

Five Year Consolidated Plan
FY 2020-2024
Annual Action Plan
FY 2020-2021

DRAFT



RANCHO
CUCAMONGA



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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Since its incorporation in 1977, the City of Rancho Cucamonga has grown from a small community of people to become a vibrant, safe, business-friendly City of over 175,000 residents. Rancho Cucamonga is comprised of 40.2 square miles of master-planned neighborhoods, fine schools, world-class dining, shopping and recreation experiences, as well as cutting-edge workplaces.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has prepared the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan (Plan) as required to receive Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The Consolidated Plan provides the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with a comprehensive assessment of the City's housing and community development needs and outlines the City's priorities, objectives and strategies for the investment of CDBG funds to address these needs over the next five years, beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025.

The City receives CDBG funds from HUD on a formula basis each year, and in turn, awards grants and loans to nonprofit, for-profit, or public organizations for programs and projects in furtherance of this Plan. The CDBG program provides for a wide range of eligible activities for the benefit of low- and moderate-income Rancho Cucamonga residents, as discussed below.

Rancho Cucamonga is a member of the San Bernardino HOME consortium. The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) is an additional HUD formula grant that provides funding to support the acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation of affordable rental and homeownership housing. The County administers the program and oversees HOME activities and programs that occur in Rancho Cucamonga.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 created the CDBG Program with three primary objectives against which HUD evaluates the Consolidated Plan and the City's performance. Those primary objectives are decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. The CDBG regulations require that each activity meet one of the following national objectives:

- Benefit low- and moderate-income persons; or
- Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight; or
- Meet other community development needs having a particular urgency (usually the result of a natural disaster).

For the 2020-2021 program year, the City will receive \$1,028,131 of CDBG funds. When combined with available prior year resources, the 2020-2021 Action Plan allocates \$1,429,536 of CDBG funds to the following program activities to be implemented from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

2020-2021 Public Service Activities

City of Rancho Cucamonga: Bringing Health Home	\$17,000
City of Rancho Cucamonga: CASA	\$12,000
City of Rancho Cucamonga: Food Bank	\$15,000
YMCA: Senior Transportation	\$20,000
House of Ruth: Domestic Violence Services and Protection	\$10,000
Family Service Association: Senior Nutrition	\$15,000
Foothill Family Shelter: Help Desk	\$7,500
Foothill Family Shelter: 120-Day Stepping Stones Program	\$7,500
Inland Valley Hope Partners: Food Security / Family Stabilization	\$15,000
Sub-Total:	\$119,000

2020-2021 Capital Activities

City of Rancho Cucamonga: Home Improvements Program	\$400,000
City of Rancho Cucamonga: School Crosswalk Improvements	\$83,500
City of Rancho Cucamonga: Foothill Sidewalk Improvements	\$2,800
City of Rancho Cucamonga: Pecan Ave Street Improvements	\$403,610
City of Rancho Cucamonga: Westerly Sidewalk Improvements	\$15,000
City of Rancho Cucamonga: Whittram Street Improvements	\$200,000
Sub-Total:	\$1,104,910

2020-2021 Program Administration Activities

CDBG Program Administration	\$185,626
Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board: Fair Housing Services	\$20,000
Sub-Total:	\$205,626
TOTAL 2020-2021 CDBG PROGRAM	\$1,429,536

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

The priority needs and goals identified in the strategic plan are based on analysis of information including the results of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey of residents and stakeholders and the housing and community development data elements required by HUD in the online Consolidated Plan system (the eCon Planning Suite). Data supplied by HUD includes the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) covering the same time period. Other sources of information used to identify needs and establish priorities were obtained through consultation with local nonprofit agencies involved in the development of affordable housing and the delivery of public services to children, families, elderly persons, and persons with special needs throughout the community.

In consideration of community input and available data, the five priority needs listed below are established as part of this Plan:

- Preserve the supply of affordable housing
- Equal access to housing opportunities
- Public services for low- and moderate-income residents
- Improve public facilities and infrastructure
- Address material and architectural barriers to accessibility for elderly persons and severely disabled adults

Consistent with HUD's national goals for the CDBG program to provide decent housing opportunities, maintain a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, the priority needs listed above will be addressed over the next five years through the implementation of CDBG funded activities aligned with the following measurable goals included in the Strategic Plan section of this Plan:

	Goal Name	Category	Need(s) Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
1.	Fair Housing Services	Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equal access to housing opportunities	2,000 people
2.	Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public services for low- and moderate-income residents	5,000 people

	Goal Name	Category	Need(s) Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
3.	Affordable Housing Preservation	Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve the supply of affordable housing 	100 owner housing units
4.	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve public facilities and infrastructure Address barriers to accessibility 	15 public facilities 25,000 people

Table 1 - Strategic Plan Summary

3. Evaluation of past performance

The investment of HUD resources during the 2015-2019 program years resulted in measurable accomplishments that contributed to positive outcomes for Rancho Cucamonga residents. Together with other federal, state and local investments, HUD resources allowed the City of Rancho Cucamonga and its partners to:

- Preserve and improve the existing housing stock and ensure equal access through rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing units;
- Provide fair housing services to residents;
- Provide healthy meals to residents;
- Provide transportation services to seniors; and
- Provide homelessness prevention and assistance services to residents.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Consolidated Plan regulations at 24 CFR Part 91 provide the citizen participation and consultation requirements for the development of the Consolidated Plan. Chief among those requirements is the need to consult with the Continuum of Care (CoC) to address homelessness, Public Housing Authorities (PHA), business leaders, civic leaders and public or private agencies that address housing, health, social service, victim services, employment, or education needs of low-income individuals and families, homeless individuals and families, youth and/or other persons with special needs. This qualitative input was combined with a quantitative analysis of demographic, housing and socioeconomic data to develop the strategic plan that reflects the housing, community and economic development needs and priorities for the City of Rancho Cucamonga over the next five years.

In accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan, residents and stakeholders were able to participate in the development of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan through surveys, community

meetings and public hearings. Efforts were made to encourage participation by low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in areas where HUD funds are proposed to be used, and by residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. Efforts were made to encourage the participation of minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities. The consultation process included representatives of the CoC, PHA, and other specified groups who completed surveys, provided local data, and assisted the City to ensure practical coordination of strategies to maximize impact and to avoid duplication of effort.

5. Summary of public comments

Community meetings to discuss housing and community development needs in Rancho Cucamonga were held on September 19, 2019 at Central Park and on October 19, 2019 at the RC Family Resource Center.

A public hearing to receive comments on the housing and community development needs in the community was held before the Rancho Cucamonga City Council on September 18, 2019. No public comments were received.

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

All comments and views received by the City in the development of the Consolidated Plan were accepted and taken into consideration in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

7. Summary

Examination of HUD-provided 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the 2011-2015 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, in addition to local data, as well as consultation with citizens and stakeholders revealed five high priority needs to be addressed through the investment of an anticipated \$5.1 million of CDBG funds over the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan. The investment of CDBG funds in eligible activities shall be guided principally by the five goals of the Strategic Plan. Projects in the Action Plan conform with one of the five Strategic Plan strategies and the associated action-oriented, measurable goals in order to receive consideration for CDBG funds.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	RANCHO CUCAMONGA	Planning Department

Table 2 - Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Rancho Cucamonga's Planning Department is the lead agency responsible for the administration of the CDBG program. The City contracted with MDG Associates, Inc. to prepare the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

In the development of this Consolidated Plan, MDG Associates, Inc. developed and implemented a comprehensive citizen participation and consultation process and conducted a needs assessment and market analysis to identify levels of relative need regarding affordable housing, homelessness, special needs, and community development. This information was gathered through consultation with public officials and local agencies, public outreach and community meetings, review of demographic and economic data, and housing market analysis.

In the implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and each of the five Annual Action Plans, the Planning Department shall be responsible for all grants planning, management and monitoring duties necessary to comply with HUD regulations and City policy.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

The City of Rancho Cucamonga consulted with representatives from multiple agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the preservation of affordable housing and the provision of services to low- and moderate-income residents, including but not limited to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. To facilitate the consultation process, the City solicited feedback through the following methods:

- Survey of residents and stakeholders (web-based and paper-surveys)
- Individual stakeholder consultations
- Community meetings
- Public hearings
- Receipt of written comments

To gather the greatest breadth and depth of information, the City consulted with a wide variety of agencies, groups and organizations concerning the housing, community and economic development needs of the community. Each of the agencies, groups or organizations invited to consult and participate in the planning process is represented in Table 3. The input received from these consultations helped establish and inform the objectives and goals described in the Strategic 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(l)).

The City recognizes the importance of careful coordination and alignment among various service providers to maximize the effectiveness of the CDBG programs. As a result, during the development of this Consolidated Plan, the City consulted with organizations that provide assisted housing, health services and other community-focused programs. Outreach efforts included surveys, invitations to community meetings, and follow-up in-person interviews where appropriate.

The City further recognizes the importance of continued coordination and alignment during the upcoming five-year planning period with these organizations and agencies. The City will reinforce these partnerships through the implementation of the NOFA process for CDBG funds each year and through technical assistance provided to subrecipients.

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's homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) is comprised of a network of public, private, faith-based, for-profit, and non-profit service providers who utilize several federal, state and local resources to provide services for homeless people. The region's municipalities, including the City of Rancho Cucamonga, also provide resources for services that assist the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless. The non-profit and faith-based community plays a key role in the current CoC system. Hundreds of agencies throughout the County provide programs ranging from feeding the homeless on the street to creating permanent supportive housing opportunities. These services are available to homeless families with children, and single men and women. The non-profit and faith-based community also serves special needs populations, such as victims of domestic violence, veterans, the disabled and youth.

The CoC guides the development of homeless strategies and the implementation of programs to end homelessness throughout the region. The City provided a detailed questionnaire to the CoC to identify the CoC's perceived needs in the county and its objectives to address the needs of different homeless persons populations, specifically chronically homeless families and individuals, families with children, veterans, unaccompanied youth and persons at risk of homelessness. Following the delivery and response to this questionnaire, the City followed up with the CoC to clarify existing needs and objectives and understand opportunities for collaboration and coordination during the five-year planning process.

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

The City of Rancho Cucamonga does not receive ESG funds.

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	San Bernardino County Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Public Housing Authority
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Public Housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted via personal call, emails outreach, data validation and the web-based survey.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board (IFHMB)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service – Fair Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Needs Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach, the web-based survey and the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).
3	Agency/Group/Organization	San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Publicly funded institution / System of care
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Health
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	YMCA
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Children Services - Seniors

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach, the web-based survey and the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).
5	Agency/Group/Organization	House of Ruth
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach, the web-based survey and the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Family Service Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Health Services - Seniors
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach, the web-based survey and the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Foothill Family Shelter
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Homeless Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs – Families with Children Homeless Needs – Chronically Homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach, the web-based survey and the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Inland Valley Hope Partners (SOVA)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Homeless Needs – Families with Children (at risk of homelessness)

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach, the web-based survey and the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Inland Regional Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Foothill AIDS Project
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs – Chronically Homeless Homeless Needs – Families with Children Homeless Needs – Veterans Homeless Needs – Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Rancho Cucamonga Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Chaffey College
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Education Services - Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Rancho Cucamonga City Manager's Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach, the web-based survey and the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Rancho Cucamonga Unified School District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Children Services – Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Employment Regional Organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The organization was consulted by email outreach and the web-based survey.

Table 3 - Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The City maintains a list of agencies, organizations and other stakeholders that have expressed an interest in City's CDBG programs and invited representatives from each entity to participate at multiple points in the planning process. All agencies were strongly encouraged to attend the community meetings and participate in surveys.

Any agency or organization that was not consulted and would like to be included in the City's list of stakeholders, the agency or organization may contact the Planning Department at 909-477-2750.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB)	Consultation with HACSB indicates the City's public service strategy in this Consolidated Plan is consistent with the CoC's strategies.
City of Rancho Cucamonga 2014-2021 Housing Element	City of Rancho Cucamonga	Strategic Plan goals are consistent with Housing Element policies and goals.
San Bernardino County HOME Consortium	San Bernardino County	Coordination with the San Bernardino County Community Development and Housing Department shows this Consolidated Plan is consistent with the HOME consortium's strategies and goals.

Table 4 - Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

To enhance coordination among the CoC, public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies, the City invited each of these entities to provide input on the needs of the community in the development of this Consolidated Plan.

The Planning Department works with subrecipients of CDBG funds to ensure a coordinated effort among service agencies in the region to address the needs of Rancho Cucamonga residents, including but not limited to chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, unaccompanied youth, and persons who were recently homeless but now live in permanent housing. To promote economic opportunities for low-income residents, the City coordinates with subrecipient social service agencies, businesses and housing developers to ensure that where there are job opportunities for low-income people in connection with HUD-assisted projects, information is disseminated through appropriate channels consistent with the objectives of Section 3 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1968.

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

The City established and followed a process for the development of this Consolidated Plan that included broad participation from the community. These activities were coordinated and implemented by the Planning Department.

To assist in the identification of priority needs in the City, a survey was prepared and distributed to residents and stakeholders to obtain information necessary to identify needs, prioritize needs, and develop strategies to address community services, community facilities, infrastructure, neighborhood services, special needs services, businesses and jobs, and housing. The surveys were available online and were made available in paper format at various public facilities.

Community meetings to discuss the housing and community development needs in Rancho Cucamonga were held on September 19, 2019 and October 19, 2019. Residents in attendance received a presentation on the Consolidated Plan and discussed housing and community development needs with the Planning Department Staff.

