 in January 2018, homebuyers were more likely to purchase existing homes than new homes. The report noted that if the FHA loan limit were increased to \$450,000, this would encourage the construction of new homes. A stakeholder

29 San Bernardino County, C. (2019, November 5). *Ordinance No. 4371*. Retrieved from San Bernardino County - Land Use Services: <https://cms.sbcounty.gov/Portals/5/CodeEnforcement/STR%20Ordinance.pdf?ver=2019-12-05-082523-920>

30 San Bernardino County. (2018) *Community Indicators Report*. Retrieved from San Bernardino County website: http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/CAO/Feature/Content/SB_2018_REPORT_-3.pdf, p. 12

further noted that because it was difficult to meet these limits, it was especially hard for their local government to use HOME funds for new construction or for first time homebuyers.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets - 91.410, 91.210(f)

Introduction

This section outlines the employment, labor force, and educational attainment data which informed the development of priorities in this Plan.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

TABLE 37 - BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	3,094	1,634	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	27,890	18,823	13	13	0
Construction	14,469	9,883	7	7	0
Education and Health Care Services	43,112	39,161	20	27	7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8,966	3,686	4	3	-2
Information	3,261	770	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	18,200	11,089	8	8	-1
Other Services	7,582	5,357	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	13,688	7,085	6	5	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	29,411	20,473	14	14	0
Transportation and Warehousing	13,505	8,393	6	6	-1
Wholesale Trade	12,016	7,230	6	5	-1
Total	195,194	133,584	--	--	--

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

Source:

Labor Force

TABLE 38 - LABOR FORCE

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	310,284
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	270,960
Unemployment Rate	12.68
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	28.04
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.34

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

TABLE 39 – OCCUPATIONS BY SECTOR

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	47,867
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	11,772
Service	30,891
Sales and office	65,896
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	30,335
Production, transportation and material moving	21,380

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

TABLE 40 - TRAVEL TIME

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	167,025	64%
30-59 Minutes	62,604	24%
60 or More Minutes	32,340	12%
Total	261,969	100%

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

TABLE 41 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	37,048	6,183	27,803
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	58,029	8,263	28,954
Some college or Associate's degree	78,873	8,872	35,068
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,943	3,163	13,077

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

TABLE 42 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	989	4,087	7,390	17,317	10,011
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12,581	11,739	11,631	18,860	8,516
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	29,068	27,738	23,203	45,493	22,378
Some college, no degree	29,878	27,831	20,885	44,484	20,025
Associate's degree	3,253	9,721	7,235	14,978	6,150
Bachelor's degree	4,251	13,049	9,734	19,388	9,096
Graduate or professional degree	418	5,634	6,503	12,972	8,199

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

TABLE 43 – MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	979,094
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,525,339
Some college or Associate's degree	1,818,624
Bachelor's degree	2,296,055
Graduate or professional degree	2,606,358

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

As shown in the Business Activity table above, the employment sectors in San Bernardino County with the largest number of jobs are education and health care services (39,161 jobs or 27 percent of total jobs), retail trade (20,473 jobs or 14 percent), arts, entertainment, and accommodations (18,823 jobs or 13 percent), and manufacturing (11,089 jobs or 8 percent).

The jobs in which the most county residents are employed reflect these employment sectors. The largest number of workers in the county are found in education and health care services (43,112 workers or 20 percent), retail trade (29,411 workers or 14 percent), arts, entertainment, and accommodations (27,890 workers or 13 percent) and manufacturing (18,200 workers or 8 percent). The greatest mismatch of jobs to workers is in arts, entertainment, and accommodations, where there are 27,890 workers for 18,823 jobs.

The largest mismatch between the share of workers (i.e., employed residents) and the share of jobs by sector is in education and health care services (7 percentage point difference in the share of jobs and share of workers). Differences between the share of workers and share of jobs by sector are 2 percentage points or less in all other sectors.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The San Bernardino County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (2017) described the county's economic development needs as including:

- Encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship in water conservation, renewable energy and the business application of new technologies throughout Southern California;
- Encouraging creative and less costly solutions for flood control and storm drainage systems;
- Creating more dense urban mixed use environments that encourage walkability and public transit use;
- Encouraging the continued expansion of the health care industry;
- Establishing a regional effort to attract and diversify the mix of businesses that will elevate wages;
- Continuing collaborating solutions that match workforce readiness efforts with the skills required by established employers;
- Capitalizing on opportunities for Ontario and San Bernardino International Airports to capture some of the air cargo traffic from LAX;
- Supporting the development of new solar and wind farms;
- Supporting initiatives to build rooftop solar on the many large industrial and commercial buildings; and
- Capitalizing on opportunities to market the Auto Club Speedway in Fontana

According to the San Bernardino County Local Workforce Development Plan (2017-2020), the primary goals of the San Bernardino County Workforce Development Board include improving the local area's basic skills deficiency rate and helping youth attain their high- school diploma or GED; creating pathways to allow participants to gain work experience through On-the-Job Training (OJT), paid and unpaid work-

experience placements; and supporting and providing assistance to participants with enrollment into post-secondary education, advanced training opportunities or college. The state's aging workforce combined with moderate local unemployment rates mean that workforce development and expansion is a key local economic development need.

The San Bernardino County Local Workforce Development Plan focuses on supporting the county's target industries of transportation and logistics, manufacturing, healthcare, construction, and trade/transportation utilities. The San Bernardino County Workforce Development Board is developing career pathways in order to create the pipeline of qualified workers that employers need in each of the five target industry sectors.

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

Socioeconomic changes anticipated over the next several years are likely to impact workforce needs and job growth opportunities in San Bernardino County. The County's Local Workforce Development Plan identifies several potential threats to the County's workforce development system, including low social economic growth; limited funding; possible funding cuts; the political climate at the national level; danger to youth employment because of wage legislation; underemployment, including youth; out of school youth; federal funding initiatives and changes; a lack of community involvement in WDB meetings; legislation and changes in regulations from state and federal government; and fluctuations in regional economic conditions influencing trends in development. The county, its businesses, and its local and regional economic development partners will benefit from a proactive approach to workforce development, including strategies currently employed by the Workforce Development Board and others.

Affordable housing, including housing near job centers, will be an increasingly important component to supporting workforce and business attraction and retention. Stakeholders interviewed as part of this planning process emphasized the need for affordable housing that is close to jobs, resources, and transportation, including a need for a variety of housing types and sizes. This housing is of particular need for seniors, people with disabilities, people transitioning from homelessness, and people living with HIV/AIDS. With increasing demand for housing in the county, affordable housing close to jobs, resources, and transportation is becoming more difficult to find, and low-income residents are often unable to access areas of higher opportunity or are displaced by rising housing costs. Rising housing costs are also a primary contributor to high levels of homelessness in the county. To that end, there is a growing need to devote resources to the development of affordable housing with access to jobs, services, and transportation. To address these needs, the County used HOME funds in the 2018-2019 fiscal year to support the following affordable housing development projects: 1) Loma Linda Veteran's Village; 2) Golden Apartments; 3) Arrowhead Grove Phase II; and 4) Bloomington III. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report for the 2018/2019 Action Plan proposes outcomes for development and rehabilitation of affordable housing, including new construction/ rehabilitation of 400 multifamily housing units; acquisition/ rehabilitation/ disposition of 55 single-family or multi-family housing units; new construction/ acquisition/

rehabilitation of 450 housing units for people who are elderly, disabled, or homeless; and rehabilitation of 25 existing housing units.

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

As part of the Local Workforce Development Plan, the County's Workforce Development Board conducted an environmental scan that found barriers in the economic landscape including:

- Low Income: SBC residents living below poverty level total 19.5% of the population
- Language: More than 300,000 residents speaking English "less than very well"
- Disconnected youth: "Idle" youth that are neither working nor employed and are ages 16 to 19 total 9,712;
- Limited Educational Attainment: More than 270,000 residents over the age of 25 have no diploma or equivalent;
- Veteran Status: 98,500 are veterans that face the challenges of successfully transitioning to the civilian workforce; and
- Disabilities: More than 120,000 residents between the ages of 18 to 64 have disabilities.³¹

According to American Community Survey 2013-2017 data, 78.3 percent of San Bernardino County's population has at least a high school degree, but only 27.9 percent of the population has an associate's degree or higher. For these reasons, the County's Workforce Development Board has focused on goals of improving the local area's basic skills deficiency rate and helping youth attain their high-school diploma or GED; creating pathways to allow participants to gain work experience through On-the-Job Training (OJT), paid and unpaid work-experience placements; and supporting and providing assistance to participants with enrollment into post-secondary education, advanced training opportunities or college.

The San Bernardino County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) lists the county's economic development assets or strengths related to education and workforce readiness, including:

- The ability of great school systems in some communities to attract new residents and businesses
- Good post-secondary education systems with six publicly-funded Community College campuses available to San Bernardino County residents
- California State University, San Bernardino, which serves 21,000 students and functions as an important educational, cultural and sporting event venue
- The Loma Linda School of Medicine, which attracts students from all over the world with its emphasis in bio-medical technologies, transplantation research, nuclear medicine and prosthetics, and
- The presence of extensive training programs for logistics workers

Weaknesses related to education and workforce readiness include:

- Language barriers among some workers may affect job readiness for higher-paying occupations
- Low school performance in some communities is a barrier to advanced training and job placement
- Lack of training opportunities for jobs and occupations with career ladder advancement potential

³¹ San Bernardino County Local Workforce Development Plan (2017-2020). Retrieved from: <http://wp.sbcounty.gov/workforce/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2018/12/Executed-FINAL-WIOA-Program-Year-2017-2020-San-Bernardino-County-Local-Plan.pdf>

- Brain drain among young, skilled and educated workers results in some employers being unable to fill jobs with qualified workers, and
- A lack of training in critical thinking skills results in “dead-end” jobs for workers

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

A variety of workforce training initiatives are available in San Bernardino County, indicating that local partners are responding to needs of the business community and workforce. Workforce training initiatives support Consolidated Plan goals related to economic development but also serve as potential opportunities to reduce poverty by helping unemployed and underemployed residents connect with higher-paying, in-demand jobs. The San Bernardino County Local Workforce Development Plan (2017-2020) describes the following workforce development initiatives available in San Bernardino County:

San Bernardino County Local Workforce Development System

- Basic career services, including eligibility information, outreach, intake, orientation, initial assessment, job search, labor market information and determinations for all services available at the AJCC
- Individual career services, including assessments of skills, aptitudes, and work values; group and individual counseling; internships; and financial literacy training
- Training activities to support development of worker skills and workplace competencies and the development and use of career pathways
- Job placement services

America’s Job Center of California (AJCC)

- A variety of services that bring employers with job openings and qualified job seekers together at no cost

Inland Empire Job Corps Center

- Work-based learning program provides students with opportunities to link their career technical training with practical, on-the-job activities
- Academic training, including basic reading and math, independent living, employability skills, and career success skills

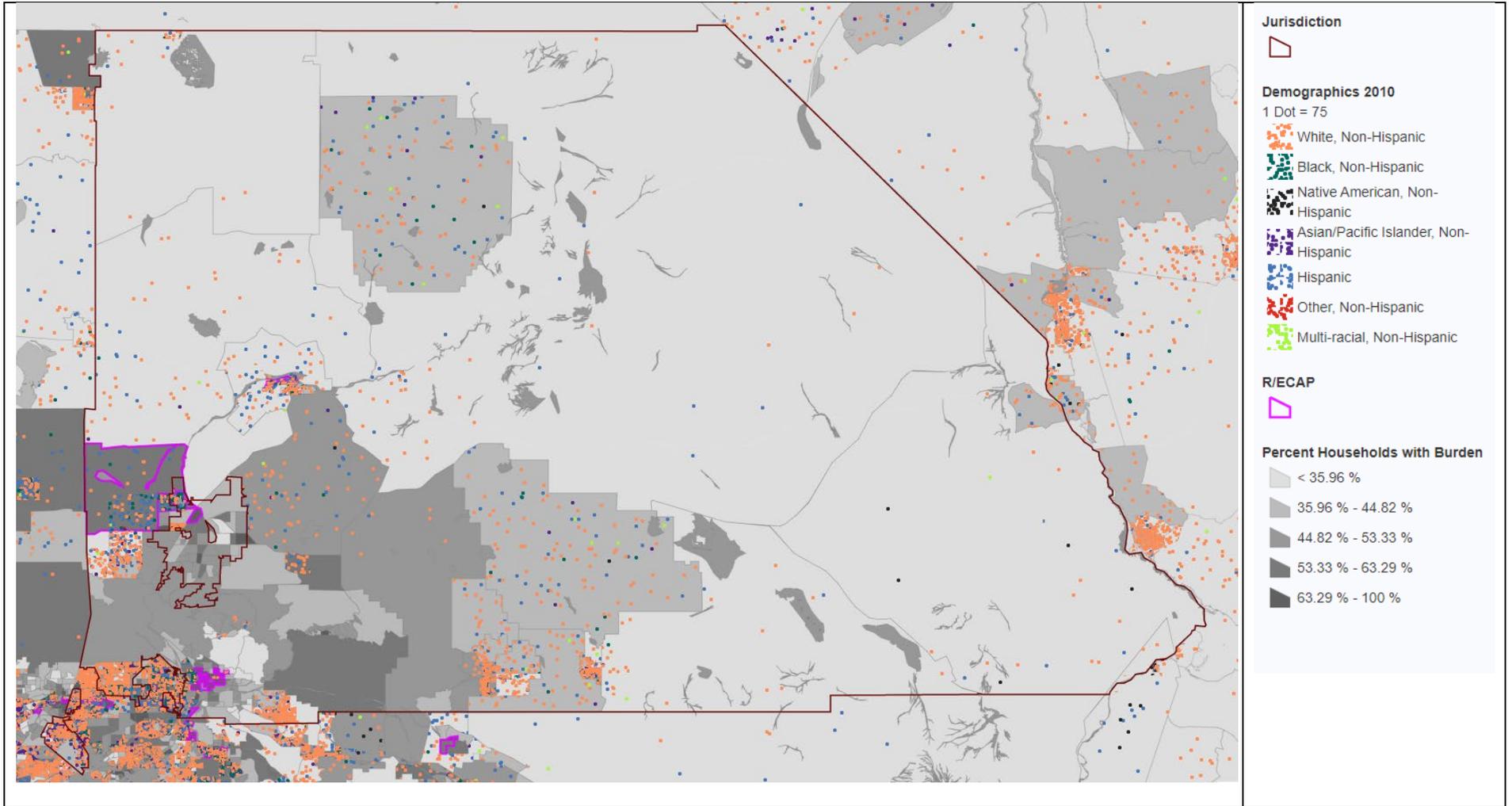
YouthBuild Inland Empire

- Out-of-school youth ages 16 to 24 who have not graduated from high school to work towards their educational and career goals
- Assists participants in obtaining their high school diplomas
- Provides opportunities in construction training, leadership development, job placement, drivers education, business career training, entrepreneurship, solar panel installation, green jobs training,

be found in many areas of the San Bernardino County entitlement area, including unincorporated areas such as the El Mirage area south of the Shadow Mountains, south of Big Bear Lake, and in the Fairview Valley east of Apple Valley. Incorporated areas with clusters of housing problems include parts of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino, Highland, Colton, Loma Linda, Redlands, Mentone and Yucaipa.

Census tracts where more than 40% of households have a housing need are typically located in areas of the county where the population is predominantly white or Hispanic. Census tracts where clusters of housing needs affect predominately white populations are located in and around Lucerne Valley, Big Bear Lake, eastern Twenty-Nine Palms, northern and western Yucca Valley, El Mirage, and Morongo Valley. Hispanic households are primarily affected by clusters of housing needs in urban areas, such as the City of San Bernardino, Bloomington, and Colton. Some urban areas with high percentages of housing problems are also predominantly white, such as Barstow, Redlands and Mentone. Northeastern Loma Linda also has clusters of housing problems in a tract that is predominantly Asian.

FIGURE 12. HOUSING NEEDS AND RACE AND ETHNICITY BY CENSUS TRACT IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY



Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

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

Geographic patterns for people of color residing in San Bernardino County are shown in Figure 13. Concentration is defined as a census tract in which more than 50% of residents are people of color. There are many census tracts where the majority of residents are racial and ethnic minorities. However, there are strong, visible concentrations that indicate areas where racial and ethnic minority residents comprise the majority.

Hispanic residents represent more than 50% of the population in many of the county's census tracts. This is especially true in the following areas: near the center of the City of San Bernardino between 5th and 9th Streets and west of I-215, in north Colton, in the unincorporated neighborhoods between Rancho Cucamonga and Fontana, in southwest Rancho Cucamonga, in southern Adelanto, and in Barstow Heights south of Interstate 15. Asian and Black households do not represent the majority in any census tract in the county. However, the largest percentages of Asian/Pacific Islander households are found in northern Loma Linda and central Rancho Cucamonga. The largest Black populations live on the west side of the City of San Bernardino.

In its far housing planning guidance, HUD defines racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAP) where more than one-half of the population are people of color and the individual poverty level is over 40%. There are 19 R/ECAP census tracts in San Bernardino County, most of which are located in the City of San Bernardino. The remaining R/ECAP areas are located in Barstow, Colton, Grand Terrace, Adelanto, and the unincorporated area called El Mirage.

R/ECAP Census tract 94 is located in central Barstow. R/ECAP census tracts 91.16 and 91.17 are located in Adelanto and unincorporated San Bernardino County, and tract 71.07 is located in Colton and Grand Terrace. The remaining R/ECAP tracts in the City of San Bernardino include 46.04, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57.01, 58, 62.03, 62.04, 64.01, 65, 74.07, 76.01 and 123. These tracts cover areas both east and west of I-215, extending from the Muscupiabe and Lytle Creek neighborhoods west to Rancho Avenue, and east to Victoria Avenue. These tracts also cover several neighborhoods north and south of State Route 210 in east San Bernardino (city).

HUD also identifies CDBG-eligible block groups where there are concentrations of low- and moderate-income families. In this case, HUD defines a concentration as a block group where low- and moderate-income households make up more than 51% of total households in the block group. There are 203 block groups in the county where low- and moderate-income households make up the majority of the population. These CDBG-eligible block groups are located throughout the county but exist in greatest numbers in the City of San Bernardino and in unincorporated areas.

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

There are many census tracts where people of color make up the majority of the population and/or more than 40% of households have one or more housing problem. In an effort to focus on specific areas of need, the market analysis will use HUD-designated R/ECAP census tracts. Data presented below is aggregate

data for R/ECAP designated census tracts (46.04, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57.01, 58, 62.03, 62.04, 64.01, 65, 71.07, 74.07, 76.01, 91.16, 91.17, 94, 123) from the 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey.

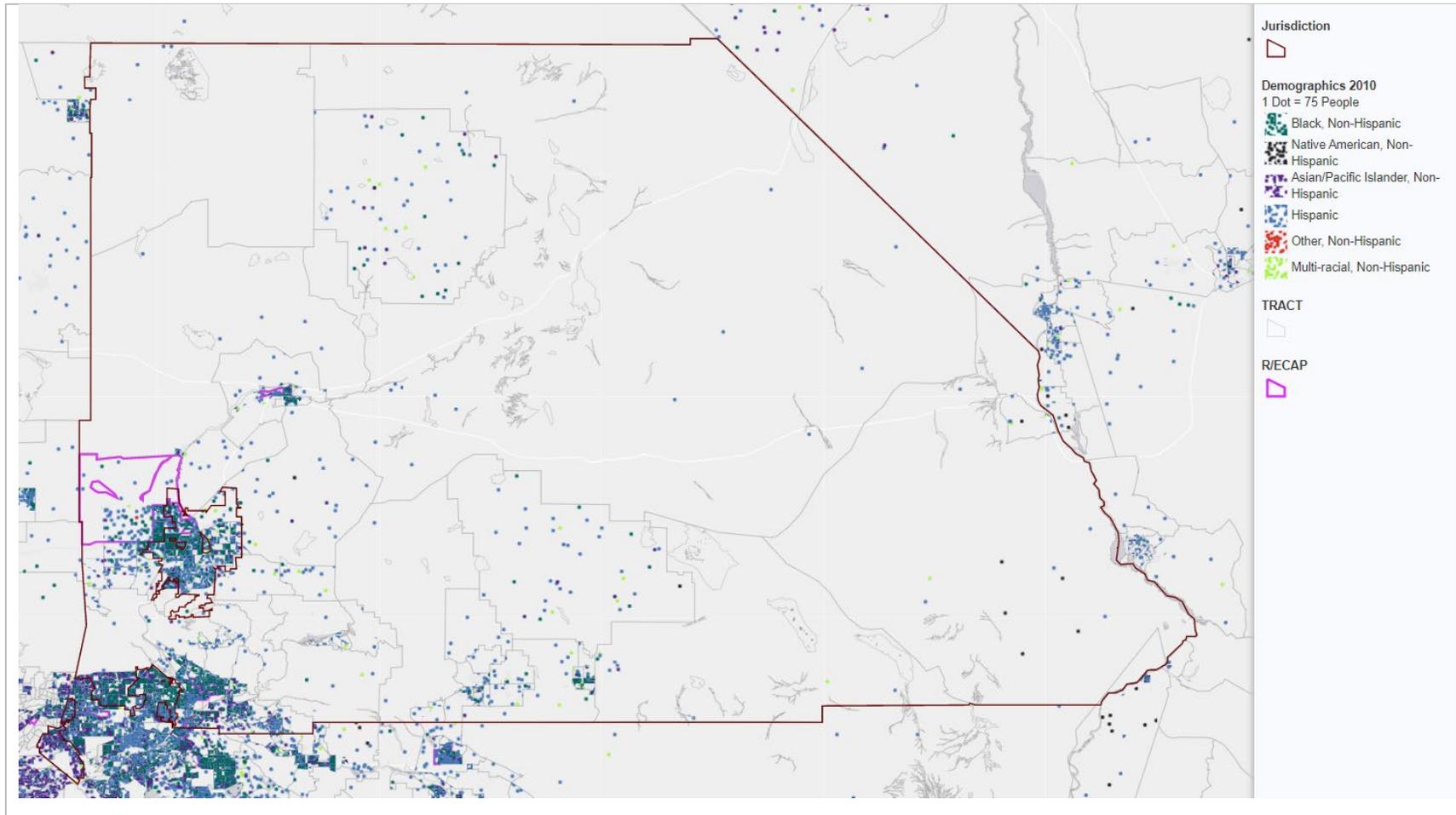
Renter occupied housing is the predominant housing type in San Bernardino County's R/ECAP areas. The highest percentage of renters is located Census tract 57.01 in downtown San Bernardino (93%). Areas near downtown San Bernardino also tend to have a high percentage of renters; eight of 14 R/ECAPs in the City of San Bernardino are more than two-thirds renters. Conversely, homeownership in San Bernardino R/ECAPs occurs at lower rates. In the La Plaza and Lytle Creek neighborhoods west of I-215 (Census tracts 48 and 49), homeownership rates reach up to 43%. The Muscupiabe neighborhood in San Bernardino (Census tract 46.04) has the highest rate of homeownership of all R/ECAPs in the City of San Bernardino.

Despite high rates of renter housing, the percentage of affordable rental housing tends to be far lower than the percentage of renters. Census tract 55, for example, abuts I-215 and is 83% renter households; however, only 20% of its rental units are considered affordable. Likewise, census tract 62.03 north of SR 210 is composed of 62% renters and has only 8% affordable rental units. Areas with higher rates of affordable units in downtown San Bernardino coincide with those census tracts containing publicly-supported housing. Census tract 57.01, discussed above, has a 74% of its rental units as affordable units. This tract is also the location of a LIHTC property, two PBRA sites and one affordable senior facility. Census tract 64.01 in the East Valley area of San Bernardino has 55% renters. However, this tract is also the home of Arrowhead Grove, the RAD converted site of the former Waterman Gardens public housing site. Census tract 64.01 has 63% of its rental units described as affordable.

Renter housing also occurs at higher rates in other R/ECAPs in the County. In Barstow, 75% of residents in Census tract 94 are renters. High renter rates in this area may be due to the proximity of the U.S. Army National Training Center at Fort Irwin and the Barstow's Marine Corps Logistics Base.³² Of the rental units in Barstow, approximately 67% are considered affordable. Barstow is also the site of two LIHTC developments. Census tract 91.16 in Adelanto is composed of 76% renters, but 51% of rental units are considered affordable. This census tract contains three LIHTC sites. Colton is unique among R/ECAPs. Despite the siting of one LIHTC property and rental rates at nearly 60%, affordable rental rates remain low (8%).

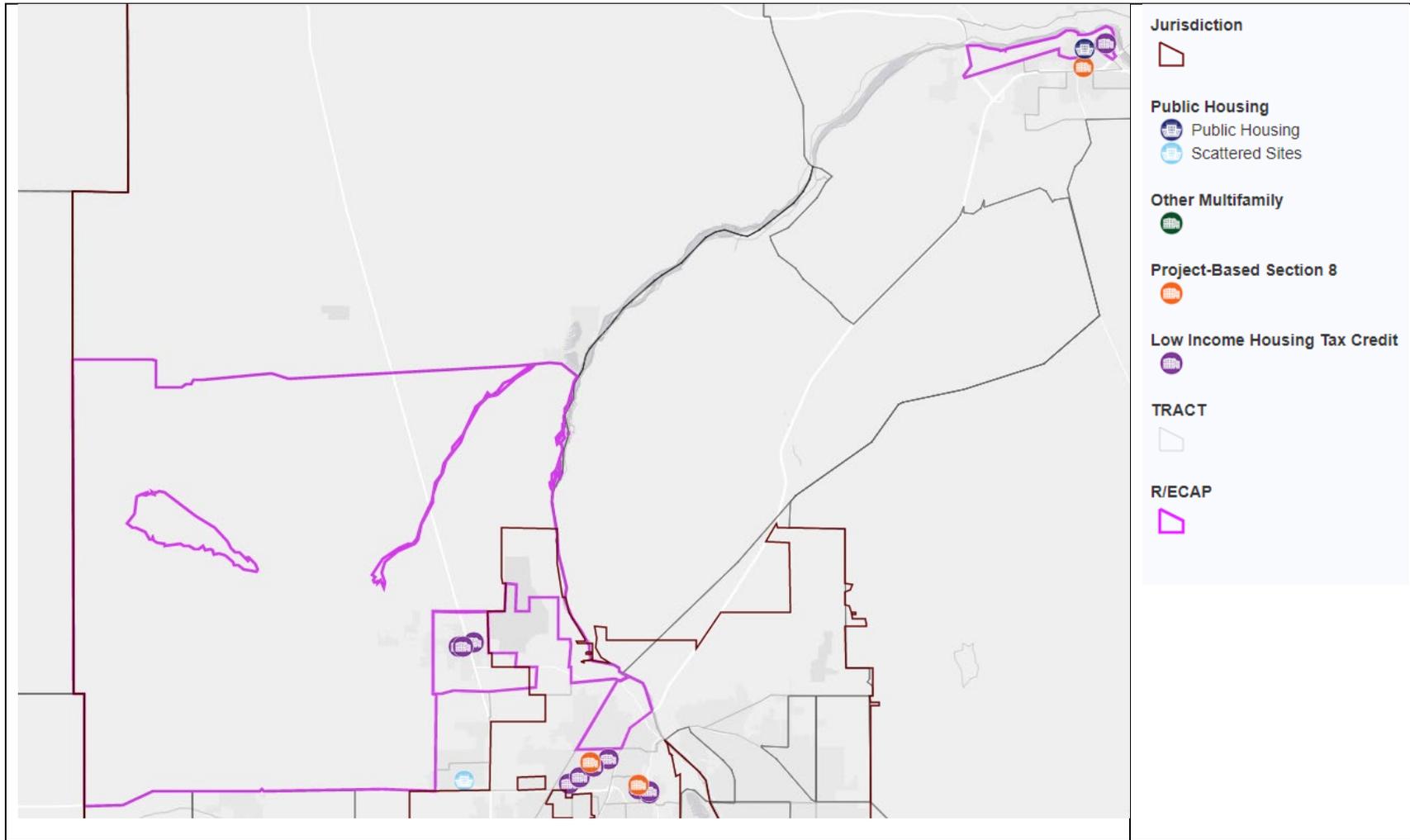
32 Barstow, California. *About Barstow*. Retrieved from: <https://www.barstowca.org/visitors/about-barstow>
Consolidated Plan SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

FIGURE 13. R/ECAPS WITH PUBLIC HOUSING IN THE CITIES OF BARSTOW AND ADELANTO



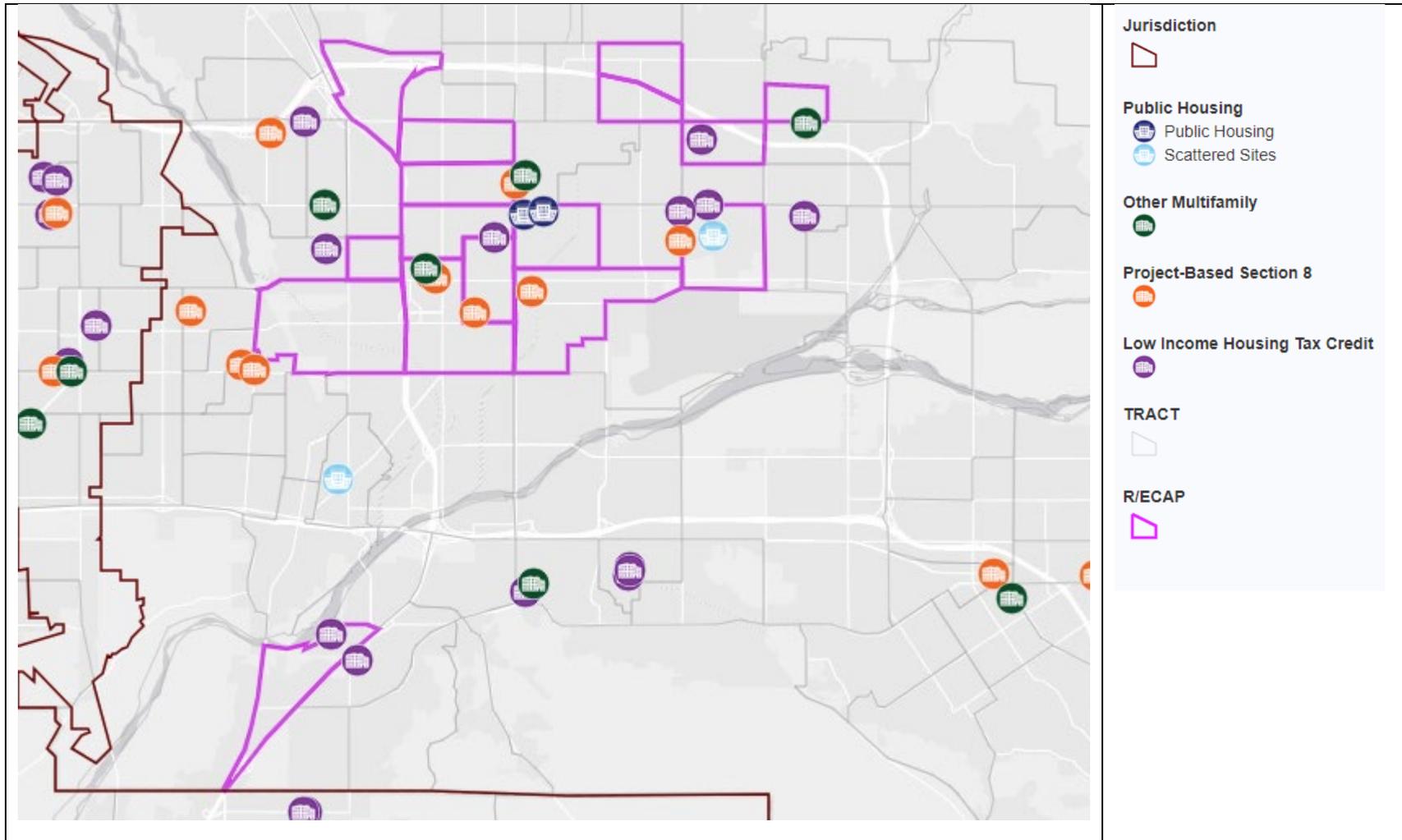
Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

FIGURE 14. R/ECAPs WITH PUBLIC HOUSING IN THE CITIES OF BARSTOW AND ADELANTO



Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

FIGURE 15. R/ECAPS WITH PUBLIC HOUSING IN THE CITIES OF SAN BERNARDINO AND COLTON



Data Source: HUD AFFH Data and Mapping Tool, <https://egis.hud.gov/affht/>

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The R/ECAP in Barstow contains many of the community assets in the city, including Barstow High School, the Barstow Library, a post office, the superior court building and Historic Barstow Main Street. The El Mirage area of unincorporated San Bernardino County includes the El Mirage Field Adelanto Airport and the offices of the San Bernardino County Human Services. The R/ECAP areas of Colton and Grand Terrace include CBS Radio station KFRG, the Los Compadres shopping center and the Centrepointe Shopping Center.

Several R/ECAP areas are located in the City of San Bernardino, primarily in and around downtown. Community assets in downtown include several civic facilities such as the San Manuel Stadium, the Garcia Center for the Arts and the Sturges Center for Fine Arts, Secombe Lake Park and Hanes Park, as well as government buildings such as the Mexican Consulate, Superior Court Building, and County Regional Parks building. The downtown area also has a wide range of commercial and industrial uses, and several schools. West of I-215, in the La Plaza and Rancho West neighborhoods, single family residential and neighborhood commercial use are more common. The two neighborhoods share at least two grocery stores, two schools, the BNSF Railway Company and Lytle Creek Park. To the northeast of downtown, in the West Highlands area, more commercial uses abound, such as the Seley Plaza and Del Rosa Shopping Center. The area also houses the San Bernardino Soccer Complex and a Kaiser Permanente Health Facility. Single-family residential uses appear more often on the northern side of SR 210 than closer to downtown.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Access to transportation offers one of the greatest strategic opportunities for R/ECAP census tracts. R/ECAPs in the City of San Bernardino have access to the San Bernardino Downtown Metrolink, a commuter rail line which connects the city with both Los Angeles and Oceanside (via Riverside, Irvine and Santa Ana). Downtown San Bernardino also has highway access through Interstate 215 and State Route 210. Finally, the R/ECAPs are adjacent to the San Bernardino International Airport. The Barstow R/ECAP is also adjacent to Interstates 15 and 40, providing westbound access to the Victor Valley and eastbound access above the Mojave National Preserve to Las Vegas.

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

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

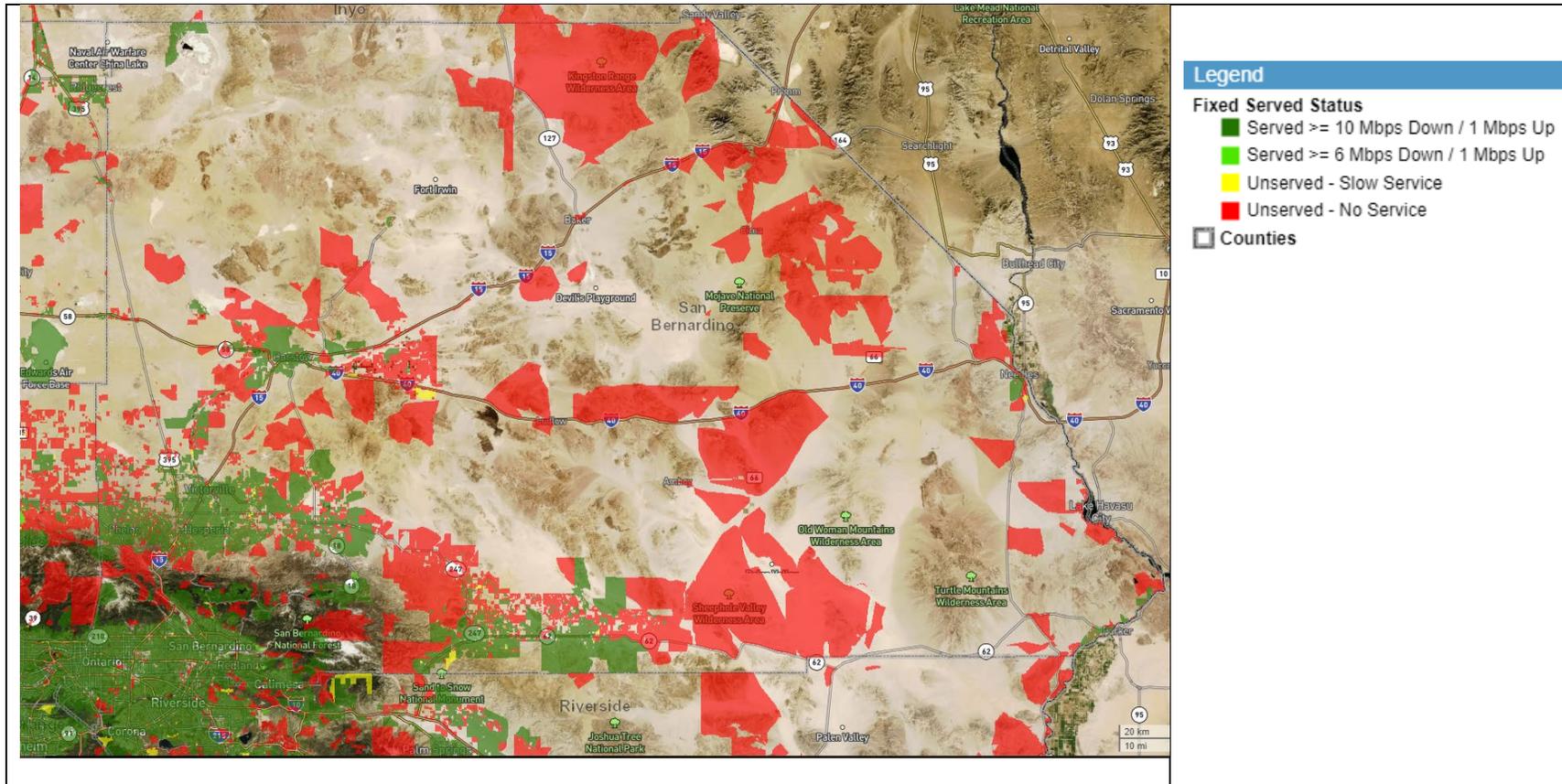
Broadband wiring and connectivity are critical needs for all households, particularly low- to moderate-income households who use the internet for both personal and professional use. The California Interactive Broadband Map provides mapped records of wireline, wireless and fixed wireless broadband coverage across California. The Broadband Map indicates that San Bernardino County has wide broadband coverage, particularly in its most populous areas. Wireline broadband service is offered by at least one provider in nearly all residential areas of the county. Wireline providers listed on the interactive map include Frontier Communications and Charter Communications. Almost all locations with access to residential wireline service typically receive download speeds greater than 10 Mbps and upload speeds greater than 1 Mbps.

Wireless service provides broadband access in those areas with limited wireline service. The Lucerne Valley, where wireline service is largely unavailable, receives expanded service through several wireless providers such as Verizon, T-Mobile, Sprint and AT&T. The City of Needles is unique among urban areas, in that it has several neighborhoods which do not have any wireline or wireless service. The broadband mapping data indicates that median incomes in Needles fall between \$25,001 and \$49,200 and the median household would be considered moderate- to middle-income. Community resources for those without broadband in Needles include the Needles Branch Library, the Needles Regional Senior Center and several restaurants which typically offer free wi-fi service such as McDonalds. The Broadband Map also indicates limited wireline and wireless coverage in El Mirage. The El Mirage census tract, which HUD has also identified as a R/ECAP, demonstrates the greatest area of broadband need based on income. Those without wireline or wireless access at home may be able to access the internet at the local El Mirage School.

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

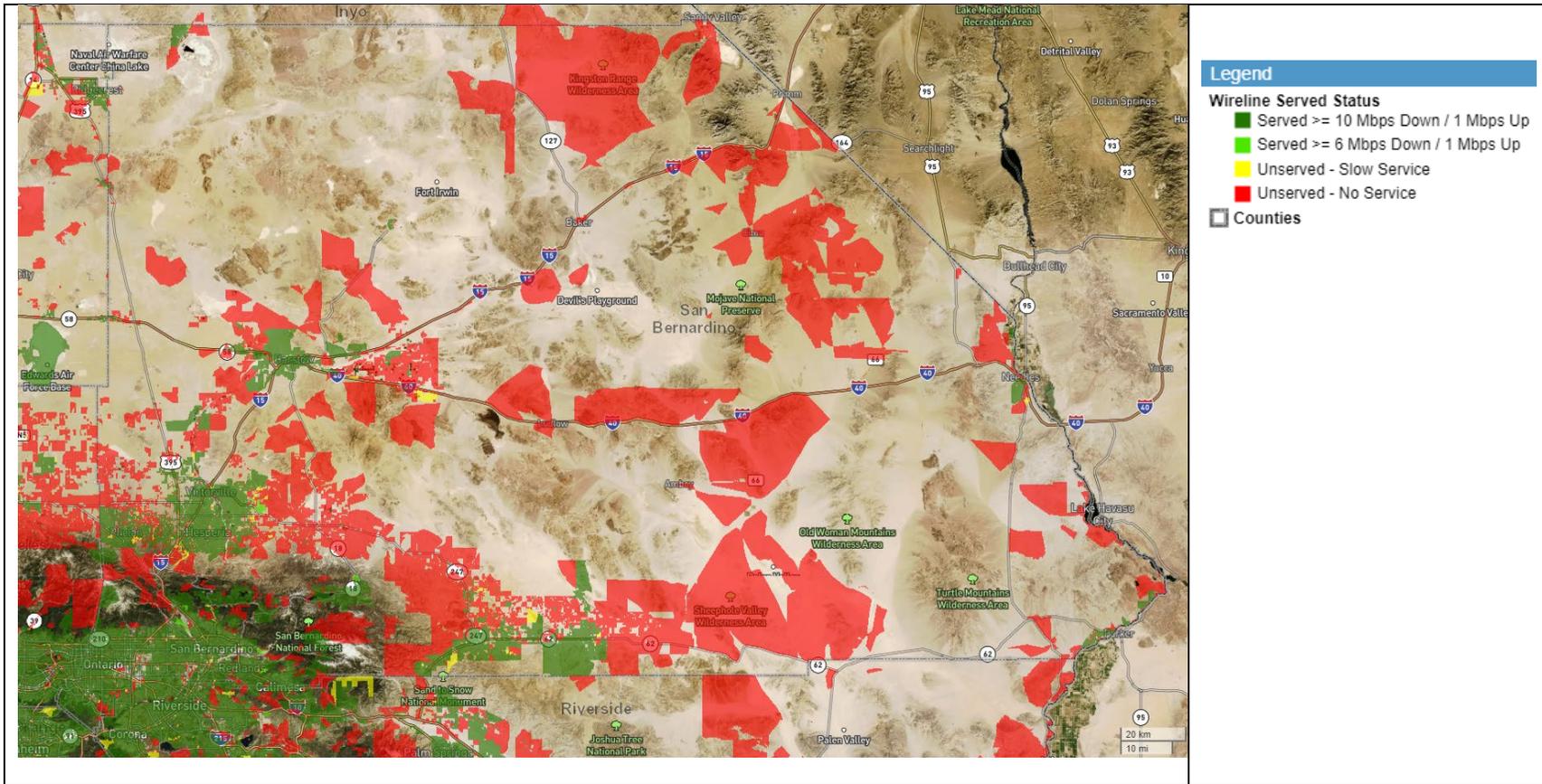
According to the California Interactive Broadband Map, residential areas in the County of San Bernardino have between 1-2 wireline providers, depending on location. These providers include Frontier Communications and Charter Communications. However, areas served by only one wireline provider are often served by several wireless providers. Wireless service providers may include Verizon, T-Mobile, Sprint and AT&T.