Two public hearings were held at different stages in the development of the Consolidated Plan. The first public hearing before the Rancho Cucamonga City Council on September 18, 2019 focused on the housing and community development needs in the community and potential strategies and activities to address those needs. The second public hearing will be held on April 15, 2020 before the Rancho Cucamonga City Council to receive comments on the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan.

At each step in the process, the City ensured that low- and moderate-income residents, members of minority groups, agencies involved in the provision of services to these populations, and others who are directly impacted by the programs and activities supported by the Consolidated Plan programs had the opportunity to be actively involved.

In the preparation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City followed the process established for citizen participation set forth in the Citizen Participation Plan. To promote greater public accessibility to program documents, the Citizen Participation Plan, Consolidated Plan, Action Plans, CAPERs and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice are posted on the City website.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Newspaper ad published on August 16, 2019 in the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin announcing the availability of the draft Citizen Participation Plan for a 30-day public review and comment period to include a public hearing before the Rancho Cucamonga City Council on September 18, 2019.	No comments were received.	No comments were received.	Not applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Any other language</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	A public hearing was held before the Rancho Cucamonga City Council on September 18, 2019 to receive input on the highest priority housing, community and economic development needs in Rancho Cucamonga as well as to receive comments on the draft Citizen Participation Plan. This meeting took place prior to the publication of the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for public review and comment.	No comments were received.	No comments were received.	Not applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Flyers	Non-targeted/broad community	The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan flyer was disseminated in paper and electronic formats, in both English and Spanish, announcing two Community Meetings to receive input on the preparation of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 Action Plan.	No comments were received.	No comments were received.	Not applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Publicly-noticed Community Meeting on September 19, 2019 at 6:00 p.m. at Central Park – 11200 Base Line Road.	Residents in attendance received a presentation on the Consolidated Plan and discussed housing and community development needs with Planning Department Staff.	All comments were accepted.	Not applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Meeting	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Publicly-noticed Community Meeting on October 19, 2019 at 10:00 a.m. at the RC Family Resource Center – 9791 Arrow Route.	Residents in attendance received a presentation on the Consolidated Plan and discussed housing and community development needs with Planning Department Staff.	All comments were accepted.	Not applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
6	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey was available online and in paper format at various City facilities from September 17, 2019 to November 26, 2019. The City advised residents and stakeholders of the availability of the survey via email to stakeholders, posting on the City website, Facebook, Nextdoor, announcements at City Council meetings, and during the Community Meetings.	<p>The purpose of the survey was to allow all residents and stakeholders the opportunity to provide their assessment of the level of need in Rancho Cucamonga for a variety of housing, community and economic development activities.</p> <p>In total, 470 residents and stakeholders completed the survey. For a summary of all survey responses, please refer to Appendix B.</p>	All survey responses were accepted.	Not applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Newspaper ad published on March 12, 2020 in the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin announcing the availability of the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and draft 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan for a 30-day public review and comment period to include a public hearing before the Rancho Cucamonga City Council on April 15, 2020.	No comments were received.	No comments were received.	Not applicable.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/attendance	Summary of Comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
8	Public Hearing	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Any other language</p> <p>Persons with disabilities</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p> <p>Residents of Public and Assisted Housing</p>	Public hearing before the Rancho Cucamonga City Council on April 15, 2020 to receive comments on the draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and draft 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan prior to adoption and submission to HUD.	<Insert Comments Received>	<Insert Comments Not Accepted>	Not applicable.

Table 5 - Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment section of the Consolidated Plan examines housing, homelessness, non-homeless special needs and non-housing community development needs. The housing needs assessment section evaluates household income, tenure (renter or owner), housing cost as a function of household income, disproportionate need amongst racial and ethnic groups and public housing needs. The homeless needs assessment examines the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population in San Bernardino County to inform the City's strategy to address homelessness during the next five years. The non-homeless special needs assessment section evaluates the needs of people who are not homeless but due to various reasons are in need of services including but not limited to elderly, frail elderly, the severely mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS, and victims of domestic violence. The non-housing community development needs assessment section discusses the need for public facilities, public infrastructure improvements, and public services to benefit low- and moderate-income residents.

Methodology

To assess community needs, the City examined data, held community meetings, conducted a Consolidated Plan Survey and consulted with local stakeholders. The Needs Assessment primarily relies on the following sources of data.

- American Community Survey (2011-2015, five-year estimates)
- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (2011-2015, five-year estimates)
- Point in Time Count (2019)
- Center for Disease Control (2013-2017 Drug Overdose Death Rate Increases)
- Annual HIV Surveillance Report (2017)
- State of California Department of Justice (2018)
- National Crime Victimization Survey (2018)

This report utilizes the 2011-2015 ACS 5-year estimates and the 2011-2015 CHAS 5-year estimates as they are the most current data sets supplied through HUD's eCon Planning Suite.

Consolidated Plan Survey for Residents and Stakeholders

Rancho Cucamonga residents and program stakeholders had the opportunity to respond to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey to rate the needs in Rancho Cucamonga for housing facilities, housing services, community services, services for special needs populations, neighborhood services, community facilities, infrastructure and business and jobs services. The results of the 470 Rancho Cucamonga residents who respond to the survey are represented in Figures 1-8 below.

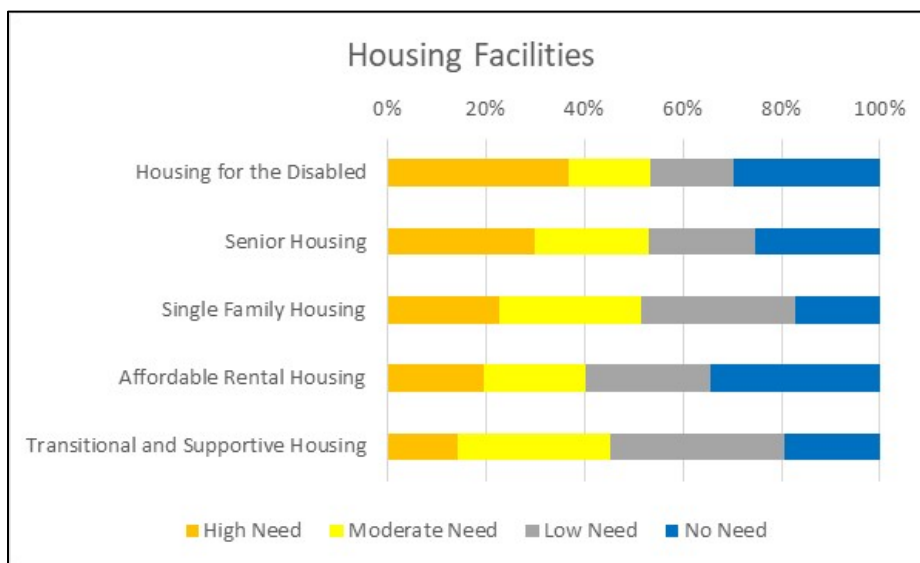


Figure 1 - Need for Improved Housing Facilities

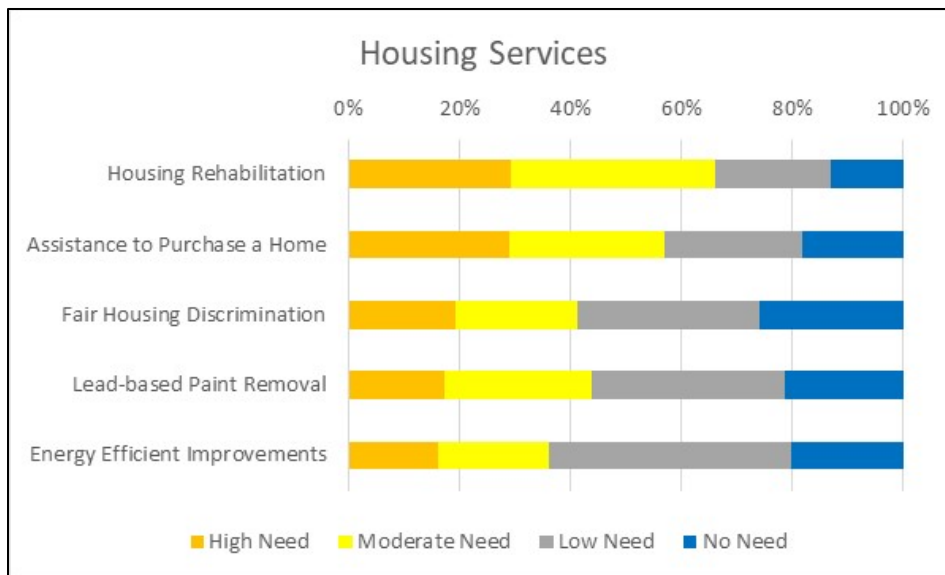


Figure 2 - Need for Improved or Additional Housing Services

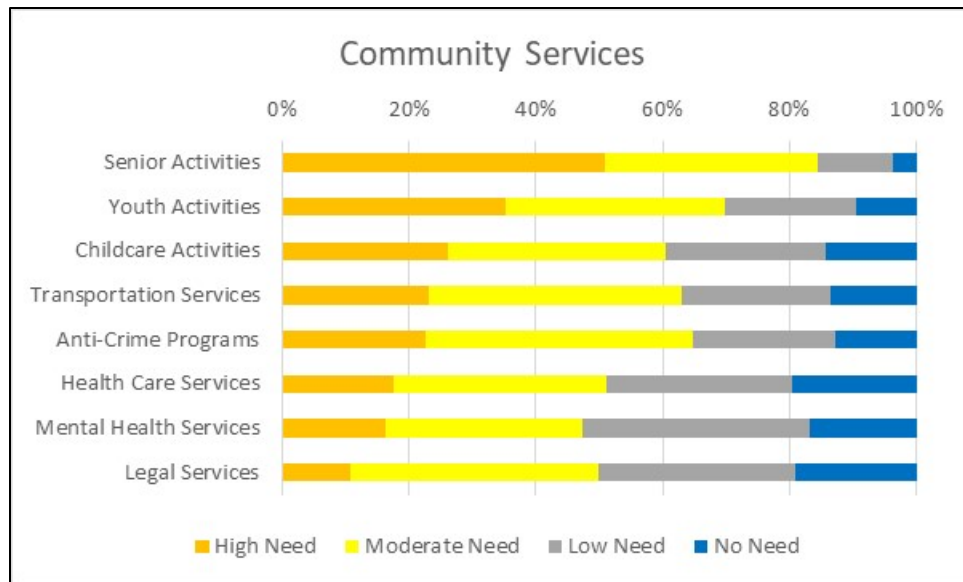


Figure 3 - Need for Improved or Additional community Services by Type or Target Population

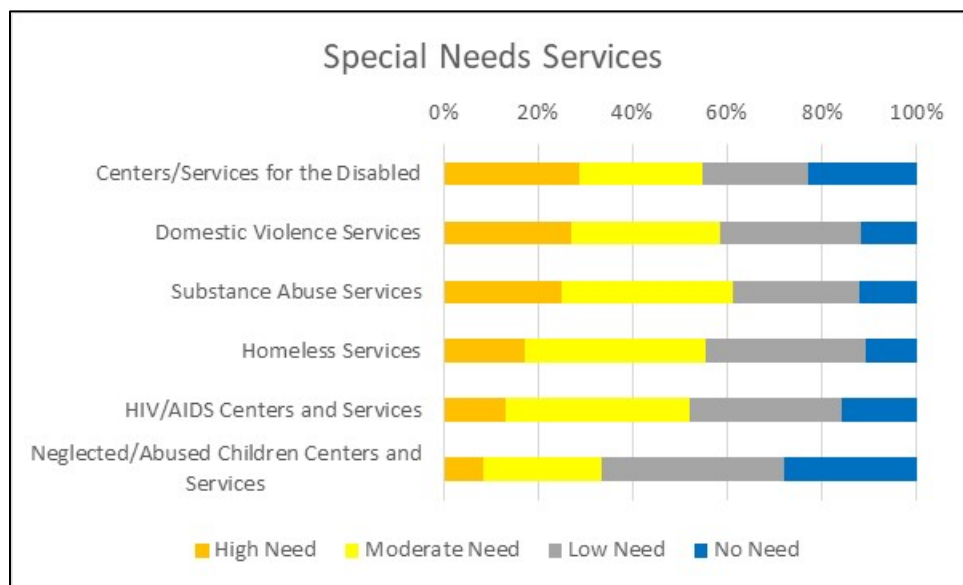


Figure 4 - Need for Improved or Additional Services for Special Needs Populations