FIGURE 16. WIRELESS COVERAGE OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY



Data Source: California Interactive Broadband Map, www.broadbandmap.ca.gov

FIGURE 17. WIRELINE COVERAGE OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY



Data Source: California Interactive Broadband Map, www.broadbandmap.ca.gov

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

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

The impacts of environmental hazards on low- and moderate-income households is an important consideration for regional planners, city staff, and housing and service providers in San Bernardino County. In 2017, San Bernardino County, the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District, the San Bernardino Flood Control District, and the County Special Districts Department adopted the San Bernardino County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan identified hazards most likely to impact the county. The San Bernardino County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan notes that climate change may exacerbate wildfire, levee failure, and drought disasters in the region, and that the county, given its location in the desert region, should consider evaluating the following climate change impacts:

- Reduced water supply
- Increased temperature
- Reduced precipitation
- Diminished snowpack
- Wildfire risk
- Public health and social vulnerability
- Stress on special-status species

To mitigate environmental hazards in the county, the plan identifies a variety of techniques focused primarily on prevention, emergency services, and public education and awareness.

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

The degree to which low- and moderate-income households are vulnerable to increased natural hazards associated with climate change is an important consideration for jurisdictions and regions as they prepare environmental resiliency and other plans. The Fourth National Climate Assessment (2018) notes that vulnerable populations, including lower-income and other marginalized communities, have lower capacity to prepare for and cope with extreme weather and climate-related events. Because these communities are expected to experience greater impacts, it is important that jurisdictions prioritize adaptation actions for the most vulnerable populations.³³

The San Bernardino County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan further notes that lower income populations are less able to afford housing and other infrastructure that can withstand extreme events; less able to purchase resources needed for disaster response; and less likely to have insurance policies that can contribute to recovery efforts. For these reasons, low-income residences are more likely to be injured or left without food and shelter in the event of a disaster. American Community Survey data for 2013-2017 indicate that:

³³ U.S. Global Change Research Program. (2018). *Fourth National Climate Assessment*. Retrieved from: <https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/>

- Median household income for San Bernardino County residents is \$57,156;
- An estimated 132,167 (21.2 percent) of the county’s 623,642 households have incomes of less than \$25,000 per year (less than 50 percent of the area median income); and
- 18.2 percent of San Bernardino County residents were living below the poverty level in the past 12 months.

In this way, a large proportion of the county’s residents have reduced capacity to prepare for and cope with extreme weather and climate-related events.

STRATEGIC PLAN

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan provided below identifies priority needs and geographic focus areas for community development and housing efforts in San Bernardino County over the next five years. These priorities are based on findings from the needs assessment and market analysis, along with public input received through a variety of engagement methods. The County of San Bernardino will continue to focus CDBG spending on large community facilities or infrastructure projects and HOME spending on the development or rehabilitation of multifamily rental properties. Participating jurisdictions will continue to receive shares of CDBG funds for use at their discretion, which may include public services, economic development, or other eligible local activities. Projects and programs funded using CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds will meet program eligibility requirements, generate long-term improvements for low- and moderate-income residents and communities, and help address federal, state, and local priorities, such as expanding fair housing choice and sustainability.

This Strategic Plan also identifies market conditions which may influence the use of HUD grant funds, the resources expected to be available to meet community needs, and the structure in place for delivering services. Strategies for addressing public housing, homelessness, lead-based paint hazards, and poverty are summarized. Finally, the Plan outlines barriers to housing affordability in San Bernardino County and the County’s plans to monitor performance and compliance for each HUD program for which it receives funds.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities - 91.415, 91.215(a)(1)

Geographic Area

TABLE 44 - GEOGRAPHIC PRIORITY AREAS

Area Name	Area Type
Adelanto	Local Target Area
Barstow	Local Target Area
Big Bear Lake	Local Target Area
Colton	Local Target Area
Grand Terrace	Local Target Area
Highland	Local Target Area
Loma Linda	Local Target Area
Montclair	Local Target Area
Needles	Local Target Area
Redlands	Local Target Area
Twentynine Palms	Local Target Area
Yucaipa	Local Target Area
Town of Yucca Valley	Local Target Area
Countywide	Local Target Area
Chino Hills	Local Target Area
Rancho Cucamonga	Local Target Area
Unincorporated County	Local Target Area

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction

Over the five-year Consolidated Plan period, the County of San Bernardino will allocate CDBG funds for use in each of the 13 cooperating cities and in unincorporated areas of the County listed above. Annual funding percentages will be determined by the County using a formula based on population, poverty rate, and rate of overcrowded housing conditions.

Available HOME funds will be used for new construction or rehabilitation of multifamily housing units; eligible areas include the unincorporated County and all HOME Consortium cities. While the County has not identified specific target areas for the use of HOME funds, priority will be given to affordable rental housing projects located in high opportunity (i.e. high school proficiency, high labor market engagement, and high job access), low poverty areas (poverty concentrations below 50%), as described in the County's 2020-2025 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

ESG funds will be allocated geographically among population centers in each of the County’s six regions – East, West, and Central Valleys, Mountain communities, High Desert and the Morongo Basin.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.415, 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

During the development of the Consolidated Plan, a number of priority needs were identified. Guidelines for addressing these priority needs over the 2020-2025 timeframe are summarized below:

- The County of San Bernardino will use CDBG money to fund public facilities and public infrastructure projects in unincorporated San Bernardino County.
- The County will allocate CDBG money to participating cities to address local public service, economic development, housing, public facility, and public infrastructure needs.
- The County will use HOME funds for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing in unincorporated San Bernardino County and within cities participating in the HOME Consortium.
- The County will use ESG funds to address homeless needs throughout the County.

TABLE 45 – PRIORITY NEEDS SUMMARY

Priority need		Develop, Preserve, and Provide Affordable Housing
Priority level	High	
Population(s) served	Extremely low income Low income Moderate income Large family Families with children Elderly Public housing residents People with disabilities	
Geographic area(s) affected	Urban County/Participating Cities/Consortia Jurisdiction	
Associated goal(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of new units (# of housing units) • Rehabilitation of existing units (# of housing units) • Acquisition of existing units (# of housing units) • Rental Assistance (# of households served) • Housing code enforcement/foreclosed property care (# of housing units) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buildings demolished (# of buildings) 	
1	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of affordable rental housing, including projects located near job centers, that will be affordable to service employees and other low-wage members of the workforce. • Expand the supply of rental housing (including permanent supportive housing) that is accessible to persons with disabilities, including housing located near services, job centers, and other community amenities. • Extend the useful life of existing affordable rental housing through repair and rehabilitation projects. • Support the development of affordable rental housing for seniors, people with disabilities, or other special needs households, such as people who are formerly homeless or at risk of homelessness. • Voucher-based rental assistance (i.e. TBRA) to assist low-income households with the cost of existing rental units in the city • Provide for emergency housing needs (such as temporary shelter, relocation assistance, and critical housing repairs) associated with a natural disaster
Basis for priority	CHAS data used in the Needs Assessment indicates that the most common housing problems in San Bernardino County for both renters and owners are cost burdens and severe cost burdens. Nearly 70% of all County households at 80% or less of the AMI experience cost burden and renters are more significantly affected than homeowners.	

Priority need		Public Facilities, Facility Improvements, and Public Infrastructure
Priority level		High
Population(s) served		Extremely low income Low income Moderate income People with physical disabilities Non-housing community development
Geographic area(s) affected		Urban County/Participating Cities/Consortia Jurisdiction
Associated goal(s)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of public facility, public improvements or infrastructure activities other than low/moderate-income housing benefit • Rehabilitation of public facility, public improvements or infrastructure activities for low/moderate-income housing benefit
2	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund public facility improvements in unincorporated San Bernardino County that benefit low income households, and persons with special needs to include senior and youth centers, childcare centers, health facilities, day centers for people with disabilities, facilities serving abused and neglected children, crisis centers for people with mental health needs, heating/cooling centers, parks and recreational facilities, acquisition of fire trucks, and other public facilities. • Fund non-housing community development proposals in unincorporated San Bernardino County that eliminate a threat to public health and safety to include water/sewer improvements, flood/drainage improvements, sidewalks, street improvements, security lighting, ADA accessibility improvements, bus stop/bus shelter improvements, and other infrastructure improvements. • Support for code enforcement initiatives and demolition of blighted structures • Assist community service organizations in improving their physical structures to meet the organization’s goals for serving low- and moderate-income households, people experiencing homelessness, and other special needs populations.
	Basis for priority	The public facilities and infrastructure needs listed here were generated based on input from multiple stakeholders consulted through interviews, focus groups, public meetings, and the public survey. During the community engagement process, public improvements were frequently mentioned not only as a stand-alone need but also as a crucial component to the development of additional affordable housing. These priority needs were also informed by consultation of previous local and regional plans.

Priority need		Housing and Supportive Services for People Experiencing Homelessness
Priority level	High	
Population(s) served	Chronic homelessness Individuals Families with children Mentally ill Chronic substance abuse Veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of domestic violence Unaccompanied youth	
Geographic area(s) affected	Urban County/Participating Cities/Consortia Jurisdiction	
Associated goal(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness Prevention (# of persons assisted) • Rapid Re-Housing (# of persons /households assisted) • Emergency Shelter and transitional housing (# of beds) • Outreach (# of persons assisted) 	
3	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for short-term direct assistance in the form of rent and utility payments to prevent households from becoming homeless • Short term rent and utility payments, security deposits, and other expenses associated with implementation of a rapid re-housing program model • Outreach to the homeless community to engage and inform people of available services • Transitional housing options that include supportive services and case management as an intermediate step between emergency shelter and private market housing • Fund projects that provide supportive services and shelter to persons who are homeless • Support the use of a Housing First model to address homelessness • Consider ESG, CDBG, HOME and other possible funding sources to increase availability of resources to serve residents who are homeless with housing and supportive services
	Basis for priority	<p>The 2019 Point in Time Count showed that there were 2,607 homeless persons counted in the county on January 24, 2019. This figure showed that there were 489 more homeless individuals at this time in 2019 than there were at the same time in 2018. The jump in homeless population count represented a 23.1% increase in homelessness over the year. Input from survey respondents and local service providers interviewed as part of the plan development process was crucial in highlighting these specific needs.</p>

Priority need		Public Services
Priority level		High
Population(s) served		Extremely low income Low income Moderate income Large families Families with children Elderly / frail elderly People with disabilities
Geographic area(s) affected		Urban County/Participating Cities Jurisdiction
Associated goal(s)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (# of persons assisted) • Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (# of households assisted)
Description	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund projects in cooperating cities that provide community services such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Substance abuse services ○ Drug programs for youth ○ Crime prevention ○ Employment training ○ Youth services including after school programs, nutrition, and recreation ○ Senior services including transportation, daily check-ins, and recreation ○ Medical and dental services ○ Neighborhood cleanups ○ Childcare services ○ Supportive services in housing
Basis for priority		The relative priority of public services needs listed here were determined primarily based on ranking exercises within the public survey, but are also based on input from stakeholders consulted through interviews, focus groups, and public meetings. These stakeholders included County staff and elected officials, San Bernardino County Housing Authority staff, nonprofit organizations, homeless housing and service providers, organizations serving people with disabilities, housing developers, civic organizations, and San Bernardino County residents.

Priority need		Promote Fair Housing
5	Priority level	High
	Population(s) served	Extremely low income Low income Moderate income Middle income People with disabilities Victims of domestic violence
	Geographic area(s) affected	Countywide
	Associated goal(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit (# of persons assisted)
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance to eligible households, making sure to reach households of undocumented residents and families with children, which may include but not be limited to financial literacy, consumer education, awareness around predatory lending and other housing scams Fair housing education services to help residents, community organizations, and housing providers understand fair housing rights and responsibilities Education for the community on the value of supporting affordable housing with the goal of reducing NIMBYism
	Basis for priority	Survey participants were asked whether they think housing discrimination is an issue in San Bernardino County. About 35% answered yes and 18% said it was somewhat of an issue. Relatively large shares of survey respondents reported knowing or somewhat knowing their fair housing rights, however, about 42% said they would not know where to file a fair housing discrimination complaint; 41 participants (14%) reported having experienced housing discrimination while living in San Bernardino County.
Priority need		Program Administration
6	Priority level	High
	Population(s) served	All
	Geographic area(s) affected	Countywide
	Associated goal(s)	Program Administration
	Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program administration costs related to the planning and execution of community development, housing, and homelessness activities assisted with funds provided under the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs
	Basis for priority	Necessary program administration costs associated with the coordination and delivery of services to San Bernardino County residents.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions - 91.415, 91.215(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

TABLE 46 – INFLUENCE OF MARKET CONDITIONS

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	High level of cost burdens among low-income households; waiting lists for assisted housing units; and need for short-term rental assistance for homeless individuals and families transitioning to permanent housing. Currently, TBRA is provided through HUD’s Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program administered through local housing authorities, with about 10,043 vouchers in use within San Bernardino County. The County intends to use CDBG or HOME funds for TBRA over the next five years to increase access to affordable housing.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	High level of cost burdens among low-income households, including non-homeless special needs populations; waiting lists for assisted housing units for seniors and people with disabilities. The County anticipates using HUD grant funds for TBRA over the next five years.
New Unit Production	Age and condition of housing; waiting lists at existing assisted housing developments; high occupancy rates and rental rates; sales prices unaffordable to low/moderate income households. The County intends to use HUD grant funding to support new affordable housing development over the next five years.
Rehabilitation	Age and condition of housing; issues related to substandard housing, especially for low-income renters; need for home repairs for seniors and other homeowners, including lead-based paint remediation. The County may use HUD grant funding to support rehabilitation of affordable homeowner and rental housing over the next five years.
Acquisition, including preservation	Subsidized housing developments anticipated to age out of their affordability period; age, condition, and availability of multifamily properties suitable for acquisition/rehabilitation; vacant/hazardous buildings identified through code enforcement. The County may use HUD grant funds for acquisition and/or preservation of affordable housing over the next five years.

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.420(b), 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Entitlement grant resources totaling approximately \$11,539,958 are expected during the next fiscal year (July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021) and will be used by the County and participating cities to address obstacles, to meet underserved needs, foster decent housing, develop institutional structures, and to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. The results of these activities will be reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to be published in September 2021.

Anticipated Resources

TABLE 47 - ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public - Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$7,424,584	\$106,962	\$293,418	\$7,824,964	\$28,213,419	Anticipated funding will include Entitlement grant funds, program income, and prior year resources. Amount expected to be available in years 2-5 of the Con Plan is estimated at 95% of 2020 allocation multiplied by 4 years.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	Public - Federal	Acquisition; Acquisition/ Construction; Acquisition / Rehabilitation; or Rehabilitation (only) of Multi-Family Units	\$3,477,721	\$1,099,140	\$8,619,471	\$13,196,332	\$13,215,340	Anticipated funding will include Entitlement grant funds, program income, and prior year resources. Amount expected to be available in years 2-5 of the Con Plan is estimated at 95% of 2020 allocation multiplied by 4 years.
ESG	Public - Federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$635,741	N/A	\$610,885	\$1,246,626	\$2,415,816	Anticipated funding will include Entitlement grant funds, program income, and prior year resources. Amount expected to be available in years 2-5 of the Con Plan is estimated at 95% of 2020 allocation multiplied by 4 years.

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

HOME funds are heavily leveraged through the use of gap financing. All HOME projects require matching contributions of at least 25% for each dollar of HOME funds. The County plans to meet this requirement and has met it in previous years by specifying in every HOME NOFA that a project must be far enough along in the development process for the developer to have identified and secured its primary funding sources before HOME funds can be committed. Additionally, San Bernardino County has over \$65 million of HOME match accumulated from prior year HOME projects. Matching funds will typically consist of Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funds and Successor Agency to the former Redevelopment Agency land subsidies.

ESG funds must be matched 100%, on a dollar-for-dollar (i.e. 100%) basis. San Bernardino County has met the ESG match requirement in previous years and plans to meet it for the 2020-2021 program year. ESG funds received directly from HUD are leveraged through contributions from ESG subrecipients who are selected for being well established as homeless providers in their communities and show strong connections with multiple funding sources. The matching amounts are specified in each subrecipient's contract. Sources of match funds may include the value of any donated materials, the value of any lease on a building, any salaries paid to staff to carry out the program of the subrecipient, and/or the value of time and services contributed by volunteers to carry out the subrecipient's program.

CDBG funds are leveraged through the County's CDBG Consortium cooperating cities and County general fund. The CDBG allocations for each city and the County unincorporated areas are not usually enough to fund the full needed budget of projects. Project budgets for projects in County unincorporated areas are often supplemented with County General Fund and various state grants. The 13 cooperating cities and CDBG subrecipients who contract through the cities use their city general funds, private donations and other state grant funds. Funds may also be available to subrecipients through the following federal, state, county and other programs:

Federal Resources

- Small Business Administration 504 Loan Program
- Economic Development Administration
- Supportive Housing Program
- Shelter Plus Program
- Veterans Affairs Supporting Housing
- HUD Section 202 Program
- Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program 1
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program 3

State Resources

- State Housing Rehabilitation Program
- Emergency Solutions Program – Federal
- State First-Time Homebuyer Program
- No Place Like Home Program
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)
- Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) Grants
- State Emergency Solutions Grant (Federal and State funds)

Local Resources

- Tax Exempt Industrial Development Bond Financing
- Taxable Development Bond Program
- Equipment Only Purchase Program
- Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond Program

Other Resources

- Affordable Housing Program (AHP)

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

The County will not use any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction to address needs identified in this plan.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure - 91.415, 91.215(k)

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

Agencies through which San Bernardino County will carry out its consolidated plan are shown in the table that follows. In addition to those listed in the table, the County will also rely on a variety of non-profit and private sector housing developers, including Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), Low Income Housing Tax Credit developers, and others. As of the last program year, the State of California had certified four CHDOs, with service areas including San Bernardino County: Citadel Community Development Corporation, Coachella Valley Housing Corp., Community Housing Assistance Program, Inc., and Jamboree Housing Corp.³⁴ Additionally, the County of San Bernardino has worked with other locally-certified CHDOs such as Housing Partners I, Inc. and National Community Renaissance.

³⁴ State of California Department of Housing and Community Development. (2019). Community Housing Development Organization Certification List. Retrieved from: <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/active-funding/docs/CHDO-Cert-List-Nov-2019-F.pdf>

TABLE 48 - INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY STRUCTURE

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
San Bernardino County	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development • Homelessness • Non-homeless Special Needs • Ownership • Rental • Planning • Neighborhood Improvements • Public Facilities • Public Services 	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino	PHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Housing • Ownership • Rental 	Jurisdiction
San Bernardino County Office of Homeless Services/ San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership	Government/ Continuum of Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness • Public Services 	Jurisdiction
Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board	Non-profit Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Services 	Jurisdiction
San Bernardino County Department of Public Health	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness • Public Services 	Jurisdiction
Habitat for Humanity San Bernardino Area	Non-profit Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership 	Jurisdiction
San Bernardino County Children and Family Services	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness • Public Services 	Jurisdiction
San Bernardino County Workforce Development Board	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development 	Jurisdiction
Time for Change Foundation	Non-profit Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness • Public Services 	Jurisdiction
San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health Services • Homelessness • Housing 	Jurisdiction
San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development 	Jurisdiction
Unified School Districts in San Bernardino County	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education K-12 • Homeless Liaison 	Jurisdiction

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Based on stakeholder interviews and information included in San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership’s “Recalibrating for Results: A Three-Year Evaluation of the 2009–2019 San Bernardino County 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness,” strengths of the institutional delivery system include:

- Development of the San Bernardino County Interagency Council on Homelessness
- Implementation of Coordinated Assessment and Access System
- Focus of San Bernardino Interagency Council on Homelessness on implementing a Housing First model
- Strong presence of nonprofit service providers

Based on stakeholder interviews and analysis of county homelessness plans “Recalibrating for Results: A Three-Year Evaluation of the 2009–2019 San Bernardino County 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness,” gaps of the institutional delivery system include:

- Need to adopt and implement a Housing First model
- Need to identify, engage, house, and provide intensive integrated supportive services and treatment to the most vulnerable, visible, and hardest-to reach chronically homeless single adults and families who have been living on the streets of San Bernardino County.
- Need to obtain Shelter Plus Care certificates that assist homeless individuals and families with mental disabilities, chronic substance abuse, and/or infected with HIV/AIDS by providing long-term affordable rental housing and a broad range of supportive services and treatment.
- Need to develop more permanent supportive housing beds to serve the chronically homeless population. These beds will serve homeless individuals and families with mental disabilities, chronic substance abuse, and/or infected with HIV/AIDS with long-term affordable rental housing and a broad range of on-site and/or off-site supportive services.
- Need to support local Housing Authorities to obtain VASH Vouchers that help homeless veterans and their immediate families find and maintain affordable, safe, and permanent housing in the community by combining rental assistance from HUD with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) through its medical centers and other community locations.
- Need to implement a rapid re-housing strategy that helps any at-risk households that become homeless to move as quickly as possible back into housing by receiving social service support and short-term financial assistance for first month’s rent, security deposit, and moving costs.
- Need to increase homeless prevention resources and services that will help more households remain in their housing by alleviating the problems that place them at-risk of becoming homeless and that such assistance is more effective and efficiently delivered to households within the stability of their own housing;
- Need to increase financial resources for rental and utility assistance to households that are most likely to become homeless if not for this assistance.
- Need to implement a community outreach and education campaign that raises awareness about households at-risk of becoming homeless and provides information about resources available through homeless prevention programs. This effort should leverage the 2-1-1 System for easy

access where appropriate.

- Need to formalize protocols and improve the coordination of discharge planning.
- Need to ensure that homeless persons and persons at-risk of becoming homeless obtain all mainstream resources for which they are eligible.
- Need to require all homeless service providers who receive public agency funds for homeless services to participate in HMIS
- Need to conduct periodic Homelessness 101 Training concerning community issues such as: Law enforcement policies and minor and criminal behaviors by homeless persons; Appropriate actions and responses by residents and business employees when confronted by minor and criminal behaviors by homeless persons; Appropriate actions and responses by social service providers when contacted by law enforcement personnel, residents and business employees; Distribution of current available resources and referral contacts.
- Need to increase the supply of permanent affordable housing for extremely low, very low, and low-income families and individuals
- For re-entry populations, need to support advocacy and collaboration between cities, county and state; create infrastructure to provide quality reentry housing; research and develop “best practice” housing options; and develop comprehensive marketing and communication strategies
- Need to remove barriers to employment to increase opportunities for employment in order to obtain and maintain permanent housing
- Need to provide a comprehensive service approach to workforce development for youth ages 16 – 24
- Need a clear vision about how permanent supportive housing units for persons experiencing homelessness can be rolled into other developments to increase the allocation of units regionally
- Need for supportive service dollars with permanent supportive housing- \$3500 to \$7000 per unit per year to come with the units for supportive services

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

TABLE 49 - HOMELESS PREVENTION SERVICES SUMMARY

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

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

San Bernardino County partners with the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership and a variety of agencies and organizations to provide services to the homeless. San Bernardino County uses ESG funds for outreach, rapid rehousing, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, and data collection and analysis. Housing providers and street outreach workers seek to access homeless persons and guide them to appropriate services. As described in Section MA-30, housing providers in the county work closely with the San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health and nonprofit organizations to provide mental health services and case management. The County will also continue to provide information and training to the service providers on how their staff can assist clients in accessing mainstream benefits.

The San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership has developed a coordinated entry process that standardizes the access, assessment, prioritization, and referral procedure for all people across all participating providers in the San Bernardino City and County CoC. By dialing the 3-digit calling code, 2-1-1, callers are connected to a live, bilingual homeless assistance call specialist who provides assessment and streamlines access to homeless assistance services, screens applicants for eligibility for these and other programs, and assesses needs to determine appropriate interventions for individuals and families. Coordinated referrals are made with a thorough understanding of all programs, including their specific requirements, target population, offered services, and bed availability. This approach means that homeless and at-risk of homelessness individuals and families are identified early, screened, and connected with the most appropriate intervention or best match possible that addresses their immediate needs.

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

San Bernardino County works with its partners in the community to collaborate on projects to ensure that individuals and families who are chronically homeless are housed and provided necessary supportive services. The collaborating agencies will coordinate funding and resources to make additional permanent housing beds available for the chronically homeless community. Efforts include increasing outreach to chronically homeless individuals and families, increasing homelessness prevention, increasing permanent supportive housing, and streamlining the assessment and referral process. The County has also worked with the Continuum of Care in efforts to improve the Coordinated Entry System, which uses housing coordinators to assess individuals and families for intake or diversion and identify, match, and refer them to available housing and other resources.³⁵

The County's service delivery system has many strengths such as: 1) a fully-functional and operable Coordinated Entry System (CES); 2) the ability to connect clients to multiple providers and services utilizing a proven coordinated system; 3) the ability to offer a comprehensive system of care and provide tailored services based upon client needs; 4) the provision of full service care ranging from light touch to intensive case management; 5) the success of public/private partnerships which allow the strategic alignment, layering and leveraging of services and resources to serve a greater number of clients; and, 6) its efficacy in housing the most vulnerable and difficult to house clients who face various barriers and challenges to permanent housing.

There are some identified gaps in the service delivery system, some are financially-drive and others are systems/process-driven. However, the most salient are: 1) lack of available housing units that are affordable to the persons being served; 2) lack of available permanent support housing units for these that are the most vulnerable persons who require a full gamut of services to maintain their housing and sufficiency; 3) the cost to construct/develop housing for persons experiencing homelessness; 4) limitations imposed by funding sources; 5) lack of available resources for long-term rental and operating subsidies required to house special need populations; and inadequate infrastructure to have a fully integrated and property coordinated system of care.

35 Pathways Home. (2018). San Bernardino County Coordinated Entry System Guidebook. Retrieved from: <http://wp.sbcounty.gov/dbh/sbchp/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2018/08/SBC-CES-1st-Draft-Policies-Procedures.pdf>
Consolidated Plan SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY 145

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

Understanding the impacts on service provision and the successfully delivery of homeless services, the County is undertaking various routes to address and overcome the gaps in the delivery system, system wide. The County recently partnered with a Technical Assistance (TA) consultant to evaluate the CES because its integral role to service delivery system. The TA analyzed and evaluated the CES system and provided some recommendations for systemic, procedural, and infrastructure improvements that could be made to increase the efficiencies and effectiveness of the system. The recommendations are premised to streamline processes, reduce bottlenecks and faster connect clients to services with the ultimate goal of reducing the time between first contact to permanent housing. Improving the CES, as the foundation of the delivery system, one of the County's top concerns.

To address some of the other systemic gaps, of which most are financial impacting the ability to meet the supply of affordable and permanent supportive housing units with the demand, the County is exploring various options of how to: properly layer existing resources to provide services while providing housing units, reduce housing unit production costs; creatively fund costs that are not typically covered by typical funding sources (i.e. operating and rental subsidies). The County is also currently exploring the introduction of innovative and creative housing solutions. The county is working to identify alternative housing types with low production costs such as tiny homes, adaptive reuse models, shared housing options, modular as options to mitigate the impact of inadequate housing supply.

SP-45 Goals - 91.415, 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

TABLE 50 – GOALS SUMMARY

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Acquisition and/or Construction of Multi-Family Housing	2020	2025	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$21,833,845	Rental Units Constructed or Housing for Homeless added: 66 Housing Units
2	Acquisition / Rehabilitation or Rehabilitation (only) of Existing Housing	2020	2025	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2,908,547	Rental Units Rehabilitated: 14 Housing Units
3	Acquire/ Construct/ Rehabilitate Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$23,029,660	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 80 Public Facilities Housing code enforcement/foreclosed property care: 50 Housing Units

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Provide Support for Emergency Housing and Supportive Services for the Homeless	2020	2025	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: \$3,433,576	Tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing – 1,120 households Homeless persons overnight shelter – 1000 persons Overnight/Emergency Shelter/ Transitional housing beds added – 5,310 beds Homeless prevention - 900 households
5	Public Services for Low-Income and Special Needs Individuals and Households	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Public Services	CDBG: \$5,346,515	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit – 135,000 persons
6	Promote Fair Housing	2020	2025	Other: Fair Housing	Countywide	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$534,651	19,150 persons

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Planning, Implementation, and Management of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG Grant Programs	2020	2025	Other: Administration	Countywide	Administration	CDBG: \$7,127,557 HOME: \$1,669,280 ESG: \$228,866	N/A

Goal Descriptions

Goal #1: New Construction/Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Housing for Persons who are Elderly, Disabled, or Homeless: Expand the supply of rental housing (including permanent supportive housing) that is accessible to persons with disabilities, including housing located near services, job centers, and other community amenities.

Goal #2: Rehabilitation of Existing Housing: Extend the useful life of existing affordable rental housing through repair and rehabilitation projects.

Goal #3: Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Facilities and Infrastructure: Fund public facility improvements in unincorporated San Bernardino County that benefit low income households and persons, and persons with special needs to include senior centers, neighborhood facilities, youth centers, childcare centers, health facilities, handicapped centers, abused and neglected children facilities, parks and recreational facilities, and other facilities; fund non-housing community development proposals in unincorporated San Bernardino County that eliminate a threat to public health and safety to include water/sewer improvements, flood/drainage improvements, sidewalks, street improvements, and other infrastructure improvements.

Goal #4: Provide Support for Emergency Housing and Supportive Services for the Homeless: Assist persons who are homeless through the development and rehabilitation of transitional housing; fund projects that provide supportive services and shelter to persons who are homeless.

Goal #5: Cooperating Cities Provide Funding Support to Organizations Addressing the Public Service Needs of the County for Low- Income and Special Needs Individuals and Households: Fund projects in cooperating cities that provide recreational activities, educational opportunities, and job skills to youth; supportive services to low and moderate income households and persons with special needs; assistance to businesses to create and/or retain jobs for low and moderate income persons; and support for job training, continuing education, and employment services designed to assist low and moderate income persons obtain jobs.

Goal #6: Promote Fair Housing: Accessibility improvements, fair housing enforcement, and education.

Goal #7: Provide Administrative Structure for Planning, Implementation, and Management of CDBG, HOME, and ESG Programs: Funding for the planning and administrative of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs as well as other housing, community development, and homelessness programs.

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

Based upon the available funding which represents unused prior year resources and the projected resources to become available during this ConPlan cycle, that the County is anticipating producing approximately 80 affordable units using HOME funding. All of the units will serve households earning up to 60% area median income (AMI). Generally, the unit mix and the income-level targeting are determined at the time the project is identified and the financing needs of the projects are being determined. However, since the Consolidated Plan

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

150

County is dedicated to address the needs of the population, more emphasis is placed on targeting deeper affordability to produce units that serve households that fall on the lower end of the income-scale (e.g. very- low income household earning less than 50% AMI).

While it is anticipated that the County will produce 80 affordable units serving households that earn no greater than 60% AMI, but more likely less than 50% AMI, the 80 units do not represent the total number of affordable units that will be created during the ConPlan cycle. The 80 units represent only the units that will be funded with the sources reported as part of the ConPlan, namely, HOME and/or CDGB funding. It is, however, estimated that in partnership with private developers and the leveraging of various non-federal funding, the County will produce approximately 500 affordable housing units in approximately 5 projects.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement - 91.415, 91.215(c)

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

HACSB will carry out modifications needed in public housing based on the Section 504 Needs Assessment. For all new federally assisted developments, the requirement is that 5% of the total development is to be accessible units.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The HACSB offers several ongoing programs to help residents become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. HACSB offers a Family Self-Sufficiency program for its residents, which allows participants to save a portion of their income in escrow toward the family's departure from public housing. Residents in the Term-Limited Lease Assistance program have access to employment services and career mentoring through the HACSB's Career Development Initiatives department. The department assigns families to a case worker that assists the family with creating and implementing a career plan. The HACSB partners with the County's Workforce Development and Transitional Assistance Departments to provide job training and placement for residents. Residents enrolled in school may also apply quarterly for scholarships through the HACSB. The HACSB plans to provide development-centered employment programs for residents, in such fields as green/sustainable building and property management, using Section 3 funding. Finally, residents may also participate on the Resident Advisory Board, which reviews the annual Moving to Work plans and provides comments.

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

The most recent PHAS scores, issued in January 2014, awarded the Housing Authority of the City of Needles with a score of 93. The Needles Housing Authority is considered a Small PHA and is therefore subject to less strenuous reporting requirements than non-qualified PHAs. The Needles Housing Authority is not considered to be troubled. As a Moving to Work designated agency, the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino no longer receives PHAS scores.

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable – The Needles Housing Authority is not designated as “troubled.”

SP-55 Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing - 91.415, 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Responses to the public survey and stakeholder interviews provided barriers to affordable housing as identified by individuals living and working in the county. One of the most frequently discussed issues by survey participants was the popularity of short-term rentals, particularly in the unincorporated areas near Joshua Tree National Park. Survey participants stated that short-term rentals made it difficult for local residents to find permanent rental housing or affordable rental housing. Prior to November 2019, the County's short-term rental ordinance, found in Section 84.28 of the County's Development Code, included regulations for noise, property maintenance, parking and other safety matters. The short-term rental ordinance did not control for the number of short-term rental units in a given neighborhood or the residence of the owner. Therefore, short-term rentals have lucrative in markets where an owner may rent a unit for one week and earn the same income as if the unit were rented to a permanent resident for one month.

A second barrier to affordable housing was indicated in the County's 2018 "Community Indicators" Report. The report stated that Federal Housing Administration loan limits for homebuyers tended to be too low for the area (\$405,950). At this loan limit level, developers were disincentivized to build new units since homebuyers were largely unable to make down payments large enough to cover the balance of the home loan.³⁶ One stakeholder also noted that it was particularly difficult for developers to secure land whose price was being driven by market forces. With the median home sales price being \$277,000 in January 2018, homebuyers were more likely to purchase existing homes than new homes. The report noted that if the FHA loan limit were increased to \$450,000, this would encourage the construction of new homes. A stakeholder further noted that because it was difficult to meet these limits, it was especially hard for their local government to use HOME funds for new construction or for first time homebuyers.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In November 2019, the county amended its short-term rental ordinance which regulates several critical aspects of short-term rentals. The amended ordinance now requires that the property owner be an occupant on the site if the property is smaller than two acres.³⁷ Upon its enforcement, the amended ordinance should decrease the number of investor-owned short-term rental properties and help increase the supply of available rental housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(d)

Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan goals contribute to:

36 San Bernardino County. (2018) *Community Indicators Report*. Retrieved from San Bernardino County website: http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/CAO/Feature/Content/SB_2018_REPORT_-3.pdf, p. 12

37 San Bernardino County, C. (2019, November 5). *Ordinance No. 4371*. Retrieved from San Bernardino County - Land Use Services: <https://cms.sbcounty.gov/Portals/5/CodeEnforcement/STR%20Ordinance.pdf?ver=2019-12-05-082523-920>

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

San Bernardino County is an active member of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (the San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care). The goals of this strategic plan align with the goals developed during as part of the Continuum of Care’s planning and evaluation processes focused on homelessness in San Bernardino County. Recommendations for outreach and engagement from San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership’s “Recalibrating for Results: A Three Year Evaluation of the 2009–2019 San Bernardino County 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness” include:

- Improve of the County’s Coordinated Entry System (CES) which is designed to connect persons, including those with special needs, to appropriate housing and supportive services. The County’s efforts will be focused on increasing the efficiency of the system to ensure that all persons that come through the coordinated system of care can be properly and effectively routed to services that best suit their needs.
- Align core intake and assessment requirements outlined in HMIS and CES.
- Establish a Central Contact Center that would respond to community calls and concerns for traditional street outreach and engagement and/or assertive community treatment.
- Expand street outreach and engagement services to include multidisciplinary practitioners and services.
- Expand street outreach and engagement services to include volunteers from various community groups.
- Identify, engage, house, and provide intensive integrated supportive services and treatment to the most vulnerable, visible, and hardest-to reach chronically homeless single adults and families who have been living on the streets of San Bernardino County.

These goals are reflected in the strategic plan goals of this Consolidated Plan. Additionally, as part of the plans used to address some of the gaps in the delivery system, the County will be realigning processes related to the coordination of services including how street outreach and engagement are conducted and coordinated. During the next ConPlan cycle, the County will be exploring options of centralizing some services within disciplines for better coordination through CES.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Recommendations for addressing emergency and transitional housing needs of persons experiencing homelessness included in the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership’s “Recalibrating for Results: A Three-Year Evaluation of the 2009–2019 San Bernardino County 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness” include:

- Need to ensure that homeless persons and persons at-risk of becoming homeless obtain all mainstream resources for which they are eligible.
- Need to require all homeless service providers who receive public agency funds for homeless services to participate in HMIS
- Improving the use and workflow of CES to increase access to homeless service provider by clients through the timely and effective connection to services.

These goals are reflected in the strategic plan goals of this Consolidated Plan.

The County funds emergency and transitional housing and related service providers through the CDBG and Emergency Solutions Grants program, including:

- The San Bernardino County Emergency Solutions Program, which provides rapid rehousing, shelter operations, and shelter-related services including case management. In 2020, the county's ESG program will receive ESG funds to support rapid rehousing, shelter operations, and shelter services (TBD).

Additional service providers addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons in San Bernardino County include the San Bernardino County Assistance Department, Mercy House, Salvation Army, the Time for Change Foundation, Catholic Charities, Desert Manna, Desert Sanctuary, Lutheran Social Services of Southern California, Community Action Partnership of San Bernardino County and House of Ruth, among others.

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

San Bernardino County and the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership support a Housing First model that prioritizes permanent housing and offers case management and other support services. Multiple organizations and agencies provide services to support people experiencing homelessness in transitioning to permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing services. These include the San Bernardino County Housing Authority, the Time for Change Foundation, Lighthouse Social Services, Lutheran Social Services of Southern California, New Hope Village, Inc., U.S. Veterans, Inc., Step Up on Second Street, Knowledge and Education for Your Success (KEYS), and Inland Valley Hope Partners, among others.

Recommendations for addressing emergency and transitional housing needs of persons experiencing homelessness included in the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership's "Recalibrating for Results: A Three Year Evaluation of the 2009–2019 San Bernardino County 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness" include:

- Need to adopt and implement a Housing First model
- Need to obtain Shelter Plus Care certificates that assist homeless individuals and families with mental disabilities, chronic substance abuse, and/or infected with HIV/AIDS by providing long-term affordable rental housing and a broad range of supportive services and treatment.
- Need to develop more permanent supportive housing beds to serve the chronically homeless population. These beds will serve homeless individuals and families with mental disabilities, chronic substance abuse, and/or infected with HIV/AIDS with long-term affordable rental housing and a broad range of on-site and/or off-site supportive services.
- Need to support local Housing Authorities to obtain VASH Vouchers that help homeless veterans and their immediate families find and maintain affordable, safe, and permanent housing in the community by combining rental assistance from HUD with case management and clinical

services provided by the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) through its medical centers and other community locations.

- Need to implement a rapid re-housing strategy that helps any at-risk households that become homeless to move as quickly as possible back into housing by receiving social service support and short-term financial assistance for first month's rent, security deposit, and moving costs.
- Need to increase homeless prevention resources and services that will help more households remain in their housing by alleviating the problems that place them at-risk of becoming homeless and that such assistance is more effective and efficiently delivered to households within the stability of their own housing;
- Need to increase financial resources for rental and utility assistance to households that are most likely to become homeless if not for this assistance.
- Need to implement a community outreach and education campaign that raises awareness about households at-risk of becoming homeless and provides information about resources available through homeless prevention programs. This effort should leverage the 2-1-1 System for easy access where appropriate.
- Need to increase the supply of permanent affordable housing for extremely low, very low, and low-income families and individuals
- Need to remove barriers to employment to increase opportunities for employment in order to obtain and maintain permanent housing
- Need to provide a comprehensive service approach to workforce development for youth ages 16 – 24
- Need a clear vision about how permanent supportive housing units for persons experiencing homelessness can be rolled into other developments to increase the allocation of units regionally
- Need for supportive service dollars with permanent supportive housing- \$3500 to \$7000 per unit per year to come with the units for supportive services

Over the next five years, the County will continue to support homeless service providers, funders, and stakeholders who recognize the need to shift focus and resources to long-term, permanent housing in order to end homelessness. The County will fund organizations that provide case management and housing navigation services to assist homeless individuals and families, including those staying in emergency shelter, make the transition to permanent housing and prevent returns to homelessness. For example, the County has funded New Hope Village, which provides transitional housing for persons experiencing homelessness, and the High Desert Outreach Center, which provides food distribution and service navigation, among others. The County's ESG Program provides funding for projects including emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, homelessness prevention, street outreach, and HMIS.