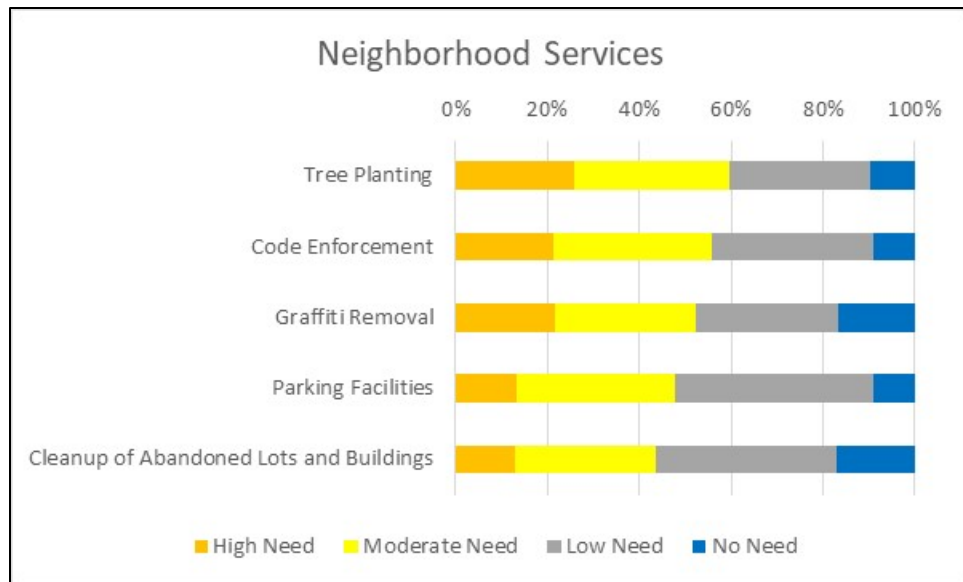


Figure 5 - Need for Improved or Additional Neighborhood Services

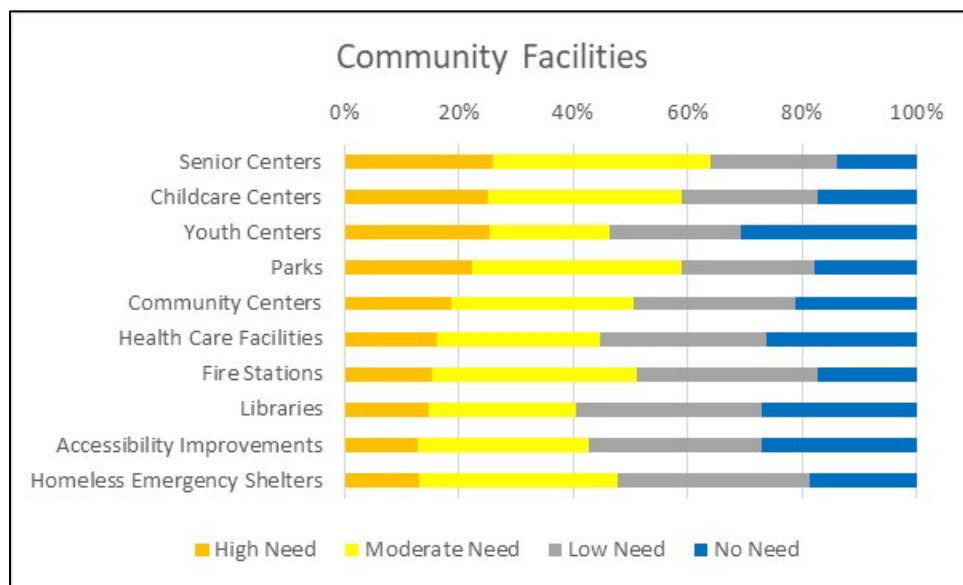


Figure 6 - Need for Improved or Additional Community Facilities

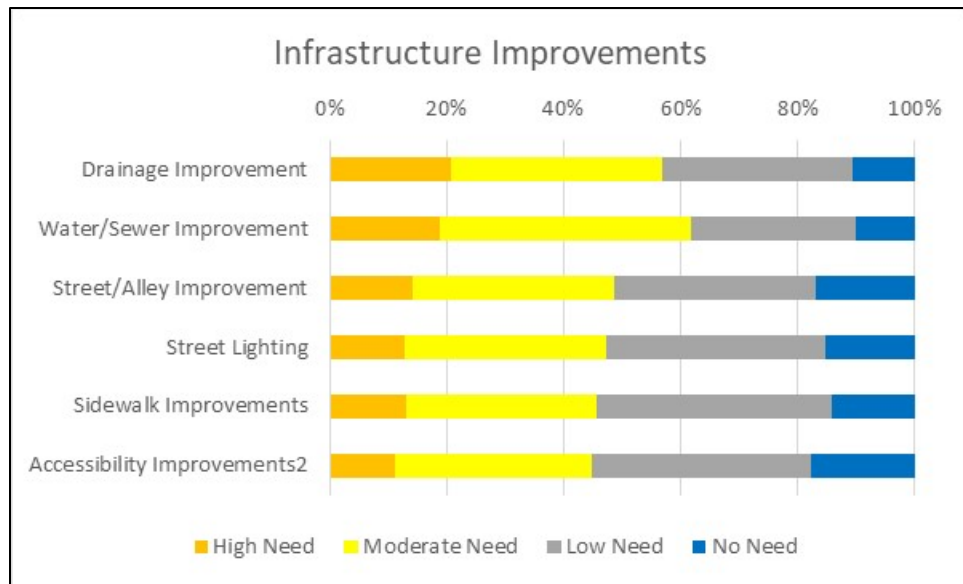


Figure 7 - Need for Infrastructure Improvements

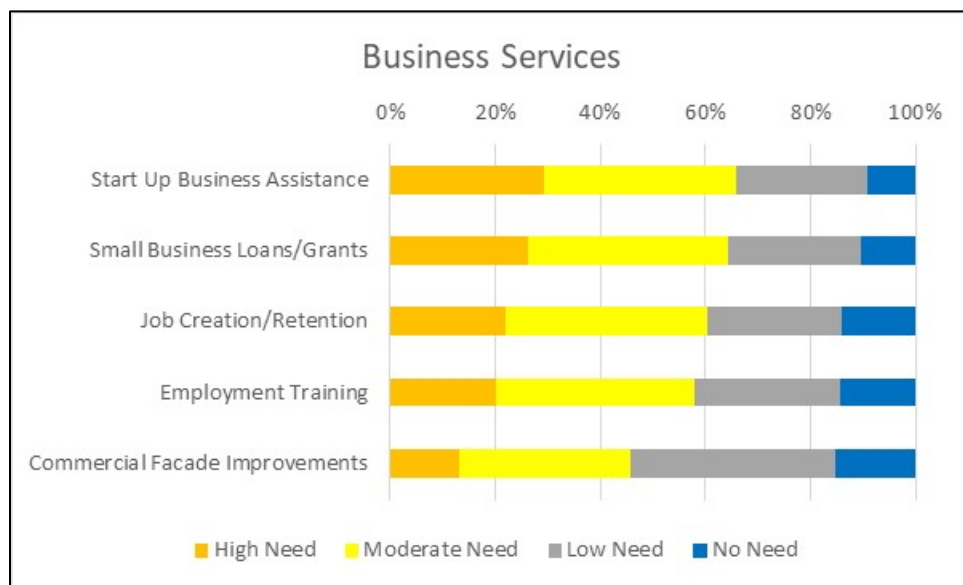


Figure 8 - Need for Improved or Additional Business and Jobs Services

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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to ACS 5-year estimates (Table 6), from 2009 to 2015 the City's population increased by 4 percent from 165,269 to 171,855 residents and the number of households increased by 2 percent, from 54,253 to 55,240 units. The nominal median household income decreased from \$77,871 to \$77,396. The City of Rancho Cucamonga includes 55,240 households, of which 14,225, or 25.8 percent, earn less than 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI) and 41,005, or 74.2 percent that earn more than 80 percent of AMI.

When evaluating housing needs and problems, the Consolidated Plan considers households that are cost burdened (pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs), overcrowded (more than one person per room), and lack complete plumbing and/or kitchen facilities. Of all households earning less than 80 percent of AMI, 11,749, or 82.6 percent, experienced at least one of these housing problems. This is most pronounced (59.5 percent) for households that earn less than 50 percent of AMI.

The ACS and CHAS data in Tables 6-13 below focus on the housing needs of different households in the City for different levels of income. Analysis of the tables indicate a high need for housing assistance targeted at 8,185 households earning at or below 50 percent of AMI, of which 6,224 pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs and 5,335 severely cost burdened households who pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs. Renter households that earn less than 50 percent of AMI are much more likely to experience cost burden than owner households at the same income range, 51.2 percent versus 24.9 percent respectively.

Table 7 presents the number of different household types in the City for different levels of income. Small family households consist of 2-4 related household members, while large family households have more than five related household members. Of all households within Rancho Cucamonga, 29,030, or 52.6 percent, are considered small family households and 6,755, or 12.2 percent, are large family households. The income levels are divided by different AMI levels corresponding with HUD income definitions as follows:

- 0-30 percent AMI: extremely low-income (7 percent of all households)
- 30-50 percent AMI: low-income (8 percent of all households)
- 50-80 percent AMI: moderate-income (11 percent of all households)
- 80-100 percent AMI: medium income (8 percent of all households)
- Greater than 100 percent of AMI: upper income (67 percent of all households)

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the number of renter- and owner-occupied households for different AMI levels that are experiencing housing problems. Evaluation of those tables reveals 8,929 of the City's

14,225 households earning less than 80 percent of AMI experience at least one housing problem. HUD defines four different housing problems as:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities: Household lacks a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities: Household lacks hot and cold piped water, a flush-toilet, and a bathtub or shower
3. Overcrowding / severe overcrowding: A household is considered to be overcrowded if there are more than 1.01 people per room, excluding bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls or half-rooms. A household is considered severely overcrowded if there are more than 1.5 people per room.
4. Cost burden / severe cost burden: A household is considered cost burdened if the household pays more than 30% of its total gross income for housing costs. A household is considered severely cost burdened if the household pays more than 50% of its total income for housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage, taxes, insurance and utilities.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	165,269	171,855	4%
Households	54,253	55,240	2%
Median Income	\$77,871.00	\$77,396.00	-1%

Table 6 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	3,875	4,310	6,040	4,235	36,770
Small Family Households	1,425	1,665	2,720	2,100	21,120
Large Family Households	315	435	495	440	5,070
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	655	870	1,325	1,024	6,480
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	584	494	765	410	1,849
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	765	670	1,120	580	5,020

Table 7 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	135	75	140	30	380	0	0	10	0	10
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	50	70	75	4	199	0	0	4	4	8
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	225	174	210	75	684	4	29	30	45	108
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,685	1,895	1,230	100	4,910	895	860	1,130	869	3,754

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	90	520	1,289	1,209	3,108	55	224	645	745	1,669
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	264	0	0	0	264	345	0	0	0	345

Table 8 - Housing Problems Table

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)

	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	2,095	2,220	1,650	210	6,175	905	889	1,170	919	3,883
Having none of four housing problems	180	580	1,600	1,470	3,830	95	629	1,615	1,634	3,973
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	264	0	0	0	264	345	0	0	0	345

Table 9 - Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	965	1,215	1,265	3,445	315	400	810	1,525
Large Related	215	264	255	734	70	134	150	354
Elderly	475	514	553	1,542	400	419	475	1,294
Other	504	733	685	1,922	175	160	375	710
Total need by income	2,159	2,726	2,758	7,643	960	1,113	1,810	3,883

Table 10 - Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	890	975	585	2,450	280	370	595	1,245
Large Related	215	129	125	469	70	99	100	269
Elderly	465	329	279	1,073	380	310	270	960
Other	500	729	365	1,594	175	90	180	445
Total need by income	2,070	2,162	1,354	5,586	905	869	1,145	2,919

Table 11 - Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

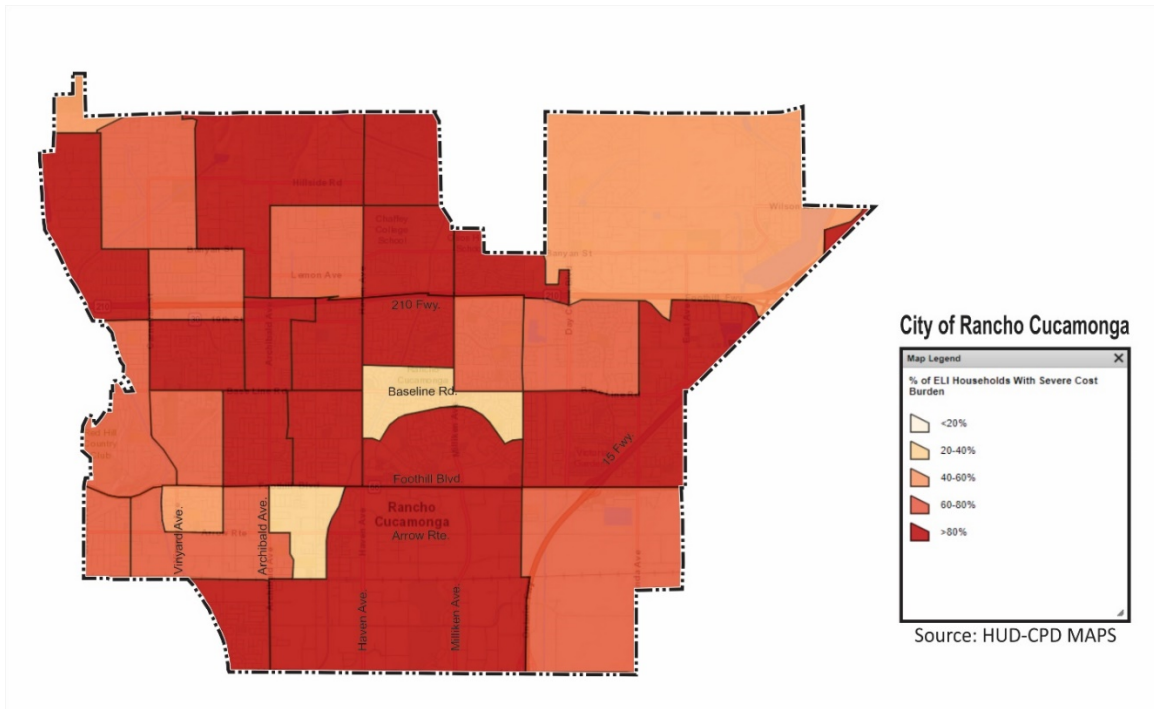


Figure 9 - Extremely Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden
2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

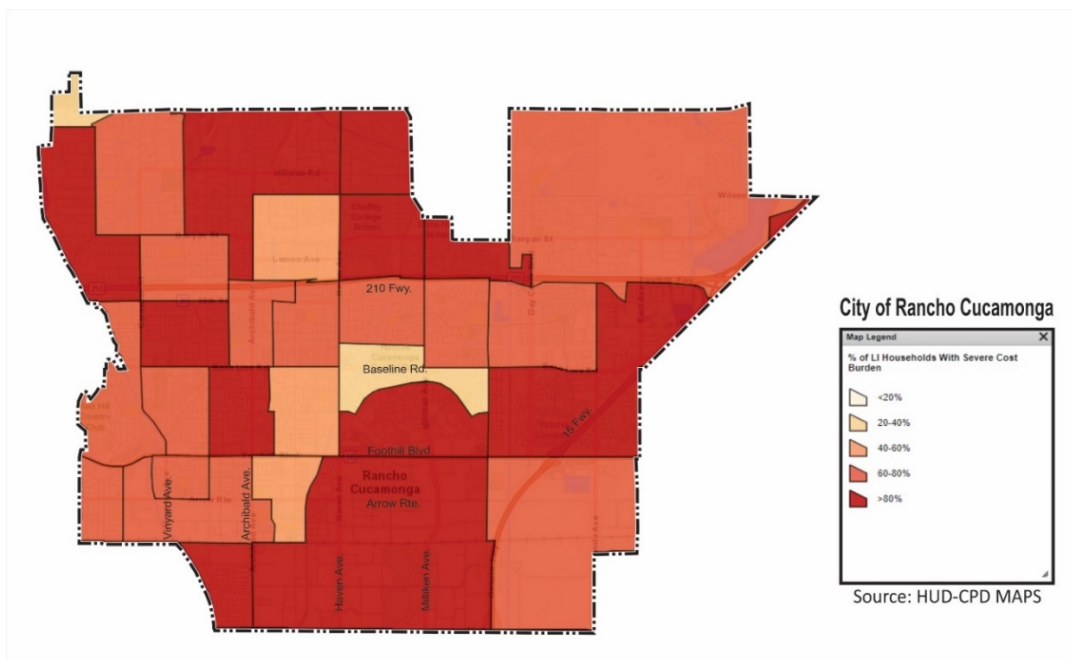


Figure 10 - Low-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden
2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

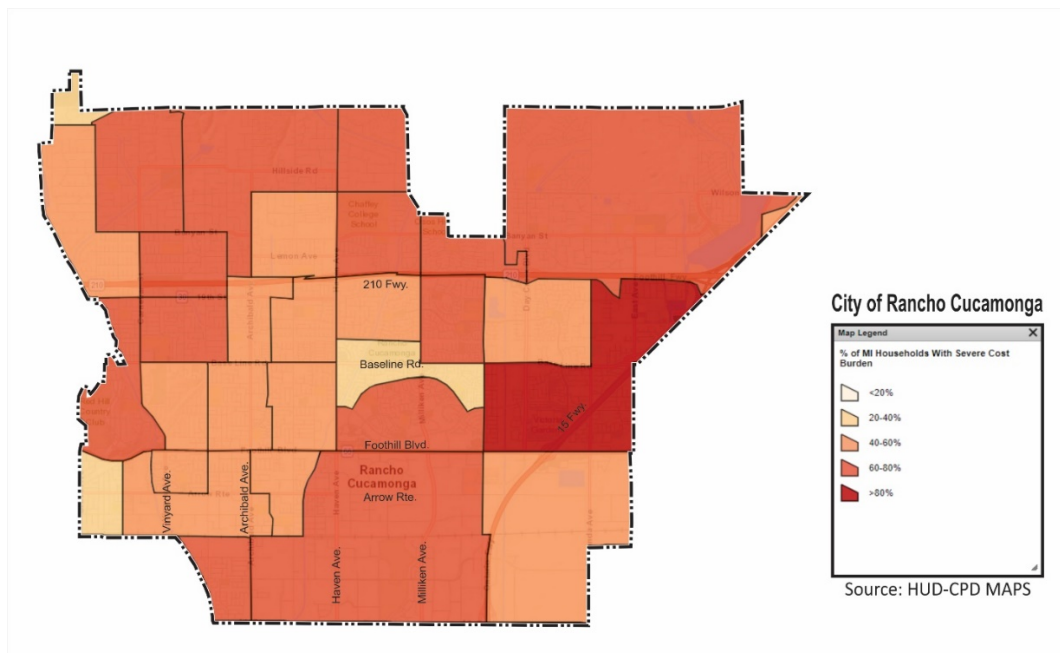


Figure 11 - Moderate-Income Households with Severe Cost Burden
2011-2015 CHAS

Data Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	285	230	260	79	854	0	29	34	29	92
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	14	14	0	28	4	0	0	20	24
Other, non-family households	0	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	285	244	309	79	917	4	29	34	49	116

Table 12 - Crowding Information 1/2

Data Source:

2011-2015 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	645	585	750	1,980	120	80	370	570

Table 13 - Crowding Information 2/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

There are 11,517 single person households in the City, representing 20.8 percent of all households. Approximately 3,425 of the single person households are 65 years of age or older according to the ACS, indicating that approximately 8,092 single person households are ages 18-64.

According to Table 10, 2,632 households categorized as “other” experienced a cost burden. Other households include either single person households or unrelated households. Of those “other” households that are cost burdened, the majority are renters that earn between 30-50 percent of AMI. Over half of the homeowners that are cost burdened earn between 50-80 percent of AMI. According to Table 11, 2,039 households categorized as “other” experienced a severe cost burden. Of these “other” households experiencing a severe cost burden, the majority are renters earning 30-50 percent of AMI. By definition, single-person households do not experience housing overcrowding. No data is available for single-person households occupying substandard housing units.

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.

Based on ACS data, the total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population age 16 and over in Rancho Cucamonga is 166,785. Of this population, an estimated 14,358 persons have a disability and may require housing assistance. The obstacle to independent living for these adults is not only their disability, but also the lack of financial resources, often related to limited employment. Additionally, persons with disabilities have high health care costs, are dependent on supportive services, and may require accessibility modifications to accommodate their disability. As such, evaluation of household income characteristics reveals that households with members that have a disability are more likely to be low- or moderate-income households with one or more of the four housing problems.

The State of California Department of Justice maintains statistics on domestic violence statewide by jurisdiction. In 2018, the San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department responded to a total of 244 calls in Rancho Cucamonga related to domestic violence. Of these calls:

- 206 of these domestic incidents did not involve a weapon

- 38 calls involved a weapon
 - 2 involved a firearm
 - 6 domestic incidents involved a knife or cutting instruments
 - 10 domestic incidents involved other dangerous weapons
 - 20 domestic incidents involved personal weapons (i.e. feet or hands, etc.)

Therefore, if each one of these calls represented a household with member(s) who required housing assistance, it can be estimated that there were up to 244 household in 2018 who were in need of some form of housing assistance. According to the 2018 National Crime Victimization Survey, this is a conservative estimate at best since most domestic violence cases (53 percent) are never reported to legal authorities. In households where physical violence occurred, it is possible that at least one member of the household will need to relocate to escape recurring violence. If 75 percent need to move, approximately 183 individuals – possibly with minor children – may require temporary housing assistance.

The form of housing assistance required for special needs populations varies depending on the specific circumstances of each case. The City recognizes that it is crucial to prioritize the creation of additional affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. It is also important to ensure that both new and existing affordable housing opportunities are accessible to special needs populations such as victims of domestic violence, persons with disabilities, single heads of households, seniors and transition age youth.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in the City is cost burden, which affects 81 percent of low- and moderate-income households, including 7,643 renter households and 3,883 owner households who pay more than 30 percent of their monthly gross income for housing costs. According to data in Table 10 and Table 11, of the 7,643 cost burdened renter households in Rancho Cucamonga, most are small related family households or “other” non-family households. Of those renter households experiencing cost burden, 5,586 households experience a severe cost burden. Of the severely cost-burdened households, most are either small family households or “other” non-family households such as individuals.

Homeowner households also experience cost burden and severe cost burden. While cost burden for renter households was mostly concentrated in the group earning 30-50 percent of AMI, cost burden for homeowners was predominately concentrated in the group earning 50-80 percent of AMI.

There are 2,836 elderly households earning less than 80 percent of AMI that experience housing cost burden. Of those households, 2,033 are severely cost burdened. With the understanding that people (aged 62+) have fixed incomes and are often unable to pursue employment, it is this group of extremely-low income elderly households that continues to be the most in need to rental assistance

so that these households may afford the costs of daily living and meet basic needs such as food and prescription drugs.

According to information presented in Table 12, the second most common housing problem in the City is overcrowding. Overcrowded housing conditions occur primarily for two reasons. First, a family household will be overcrowded because the housing unit they occupy is too small to accommodate the number of relatives in the family. Second, overcrowding occurs when more than one family occupies a housing unit. Of the households earning 0-80 percent of AMI in Rancho Cucamonga:

- 905 (6.4 percent) are overcrowded
 - 838 are renter households (92.6 percent of those overcrowded)
 - 775 are single-family households
 - 28 are multiple, unrelated family households
 - 35 are other, non-family households
 - 67 are owner households (7.4 percent of those overcrowded)
 - 63 are single-family households
 - 4 are multiple, unrelated family households

Based on the information in Table 12, family renter households are having the most difficult time renting a housing unit that is large enough to accommodate their families. However, compared to cost burden, the breadth of this problem is relatively lower.

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

For households earning 0-80% of AMI, 4,970 small family households are cost burdened, of which 3,445 are renters and 1,525 are owners. For renters, households that earn 50-80 percent of AMI experience more cost burden than other income groups. For owners, households that earn 50-80 percent of AMI experience more cost burden than other income groups as well. In both tenure types, small family households and elderly households are the largest groups experiencing cost burden.

According to data in Table 10, 3,695 small family households are severely cost burdened, of which 2,450 are renters and 1,245 are owners. For renters, households earning 30-50 percent of AMI are the most heavily impacted by severe cost burden than other income groups. For owners, households earning 50-80 percent of AMI experience severe cost burden than other income groups.

According to Table 12, overcrowded housing conditions primarily impact single family households, with 92.6 percent of all overcrowded households comprised of renters. Of the renter households that are overcrowded, 31 percent earn between 0-30 percent of AMI, 27 percent earn 30-50 percent of AMI, 34 percent earn 50-80 percent of AMI and 9 percent earn between 80-100 percent of AMI. Housing overcrowding mostly impacts moderate-income renters.

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

The leading indicators of risk for homelessness include extremely low-income and housing cost burden. Tables 10 and 11 indicate the number of households experiencing cost burden and severe cost burden by household type, tenancy, and household income. Based on the data in Table 10, 3,119 (80.5 percent) households earning 0-30 percent of AMI in the City are cost burdened. Of these households 2,159 (55.7 percent) are renters and 960 (24.8 percent) are owners. Most cost burdened renter households are extremely low-income households. Of the 2,159 extremely low-income renters that are cost burdened, 2,070 are severely cost burdened, paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs. Because this group has the lowest income and has housing costs that are less fixed than homeowners, this group is generally viewed as being the most at-risk of homelessness.

Additionally, according to Table 13, 765 households earning less than 30 percent of AMI have one or more child 6 years old or younger. Of those 765 households, 645 are renter households which may be indicative of the number of households with young children that are currently housed that may be most at-risk becoming homeless or experiencing unstable housing.

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

The assessment of at-risk populations is based on ACS and CHAS data in the Consolidated Plan using HUD definitions for household types and housing problems. In Rancho Cucamonga, the group that is most at-risk of becoming homeless includes those renters who earn 0-30 percent of AMI because this group has the lowest income and has housing costs that are not fixed.

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

The leading indicators of risk for homelessness include extremely low-income and housing cost burden. As discussed earlier, there are 2,070 extremely low-income, severely cost burdened renters in Rancho Cucamonga. This group has the lowest income and has housing costs that are not fixed. Therefore, this group is viewed as being unstably housed and is the most at risk of homelessness.

Discussion

The most significant housing needs exist for 11,526 extremely low-, low- and moderate-income households paying more than 30 percent of their monthly gross income for housing costs.

Of the 11,526 cost-burdened households, 7,643 are renters and 3,883 are owner households. Of the 7,643 cost-burdened renter households in Rancho Cucamonga, 2,180 small family households earn 0-50 percent of AMI. Further, 1,865 of the 2,180 small family households earning 0-50 percent of AMI, pay more than 50 percent of their monthly gross income for housing costs. This primarily affects renter households earning 0-50 percent of AMI and who pay 50 percent of their income for rent and utilities.

Of the 11,526 cost-burdened households in Rancho Cucamonga, 2,836 households are elderly households earning 0-80 percent of AMI. With the understanding that elderly people (age 62+) have fixed incomes and are often unable to pursue employment it is this group of households that is most in need of rental assistance so that these households may afford the costs of daily living and meet basic needs such as food and prescription drugs.

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

Introduction

HUD requires all grantees to compare and assess the need for housing for any racial or ethnic group present in the community. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group experience a housing problem at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, when evaluating 0-30 percent of AMI households, if 50 percent of the households experience a housing problem, but 60 percent or more of a particular racial or ethnic group of households experience housing problems, that racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need.