In 2020, the County will fund permanent supportive housing as well as case management and other supportive services for people transitioning from homelessness. The County will also work to increase the availability of affordable housing in San Bernardino County by using HOME funds for down payment assistance, home rehabilitation, and to support the development of new affordable rental housing.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being

discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Housing and service providers in the San Bernardino County work together to prevent homelessness in populations who are vulnerable to or at risk of homelessness. These groups include extremely low-income individuals and families, people discharged from institutions, and those receiving assistance from agencies addressing a variety of needs, such as housing, health, social services, education or youth needs. Resources to prevent homelessness in San Bernardino County include:

- Catholic Charities, Inland Temporary Homes, Inland Valley Hope Partners, Knowledge and Education for Your Success (KEYS), Lighthouse Social Services, Community Action Partnership of San Bernardino County, Family Service Association of Redlands, High Desert Homeless, U.S. Veterans, Inc., Water of Life Community Church, and Lutheran Social Services of Southern California provide Rapid Rehousing services and other homelessness prevention assistance.

Recommendations for addressing emergency and transitional housing needs of persons experiencing homelessness included in the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership’s “Recalibrating for Results: A Three-Year Evaluation of the 2009–2019 San Bernardino County 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness” include:

- Need to formalize protocols and improve the coordination of discharge planning, and
- For re-entry populations, need to support advocacy and collaboration between cities, county and state; create infrastructure to provide quality reentry housing; research and develop “best practice” housing options; and develop comprehensive marketing and communication strategies

SP-65 Lead-based Paint Hazards - 91.415, 91.215(i)

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

San Bernardino County follows HUD’s Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements in all of its federally-funded affordable housing development activities. The County also provides community education to increase awareness of the potential danger of children’s exposure to lead; home environmental screenings; public health nurse case management; and monitoring child health providers to ensure lead testing in high risk children through the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention program.

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

Following the Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements in federally funded housing activities reduces risk of lead poisoning and hazards. The Lead Safe Housing Rule is designed to reduce hazards relating to lead-based paint in housing, which include irreversible health effects, brain and nervous system damage, reduced intelligence, and learning disabilities. Children, pregnant women, and workers are most at risk of experiencing negative health effects resulting from exposure to lead-based paint hazards. More than 20 million homes built before 1978 contain lead-based paint hazards. For these reasons, it is vital that San Bernardino County reduce lead-based paint hazards in all federally funded housing activities.

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

San Bernardino County integrates Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements into housing policies and procedures by administering the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention program, as described above, and following HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule requirements in all of the County's federally-funded affordable housing development activities.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy - 91.415, 91.215(j)

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

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, San Bernardino County's poverty rate is estimated at 18.2 percent, above the statewide poverty rate of 15.1 percent. The county has seen a small increase in poverty since the 2008-2012 5-year estimates, which estimated poverty in the county at 17.6 percent.

The San Bernardino Countywide Vision, the Community Vital Signs Community Transformation Plan (2015-2020), the County General Plan (2019 Draft), and the Department of Public Health Strategic Plan (2015-2020) detail goals for reducing poverty San Bernardino County, including:

Economic and Workforce Development

- Addressing the social and economic needs of families that impact educational success.
- Educating and training the workforce for existing local career opportunities and attract new high-demand jobs to the area.

Housing Affordability

- Working in partnership with the business and educational communities to improve the housing-job balance in order to reduce commuter demand on highway capacity and improve quality of life
- Increase access to safe and affordable housing for all residents.
- Decrease the number of homeless individuals.
- Decrease the percentage of residents who spend more than 30% of income on housing.
- We encourage the production and location of a range of housing types, densities, and affordability levels in a manner that recognizes the unique characteristics, issues, and opportunities for each community.
- We encourage energy-conservation techniques and upgrades in both the construction and rehabilitation of residential units that will reduce the life-cycle costs of housing.
- We encourage the rehabilitation, repair, and improvement of single-family, multiple family housing, and mobile homes and, if needed, the demolition of substandard housing through available loan and grant programs.
- We preserve publicly assisted and multiple-family housing units that are at risk of converting from lower income affordability to market rents due to the completion of affordability covenants or funding contracts.

- We further fair housing opportunities by prohibiting discrimination in the housing market; providing education, support, and enforcement services to address discriminatory practices; and removing potential impediments to equal housing opportunity.
- We address homelessness by coordinating a comprehensive countywide network of service delivery and by focusing on transitional and permanent supportive housing for the homeless, including the chronically homeless and near-homeless families and individuals.

Other

- Increase access to behavioral health services.
- We support the provision of adequate and fiscally sustainable public services, infrastructure, open space, nonmotorized transportation routes, and public safety for neighborhoods in the unincorporated area.
- We collaborate with other public agencies, not-for-profit organizations, community groups, and private developers to improve the physical and built environment in which people live. We do so by improving such things as walkability, bicycle infrastructure, transit facilities, universal design, safe routes to school, indoor and outdoor air quality, gardens, green space and open space, and access to parks and recreation amenities.
- Improve access to healthy foods
- Improve access to open space, parks, trails and recreation
- Expand scope of services to ensure availability
- Improve the availability, use, quality and integration of health services

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

The affordable housing, workforce development, and homelessness programs detailed in this plan aim to support the achievement of the housing and economic development goals in San Bernardino County.

To combat poverty and reduce the number of poverty-level families, the County has devoted resources to increasing access to affordable housing, including tenant-based rental assistance, housing counseling, fair housing education and assistance, and support of the work of Community Housing Development Organizations.

San Bernardino County also combats poverty through funding public services programs, including youth and senior services, services to assist low-income residents, emergency assistance and homelessness prevention, case management, supportive housing, emergency shelter, meals, transportation services, and workforce development.

The San Bernardino County Workforce Development Board provides support in all aspects of employment, including skills assessment, identifying career paths, resume assistance, interview preparation, and training programs navigation. This Plan continues to identify economic development as a goal for the CDBG program. The County will continue to fund workforce development services to assist individuals in obtaining employment.

In addition to economic development programs, many homelessness programs and homeless service providers also address expanded employment opportunities as an avenue for combating poverty. High Desert Homeless Services, for example, provides GED preparation, computer literacy training, resume building training, online application assistance to various employment websites, and money management and financial budgeting seminars. Programs aimed at educating youth and young adults or illiterate adults also combat poverty by developing skills that will allow residents to secure better jobs at higher wages. This plan also calls for continued support for workforce development programs and case management services that connect individuals with employment opportunities while also supporting individuals in meeting other needs, such as housing and supportive services.

SP-80 Monitoring - 91.230

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

Performance monitoring is an important component in the long-term success of this Consolidated Plan. As the County agency responsible for administering the HUD Entitlement programs (Community Development Block Grant – CDBG, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant – ESG, and Neighborhood Stabilization Program – NSP), the Department of Community Development and Housing (CDH) monitors all programs and activities receiving funds from these grants.

CDH is responsible for developing standards and procedures for ensuring that the investment of HUD Entitlement grant funds addresses the purposes of the applicable authorization and appropriations legislation and regulations. The Department provides oversight to ensure that funds are disbursed in a timely fashion in compliance with HUD established deadlines.

CDH has developed a monitoring system that ensures that the activities carried out in furtherance of the Plan goals/objectives/strategies are performed in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The CDH monitoring system is also designed to evaluate the management systems and accounting practices employed by entities receiving the County’s HUD Entitlement grant funds and/or Program Income.

The monitoring system incorporates measurement standards and methods into the processes for awarding funds, allocating resources to programs and agencies, evaluating project and program implementation, and obtaining progress and completion reports from funded entities. The monitoring requirements and procedures described in this Consolidated Plan build upon existing monitoring systems and experience from administering prior year HUD grant funds and from other federal and state programs.

The Department’s standards and procedures for monitoring are designed to ensure that:

- Objectives are achieved as described in the authorizing legislation for the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), HOME Program, Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG), and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) and in implementing regulations, guidelines, and

grant agreements issued by HUD.

- Program activities are progressing in compliance with the specifications and schedules for each program as described in written agreements executed between the County and funded entities.
- Recipients are in compliance with other applicable laws, implementing regulations, and with the requirements to affirmatively further fair housing and minimize displacement of low-income households; and
- Monitoring is performed using a risk-analysis based process that is consistent with HUD guidance issued for local government grantees.

The Department reviews all proposed activities for eligibility under statutory and regulatory requirements and ensures that the needs for which funding is requested are identified in this Plan and each Annual Action Plan. The Consolidated Plan and the Action Plans will be monitored through the use of checklists and forms to facilitate uniform monitoring of program activities. The checklists and forms are evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure that they address all HUD and County requirements. A part of this ongoing evaluation process also examines improvements that will make these program management tools more effective.

The Department identifies performance measures before the actual allocation of funds. Each description of projects and activities contains the specific metrics by which the project will be evaluated. The strategies presented in the Plan are accompanied by performance measures that will be employed. The performance evaluation tools that are selected are realistic and understandable to eliminate any potential ambiguity and to measure project progress in the most effective manner.

Fiscal monitoring includes the review of approved budgets, compliance with executed grant and subrecipient agreements, review and approval of payment vouchers, review of fiscal reports on a monthly basis, and a review of cooperating city and non-profit audits on an annual basis.

The operating procedures followed by CDH to perform monitoring are contained in a separate document prepared by the Department.

Descriptions of the monitoring process to be employed for programs and projects funded with HUD entitlement grant or program income funds follow.

Monitoring of Construction/Acquisition Project Progress

Upon completion of the environmental review process and the subsequent Release of Funds (ROF), CDH will contract with Delegate Agencies to implement its construction, acquisition and clearance activities. A Delegate Agency may be a cooperating city or a County department. Attachments to each contract represent the foundation for ongoing project monitoring.

The attachments are:

- Description of the project/activity;
- Specific total funding allocation available for the project/activity;
- Funding portions currently released and available to expend;
- Budget categories under which the allocation will be expended;

- Identification of the entity responsible for maintenance and operation of the completed project; and,
- Delineation of specific procedures for project/activity implementation.

The following forms/reports are used for construction/acquisition monitoring:

- Construction Project Tracking Report;
- Payroll Log;
- Project Progress Letters; and,
- Cooperating Cities Office Visit Monitoring Form.

Monitoring of Public Service Programs

Grant funded public service programs are carried out by subrecipient non-profit agencies or by cooperating cities. The subrecipient contracts or delegate agency agreements (in the case of cities) represent the foundation for the on-going monitoring of the public service activities.

The contracts specify the services to be provided, the amount of grant funding to be utilized, the clientele to be served, and the reporting requirements. The contracts require quarterly reports from the subrecipients. Using these reports from subrecipients, CDH staff review program progress, the allowability of expenditures for reimbursement, and compliance with all other contract requirements. On site monitoring visits are conducted according to the risk assessment performed to review subrecipients recordkeeping, provision of service and service facilities. The following forms/reports are used in monitoring public service programs:

- Direct Benefit Form;
- Beneficiary Qualification Statement;
- Monitoring List of Community Based Organizations under Contract; and,
- Community Based Organization Office Monitoring Visit Form.

Monitoring of Continuing Eligibility of Capital Equipment and Facilities

Monitoring of the eligibility of equipment and facilities during acquisition or construction is conducted under the project implementation stage of the County's housing and community development program. Upon project completion, the ongoing eligibility is governed by the maintenance and operation agreement in effect for the project. To monitor compliance, the project is logged onto a master listing of projects to be monitored. The time for compliance is noted along with information about the project.

The scheduling of monitoring activities is controlled from this list and a monitoring schedule listing. The following forms/reports are used in monitoring continuing eligibility:

- Contract Monitoring Report;
- Monitoring Schedule;
- Procedures for On-Site Monitoring of Facilities;

- Equipment and Vehicles;
- On-Site Monitoring Form;
- Eligible and Ineligible Uses Listing;
- Review of Public Facilities/Equipment Use Certification;
- Public Facility Certification Form, Equipment Certification; and,
- Direct Benefit Certification and the Income Statement.

EXPECTED RESOURCES

AP-15 Expected Resources - 91.420(b), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Entitlement grant resources totaling approximately \$11,539,958 are expected during the next fiscal year (July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021) and will be used by the County and participating cities to address obstacles, to meet underserved needs, foster decent housing, develop institutional structures, and to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. The results of these activities will be reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to be published in September 2021.

Anticipated Resources

TABLE 51 - EXPECTED RESOURCES – PRIORITY TABLE

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1			Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description	
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$			Total: \$
CDBG	Public - Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$7,424,584	\$106,962	\$293,418	\$7,824,964	\$28,213,419	Anticipated funding will include Entitlement grant funds, program income, and prior year resources. Amount expected to be available in years 2-5 of the Con Plan is estimated at 95% of 2020 allocation multiplied by 4 years.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	Public - Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$3,477,721	\$1,099,140	\$8,619,471	\$13,197,112	\$13,215,340	Anticipated funding will include Entitlement grant funds, program income, and prior year resources. Amount expected to be available in years 2-5 of the Con Plan is estimated at 95% of 2020 allocation multiplied by 4 years.
ESG	Public - Federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$635,741	N/A	\$610,885	\$1,246,626	\$2,415,816	Anticipated funding will include Entitlement grant funds, program income, and prior year resources. Amount expected to be available in years 2-5 of the Con Plan is estimated at 95% of 2020 allocation multiplied by 4 years.

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

HOME funds are heavily leveraged through the use of gap financing. All HOME projects require matching contributions of at least 25% for each dollar of HOME funds. The County plans to meet this requirement and has met it in previous years by specifying in every HOME NOFA that a project must be far enough along in the development process for the developer to have identified and secured its primary funding sources before HOME funds can be committed. Additionally, San Bernardino County has over \$65 million of HOME match accumulated from prior year HOME projects. Matching funds will typically consist of Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funds and Successor Agency to the former Redevelopment Agency land subsidies.

ESG funds must be matched 100%, on a dollar-for-dollar (i.e. 100%) basis. San Bernardino County has met the ESG match requirement in previous years and plans to meet it for the 2020-2021 program year. ESG funds received directly from HUD are leveraged through contributions from ESG subrecipients who are selected for being well established as homeless providers in their communities and show strong connections with multiple funding sources. The matching amounts are specified in each subrecipient's contract. Sources of match funds may include the value of any donated materials, the value of any lease on a building, any salaries paid to staff to carry out the program of the subrecipient, and/or the value of time and services contributed by volunteers to carry out the subrecipient's program.

CDBG funds are leveraged through the County's CDBG Consortium cooperating cities and County general fund. The CDBG allocations for each city and the County unincorporated areas are not usually enough to fund the full needed budget of projects. Project budgets for projects in County unincorporated areas are often supplemented with County General Fund and various state grants. The 13 cooperating cities and CDBG subrecipients who contract through the cities use their city general funds, private donations and other state grant funds. Funds may also be available to subrecipients through the following federal, state, county and other programs:

Federal Resources

- Small Business Administration 504 Loan Program
- Economic Development Administration
- Supportive Housing Program
- Shelter Plus Program
- Veterans Affairs Supporting Housing
- HUD Section 202 Program
- Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program 1
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program 3

State Resources

- State Housing Rehabilitation Program
- Emergency Solutions Program – Federal
- State First-Time Homebuyer Program
- No Place Like Home Program
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC)
- Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) Grants
- State Emergency Solutions Grant (Federal and State funds)

Local Resources

- Tax Exempt Industrial Development Bond Financing
- Taxable Development Bond Program
- Equipment Only Purchase Program
- Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond Program

Other Resources

- Affordable Housing Program (AHP)

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

The County will not use any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction to address needs identified in this plan.

ANNUAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives - 91.420, 91.220(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

TABLE 52 – GOALS SUMMARY

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Acquisition and/or Construction of Multi-Family Housing	2020	2025	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2,924,080	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental Units Constructed or Housing for Homeless added: 14 Housing Units
2	Acquisition/ Rehabilitation or Rehabilitation of Existing Housing Units	2020	2025	Affordable Housing	Countywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$415,506	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental Units Rehabilitated: 2 Housing Units
3	Acquire/ Construct/ Rehabilitate Public Facilities and Infrastructure	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Public Facilities and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$5,872,342	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 16 Public Facilities Housing code enforcement/foreclosed property care: 10 Housing Units

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Provide Support for Emergency Housing and Supportive Services for the Homeless	2020	2025	Homeless	Countywide	Homelessness	ESG: \$1,669,413	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing: 224 households • Homeless persons overnight shelter: 200 persons • Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional housing beds added: 1,062 beds • Homeless prevention: 180 people
5	Public Service for Low-Income and Special Needs Individuals and Households	2020	2025	Non-Housing Community Development Non-Homeless Special Needs	Countywide	Public Services	CDBG: \$454,604	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 27,000 of persons served
6	Promote Fair Housing	2020	2025	Other: Fair Housing	Countywide	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$111,386	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,900 persons served

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Planning, Implementation, and Management of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG Grant Programs	2020	2025	Other: Administration	Countywide	Administration	CDBG: \$1,484,917 HOME: \$347,772 ESG: \$47,681	N/A

Goal Descriptions

Goal #1: New Construction/Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Housing for Persons who are Elderly, Disabled, or Homeless: Expand the supply of rental housing (including permanent supportive housing) that is accessible to persons with disabilities, including housing located near services, job centers, and other community amenities.

Goal #2: Rehabilitation of Existing Housing: Extend the useful life of existing affordable rental housing through repair and rehabilitation projects.

Goal #3: Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Facilities and Infrastructure: Fund public facility improvements in unincorporated San Bernardino County that benefit low income households and persons, and persons with special needs to include senior centers, neighborhood facilities, youth centers, childcare centers, health facilities, handicapped centers, abused and neglected children facilities, parks and recreational facilities, and other facilities; fund non-housing community development proposals in unincorporated San Bernardino County that eliminate a threat to public health and safety to include water/sewer improvements, flood/drainage improvements, sidewalks, street improvements, and other infrastructure improvements.

Goal #4: Provide Support for Emergency Housing and Supportive Services for the Homeless: Assist persons who are homeless through the development and rehabilitation of transitional housing; fund projects that provide supportive services and shelter to persons who are homeless.

Goal #5: Cooperating Cities Provide Funding Support to Organizations Addressing the Public Service Needs of the County for Low- Income and Special Needs Individuals and Households: Fund projects in cooperating cities that provide recreational activities, educational opportunities, and job skills to youth; supportive services to low and moderate income households and persons with special needs; assistance to businesses to create and/or retain jobs for low and moderate income persons; and support for job training, continuing education, and employment services designed to assist low and moderate income persons obtain jobs.

Goal #6: Promote Fair Housing: Accessibility improvements, fair housing enforcement, and education.

Goal #7: Provide Administrative Structure for Planning, Implementation, and Management of CDBG, HOME, and ESG Programs: Funding for the planning and administrative of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs as well as other housing, community development, and homelessness programs.

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

TABLE 53 – PROJECT INFORMATION

#	Project Name
1	Adelanto: North Adelanto Infrastructure Improvements
2	Adelanto: Demolition and Clearance of Blighted Properties
3	Adelanto: Food Distribution and Job Skills Training Program - HDOC (High Desert Outreach Center)
4	Barstow: Lillian Park ADA Restroom Improvements
5	Barstow: Literacy Program
6	Barstow: New Hope Village - Transitional Housing Services
7	Barstow: Girl Scouts - Classroom to Career Program
8	Barstow: Desert Sanctuary - Child Care Provision
9	Big Bear Lake: Civic Center ADA Restroom Improvements- Hofert Hall
10	Colton: Citywide: Target Area Alley Reconstruction
11	Colton: Park Improvements - Target Area Parks
12	Colton: Adult Literacy & Youth Homework Assistance Program
13	Colton: Homeless Coordinator Services
14	Colton: After School Assistance at the Art Thompson Teen Center
15	Grand Terrace: Upgrade ADA Access - Restrooms City Hall
16	Grand Terrace: Literacy Program
17	Grand Terrace: Girl Scouts - Classroom to Career Program
18	Grand Terrace: Youth Recreation, Education & Creative Arts Program - The REC Center
19	Grand Terrace: Senior Meals and Coordinator Services - Family Service Association
20	Highland - Street Improvements - Central Avenue
21	Highland: Neighborhood Revitalization - Code Enforcement
22	Highland: Literacy Program
23	Highland - Highland Senior Center-Services and Programs

#	Project Name
24	Highland: Youth Recreation Services – Central Little League
25	Highland: Highland Family YMCA Scholarships
26	Loma Linda: ADA Restroom Improvements at City Facilities
27	Loma Linda: Street Improvements - ADA Sidewalk Improvements
28	Loma Linda: Literacy Program
29	Loma Linda: Senior Nutrition Program - Family Service Association
30	Loma Linda: Rapid Re-Housing Options for Individuals and Families - Inland Temporary Homes
31	Montclair: Code Enforcement Program
32	Montclair: Reeder Ranch - Historic Preservation Exterior House
33	Montclair: Graffiti Abatement
34	Montclair: Senior Transport - Golden Express Services
35	Needles: Senior Citizens Dial-a-Ride
36	Redlands: Joslyn Senior Center Rehabilitation
37	Redlands - Senior/Community Center Parking lot ADA Rehabilitation
38	Redlands: Housing and Food Program - FSA of Redlands
39	Redlands - San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services Outreach
40	Redlands: YMCA of the East Valley- Legal Services
41	Redlands - Senior Nutrition - Family Service Association
42	Redlands - Educational Youth Services - Boys and Girls Club
43	Town of Yucca Valley- North Park Improvements - including Parking lot and access
44	Twentynine Palms- Construction of Project Phoenix Multipurpose Activity Center
45	Yucaipa: Literacy Program
46	Yucaipa: Street Improvements - Adams Street
47	Yucaipa: Street Improvements - Fourth Street, between Countyline and Avenue H
48	Yucaipa: San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services - Yucaipa Branch
49	Yucaipa: Housing Assistance and Family Support Program - Family Service Association of Redlands
50	Yucaipa: Recreational Scholarships Program
51	Countywide- Fair Housing Services

#	Project Name
52	Countywide- Tenant Landlord Mediation Services
53	County: Fontana - Hemlock Sidewalk and ADA Improvements
54	County: Cucamonga - Guasti Regional Park ADA improvements
55	County: Joshua Tree Fire Station #36 - Purchase of the Fire Vehicles
56	CDBG Program Administration
57	CDBG Construction Contingency
58	Home Program Administration
59	HOME Program Contingency
60	New Construction/Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Multi-Family Housing Units
61	New Construction/Acquisition/Rehabilitation of Accessible Housing Units
62	Countywide-ESG Activities

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

The County of San Bernardino developed its allocation priorities with the goal of providing housing and community development improvements for as many low- and moderate-income residents as possible with its CDBG, HOME, and ESG allocations. CDBG funds used in the unincorporated County will be focused on public facility, infrastructure, or fair housing projects that can serve a significant number of residents. CDBG funds used in participating cities to fund public service, public facility, and infrastructure projects will be concentrated in incorporated cities where greater population density allows for cost effective delivery of services.

To help remove obstacles to meeting underserved needs and improve service delivery, San Bernardino County supports the continued development of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership, a collaborative to coordinate the work of social service organizations, disseminate news and information, eliminate duplication of effort, and spearhead community-wide solutions to local needs. The County will provide funding for homeless prevention, permanent housing options, emergency shelter, landlord-tenant counseling services to address underserved needs.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

AP-38 Projects Summary

1	County Log #	ADEL20CN-010		
	Project Name	Adelanto: North Adelanto Infrastructure Improvements		
	Target Area	City of Adelanto		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Adelanto Total \$ 250,000	Total: \$273,354
	Description	Construction Project - Construction will be managed by the City of Adelanto to include road re-surfacing, re-striping and other infrastructure improvements in the northern portion of Adelanto Total project budget includes Adelanto Total \$ 250,000 for project implementation, and \$23,354 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3,350 people		
	Location Description	Areas bounded by Muskrat Ave on the West, El Mirage Road on the North, Raccoon Ave on the East, and Auburn Ave on the South and 395 on the West, Adelanto Rd on the West Lee Ave on the South and Chamberlaine Way on the North.		
	Planned Activities	Road re-surfacing and re-striping of streets that serve low-and moderate-income residential areas in the City of Adelanto.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

2	County Log #	ADEL20CN-011		
	Project Name	Adelanto: Demolition and Clearance		
	Target Area	City of Adelanto		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 AdelantoTotal \$ 82,796	Total: \$90,530
	Description	Demolition and Clearance - Program will allow for the demolition and clearance of various blighted buildings in the City of Adelanto that have been declared structurally unsafe. Total project budget includes Adelanto Total \$ 82,796 for project implementation, and \$7,734 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	35,000 people		
	Location Description	Various abandoned & hazardous properties		
	Planned Activities	Demolition and Clearance of abandoned & hazardous properties.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

3	County Log #	ADEL20PS-035		
	Project Name	Adelanto - Food Distribution Prog- High Desert Out		
	Target Area	City of Adelanto		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Adelanto Total \$25,000	Total: \$27,335
	Description	Public Service - HDOC, under contract with the City of Adelanto, will provide the following programs to low income families; Food Distribution, Computer Lab, Job Skills Training, Emergency Food Assistance, and Referrals to local resources. Total project budget includes Adelanto Total \$25,000 for project implementation, and \$2,335 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	235 people		
	Location Description	17537 Montezuma Street, Adelanto, CA 92301		
	Planned Activities	Food distribution and job skills training services to low and moderate income households in Adelanto and the surrounding area.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

4	County Log #	BARS20CN-018		
	Project Name	Barstow: Lillian Park Restroom Replacement for ADA Access		
	Target Area	City of Barstow		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$15,604	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Barstow Total \$ \$199,696	Total: \$235,412
	Description	Demolition/ Construction Project - The City of Barstow will provide demolition and construction management for new ADA compliant restrooms at Lillian Park. Total project budget includes Barstow Total \$ 215,300 for project implementation, and \$ 20,113 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	12,165 people		
	Location Description	Lillian Park		
	Planned Activities	ADA compliant restrooms at Lillian Park.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

5	County Log #	BARS20PS-002		
	Project Name	Barstow: Literacy Program		
	Target Area	City of Barstow		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Barstow Total \$8,240	Total: \$9,010
	Description	This program will provide literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults. Total project budget includes Barstow Total \$8,240 for project implementation, and \$770 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	28 people		
	Location Description	Barstow Branch Library - 305 E. Buena Vista, Barstow, CA 92311		
	Planned Activities	Literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

6	County Log #	BARS20PS-012		
	Project Name	Barstow: New Hope Village - Housing & Services for Unsheltered Neighbors		
	Target Area	City of Barstow		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Barstow Total \$11,000	Total: \$12,028
	Description	Expanding Public Service - New Hope Village will provide subsidized housing and wraparound services to homeless families to incorporate them back into society. Total project budget includes Barstow Total \$11,000 for project implementation, and \$1,028 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	58 people		
	Location Description	100 West Fredricks Barstow, CA 92311		
	Planned Activities	Subsidized housing and wraparound services to homeless families in Barstow and the surrounding area.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

7	County Log #	BARS20PS-018		
	Project Name	Barstow: Girl Scouts Classroom to Career		
	Target Area	City of Barstow		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Barstow Total \$5,000	Total: \$ 5,467
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Youth Services targeted to low income girls to build confidence, character, and courage to take on jobs in the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) fields by improving their interest in these fields through work site tours, activities and mentoring. Total project budget includes Barstow Total \$5,000 for project implementation, and \$467 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	45 people		
	Location Description	1751 Plum Ln- Barstow, CA 92311		
	Planned Activities	Youth Services, targeted to girls from low-and moderate-income households in Barstow and the surrounding areas.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

8	County Log #	BARS20PS-020		
	Project Name	Barstow: Child Care Provision-Desert Sanctuary		
	Target Area	City of Barstow		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Barstow Total \$11,000	Total: \$1,028
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Desert Sanctuary will provide childcare during shelter stay and outreach services for victims of domestic violence. Total project budget includes Barstow Total \$11,000 for project implementation, and \$ 1,028 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	55 people		
	Location Description	703 E. Main Street, Barstow, CA 92311		
Planned Activities	Childcare and wraparound services to victims of domestic violence in Barstow and the surrounding area. Children will receive increased access to childcare while their parents participate in counseling and case management services.			
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

9	County Log #	BBLK20CN-002		
	Project Name	Big Bear: ADA Improvements to Performing Art Center Restrooms		
	Target Area	City of Big Bear Lake		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$1,821	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Big Bear Lake Total \$ 32,195	Total: \$37,194
	Description	Construction Project - ADA improvements will be made to the Performing Arts Center (PAC) restrooms, which serve the general public during special events and meetings that occur in the PAC. The project will include the installation or improvement of door signage, door openers, lavatory counters and mirrors, toilet room accessories, toilet room stalls, floor slope, floor finish, wall finish, and all other necessary modifications to bring the restroom facilities into compliance with current ADA guidelines and requirements. Total project budget includes Big Bear Lake Total \$ 34,016 for project implementation, and \$3,178 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	695 people		
	Location Description	39707 Big Bear Blvd., Big Bear Lake, CA 92373		
	Planned Activities	ADA improvements will be made to the Performing Arts Center (PAC) restrooms,		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

10	County Log #	COLT20CN-017		
	Project Name	Colton: Citywide Target Area Alley Replacement		
	Target Area	City of Colton		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$61,601	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Colton Total \$290,955	Total: \$ 385,490
	Description	Construction Project - City of Colton will provide construction management for Alley Rehabilitation within the Target Area Census Tract Block Groups: 66.01-BG 3, 67-BG 3&4, 70-BG 4 Total project budget includes Colton Total \$ 352,556 for project implementation, and \$32,934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,015 people		
	Location Description	Citywide Target Area		
	Planned Activities	Alley Improvements, alley paving replacement within the Colton low income target areas.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

11	County Log #	COLT20CN-019		
	Project Name	Colton: Park Improvements		
	Target Area	City of Colton		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Colton Total \$ 50,000	Total: \$54,671
	Description	Construction - City of Colton to provide permanently affixed benches, water fountains, trash receptacles, etc. and security lighting at City Parks within the Colton low/mod target areas. Additional Improvements to include ADA compliance and restroom rehabilitation. Total project budget includes Colton Total \$ 50,000 for project implementation, and \$4,671 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,870 people		
	Location Description	City Parks		
	Planned Activities	Provide permanently affixed structures (ie: benches, water fountains, trash receptacles, etc.) and security lighting at City Parks within the Colton low/mod target areas. Additional Improvements to include ADA compliance and restroom rehabilitation.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

12	County Log #	COLT20PS-051		
	Project Name	Colton: Adult Literacy & Youth Homework Assistance Program		
	Target Area	City of Colton		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Colton Total \$ 23,000	Total: \$25,149
	Description	Expanding Public Service- The City of Colton Adult Literacy & Youth Homework Assistance Program to provide basic literacy instruction and after school homework assistance Total project budget includes Colton Total \$ 23,000 for project implementation, and \$2,149 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	225 people		
	Location Description	294 East O Street – Colton, CA 92324		
	Planned Activities	Adult Literacy & Youth Homework Assistance Program.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

13	County Log #	COLT20PS-052		
	Project Name	Colton: Homeless Solutions Program		
	Target Area	City of Colton		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Colton Total \$20,000	Total: \$21,868
	Description	Expanding Public Service - City of Colton to provide a coordinator for coordinating, researching resources, attending meetings and providing support homeless households and households who are at-risk of homelessness. Total project budget includes Colton Total \$20,000 for project implementation, and \$1,868 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	250 people		
	Location Description	651 North Mount Vernon Street- Colton, CA 92324		
	Planned Activities	Coordinator for coordinating, researching resources, attending meetings and providing support homeless households and households who are at-risk of homelessness.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

14	County Log #	COLT20PS-054		
	Project Name	Colton: After School Assistance at the Thompson Teen Center		
	Target Area	City of Colton		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Colton Total \$ 17,169	Total: \$18,733
	Description	Expanding Public Service - City of Colton Community Services Department, through the Teen Center, will provide tutoring, recreation and empowerment programs to youth from low-and moderate-income households. Total project budget includes Colton Total \$ 17,169 for project implementation, and \$1,604 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	360 people		
	Location Description	294 East O Street – Colton, CA 92324		
	Planned Activities	Tutoring, recreation and empowerment programs to low-and moderate-income households in Colton and the surrounding area.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

15	County Log #	GRAN20CN-016		
	Project Name	City Hall ADA Restroom Improvements		
	Target Area	City of Grand Terrace		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$13,000	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Grand Terrace Total \$ 0	Total: \$14,214
	Description	The City of Grand Terrace will oversee the rehabilitation of the restrooms to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Total project budget includes Grand Terrace Total \$ 13,000 for project implementation, and \$1,214 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,758 people		
	Location Description	22795 Barton Rd. – Grand Terrace, CA 92313		
	Planned Activities	This project will consist of rehabilitation of the restrooms to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and removing an architectural barrier.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

16	County Log #	GRAN20PS-004		
	Project Name	Grand Terrace: Literacy Program		
	Target Area	City of Grand Terrace		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Grand Terrace Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	This program will provide literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults. Total project budget includes Grand Terrace Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	28 people		
	Location Description	Project Address: Grand Terrace Branch Library - 22795 Barton Road, Grand Terrace, CA 92313		
	Planned Activities	Literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

17	County Log #	GRAN20PS-015		
	Project Name	Grand Terrace: Girl Scouts Classroom to Career		
	Target Area	City of Grand Terrace		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Grand Terrace Total \$ 4,000	Total: \$4,374
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Youth services targeted to girls from low income households in Grand Terrace will build confidence, character, and courage to take on jobs in the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) fields. Total project budget includes Grand Terrace Total \$ 4,000 for project implementation, and \$374 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 people		
	Location Description	Various Sites in the City of Grand Terrace		
	Planned Activities	Youth Services targeted to girls from low income households to build confidence, character, and courage to take on jobs in the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) fields by improving their interest in these fields through work site tours, activities and mentoring.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

18	County Log #	GRAN20PS-030		
	Project Name	Grand Terrace: Recreation, Education & Creative Arts - The REC Center		
	Target Area	City of Grand Terrace		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Grand Terrace Total \$ 7,934	Total: \$8,675
	Description	Expanding Public Service -The City of Grand Terrace, through The REC Center, will provide recreation, education and creative arts programs to persons from low-and moderate-income households. Total project budget includes Grand Terrace Total \$ 7,934 for project implementation, and \$741 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	275 people		
	Location Description	22633 Barton Road Grand Terrace, CA 92313		
	Planned Activities	The City of Grand Terrace, through The REC Center, will provide recreational educational and creative arts programs to low-income youth.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

19	County Log #	GRAN20PS-046		
	Project Name	Grand Terrace: Senior Meals Program - Family Service Association Center Coordinator		
	Target Area	City of Grand Terrace		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Grand Terrace Total \$ 35,000	Total: \$38,270
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Family Service Association to provide a senior congregate and mobile meals program to seniors in the City of Grand Terrace and surrounding communities Total project budget includes Grand Terrace Total \$ 35,000 for project implementation, and \$3,270 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	145 people		
	Location Description	22795 Barton Road Grand Terrace, CA 92313		
	Planned Activities	The Grand Terrace Senior Center will provide a variety of recreation services and activities, including counseling services, transportation services and congregate and mobile meals to eligible Grand Terrace Senior residents.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

20	County Log #	HIGH20CN-003		
	Project Name	Highland: CDBG Street Improvements		
	Target Area	City of Highland		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$40,402	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Highland Total \$180,403	Total: \$241,432
	Description	Construction Project - Street Improvements at Central Avenue from 9th Street to the north edge of the City Creek Bypass Bridge. Total project budget includes Highland Total \$220,805 for project implementation, and \$20,627 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,535 people		
	Location Description	Eligible Locations: Central Avenue from 9th Street to the north edge of the City Creek Bypass Bridge (near 5th Street).		
Planned Activities	Eligible Construction Project - This project is a street improvement project and will benefit residents within primarily low income residential neighborhoods.			
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

21	County Log #	HIGH20CN-004		
	Project Name	Highland: Neighborhood Revitalization - Code Enforcement		
	Target Area	City of Highland		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Highland Total \$ 159,271	Total: \$174,149
	Description	Code Enforcement - CDBG funds will be used to pay for City staff time for providing enhanced Code Enforcement activities in the City of Highland target areas. Total project budget includes Highland Total \$159,271 for project implementation, and \$14,879 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	24,815 people		
	Location Description	CDBG Eligible Areas		
Planned Activities	Continuing Eligible Code Enforcement - 24,815 residents of which 19,125 are low-to moderate-income, will benefit from increased code enforcement activities therefore eliminating or preventing targeted areas from blighting influences.			
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

22	County Log #	HIGH20PS-005		
	Project Name	Highland: Literacy Program		
	Target Area	City of Highland		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Highland Total \$ 9,900	Total: \$10,825
	Description	This program will provide literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults. Total project budget includes Total \$ 9,900 for project implementation, and \$925 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	43 people		
	Location Description	Project Address: Highland Branch Library - 7863 Central Avenue, Highland, CA 92346		
	Planned Activities	Literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

23	County Log #	HIGH20PS-011		
	Project Name	Highland - Highland Senior Center-Services and Programs		
	Target Area	City of Highland		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Highland Total \$ 24,234	Total: \$26,498
	Description	The City of Highland, through Highland Senior Center, will provide a variety of health, wellness, recreational services to seniors. Total project budget includes Highland Total \$ 24,234 for project implementation, and \$2,264 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2,875 people		
	Location Description	3102 E. Highland Ave., Patton, CA 92369		
	Planned Activities	Health, wellness, recreational and other related senior services.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

24	County Log #	HIGH20PS-029		
	Project Name	Highland: Youth Recreation Services – Central Little League		
	Target Area	City of Highland		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Highland Total \$ 14,678	Total: \$16,049
	Description	Expanding Public Service - City of Highland will contract with Central Little League to provide little league recreation and sports team related programs to youth from low-and moderate-income households within the City of Highland. Total project budget includes Highland Total \$ 14,678 or project implementation, and \$1,371 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	250 people		
	Location Description	7717 Church Ave Highland, CA 92346		
Planned Activities	Youth recreational activities.			
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

25	County Log #	HIGH20PS-034		
	Project Name	Highland: Highland Family YMCA Scholarships		
	Target Area	City of Highland		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Highland Total \$11,131	Total: \$12,171
	Description	Expanding Public Service-CDBG funds will be used to pay for registration costs associated with persons who utilize the health and wellness activities offered at the Highland YMCA. Total project budget includes Highland Total \$ 11,131 for project implementation, and \$1,040 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,231 people		
	Location Description	7793 Central Avenue Highland, CA 92346		
Planned Activities	Scholarships for recreation and community service related programs to low-and moderate-income families in Highland and the surrounding area.			
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

26	County Log #	LOMA20CN-020		
	Project Name	Loma Linda: ADA Restroom Improvements at City Facilities		
	Target Area	City of Loma Linda		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Loma Linda Total \$60,000	Total: \$65,605
	Description	Construction Project - ADA restroom Improvements on various City public facilities Total project budget includes Loma Linda. Total \$60,000 for project implementation, and \$5,605 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,436 people		
	Location Description	Various City Public Facilities		
	Planned Activities	ADA restroom Improvements on various City public facilities		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

27	County Log #	LOMA20CN-021		
	Project Name	Loma Linda: ADA Sidewalk Improvements		
	Target Area	City of Loma Linda		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$8,167	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Loma Linda Total \$54,452	Total: \$68,469
	Description	Construction Project - ADA sidewalk improvements at various locations. Total project budget includes Loma Linda Total \$62,619 for project implementation, and \$5,850 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,436 people		
	Location Description	Various locations Citywide		
	Planned Activities	ADA sidewalk improvements at various locations		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

28	County Log #	LOMA20PS-006		
	Project Name	Loma Linda: Literacy Program		
	Target Area	City of Loma Linda		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Loma Linda Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Public Service: This program will provide literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults. Total project budget includes Loma Linda Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	43 people		
	Location Description	Project Address: Loma Linda Branch Library - 25581 Barton Rd, Loma Linda, CA 92354		
	Planned Activities	Literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

29	County Log #	LOMA20PS-042		
	Project Name	Loma Linda: FSA Senior Nutrition Program		
	Target Area	City of Loma Linda		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Loma Linda Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Congregate and home-delivered meals to senior citizens ages 60 years or older. Total project budget includes Loma Linda Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	140 people		
	Location Description	City of Loma Linda Senior Center - 25571 Barton Road, Loma Linda, CA 92354		
	Planned Activities	Congregate and home-delivered meals to senior citizens		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

30	County Log #	LOMA20PS-039		
	Project Name	Loma Linda: Rapid Re-Housing Options for Individuals and Families - Inland Temporary Homes		
	Target Area	City of Loma Linda		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Loma Linda Total \$ 10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Public Service - Inland Temporary Homes under contract with the City of Loma Linda will provide the Rapid Re-Housing Options Program which will house homeless individuals and families as quickly as possible, while providing the essential wrap-around supportive services to ensure long-term success. Total project budget includes Loma Linda Total \$ 10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20 people		
	Location Description	Loma Linda Senior Center - 25571 Barton Road, Loma Linda, CA 92354		
	Planned Activities	Rapid Re-Housing Options Program		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

31	County Log #	MONT20CN-012		
	Project Name	Montclair: Enhanced Code Enforcement		
	Target Area	City of Montclair		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Montclair Total \$ 80,000	Total: \$87,473
	Description	This activity was funded in previous fiscal years and is a continuing activity. Therefore a quantifiable increase in the level of service is required. Total project budget includes Montclair Total \$ 80,000 for project implementation, and \$7,473 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	15,690 people		
	Location Description	CDBG Target Areas		
	Planned Activities	Code Enforcement		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

32	County Log #	MONT20CN-012		
	Project Name	Montclair: Reeder Ranch - Historic Preservation Exterior House		
	Target Area	City of Montclair		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$152,821	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Montclair Total \$110,000	Total: \$287,373
	Description	Eligible Construction - Design and construction of Exterior Restoration of the Reeder Ranch House (siding, trim boards, soffits, window frames, windows and window screening), within Historic Preservation guidelines of Reeder House Foundation Museum, for the purpose of holding education tours for the public. Total project budget includes Montclair Total \$262,821 for project implementation, and \$24,552 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	40,604 people		
	Location Description	4405 Holt Boulevard, Montclair, CA 91763		
	Planned Activities	Exterior Improvements within Historic Preservation guidelines of Reeder House, located in the City of Montclair		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