The housing problems identified in Tables 14-17 below are defined as:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities: Household lacks a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities: Household lacks hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower
3. Overcrowding: A household is considered to be overcrowded if there are more than 1.01 people per room.
4. Cost burden: A household is considered cost burdened if the household pays more than 30 percent of its total gross income for housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Due to the low share of American Indian / Alaskan Native and Pacific Islander households in the City, the estimates from the ACS and CHAS datasets for specific income levels present data with relatively large margins of error. As such, these populations are included in the analysis, but should be evaluated with the understanding of the larger margin of errors.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,135	130	609
White	1,315	30	319
Black / African American	490	20	20
Asian	524	0	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	755	80	154

Table 14 – Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,850	469	0
White	1,480	214	0
Black / African American	280	4	0
Asian	274	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	0	0
Hispanic	1,495	185	0

Table 15 – Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,760	1,280	0
White	2,110	730	0
Black / African American	505	134	0
Asian	490	165	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,495	225	0

Table 16 – Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,078	1,159	0
White	1,323	805	0
Black / African American	325	38	0
Asian	460	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	30	0
Hispanic	935	194	0

Table 17 – Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

Based on this analysis, the following racial or ethnic groups were found to have disproportionately greater levels of housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing housing problems:

- Black / African American households with incomes of 0-30 percent and 80-100 percent of AMI
- Asian households with incomes of 0-30 percent and 80-100 percent of AMI
- American Indian / Alaskan Native households with incomes of 30-50 percent of AMI
- Pacific Islander households with incomes of 30-50 percent of AMI
- Hispanic households with incomes of 80-100 percent of AMI

At 0-30 percent of AMI, 80.9 percent of all households experience at least one housing problem. 92.5 percent of Black / African American (490) households at this income level experience a housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need. 92.9 percent of Asian households (524) at this income level experience a housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need.

At 30-50 percent of AMI, 89.1 percent of all households experience at least one housing problem. 100 percent of Native Indian / Alaska Native (29) and Pacific Islander (25) households at this income level experience a housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need.

At 80-100 percent of AMI, 72.6 percent of all households experience at least one housing problem. 89.5 percent of Black / African American (325) households at this income level experience a housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need. 92.9 percent of Asian (460) households at this income level experience a housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need. 82.8 percent of Hispanic (935) households at this income level experience a housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need.

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

Introduction

Assessing housing conditions in the City provides the basis for developing strategies to maintain and preserve the quality of the housing stock. Similar to the previous section, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group experience a housing problem at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, when evaluating 0-30 percent of AMI households, if 50 percent of the households experience a housing problem, but 60 percent or more of a particular racial or ethnic group experiences a housing problem, that racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need. Severe housing problems include:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities: Household lacks a sink with piped water, a range or stove, or a refrigerator.
2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities: Household lacks hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower.
3. Severe overcrowding: A household is considered to be severely overcrowded if there are more than 1.5 people per room.
4. Severe cost burden: A household is considered severely cost burdened if the household pays more than 50 percent of its total gross income for housing costs. For renters, housing costs include rent paid by the tenant plus utilities. For owners, housing costs include mortgage payment, taxes, insurance, and utilities.

Due to the low share of American Indian / Alaskan Native and Pacific Islander households in the City, the estimates from the ACS and CHAS datasets for specific income levels present data with relatively large margins of error. As such, these populations are included in the analysis, but should be evaluated with the understanding of the larger margin of errors.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,000	275	609
White	1,280	60	319
Black / African American	415	90	20
Asian	519	4	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	720	120	154

Table 18 - Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,109	1,209	0
White	1,260	439	0
Black / African American	245	35	0
Asian	144	185	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	25	0
Hispanic	1,159	519	0

Table 19 - Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,820	3,215	0
White	1,245	1,600	0
Black / African American	230	415	0
Asian	320	330	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	980	745	0

Table 20 - Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,129	3,104	0
White	489	1,635	0
Black / African American	240	129	0
Asian	145	345	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	30	0
Hispanic	240	889	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

Based on this analysis, the following racial or ethnic groups were found to have a disproportionately greater level of severe housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing severe housing problems:

- Asian households with incomes 0-30 percent of AMI
- Black / African American households with incomes of 30-50 percent and 80-100 percent of AMI
- American Indian / Alaska Native households with incomes of 30-50 percent and 50-80 percent of AMI
- Hispanic households with incomes of 50-80 percent of AMI

At 0-30 percent of AMI, 77.2 percent of all households experience at least one severe housing problem. 92.2 percent of Asian (519) households at this income level experience a severe housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need.

At 30-50 percent of AMI, 72 percent of all households experience at least one severe housing problem. 87.5 percent of Black / African American (245) households at this income level experience a severe housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need. 100 percent of American Indian / Alaska Native (29) households at this income level experience a severe housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need.

At 50-80 percent of AMI, 46.7 percent of all households experience at least one severe housing problem. 72.7 percent of Native Indian / Alaska Native (40) at this income level experience a severe housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need. 56.8 percent of Hispanic (980) at this income level experience a severe housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need.

At 80-100 percent of AMI, 26.7 percent of all households experience at least one severe housing problem. 65 percent of Black / African American (240) households at this income level experience a severe housing problem resulting in a disproportionately greater need.

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

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group are cost burdened at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the population as a whole. For example, if 50 percent of the households are cost burdened, but 60 percent or more of a particular racial or ethnic group are cost burdened, that racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater level of cost burden. HUD defines cost burden as the extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceeds 30 percent of a given household's gross income. A household is considered severely cost burdened if gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceeds 50 percent of a household's gross income.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	31,454	12,524	10,649	619
White	16,030	5,205	4,699	329
Black / African American	2,355	1,165	1,230	20
Asian	3,345	1,635	1,225	40
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	0	75	0
Pacific Islander	30	25	0	0
Hispanic	8,920	4,140	3,059	154

Table 22 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion

Based on this analysis, 22.9 percent of Rancho Cucamonga households experience a cost burden and 19.5 percent of Rancho Cucamonga households experience a severe cost burden, while 57.6 percent are not cost burdened or severely cost burdened. The following racial or ethnic groups were found to have a disproportionately greater cost burden or severe cost burden relative to the percentage of all households experiencing a cost burden or severe cost burden:

- 55.6 percent of American Indian / Alaska Native households experienced a severe cost burden, which is a rate of 36.1 percent more than the City as a whole
- 45.5 percent of Pacific Islander households experienced a cost burden, which is a rate of 22.5 percent more than the City as a whole

Due to the low share of American Indian / Alaskan Native and Pacific Islander households in the City, the estimates from the ACS and CHAS datasets for specific income levels present data with relatively large margins of error. As such, these populations are included in the analysis, but should be evaluated with the understanding of the larger margin of errors.

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?

Based on this analysis, the following racial or ethnic groups were found to have disproportionately greater level of housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing housing problems:

- Black / African American households with incomes of 0-30 percent and 80-100 percent of AMI
- Asian households with incomes of 0-30 percent and 80-100 percent of AMI
- American Indian / Alaskan Native households with incomes of 30-50 percent of AMI
- Pacific Islander households with incomes of 30-50 percent of AMI
- Hispanic households with incomes of 80-100 percent of AMI

Based on this analysis, the following racial or ethnic groups were found to have a disproportionately greater level of severe housing problems relative to the percentage of all households in the given income category experiencing severe housing problems:

- Asian households with incomes 0-30 percent of AMI
- Black / African American households with incomes of 30-50 percent and 80-100 percent of AMI
- American Indian / Alaska Native households with incomes of 30-50 percent and 50-80 percent of AMI
- Hispanic households with incomes of 50-80 percent of AMI

Due to the low share of American Indian / Alaskan Native and Pacific Islander households in the City, the estimates from the ACS and CHAS datasets for specific income levels present data with relatively large margins of error. As such, these populations are included in the analysis, but should be evaluated with the understanding of the larger margin of errors.

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

No other needs for these specific racial or ethnic groups were identified through consultation with stakeholders or through citizen participation.

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

Based on the data presented in section NA-15, there are 14,823 households in the City of Rancho Cucamonga with incomes 0-100 percent of AMI who experience one or more of the four housing problems. According to data in section NA-25, 23,792 households or approximately 43 percent of all households in the City are cost burdened (12,524 households), severely cost burdened (10,649 households) or that have no or negative income but that are presumed to have a cost burden (619 households).

Examination of CPD Maps (Figures 12-19) reveals the following for each of the racial or ethnic groups determined to have a housing problem or a severe housing problem:

- White: According to Figure 12, high concentrations of this race are located in the northwestern region of the City with most of these Census tracts ranging from 38-58 percent; however, with several greater than 58 percent.
- Black / African American: According to Figure 13, the only concentration of this race is located in the southeastern region of the City with two Census tracts with higher concentrations.
- Asian: According to Figure 14, higher concentrations of this race are located in the southern and north eastern region of the City with most of these Census tracts ranging from 17-31 percent.
- American Indian / Alaska Native: According to Figure 15, there are no concentrations of this race in any particular area of the City. Each of the City's Census tracts are comprised of fewer than 3 percent American Indian / Alaskan Native people.
- Pacific Islander: According to Figure 16, the only concentration of this race is located in the central region of the City with one Census tract that ranges from 2-7 percent.
- Hispanic: According to Figure 19, high concentrations of this ethnicity are located in all regions of the City, with the exception of the northwestern region, with most of these Census tracts ranging from 28-47 percent; however, several have higher concentrations.

Based on the foregoing analysis of maps, none of these groups are isolated to one particular neighborhood in the City.

HUD Community Planning and Development Maps (CPD Maps)

The maps below illustrate the racial or ethnic composition of the City by Census tract as reported in the 2011-2015 American Community Survey Estimates.

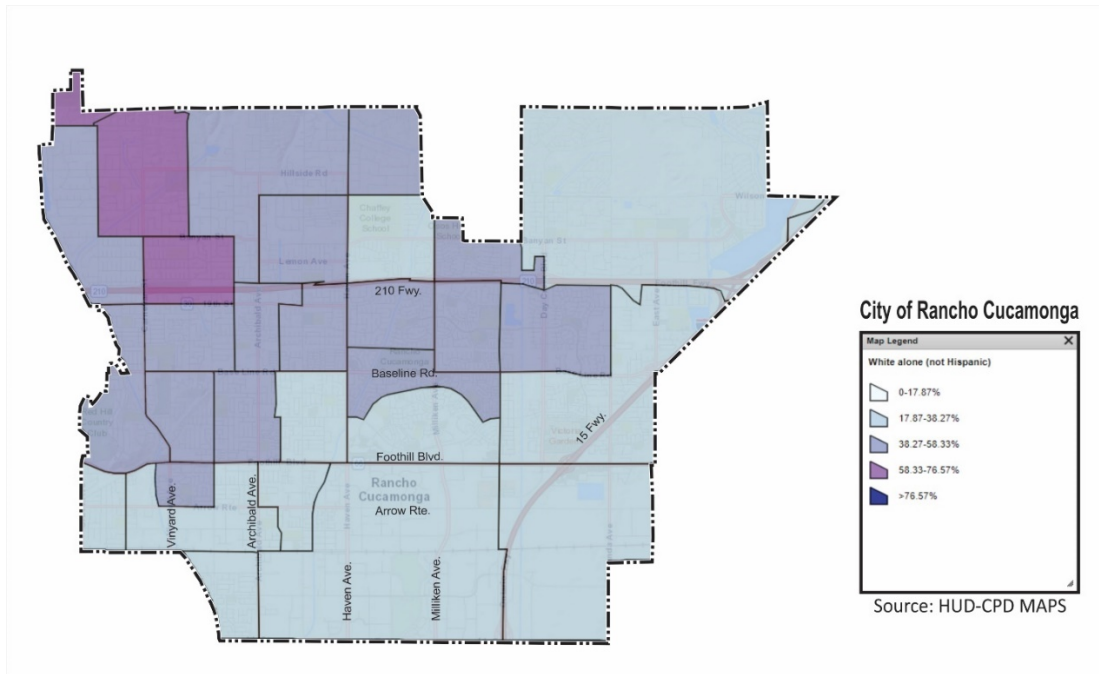


Figure 12 - White alone (not Hispanic)

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

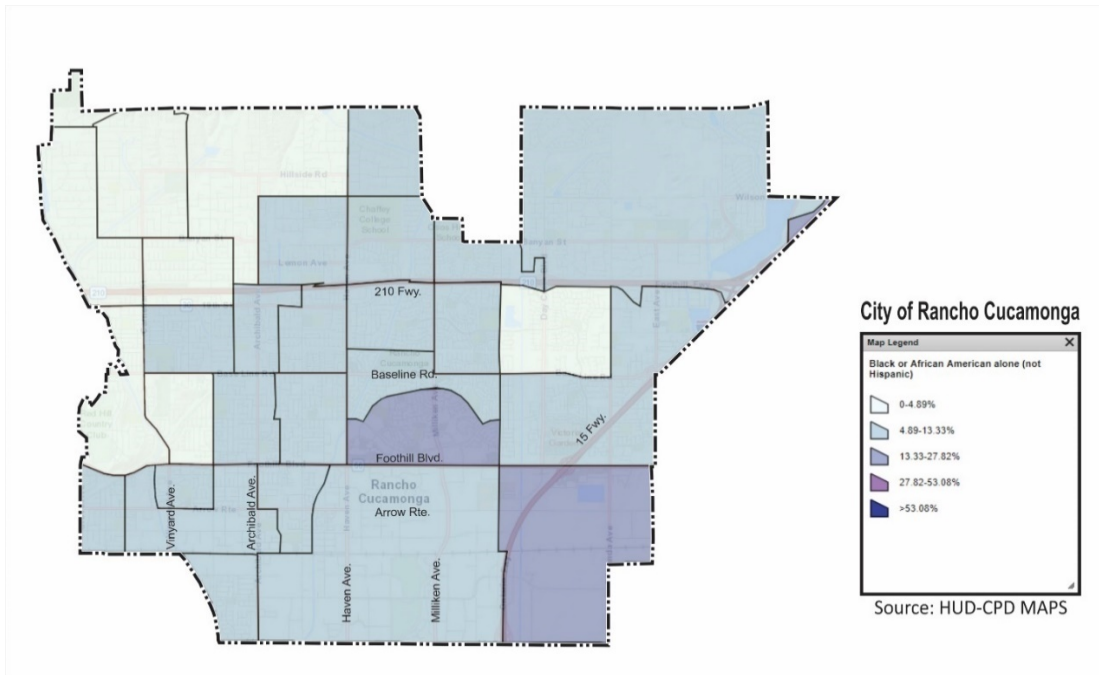


Figure 13 - Black / African American

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

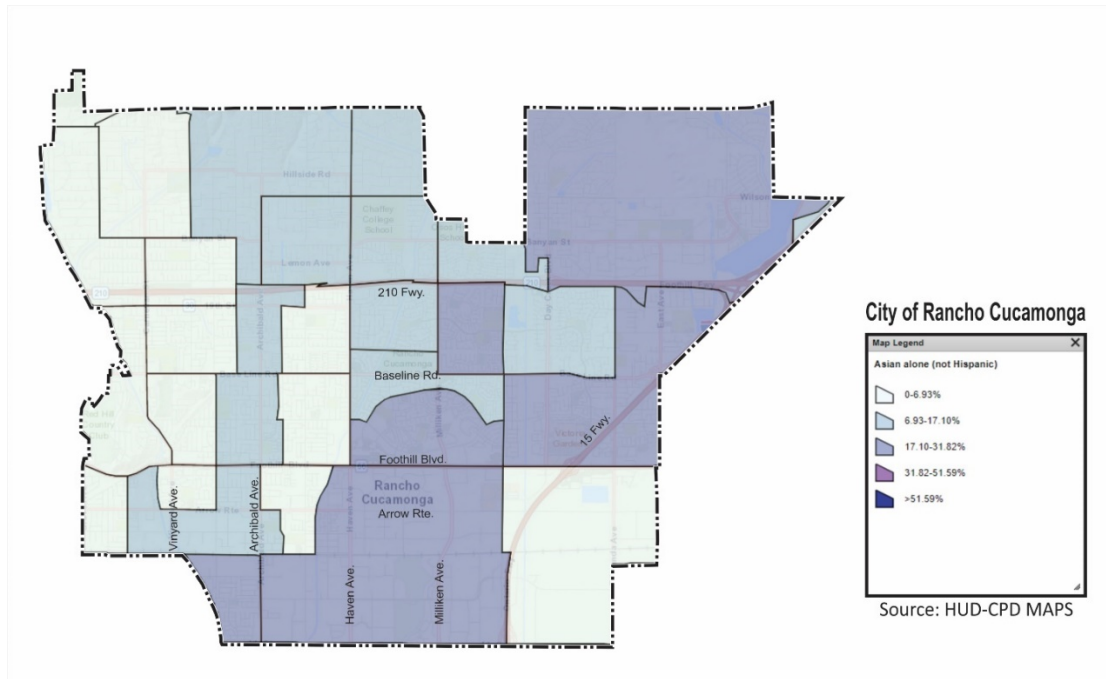


Figure 14 - Asian

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

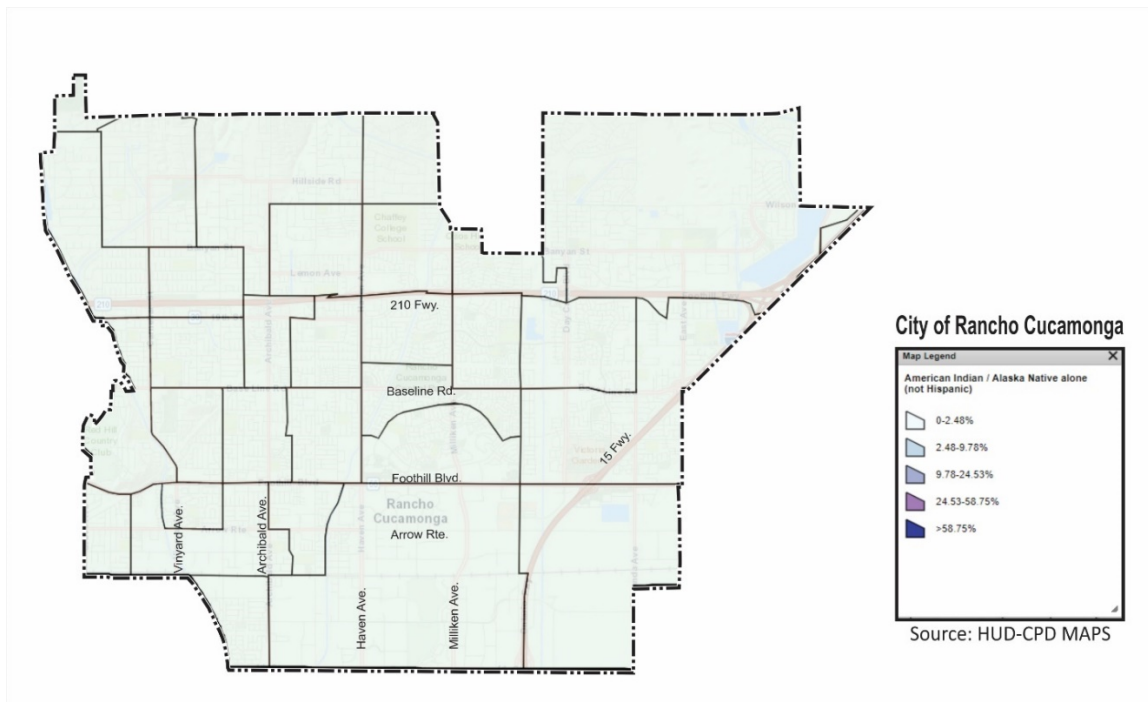


Figure 15 - American Indian / Alaska Native

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

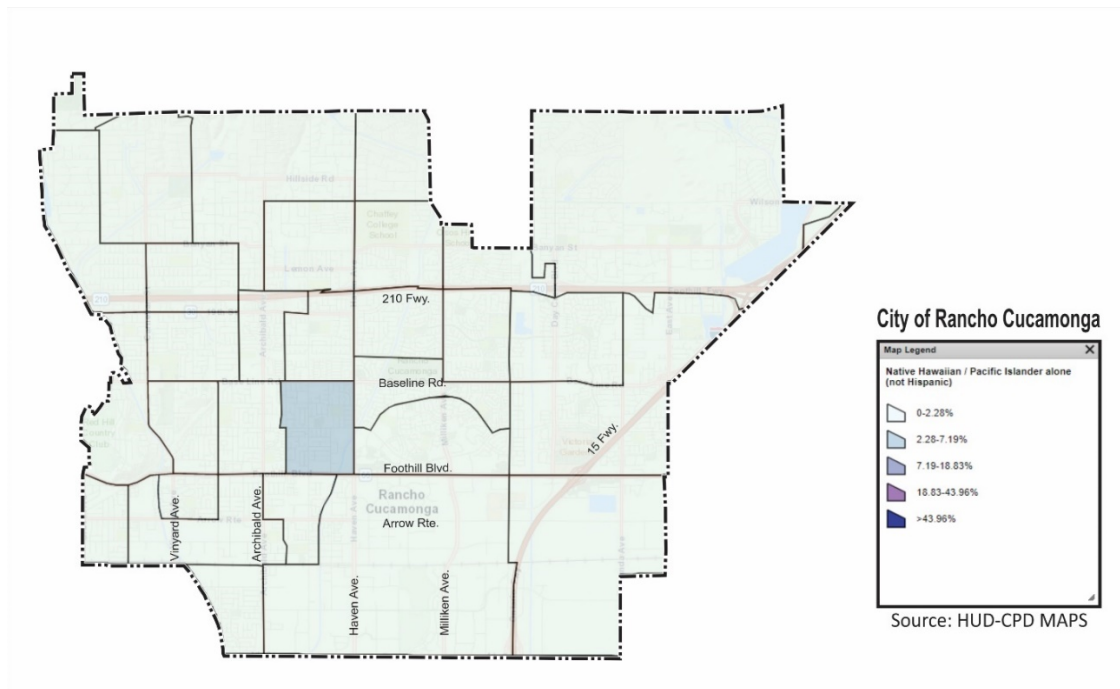


Figure 16 - Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

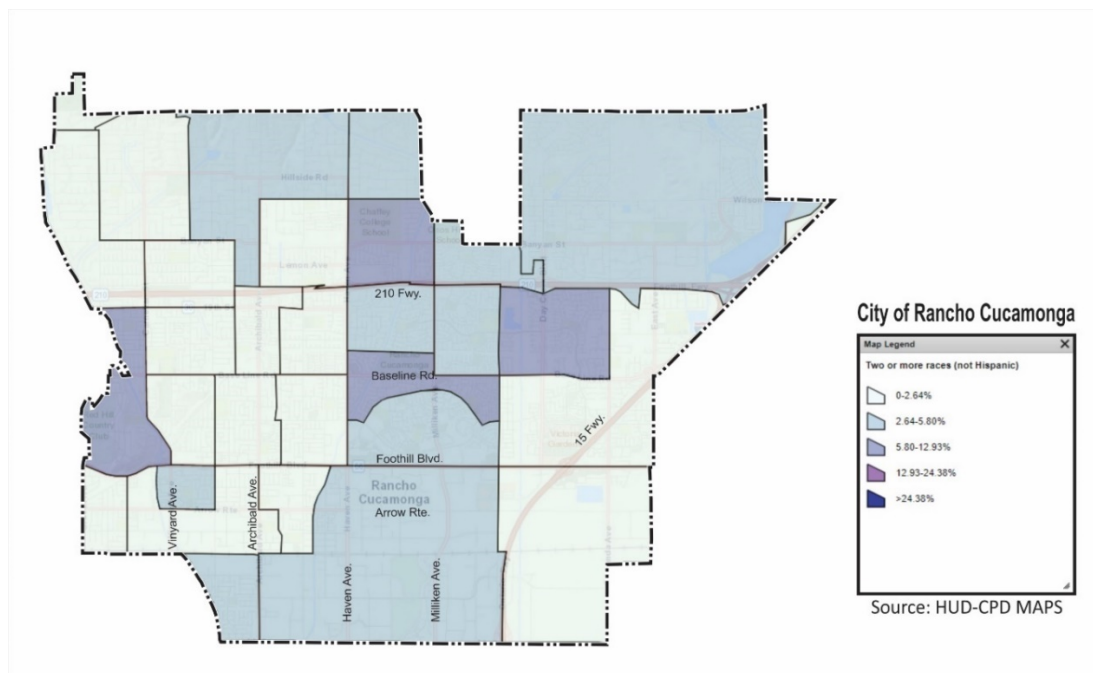


Figure 17 - Two or more races

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

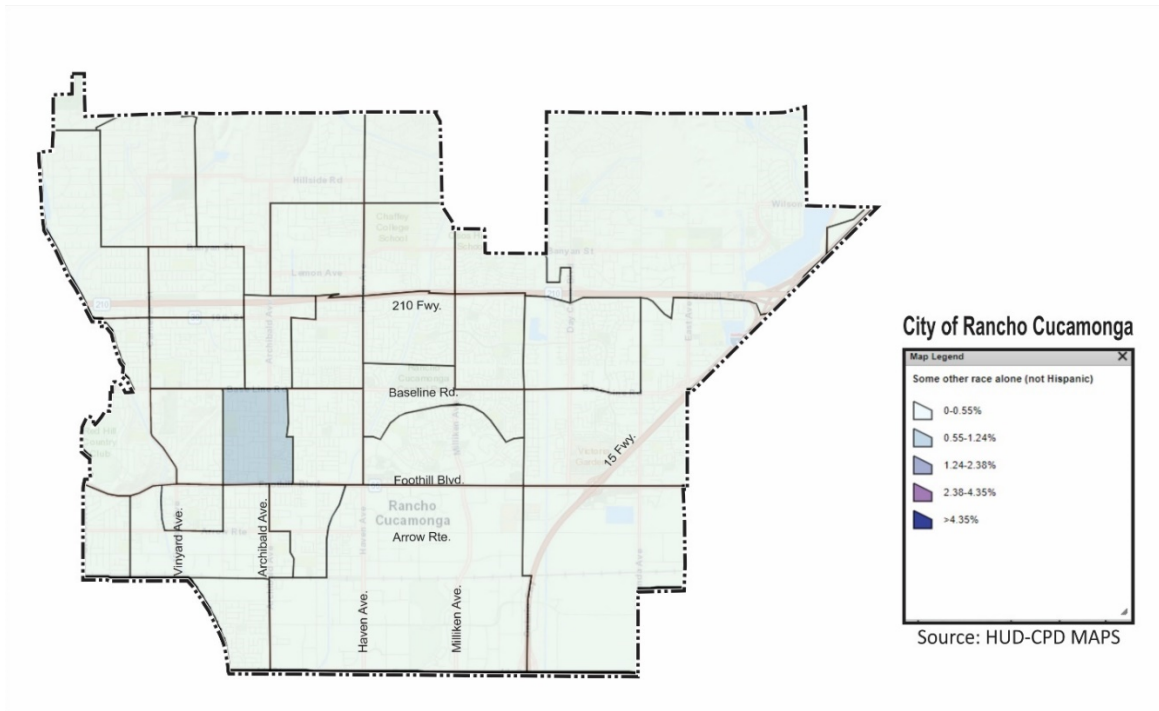


Figure 18 - Some other race

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

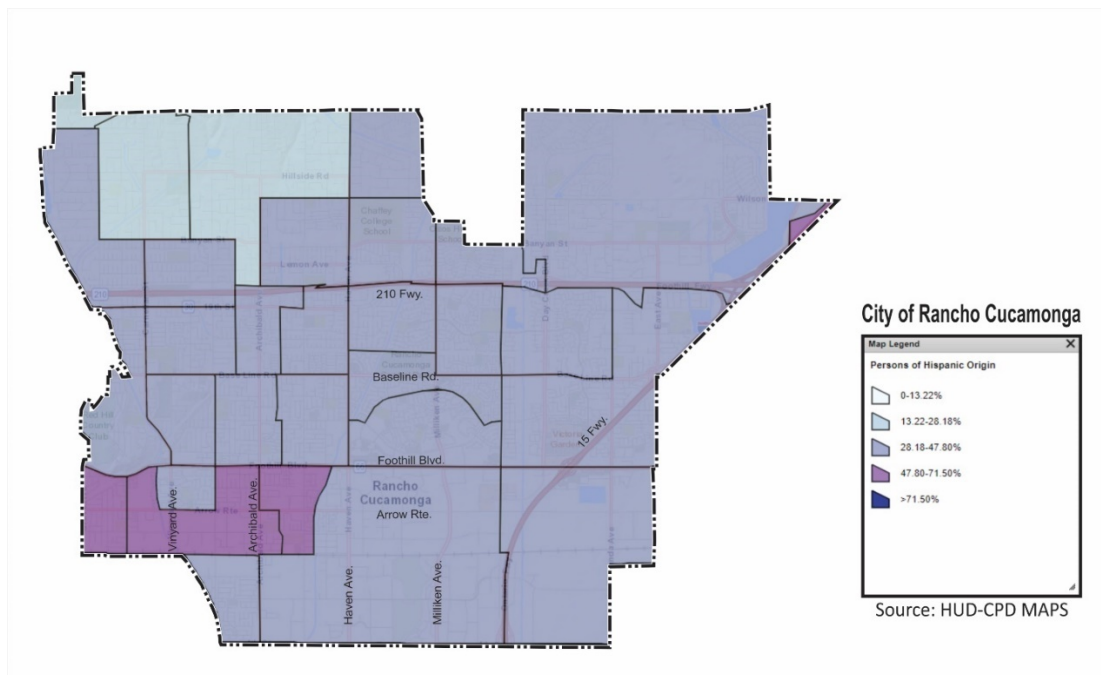


Figure 19 - Hispanic

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Introduction

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is within the service area of the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB). The HACSB was established in 1941 to actively improve existing neighborhoods, develop affordable housing opportunities and promote home ownership. Public housing and other assisted housing programs are part of the County's efforts to address the affordable housing needs of low- and moderate-income families in Rancho Cucamonga.

The data presented in the tables below is for HACSB and the narrative questions address the needs for the entire county, with specific references to the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Countywide, HACSB currently manages and operates 99 public housing units. HACSB owns 2,105 additional units, is in a limited liability partnership for 778 units and has 1,371 units in its portfolio with Housing Partners I, Inc. The HACSB manages 10,821 Section 8 vouchers, the majority of which are tenant-based vouchers. According to HACSB's 2018 Annual Report, there are 315 Section 8 vouchers currently in use in Rancho Cucamonga. In addition, there are six units that are part of the Housing Partners I, Inc.'s portfolio. In the upcoming five years, HACSB plans to focus efforts on rehabilitating and preserving existing housing units and continuing existing programs and activities.

Totals in Use

Program Type						
	Public Housing	Vouchers				
		Total	Project -based and Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled*
# of units / vouchers in use	98	12,864	11,867	403	43	508

Table 23 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Characteristic	All HACSB
Average Annual Income	\$17,344
Average Household Size	2.41
Elderly (>62) Households	3,450
Disabled Households	5,053
Average Contract Rent	\$1,204

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type
Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB)

Data Source:

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				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

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

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

Data Source:

PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

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

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

* 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:

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity that is conducted by federal agencies or that receives financial assistance from a federal agency. A housing provider may not deny or refuse to sell or rent to a person with a disability and may not impose application or qualification criteria, rental fees or sales prices and rental or sales terms or conditions that are different than those required of or provided to persons who are not disabled. Further, housing providers may not require persons with disabilities to live only on certain floors, or to all live in one section of the housing. Housing providers may not refuse to make repairs and may not limit or deny someone with a disability access to recreational and other public and common use facilities, parking privileges, cleaning or janitorial services or any services which are made available to other residents.

In calendar year 2019, HACSB received a total of 120 Reasonable Accommodation requests, 8 of which were for modifications to a unit or for Section 504 accessibility to common use facilities. HACSB calculates that 0.9 percent of the households in its existing portfolio requested modification to a unit or made a request for Section 504 accessibility to common use facilities.

As noted in the tables above, 508 vouchers are for households with at least one person with disabilities and for the County of San Bernardino, there are 5,053 public housing households with at least one person with disabilities. The current waitlist for public housing units includes 8,300 disabled or elderly households.

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 most pressing need for residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders is access to affordable housing. The high demand for affordable housing throughout the county is evidenced by the long waitlists for public housing units and vouchers.

As of 2019, the waitlist for the public housing residents (including RAD-converted sites) included 17,720 households, including 2,879 elderly/disabled households, 14,899 extremely low-income households, 2,033 very low-income households and 728 low-income households.

As of 2019, the waitlist for Housing Choice Vouchers (tenant-based and project-based) included 52,374 households. This includes 8,300 elderly/disabled households, 39,704 extremely low-income households, 8,455 very low-income households and 3,897 low-income households.

Beyond the need for affordable housing, residents also need additional access to service programs such as:

- Job training and placement;
- Youth employment and educational programs;
- Childcare services; and
- Transportation.

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