33	County Log #	MONT20PS-038		
	Project Name	Montclair: Graffiti Abatement		
	Target Area	City of Montclair		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Montclair Total \$33,859	Total: \$37,022
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Graffiti abatement will be performed by the City of Montclair crews within the City's low income target areas. Graffiti will be generally abated by painting, power washing or sandblasting, but other techniques may be used. Total project budget includes Montclair Total \$33,859 for project implementation, and \$3,163 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	18,290 people		
	Location Description	Census Tracts 2.01.1, 2.03.1, 2.05.3, 2.07.2, 3.01.1, 3.01.2, 3.01.3, 3.01.4.3.03.1, and 3.03.2		
	Planned Activities	Graffiti abatement		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

34	County Log #	MONT20PS-040		
	Project Name	Montclair: Senior Transport - Golden Express Services		
	Target Area	City of Montclair		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Montclair Total \$ 10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Provision of a small bus and driver by the City of Montclair to supply transportation services for senior citizens. Total project budget includes Montclair Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	104 people		
	Location Description	Citywide		
	Planned Activities	Senior Transportation		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

35	County Log #	NEED20PS-056		
	Project Name	Needles: Dial-A-Ride Transportation Services		
	Target Area	City of Needles		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Needles Total \$7,900	Total: \$8,638
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Provision by the City of Needles of transportation services to seniors citizens and persons with disabilities. Total project budget includes Needles Total \$7,900 for project implementation, and \$738 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	185 people		
	Location Description	Citywide		
Planned Activities	Senior Transportation			
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

36	County Log #	REDL20CN-007		
	Project Name	Redlands: Joslyn Senior Center Rehabilitation Project		
	Target Area	City of Redlands		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Redlands Total \$258,296	Total: \$282,425
	Description	Construction Project - Rehabilitation of the Joslyn Senior Center. Redlands Total \$258,296 for project implementation, and \$24,129 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	18,000 people		
	Location Description	Joslyn Senior Center-21 Grant St., Redlands, CA 92373		
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation of the kitchen facility, installation of security gates and installation of a security system.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

37	County Log #	REDL20CN-008		
	Project Name	Redlands: Senior/Community Center Parking Lot ADA Rehabilitation Project		
	Target Area	City of Redlands		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Redlands Total \$85,000	Total: \$92,940
	Description	Construction: Improvements include the creation of up to 11 ADA compliant and safe handicap parking spaces, new curbing and a section of sidewalk to improve the path of travel from the parking lot to the facility. Approximately 10,075 persons will benefit from these improvements. Of which 7,115 person are of low or moderate income. Total project budget includes Redlands Total \$85,000 for project implementation, and \$7,940 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,939 people		
	Location Description	111 W. Lugonia Avenue, Redlands, CA 92374		
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitate the Redlands Community/Senior Center parking lot and including ADA parking		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

38	County Log #	REDL20PS-013		
	Project Name	Redlands: Housing and Food Program FSAR		
	Target Area	City of Redlands		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Redlands Total \$20,852	Total: \$22,800
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Family Service Association of Redlands will provide case management services, including food, personal supplies and rental assistance. Total project budget includes Redlands Total \$20,852 for project implementation, and \$1,948 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	150 people		
	Location Description	612 Lawton Street Redlands, CA 92374		
	Planned Activities	Case management services; emergency food and rental assistance.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

39	County Log #	REDL20PS-023		
	Project Name	Redlands: Supportive Services for Victims of Violence - SBSAS		
	Target Area	City of Redlands		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 RedlandsTotal \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Expanding Public Service - San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services (SBSAS), under contract with the City of Redlands, will provide crisis intervention and community prevention education services.Total project budget includes Redlands Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	150 people		
	Location Description	30 Cajon Street Redlands, CA 92373		
	Planned Activities	Crisis intervention and community prevention education services.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

40	County Log #	REDL20PS-037		
	Project Name	Redlands: YMCA of the East Valley - Legal Services		
	Target Area	City of Redlands		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Redlands Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Provide various legal type services to help low-and moderate-income households from the City of Redlands resolve legal issues Total project budget includes Redlands Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,360 people		
	Location Description	500 E. Citrus Avenue Redlands, CA 92373		
	Planned Activities	Legal Services for Low to moderate income households		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

41	County Log #	REDL20PS-041		
	Project Name	Redlands - Educational Youth Services - Boys and Girls Club		
	Target Area	City of Redlands		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Redlands Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Expanding Public Service - The Boys and Girls Club of Redlands will contract with the City of Redlands to provide various educational services, such as tutoring, assistance with completing homework as well as reading and academic worksheets and other training documents. Total project budget includes Redlands Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	240 people		
	Location Description	1215 Clay St – Redlands, CA 92374		
	Planned Activities	Educational Youth Services		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

42	County Log #	REDL20PS-044		
	Project Name	Redlands - Senior Nutrition - Family Service Association		
	Target Area	City of Redlands		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Redlands Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Family Service Association (FSA), under contract with the City of Redlands, will provide meals, both congregate and delivery, to approximately 273 senior citizens living in the City of Redlands and surrounding area. Total project budget includes Redlands Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	273 people		
	Location Description			
	Planned Activities	Expanding Eligible Public Service - will provide nutritious meals by both congregate and delivery, to senior citizens from the City of Redlands and surrounding area.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

43	County Log #	TOWN20CN-005		
	Project Name	Town of Yucca Valley: North Park Access		
	Target Area	City of Town of Yucca Valley		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Yucca Valley Total \$125,131	Total: \$136,820
	Description	This project consists of various improvements to North Park including creation of a parking lot from Fairway Drive to the park. Total project budget includes Yucca Valley Total \$125,131 for project implementation, and \$11,689 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2070 people		
	Location Description	Near the terminus of Fairway Drive, Yucca Valley.		
	Planned Activities	This project consists of various improvements to North Park including creation of a parking lot from Fairway Drive to the park.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

44	County Log #	TWEN20CN-001		
	Project Name	Twentynine Palms: Construction of Project Phoenix - Multipurpose Activity Center - Phase I		
	Target Area	City of Twentynine Palms		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Twentynine Palms Total \$137,143	Total: \$149,954
	Description	Construction Project - The City of Twentynine Palms will provide construction management services to build a new Multipurpose Activity Center that will provide recreational opportunities to 9,715 local residents, of which 5,210 are low-to-moderate-income, of the City of Twentynine Palms. The project will be completed in phases. This first phase will be design and engineering. Total project budget includes Twentynine Palms Total \$137,143 for project implementation, and \$12,811 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	9715 people		
	Location Description	Twentynine Palms Highway (Rt. 62) south to Cactus Drive, and from Cholla Avenue on the east to Tamarisk Avenue on the west		
	Planned Activities	Eligible Construction - The City of Twentynine Palms new Multipurpose Activity Center will provide recreational opportunities to 9,715 local residents, of which 5,210 are low-to-moderate-income, of the City of Twentynine Palms.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

45	County Log #	YUCA20PS-008		
	Project Name	Yucaipa: Literacy Program		
	Target Area	City of Yucaipa		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Yucaipa Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	This program will provide literacy services (e.g. reading, spelling, and basic computer skills) to low and moderate-income illiterate adults. Total project budget includes Yucaipa Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	41 people		
	Location Description	Project Address: Yucaipa Branch Library - 12040 5th Street, Yucaipa, CA 92399		
	Planned Activities	Expanding Eligible Public Service - Client eligibility (for all clients including illiterate adults) must be evidenced by documentation and data concerning beneficiary family size and income. This activity was funded in previous fiscal years and is a continuing activity.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

46	County Log #46	YUCA20CN-014		
	Project Name	Yucaipa: Street Improvements - Adams Street		
	Target Area	City of Yucaipa		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Yucaipa Total \$137,000	Total: \$149,798
	Description	Additional Funding for Construction - Street Improvements along Adams Street to include design and construction of sidewalk, curb/gutter, and associated street and ADA improvements along Adams Street, between Avenue B and Yucaipa Blvd, and Avenue B between Adams Street and California Street, in Yucaipa. Total project budget includes Yucaipa Total \$137,000 for project implementation, and \$12,798 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,520 people		
	Location Description	Adams Street, between Avenue B and Yucaipa Blvd, and Avenue B between Adams Street and California Street, in Yucaipa.		
	Planned Activities	Street Improvements along Adams Street to include design and construction of sidewalk, curb/gutter, and associated street and ADA improvements along Adams Street, between Avenue B and Yucaipa Blvd, and Avenue B between Adams Street and California Street.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

47	County Log #	YUCA20CN-015		
	Project Name	Yucaipa: Fourth Street Improvements, between Countyline Road and H Street		
	Target Area	City of Yucaipa		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Infrastructure		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Services for Low- Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$2	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Yucaipa Total \$111,736	Total: \$122,176
	Description	Street Improvements along 4th Street, between Countyline Road and H Street, Yucaipa to include design and construction of sidewalk, curb/gutter, and associated street and ADA improvements. Total project budget includes Yucaipa Total \$111,738 for project implementation, and \$10,438 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,145 people		
	Location Description	4th Street, between Countyline Road and H Street		
	Planned Activities	Street Improvements along 4th Street, between Countyline Road and H Street, Yucaipa, to include design and construction of sidewalk, curb/gutter, and associated street and ADA improvements.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

48	County Log #	YUCA20PS-024		
	Project Name	Yucaipa: Supportive Services for Victims of Violence-SBSAS		
	Target Area	City of Yucaipa		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Yucaipa Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Expanding Public Services- Outreach and crisis intervention to victims of abuse and domestic violence. Total project budget includes Yucaipa Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	700 people		
	Location Description	Yucaipa Sheriff Station - 34144 Yucaipa Boulevard, Yucaipa, California 92399		
	Planned Activities	Crisis intervention and community prevention education services to persons who may be victims of abuse or domestic violence within the City of Yucaipa and surrounding communities.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

49	County Log #	YUCA20PS-045		
	Project Name	Yucaipa: Senior Congregate and Mobile Meals Program - Family Service Association		
	Target Area	City of Yucaipa		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 Yucaipa Total \$10,000	Total: \$10,934
	Description	Expanding Public Service - Family Service Association to provide a senior congregate and mobile meals program to seniors in the City of Yucaipa Total project budget includes Yucaipa Total \$10,000 for project implementation, and \$934 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	305 people		
	Location Description	34272 Yucaipa Blvd, Yucaipa, CA 92399		
	Planned Activities	Senior congregate and mobile meals program to seniors in the City of Yucaipa and surrounding communities.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

50	County Log #	YUCA20PS-050		
	Project Name	Yucaipa: Recreational Scholarships Program		
	Target Area	City of Yucaipa		
	Goals Supported	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Needs Addressed	Public Service Needs of Low-Income/Special Needs		
	Funding	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 YucaipaTotal \$15,500	Total: \$16,948
	Description	Expanding Public Service - City of Yucaipa Community Services Department will provide scholarships to recreation and community service related programs to persons from low-and moderate-income households within the City of Yucaipa. Total project budget includes YucaipaTotal \$15,500 for project implementation, and \$1,448 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	135 people		
	Location Description	34272 Yucaipa Blvd, Yucaipa, CA 92399		
	Planned Activities	Scholarships to recreation and community service related programs to persons from low-and moderate-income households in the City of Yucaipa and the surrounding area.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

51	County Log #	CNTY20PS-001		
	Project Name	Fair Housing Services		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Choice		
	Needs Addressed	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Choice		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$74,257	Total: \$74,257
	Description	Public Service -Fair housing services will include training, education, marketing and outreach to affirmative by further fair housing opportunity.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,000 people		
	Location Description	Areas within CDBG Target Area		
	Planned Activities	Services will include training, education, marketing, and outreach to affirmatively further fair housing.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

52	County Log #	CNTY20PS-002		
	Project Name	Tenant Landlord Mediation Services		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Choice		
	Needs Addressed	Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Choice		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$37,129	Total: \$37,129
	Description	Public Service - Tenant/Landlord mediation services will include counseling, education, marketing and outreach regarding fair housing regulations and preventive measures.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	4,000 people		
	Location Description	Areas within CDBG Target Area		
	Planned Activities	Tenant/landlord mediation services will include counseling, education, marketing, and outreach regarding fair housing regulations and preventative measures.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

53	County Log #	CNTY20CN-001		
	Project Name	County: Fontana - Hemlock Sidewalk and ADA Improvements		
	Target Area	Unincorporated areas of Fontana		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Facilities		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Facilities to Serve Low -Income and Special Needs		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$563,175	Total: \$615,785
	Description	Construction - CDBG funds will be used to construct street and sidewalk improvements (e.g. sidewalk, ADA ramps, curb, and gutters) to improve mobility for pedestrians (especially the disabled). Total project budget includes \$563,175 for project implementation, and \$52,610 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	11,756 people		
	Location Description	Unincorporated areas of Fontana		
Planned Activities	Construction of street and sidewalk improvements (e.g. sidewalk, ADA ramps, curb, and gutters) to improve mobility for pedestrians.			
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

54	County Log #	CNTY20CN-002		
	Project Name	County: Cucamonga - Guasti Regional Park ADA improvements		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Facilities		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Facilities to Serve Low -Income and Special Needs		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$785,568	Total: \$858,047
	Description	Construction - Improvements to Guasti Regional Park to meet current ADA requirements. Total project budget includes \$785,568 for project implementation, and \$72,479 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	222,039 people		
	Location Description	800 N Archibald Ave, Ontario, CA 91764		
	Planned Activities	Architectural barrier removal improvements to the Guasti Regional Park to meet current ADA requirements.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

55	County Log #	CNTY20CN-003		
	Project Name	County: Joshua Tree Fire Station #36 - Purchase of the Fire Vehicles		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Facilities		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Facilities to Serve Low -Income and Special Needs		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$700,000	Total: \$765,391
	Description	Construction - The purchase of a new fire vehicle will provide a reliable, state of the art Fire vehicle to provide critical, high quality emergency services to the residents, community and travelers in the region. The fire vehicle is necessary to provide service to an underserved geographic area. Total project budget includes \$700,000 for project implementation, and \$65,391 for Activity Delivery Costs incurred by San Bernardino County.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	18,115 people		
	Location Description	Joshua Tree Fire Station #36 – 76715 Park Blvd. – Joshua Tree, CA 92252		
	Planned Activities	Purchase of a new fire vehicle for Joshua Tree Fire Station #36.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

56	County Log #	CNTY20AD-001		
	Project Name	CDBG Program Administration		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Provide Administrative Structure for Planning, Implementation and Management of CDBG Programs.		
	Needs Addressed	Administration for CDBG, HOME and ESG Programs		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$1,484,917	Total: \$1,484,917
	Description	Administration - CDBG funds will be used to pay for the coordination, management and oversight of the County's CDBG Program.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A		
	Location Description	385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92415		
	Planned Activities	Program management, monitoring and evaluation.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

57	County Log #	CNTY20CN-004		
	Project Name	CDBG Construction Contingency		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Acquire/Construct/Rehabilitate Public Facilities		
	Needs Addressed	Increase the Capacity of Public Facilities to Serve Low -Income and Special Needs Populations		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year: \$106,962	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$ 467,891	Total: \$ 574,853
	Description	Construction - Community Development Block Grant Contingency for Capital Improvement Projects. Includes \$ \$467,891 of unprogrammed CDBG funds and \$106,962 of anticipated Program Income. When designation for contingency funds is determined, the County may carry out an amendment to its 2020 plan and will follow its citizen participation plan.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A		
	Location Description	385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92415		
	Planned Activities	Contingency funding for various 2020-21 and prior year Community Development Block Grant Capital Improvement Projects		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

58	County Log #	CNTY20AD-002		
	Project Name	HOME Program Administration		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Provide Administrative Structure for Planning, Implementation and Management of HOME Programs.		
	Needs Addressed	Administration for CDBG, HOME and ESG Programs		
	Funding: HOME	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$347,772	Total: \$347,772
	Description	Administration - HOME funds will be used to pay for the coordination, management and oversight of the County's HOME Program.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A		
	Location Description	385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92415		
	Planned Activities	Program management, monitoring and evaluation.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

59	County Log #	CNTY20CN-005		
	Project Name	HOME Program Contingency		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Provide Administrative Structure for Planning, Implementation and Management of HOME Programs.		
	Needs Addressed	Administration for CDBG, HOME and ESG Programs		
	Funding: HOME	Prior Year:	Current Year: FY 2020-21	Total:
		\$	\$9,508,974	\$9,508,974
	Description	Construction – Acquisition-Construction, Acquisition-Rehabilitation, Construction (only) Rehabilitation (only) of Affordable Housing Units. Construction of new affordable housing units by a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO), or the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB) These activities meet the HOME Program 15% CHDO set aside requirement. When designation for contingency funds is determined, the County may carry out an amendment to its 2020 plan and will follow its citizen participation plan.		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A		
	Location Description	385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92415		
	Planned Activities	HOME Investment Partnerships Program affordable housing construction development activities.		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

60	County Log #	CNTY20CN-007		
	Project Name	Acquisition and/or Construction of Multi-Family Units		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Acquisition and/or Construction of Multi-Family Units		
	Needs Addressed	Support the development of affordable rental housing, including projects located near job centers that will be affordable to service employees and other low-wage members of the workforce.		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year:	Current Year: FY 2020-21	Total:
		\$167,131	\$2,757,651	\$2,924,782
	Description	Acquisition and/or Construction of Multi-Family Units		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	14 housing units		
	Location Description	385 N. Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino, CA 92415		
	Planned Activities	HOME Investment Partnerships Program affordable housing construction development activities.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

61	County Log #	CNTY20CN-008		
	Project Name	Acquisition/Rehabilitation or Rehabilitation (only) of Multi-Unit Residential Housing Units		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Acquisition/Rehabilitation or Rehabilitation (only) of Multi-Unit Residential Housing		
	Needs Addressed	Acquire and rehabilitate or rehabilitate existing housing units to be used as affordable housing units for income-qualified households.		
	Funding: CDBG	Prior Year: \$0	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$415,506	Total: \$415,506
	Description	Acquisition/Rehabilitation or Rehabilitation (only) of Multi-Unit Residential Housing Units		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	2 housing units		
	Location Description	385 N. Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino, CA 92415		
	Planned Activities	New construction/acquisition/rehabilitation of accessible and affordable housing units.		
	Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.		

62	County Log #	CNTY19AD-003		
	Project Name	Countywide-ESG Activities/ 69- Countywide ESG Administration		
	Target Area	Countywide		
	Goals Supported	Emergency Housing and Supportive Services and Administration		
	Needs Addressed	Emergency Housing and Supportive Services and Administration		
	Funding: ESG	Prior Year: \$610,885	Current Year: FY 2020-21 \$635,741	Total: \$1,246,626
	Description	<p>ESG funds will be used for various Emergency Solutions Grant Program such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Administration (\$47,681) · Street Outreach/ Emergency Shelter (\$610,885 Prior Year funds + \$104,919 2020-21 current year funds) · Rapid Rehousing (\$231,141) · Homelessness Prevention (\$120,000) · HMIS costs (\$132,000) <p>For all federal programs the Community Development and Housing Department will apply the 10% de minimis rate for indirect costs.</p>		
	Target Date	6/30/2021		
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,465 individuals		
	Location Description	385 N. Arrowhead Avenue, San Bernardino, CA 92415		
	Planned Activities	Program management, monitoring and evaluation. Emergency Solutions Grant Program Projects		
Contingency	Funding is subject to change based on final HUD allocation.			

AP-50 Geographic Distribution - 91.420, 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Over the 2020-2021 program year, the County of San Bernardino will allocate CDBG funds for use in each of the 13 cooperating cities and in unincorporated areas of the County, as shown below. Annual funding percentages are determined by the County using a formula based on population, poverty rate, and rate of overcrowded housing conditions.

Available HOME funds will be used for new construction or rehabilitation of multifamily housing units; eligible areas include the unincorporated County and all HOME Consortium cities. While the County has not identified specific target areas for the use of HOME funds, priority will be given to affordable rental housing projects located in high opportunity (i.e. high school proficiency, high labor market engagement, and high job access), low poverty areas (poverty concentrations below 50%), as described in the County's 2020-2025 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

ESG funds will be allocated geographically among population centers in each of the County's six regions – East, West, and Central Valleys, Mountain communities, High Desert and the Morongo Basin.

Geographic Distribution

TABLE 54 - GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Adelanto	7%
Barstow	5%
Big Bear Lake	1%
Colton	8%
Grand Terrace	1%
Highland	8%
Loma Linda	3%
Montclair	6%
Needles	1%
Redlands	8%
Twentynine Palms	3%
Yucaipa	6%
Town of Yucca Valley	2%
Countywide	0%
Chino Hills	0%
Rancho Cucamonga	0%
Unincorporated County	42%

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The County of San Bernardino developed the geographic priorities outlined above with the goal of providing housing and community development improvements for as many low and moderate-income residents as possible with their CDBG, HOME, and ESG allocations. CDBG funds used in the unincorporated County will be focused on public facility or infrastructure projects that can serve a significant number of residents; city funded public services, public facility, and infrastructure projects will be concentrated in incorporated cities where greater population density allows for cost-effective delivery of services.