The needs for additional services for county public housing residents align with the needs of low- and moderate-income households in Rancho Cucamonga.

Discussion

In 2013, the Housing Authority received approval from HUD to convert its public housing units to project-based vouchers under the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program, which helps preserve affordable housing. Under RAD, housing authorities can generate and leverage equity on the properties to renovate, replace and repair this aging housing stock. Due to its RAD approval, HACSB is redeveloping its Waterman Gardens Community. Furthermore, it has been conducting several million dollars' worth of renovations to other former public housing communities. By the end of 2019, the majority of HACSB's public housing units had undergone RAD conversion with 99 units remaining.

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

Introduction

There are four federally defined categories under which individuals and families may qualify as homeless: 1) literally homeless; 2) imminent risk of homelessness; 3) homeless under other Federal statutes; and 4) fleeing/attempting to flee domestic violence.

According to the 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, over one quarter of the nation's homeless population is in California and nearly half of all the nation's homeless individuals are in three states: California (27 percent), New York (16 percent), and Florida (five percent). California and New York have the highest rate of homelessness among all individuals, at 38 and 46 people per 10,000 individuals.

San Bernardino County has more than two million residents and a geographic area of 20,105 square miles that includes 48 cities. Homelessness is addressed regionally through the Continuum of Care (CoC) also known as the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (SBCHP). The SBCHP consists of three distinct bodies: the San Bernardino County Interagency Council on Homelessness (ICH), the Homeless Provider Network (HPN) and the Office of Homeless Services (OHS). The SBCHP was developed to promote a strong collaboration between agencies to direct planning, development and implementation of the San Bernardino County Homelessness Action Plan which was adopted in 2019.

To better understand the nature and extent of homelessness, every year on a single night in January, HUD requires communities across the country to conduct a comprehensive count of their homeless population. The most recent available data as of this writing is from the Point in Time Homeless Count (PIT Count) held in January of 2019.

The 2019 PIT Count reported that 2,607 people are homeless in San Bernardino County on any given night. Overall, the 2019 PIT Count illustrates a 23.1 percent increase in homelessness when compared to the prior year PIT Count of 2,118 homeless persons. The City of Rancho Cucamonga 2019 PIT Count reported that 58 individuals are homeless on any given night. This represents a 9.4 percent decrease over the prior year of 64 homeless persons.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	401	87	1,242	1,146	1,068	37
Persons in Households with Only Children	5	5	108	101	98	40
Persons in Households with Only Adults	281	1,828	1,424	1,324	1,223	41
Chronically Homeless Individuals	44	679	263	235	218	42
Chronically Homeless Families	20	24	37	27	27	40
Veterans	32	175	115	102	93	45

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Unaccompanied Child	29	140	108	101	98	40
Persons with HIV	6	41	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source: San Bernardino County Point in Time Count, 2019

Note: The estimates for experiencing, becoming, exiting and duration are provide based on San Bernardino County HMIS data for 2019 for all individual entering and exiting emergency shelters within the County, This data includes duplicate counts of those who entered emergency shelter more than once during the year to provide a summary of the instances of homelessness and entries into emergency shelters within the County.

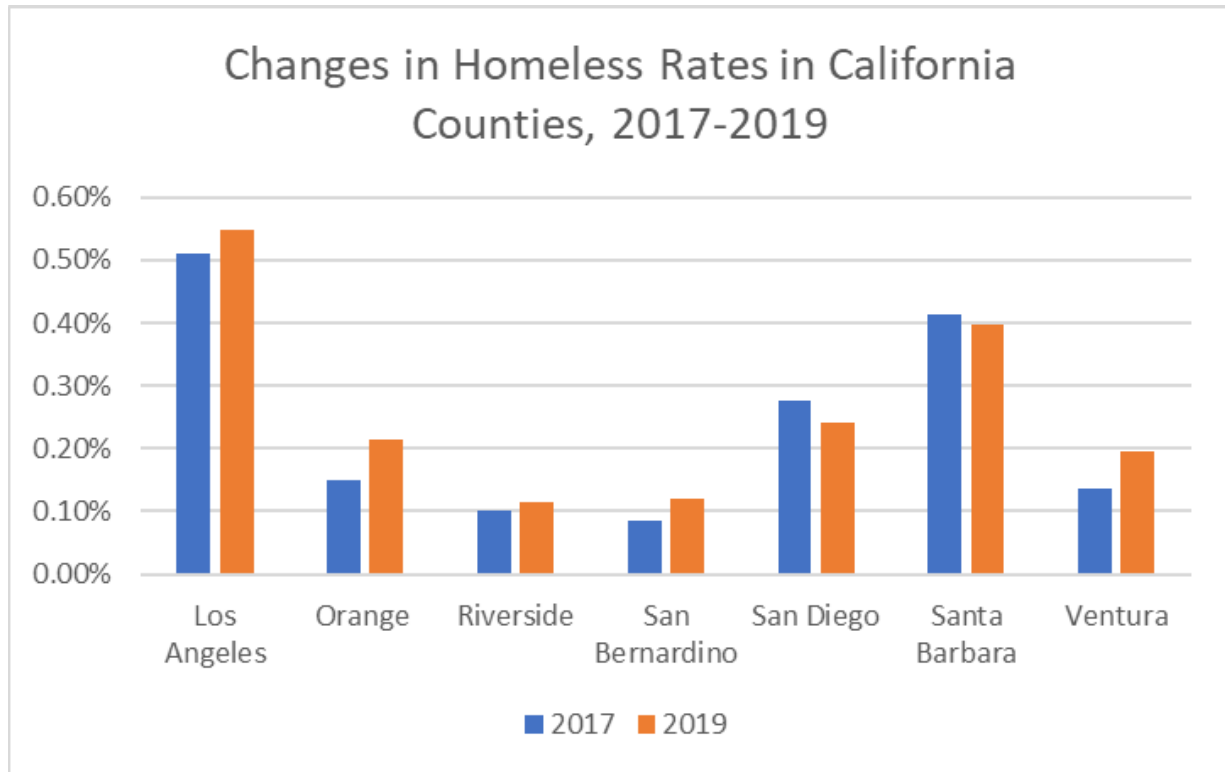


Figure 20 - Changes in Homeless Rates in California Counties, 2017 and 2019

Data Source: California Department of Finance

Year	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
2017	1,179	687	1,866
2018	1,143	675	2,118
2019	1,920	687	2,607

Table 28 - Point-in-Time Counts 2017-2019

Data Source: San Bernardino Point in Time Counts (2017 – 2019)

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):

A chronically homeless individual is an unaccompanied homeless individual (living in an emergency shelter or in an unsheltered location) with a disabling condition that has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Of the 816 homeless individuals and persons in families that were reported as chronically homeless, 89 were sheltered, and 727 were unsheltered.

Families with children include at least one household member age 18 or over and at least one household member under the age of 18. According to the PIT Count, there were 39 homeless families with at least one adult and one child, comprised of 5 families (20 people) living in emergency or transitional shelters and 34 unsheltered families (83 people) in need of housing assistance.

Veterans are persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty. The PIT Count revealed 32 sheltered veterans and 175 unsheltered veterans.

Unaccompanied youth are individuals under the age of 18 years old, who are presumed to be emancipated if they are unsheltered without an adult. According to PIT Count, there were 10 unaccompanied youth, five of which were sheltered.

Additionally, 437 homeless individuals were categorized as severely mentally ill meaning that they have mental health problems that are expected to be of long, continued and indefinite in duration and will substantially impair their ability to live independently. Of the 437 homeless individuals that were reported as severely mentally ill, 68 individuals were sheltered, and 369 individuals remained unsheltered.