The maps on the following pages identify low-income areas in the County. The first shows areas that are income-eligible for CDBG spending, defined as block groups in which 51% or more of the population lives in low- or moderate-income households. The second map identifies racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (RCAP/ECAPs) in the County, which are defined by HUD as census tracts with a minority population share above 50% and an individual poverty rate above 40%. As the County evaluates the use of HOME funds over the next year, consideration will be given to RCAP/ECAP locations and the opportunity to deconcentrate poverty by locating new affordable rental housing outside these areas.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

AP-55 Affordable Housing - 91.420, 91.220(g)

Introduction

Overall, the most common housing problem in San Bernardino County is cost burden, which impacts 69% of households with incomes below 80% HAMFI, including 51,110 renter households and 31,918 owner households. Severe cost burdens affect 30,633 renters and 20,136 owners, or 42% of households with incomes under 80% HAMFI. For the lowest income households (those with incomes under 30% HAMFI), severe cost burdens are most common, impacting 16,929 of the 37,589 households at that income level (45%).

Renters are more often affected by housing problems than owners. The number of crowded or severely crowded low- or moderate-income renters (10,141) is more than two times the number of owners (4,471). For renters, cost burdens are concentrated at lower income levels: 32% of those with cost burdens and none of the other housing problems have incomes at or below 30% HAMFI, 30% have incomes from 30 to 50% HAMFI, and 29% have incomes from 50 to 80% HAMFI. This trend is consistent with the understanding of housing as a basic necessity that must be obtained, no matter what share of one’s income it consumes. Those with lower incomes spend a greater share of their resources on housing costs. Cost burdens for owners are more evenly distributed by income band. About 24% of cost burdened owners have incomes from 0 to 30% HAMFI, 23% have incomes from 30 to 50% HAMFI, and 31% have incomes from 50 to 80% HAMFI.

TABLE 55 - ONE YEAR GOALS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY SUPPORT REQUIREMENT

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	2
Non-Homeless	14
Special-Needs	0
Total	16

TABLE 56 - ONE YEAR GOALS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY SUPPORT TYPE

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	14
Rehab of Existing Units	2
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	16

Discussion

To support development of affordable housing, the County will use available HOME funds to construct and/or rehabilitate an estimated 16 multifamily housing units in the 2020 program year. Priority will be

given to affordable rental housing projects located in high opportunity (i.e. high school proficiency, high labor market engagement, and high job access), low poverty areas (poverty concentrations below 50%), as described in the County's 2020-2025 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

AP-60 Public Housing - 91.420, 91.220(h)

Introduction

San Bernardino County is served by two housing authorities: The Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino and the Needles Housing Authority. The Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino currently owns and manages 99 public housing units and administers 10,798 tenant-based housing choice vouchers families. The Needles Housing Authority contains 52 public housing units. Both housing authorities also contain low-income housing tax credit developments, which expand their portfolio of affordable housing options.

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

The former Waterman Gardens public housing sites in the City of San Bernardino – now called Arrowhead Grove – will continue to undergo redevelopment with new construction being used replace former public housing units on a one-to-one basis. The Los Olivos site, which is anticipated to be converted through the RAD program, does not yet have any restoration activities determined by the HACSB.

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

The HACSB offers several ongoing programs to help residents become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. HACSB offers a Family Self-Sufficiency program for its residents, which allows participants to save a portion of their income in escrow toward the family's departure from public housing. Residents in the Term-Limited Lease Assistance program have access to employment services - through the HACSB's Career Development Initiatives department. The department assigns families to a case worker that assists the family with creating and implementing a career plan. The HACSB plans to provide development-centered employment programs for residents, in such fields as green/sustainable building and property management, using Section 3 funding.

Residents may also participate on the Resident Advisory Board, which reviews the annual Moving to Work plans and provides comments.

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

Not applicable – The Needles Housing Authority is not designated as “troubled.”

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

San Bernardino County is covered by the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (the San Bernardino City and County Continuum of Care), a network of service providers covering San Bernardino County. The San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership brings together housing and service providers to meet the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

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

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

Over the next year, the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership and other homeless housing and service providers in San Bernardino County will continue reaching out to homeless persons, including unsheltered persons, through street outreach, day centers, and emergency shelter services. For the 2020 program year, the County will fund subrecipient organizations for a variety of activities, including street outreach, needs assessment, case management, services navigation, and assistance in accessing housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

During the 2020 program year, the County will fund the following emergency shelter and transitional housing activities:

- Year-round emergency shelter and supportive services
- Financial assistance for access to emergency shelter in motel/hotels, case management, and rapid rehousing services
- Facility-based shelter with supportive services including meals, individual case management, adult and youth services programs, and connection to permanent housing and rapid rehousing programs
- Pre-recovery emergency shelter for homeless and chronically homeless men, women, transgender persons and veterans with mental illness and substance abuse issues

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

During the 2020 program year, San Bernardino County will prioritize the funding of permanent housing for people experiencing homelessness. In determining allocation of CDBG and ESG, the County will prioritize low-barrier permanent housing and optional supportive services for individuals and families living in permanent housing, consistent with a Housing First approach.

The County will also fund organizations that provide case management and housing navigation services to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness, including those staying in emergency shelter and transitional housing, make the transition to permanent housing and prevent returns to homelessness.

Finally, the County will work to increase the availability of affordable housing in San Bernardino County by using HOME funds to support the development of affordable rental housing, including housing for seniors and people with disabilities; to provide down payment assistance for low-income homebuyers; and to provide housing rehabilitation for low-income homeowners. The County will take steps to implement the strategies in its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, which includes strategies to support housing affordability in San Bernardino County.

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

Over the next year, housing and service providers in San Bernardino County will continue to work together to prevent homelessness in populations who are vulnerable to or at risk of homelessness. San Bernardino County will support the following homelessness prevention programs during the 2020 program year:

- Emergency Shelter/Street Outreach
- Rapid Rehousing
- Homeless Prevention
- HMIS

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

Responses to the public survey and stakeholder interviews provided barriers to affordable housing as identified by individuals living and working in the county. One of the most frequently discussed issues by survey participants was the popularity of short-term rentals, particularly in the unincorporated areas near Joshua Tree National Park. Survey participants stated that short-term rentals made it difficult for local residents to find permanent rental housing or affordable rental housing. Prior to November 2019, the County's short-term rental ordinance, found in Section 84.28 of the County's Development Code, included regulations for noise, property maintenance, parking and other safety matters. The short-term rental ordinance did not control for the number of short-term rental units in a given neighborhood or the residence of the owner. Therefore, short-term rentals have lucrative in markets where an owner may rent a unit for one week and earn the same income as if the unit were rented to a permanent resident for one month.

A second barrier to affordable housing was indicated in the County's 2018 "Community Indicators" Report. The report stated that Federal Housing Administration loan limits for homebuyers tended to be too low for

the area (\$405,950). At this loan limit level, developers were disincentivized to build new units since homebuyers were largely unable to make down payments large enough to cover the balance of the home loan.³⁸ One stakeholder also noted that it was particularly difficult for developers to secure land whose price was being driven by market forces. With the median home sales price being \$277,000 in January 2018, homebuyers were more likely to purchase existing homes than new homes. The report noted that if the FHA loan limit were increased to \$450,000, this would encourage the construction of new homes. A stakeholder further noted that because it was difficult to meet these limits, it was especially hard for their local government to use HOME funds for new construction or for first time homebuyers.

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

In November 2019, the county amended its short-term rental ordinance which regulates several critical aspects of short-term rentals. The amended ordinance now requires that the property owner be an occupant on the site if the property is smaller than two acres.³⁹ Upon its enforcement, the amended ordinance should decrease the number of investor-owned short-term rental properties and help increase the supply of available rental housing.

Additional actions can be added here pending finalization of AI recommendations.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

This section details San Bernardino County's actions planned to ensure safe and affordable housing for its residents, along with plans to meet underserved needs, reduce poverty, develop institutional structure, and enhance coordination between public and private sector housing and community development agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

To help remove obstacles to meeting underserved needs and improve service delivery, San Bernardino County supports the continued development of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership, a collaborative to coordinate the work of social service organizations, disseminate news and information, eliminate duplication of effort, and spearhead community-wide solutions to local needs. The County will provide funding for the following to address underserved needs:

Homelessness Prevention and Services:

38 San Bernardino County. (2018) *Community Indicators Report*. Retrieved from San Bernardino County website: http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/CAO/Feature/Content/SB_2018_REPORT_-3.pdf, p. 12

39 San Bernardino County, C. (2019, November 5). *Ordinance No. 4371*. Retrieved from San Bernardino County - Land Use Services: <https://cms.sbcounty.gov/Portals/5/CodeEnforcement/STR%20Ordinance.pdf?ver=2019-12-05-082523-920>

- Redlands - San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services Outreach
- Redlands: YMCA of the East Valley- Legal Services
- Yucaipa: Housing Assistance and Family Support Program - Family Service Association of Redlands
- Yucaipa: San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services - Yucaipa Branch

Permanent Housing

- Bloomington Phase III
- Liberty Lane

Emergency Shelter and Transitional/ Supportive Housing

- Barstow: New Hope Village – Transitional Housing Services
- Colton” Homeless Coordinator Services

Youth, Senior, and Veteran Services

- Adelanto: Food Distribution and Job Skills Training Program
- Barstow: Desert Sanctuary – Child Care Provision
- Barstow: Girl Scouts – Classroom to Career
- Colton: After School Assistance at the Art Thompson Teen Center
- Grand Terrace: Girl Scouts – Classroom to Career
- Grand Terrace: Youth Recreation, Education & Creative Arts Program
- Grand Terrace: Senior Meals and Coordinator Services – Family Services Association
- Highland: Youth Recreation Services – Central Little League
- Highland – Highland Senior Center-Services and Programs
- Highland: Highland Family YMCA Scholarships
- Loma Linda: Senior Nutrition Program – Family Service Association
- Montclair: Senior Transport – Golden Express Services
- Needles: Senior Citizens Dial-a-Ride
- Redlands: Housing and Food Program – FSA of Redlands
- Redlands - Senior Nutrition - Family Service Association
- Redlands – Educational Youth Services – Boys and Girls Club
- Yucaipa: Recreational Scholarships Program
-

Fair Housing

- San Bernardino County Fair Housing and Landlord Tenant Counseling Services Program

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

San Bernardino County will fund multiple programs to foster housing affordability, including continuing to use HOME funds to support development of affordable housing by a local CHDO.

In addition to specific programs designed to foster and maintain affordable housing, the County will review its zoning ordinances for prospective barriers to affordable housing development and make amendments as

needed. The County is currently in the process of developing an updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. As a result of this study, the County may undertake additional approaches to fostering fair and affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Over the next year, San Bernardino County will continue to conduct lead-based paint inspections and, if a hazard is found, remediation. These actions will both reduce lead exposure risk and help to maintain the county's older, lower and moderately priced housing. Any housing rehabilitation activities conducted using HOME and CDBG funds will continue to monitor closely for any potential lead exposure.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Over the 2020 program year, San Bernardino County will continue to collaborate with the Continuum of Care through the ESG program to coordinate with homeless, housing, and service providers. Homeless service providers will continue to offer job search and resume assistance, as well as emergency shelter, transitional housing, and services such as food, clothing, and childcare. A focus on development of affordable housing and permanent housing for that is located near transportation will aim to help poverty-level families access more employment opportunities, while lowering transportation and housing costs.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The County has developed a robust administrative structure to manage its CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds. The County's Department of Community Development and Housing offers seminars for potential subrecipients, CHDOs, and contractors to learn more about the CDBG and HOME programs. In addition to working with organizations, the County's citizen participation process is designed to make engaged and informed citizens another vital part of the institutional structure. County plans focused on affordable housing, homelessness, and workforce development provide overarching goals and frameworks for collaboration among agencies and the use of federal, state, local, and other funding.

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

The HACSB reports having 99 public housing units. The housing authority continues to receive federal funds to modernize and repair its public housing units.

The HACSB will continue to partner with area agencies to offer opportunities for residents, including youth employment and skills training, employment training, life skills training, a Head Start program and a food bank. The housing authority will also continue to create opportunities to help its resident move toward homeownership. The San Bernardino County Community Development Division works closely with the HACSB to offer economic independence programs. Efforts will be made to identify residents that may be ready for homeownership and direct them toward those opportunities. Grant funds from the San Bernardino County down payment assistance program will be made available to assist residents with purchasing a new home. Such actions will help housing authority residents become more independent and make units available for families with greater needs.

Finally, San Bernardino County will continue to be an active participant in the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership. The Continuum of Care brings together nonprofit, government, and business leaders to provide a shared approach to goals of ending homelessness. Membership includes emergency, transitional, and permanent housing providers; nonprofit social service organizations, and government agencies.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction

In AP-90, the County of San Bernardino provides information that is required by regulations governing the three Entitlement grants that it receives annually from the United States Department of Housing and Urban development. The grants are the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, the HOME Investment Partnerships Act (HOME) Program, and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program.

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The Community Development and Housing Department (CDH) estimates that 85% of all CDBG funds will be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons, an amount which exceeds the 75% minimum requirement for these funds. The following chart identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

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

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	\$106,962
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan	\$0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	\$0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.	\$0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	\$0
Total Program Income	\$106,962

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	\$0
2a. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit – A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	85%
2b. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	2020-2021 Program Year

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

It is anticipated that HOME Program funds will be used as gap financing for multifamily housing projects. The County will use its HOME Program funds with permanent financing from private lenders, Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), and other funding sources such as the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). No additional forms of investment have been identified at this point for use with HOME program funds during this program year.

Description of Eligible HOME Program Applicants and Application Process

HOME Program funds administered by the County will be utilized to help finance new construction, acquisition and rehabilitation of affordable housing for low- and very low-income families.

The County periodically issues a Request for Qualifications (RFQ), or a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for HOME Funding, on an as needed basis.

Applicants for HOME funding from the County’s Department of Community Development and Housing can be for-profit or nonprofit entities. There is no requirement of a specific corporate or county structure. Funding is available to private and nonprofit Applicant/owners of permanent supportive housing. The project site to be funded must have a County of San Bernardino address to qualify for CDH.

Under the HOME regulations the County reserves 15% of its HOME allocation for investment in housing owned, developed, or sponsored by CHDOs. A CHDO is a Community Housing Development Organization organized under state or local law, as a non-profit with the purpose of providing affordable, decent housing to low- and moderate-income persons. Certification of a CHDO is subject to applicant eligibility pursuant to 24 CFR Part 92.2, funding availability and immediate need for housing. The County does not administer an open CHDO application as CHDOs are selected on a project-specific, funding-specific basis. The CHDO selection process is facilitated in coordination with

the NOFA process and evaluated as part of that process.

For more information about HOME Program application requirements, prospective applicants may contact Community Development and Housing at (909) 387-4389. To receive notifications and information regarding NOFA releases and funding opportunities, interested entities may sign up with the County's electronic procurement system (EPro) to register as a vendor and periodically check our website for updates.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

Neither the County nor its subrecipients plan to undertake any single-family homebuyer assistance or rehabilitation activities during the 2020 program year. Should the County decide at a later date to create any type of single-family homebuyer assistance or rehabilitation activity for this program year, the Community Development and Housing Department (CDH) will submit a substantial amendment which will include a full description of the proposed project, participation and selection requirements (the County does not give preference to particular population segments), and the resale and recapture provisions to be used for that activity.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

Neither the County nor its subrecipients plan to undertake homebuyer assistance activities during the 2020 program year. Should the County decide at a later date to create a homebuyer assistance activity for this program year, CDH will submit a substantial amendment which will include a full description of the proposed project, participation and selection requirements (the County does not give preference to particular population segments), and the resale and recapture provisions to be used for that activity (to include the methods for recapturing funds).

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Neither the County nor its subrecipients plan to use any of its HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing rehabilitated with HOME funds during the 2020 program year. Should the County decide at a later date to refinance existing debt, the Community Development and Housing Department (CDH) will submit a substantial amendment which will include a full description of refinancing guidelines that will be used.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

See the attached Appendix, "County of San Bernardino Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program

standards.”

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

The County of San Bernardino coordinates homeless services with entitlement and non-entitlement cities throughout the County. The County Department of Behavioral Health, Office of Homeless Services (OHS) serves as the lead agency for the County’s CoC. The San Bernardino County Community Development and Housing Agency oversees the distribution of ESG funds for its service area that includes all unincorporated areas as well as the 13 non-entitlement cities within the County CDBG Consortium. Any subrecipient organizations that receive ESG grant funds from the County of San Bernardino are required to coordinate with and report their homeless services data in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) administered by the County’s Office of Homeless Services on behalf of the CoC. All service providers in the CoC use a common assessment tool, data collection methods, and targeting strategy. As permitted by HUD, client data from providers of services to domestic violence victims are not reported in the County’s HMIS system.

The County utilizes a coordinated assessment system to assist with service provisions to the program participants of the CoC and ESG programs. The County’s coordinated assessment system, known as the Coordinated Entry System (CES) is based on the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The CES system is used as the preliminary screening to assess client needs utilizing a screening tool known as the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) surveys applicants to determine risk via a scoring system. Based upon the scoring, applicants are then prioritized for services and referred to the appropriate service providers based upon the applicants’ assessed needs and the prioritized target populations, as identified by the CoC Written Standards for the CoC-funded and ESG-funded programs.

The County also uses a “211” Homeless Services telephone information system that operates on a 24-hour basis and may be used to refer residents of the County to nearby service providers. However, the County has developed a coordinated intake system that is standardized for use by ESG service providers. This system goal is to “enhance the quality of client screening and assessment and better target program assistance to where it can be the most effective.” This system decreases fragmentation and directs clients toward resources that are most efficiently and effectively used. This system is also designed to reduce the practice of sequential referrals to numerous providers for each client.

When using the centralized intake system, a person seeking services contacts “211” (a toll-free number) directly, to obtain initial screening prior to being referred to the appropriate service provider in the Continuum of Care. Every service provider uses the same assessment tool, data collection methods, and targeting strategy for financial assistance as well as for case management prevention, rapid re-housing and any other services. Using a coordinated access process results in a more accessible and uniform system used to connect persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness with appropriate

resources available in the County's Continuum of Care.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Eligible homeless services provider recommendations are the result of a selection committee process which begins with a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to find qualified contractors to provide Emergency Solution Grant services for multiple years to coincide with the goals of the 2020-2025 Consolidated Plan. The NOFA is transmitted electronically to all identified service providers participating in the Continuum of Care, Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH), and the Homeless Provider Network (HPN). The information is also posted on the website for the County of San Bernardino Department of Community Development and Housing.

In making awards of the ESG funds, the County is mindful that service providers should be geographically and strategically located throughout the County. To review proposals submitted to the County, an Evaluation Committee is used. The Committee consists of staff from the CDH, staff from other County departments (i.e., Department of Behavioral Health and the Office of Homeless Services, and the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino). Standardized rating and scoring procedures and forms are used in this process. Recommendations from the review process are used by CDH to develop a list of recommended funding choices for consideration and approval by the Board of Supervisors.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The County's ESG program staff consults with homeless or formerly homeless community members through its collaboration with subrecipients, who collectively consult with these populations and through participation in annual Citizen Participation meetings, which are advertised via public notice and serve as a means to capture feedback from homeless or formerly homeless individuals. Further, the County's ESG program staff ensure that all ESG providers with whom the County contracts submit completed Homeless Participation Certifications.

The County also works closely with the Continuum of Care and its service providers to ensure that homeless persons or persons who were previously homeless have access to the policy development and operations processes of the CoC. The CoC, governed by the ICH, is instrumental in guiding decisions and creating policies that govern the County's homeless service delivery system. The ICH is a board that is comprised of various homeless service providers throughout the County. The ICH Board membership is comprised, in part, of formerly homeless individuals who have active voting status on the Board and are integral to the voting process used to determine homeless priorities, strategies, funding recommendations, program enhancements that impact both CoC-funded programs, as well as the ESG program. CDH's homeless

operations are in collaboration with the local CoC and ICH.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

The ESG program promotes collaboration between agencies to direct the planning, development, and implementation of the County's 10-year Strategy to end chronic homelessness. The ESG Program's goals and objectives are consistent with those of the Continuum of Care. Partners to whom funding is awarded are evaluated based on their responses to the County's NOFAs and RFPs which ensure an alignment with the ESG program's goals and objectives.

The County employs performance standards based on "percentages of successful outcomes" that consider housing stability for six months and twelve months following receipt of ESG assistance. New ESG contracts associated with 2020 funds will continue to emphasize the goal of tracking beneficiaries for up to a year following termination of assistance.

The County enforces the following ESG expenditure benchmarks and performance standards:

- Contractor must meet the following expenditure and performance benchmarks, as imposed by HUD.
- The following Progressive Expenditure Deadlines and Recapture provisions apply:
 - County may recapture up to 20 percent Contractor's total award if the Contractor has not expended at least 20 percent of that award by June 30, 2021.
 - County may recapture up to 80 percent of a Contractor's total award if the Contractor has not expended at least 80 percent of that award by December 31, 2021.
 - Prior to recapturing funds as described above, County will provide the Contractor with an opportunity to provide a spending plan demonstrating to County's satisfaction that all of the Contractor's ESG-CV funds will be expended by September 30, 2022.

On a quarterly basis, HMIS Data Report Cards and number of clients served is evaluated to determine whether subrecipients are meeting performance measures and benchmarks.

While not formally required, all subrecipients are strongly encouraged and do participate in ICH meetings. By virtue of collaboration with the Coordinated Entry System for client referral, ESG subrecipients are included in the SB211 Directory.



Community Development and Housing Agency

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