Further, the 2019 Point in Time report revealed a total of 47 homeless people with HIV/AIDS. Of these 47 homeless people with HIV/AIDS, six people were sheltered, and 41 people were unsheltered.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	346	1,056
Black or African American	272	386
Asian	6	14
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	54
Pacific Islander	11	11
Other, Multi-Racial	49	399
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	242	556
Not Hispanic	445	1,364

Table 29 - San Bernardino Homeless Population Race/Ethnicity

Data Source:

San Bernardino Point in Time Count (2019)

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

According to the 2019 Point-in-Time Count, there were 39 homeless families with at least one adult and one child. Of the 39 homeless families, five homeless families (20 people) were living in emergency

or transitional shelters. Thirty-four families (83 people) were unsheltered and in need of housing assistance. Countywide, an estimated 34 housing units that are affordable to extremely low-income households are needed to reduce the number of homeless families with children.

For veterans, a total of 207 homeless veterans were identified in the 2019 Point-in-Time Count. Of these 207 homeless veterans, 32 veterans were sheltered, and 175 veterans were unsheltered. Countywide, an estimated 175 housing units that are affordable to extremely low- or low-income households are needed to reduce the number of homeless veterans.

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

Under the federal policy for reporting race, there are five categories: 1) White, 2) Black / African American, 3) Asian, 4) American Indian or Alaska Native and Pacific Islander. For ethnicity, there are two categories: 1) Hispanic or Latino and 2) Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino.

The homeless population in San Bernardino County is generally comparable to national averages. Most of the homeless people nationally identified themselves as either White or Black in terms of race with a substantial increase in unsheltered Hispanics from 20 to 29 percent in the last five years. Of the 2,607 respondents who reported a race as compared to the distribution of races among the countywide population, 53.8 percent of the respondents identified themselves as White/Caucasian, 25.2 percent as Black/African American, 17.1 percent as Other and six percent of the unsheltered homeless persons stated that they did not know their race or chose not to provide a response to this question. In terms of ethnicity, 67 percent of unsheltered homeless individuals were identified as non-Hispanic and 29 percent identified themselves as being Hispanic or Latino, while 4 percent of the respondents did not know their ethnicity or chose not to provide a response to this question.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Approximately 1,920 people or 73.6 percent of San Bernardino County's homeless population was unsheltered and living in uninhabitable living environments (i.e. living in the streets, vehicles or tents) at the time of the PIT Count. Approximately 687 people or 26.3 percent of homeless people counted were sheltered. Among the 687 sheltered persons, 440 were in emergency shelters, 247 were in transitional housing including safe haven shelters—a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who come primarily from the streets and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services.

Discussion

The lack of affordable housing continues to be the primary factor of homelessness within the County and has led to high rent burdens, overcrowding, and substandard housing, which has not only forced many people to become homeless but has also put a growing number of people at risk of becoming homeless.

The SBCHP recently prepared the San Bernardino County Homelessness Action Plan in place of its Ten-Year Strategy to End Homelessness. It included nine recommended actions pertaining to the alignment of jurisdictions; local data sources; core intake and assessment requirements; subpopulations; and federal state, county, city and private funding sources to prevent and end local homelessness.

In addition, the Homelessness Action Plan includes seven additional recommendations for ICH in their role to prevent and end homelessness: Help the County, regions, and cities prepare, adopt and implement plans and process improvements to streamline housing approvals and accelerate housing production including permanent supportive housing.

- Increase the number of permanent supportive housing units in order to decrease the number of chronically homeless individuals and families.
- Set an annual quantifiable number of permanent supportive housing units to be developed based on the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individual identified in the recent Point-in-Time homeless count, HMIS and Coordinated Entry System.
- Ensure that eligible public and private entities apply for funds to increase permanent supportive housing from all state funding sources that prioritize permanent supportive housing.
- Ensure that eligible public and private entities apply for funds from all other state funding sources that prioritize activities to prevent and end homelessness.
- Conduct a series of meetings with potential housing developers.
- Appoint a point person to organize and facilitate the series of meetings with potential housing developers.

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

Introduction

This section evaluates persons who are not homeless but due to various reasons are in need of services and supportive housing. Persons with special needs include the elderly, frail elderly, severely mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence. The City of Rancho Cucamonga will consider allocating CDBG public service funding to programs that provide services to special needs populations, including but not limited to those serving the elderly, frail elderly, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, mentally disabled, persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence or other needs.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and frail elderly

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines elderly as a person who is 62 years of age or older. A frail elderly person is an elderly person who is unable to perform at least three “activities of daily living” including eating, bathing or home management activities. Generally, elderly persons have lower incomes than the population at large. Based on 2011-2015 CHAS data, of the 14,456 total households containing at least one elderly person, 32 percent (4,693) of households earn less than 80 percent of the AMI in Rancho Cucamonga.

Persons with Disabilities

HUD defines a disabled person as having a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. The obstacle to independent living for these adults is not only their disability, but also the lack of financial resources, often related to limited employment. Additionally, persons with disabilities have high health care costs, are dependent on supportive services, and may require accessibility modifications to accommodate their disability. Based on ACS data, of the total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population age 16 and over (166,785) in Rancho Cucamonga, an estimated 14,358 persons have a disability. Of these persons, 22.7 percent are employed, and 73.3 percent are not in the labor force.

Alcohol and Other Drug Addictions

Drug abuse or substance abuse is defined as the use of chemical substances that lead to an increased risk of problems and an inability to control the use of the substance. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there were 70,237 drug overdose deaths in the United States in 2017 and that of those deaths, 47,600 involved opioids. According to the CDC, the national 'opioid

epidemic' began in the 1990s with increased prescribing of opioids such as Methadone, Oxycodone, and Hydrocodone. Beginning in 2010, CDC reported rapid increases in overdose deaths involving heroin. The third wave began in 2013 with increases in overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids such as the illicitly manufactured fentanyl, often found in combination with heroin, counterfeit pills, and cocaine. Although California was among 10 states with the lowest drug overdose mortality in each year from 2014-2017, the proliferation of fentanyl is a significant and relatively new issue requiring increased public awareness and services.

HIV/AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that weakens one's immune system by destroying important cells that fight diseases and infection. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the final stage of HIV. According to the 2017 Annual HIV Surveillance Report for San Bernardino, there were 4,401 persons living with HIV countywide, with 88 deaths among persons diagnosed with HIV at the end of 2017.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence includes, but is not limited to, felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim or by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim. In 2018, the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department responded to a total of 244 calls related to domestic violence in Rancho Cucamonga. Of these calls, 206 of these domestic incidents did not involve a weapon. However, 38 calls involved a weapon of which 2 involved a firearm, 6 incidents involved a knife or cutting instrument, 10 involved other dangerous weapons, and 20 involved personal weapons such as feet or hands.

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

To determine the level of need and types of services needed by special needs populations, the City conducted surveys, consulted with local service providers and reviewed ACS data. Supportive services required for special needs populations include case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, childcare, transportation and job training provided for the purpose of facilitating a person's stability and independence.

In housing, accessibility modifications to accommodate persons with mobility disabilities may include, but are not limited to, wider doorways, no-step thresholds, installation of ramps, grab bars, lowered countertops and accessible hardware. The needs of residents with sensory disabilities are different from those with mobility disabilities. Individuals with hearing disabilities require visual adaptations for such items as the telephone ringer, the doorbell and smoke alarms. Residents who are blind may require tactile marking of changes in floor level and stair edges and braille markings on appliances and

controls. People with low vision may require large print markings and displays, contrasting colors to distinguish changes in level or transition from one area to another, proper lighting, and reduced glare from lighting and windows.

For persons with special needs, the high cost of living in Rancho Cucamonga makes it very difficult for to maintain a stable residence. Often these segments of the population rely on support services from various nonprofit organizations to avoid becoming homeless or institutionalized.

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

Between 2013-2017, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that annual rate of overall diagnosis of HIV infections in the United States decreased; however, it continued to increase in various subgroups. Rates increased for persons between the ages of 15-19, 24-34; remained stable for those between 35-39 and decreased for the remaining age groups. Rates increased for American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders. Rates for Hispanics and Asians remained stable and decreased for African Americans and whites. Nonetheless, African Americans had the highest rate of incidence (39.3 percent/100,000), followed by Hispanics (16.2 percent). Whites and Asians continue to have the lowest rates nationally, at 4.9 percent and 4.7 percent respectively. There is a concern that the disease is increasingly affecting younger generations, because of their tendency to have short term relationships, online dating and lack of access to health information and services.

According to the 2017 Preliminary State HIV Surveillance Report, a total 4,401 people were identified as having HIV/AIDS in San Bernardino County. That is a 35 percent increase since 2013. Of the 4,401 estimated persons living with HIV/AIDS in San Bernardino County, 3,120 or 70 percent are receiving in-care services and more than half of the cases (2,278 or 51.8 percent) are persons who are virally suppressed. Eighty-eight persons passed away from the disease in 2017 in the County, an increase of 42 percent from 2013. It should be noted that the actual number of people living with HIV/AIDS is even higher because some infected people are unaware of their status. The numbers do not include those individuals who have moved into this county to receive care.

Discussion

Rancho Cucamonga residents with special needs include, but are not limited to the elderly, frail elderly, severely mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, persons with alcohol and other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and victims of domestic violence. Challenges these special needs populations face includes low-income and high housing costs. This segment of the population also struggles for a decent quality of life that includes basic necessities, adequate food and clothing, and medical care.

In the last five years, the City of Rancho Cucamonga allocated CDBG public service funds for activities including those support services for the homeless and at-risk of homelessness and victims of domestic violence.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Rancho Cucamonga provides a variety of public facilities that meet the recreational and service needs of its residents. As the City continues to grow, new facilities and open spaces are incorporated into these master planned neighborhoods. While new facilities and amenities continue to be added, older facilities constructed in some of the City's original neighborhoods during the 1970s and 1980s may require rehabilitation to address the changing needs of the community, to modernize amenities to better meet resident needs or to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

CDBG public facility projects that meet CDBG eligibility requirements align with the goals of the Strategic Plan and address a CDBG National Objective will be considered for funding in the five Annual Action Plans. The Strategic Plan includes a goal to improve the City of Rancho Cucamonga public facilities and infrastructure to benefit low- and moderate-income people or those presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income such as elderly people and disabled adults. Some of the types of facilities and infrastructure that may require rehabilitation during the next five years include, but are not limited to, senior centers, youth centers, parks and recreation facilities, sidewalks and pedestrian paths.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has the James L. Brulte Senior Center which serves as a resource to help direct seniors to valuable outside resources and programs and also offers high quality programming to enrich the lives of seniors, including educational classes, exercise programs, art education, health promotion, transportation, counseling and support functions. Additionally, the City has the RC Sports Center, a dedicated facility for youth, hosts a variety of youth programs.

Parks and recreational facilities serve an important role in a community. They provide opportunities for resident interaction and improve the overall aesthetic of a neighborhood. Funds can be used to provide for the rehabilitation of facilities or buildings used primarily for recreation, and develop open spaces that will serve low- and moderate-income areas. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has 30 parks, including eleven softball/baseball fields, eleven basketball courts, fourteen soccer/football fields, three volleyball courts, three tennis courts, and seventeen playgrounds.

How were these needs determined?

The needs identified for public facilities in the City were determined through community meetings, responses from the Consolidated Plan Survey, and consultation with City officials and other local stakeholders. Within the Consolidated Plan, priority is given to facilities that primarily benefit low-income beneficiaries, particularly those with critically needed renovation or demonstrated need for expansion to accommodate the needs of low-income residents.

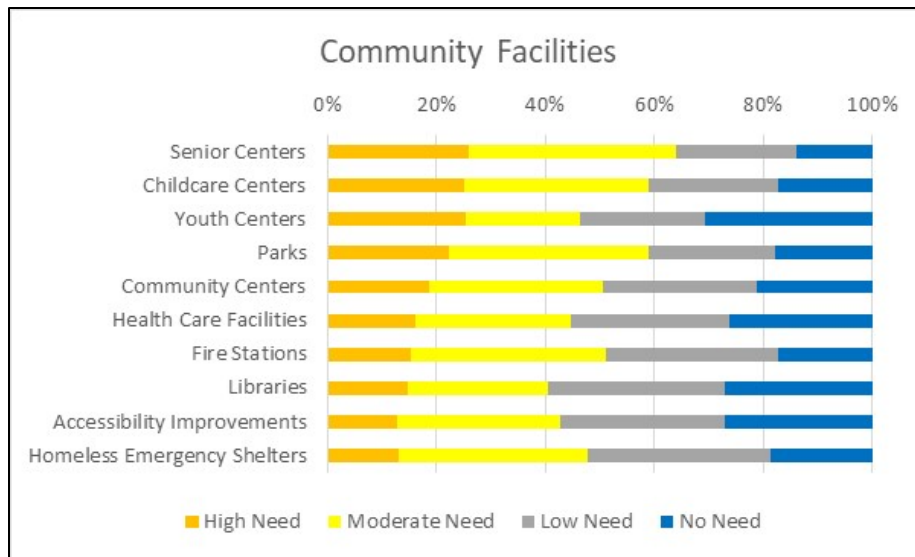


Figure 21 - Need for Additional or Improved Community Facilities

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City has an on-going need for public improvements and follows an annual Capital Improvement Program to meet those needs. The Capital Improvement Program includes various important programs that focus on landscaping, facilities, municipal utility, parks, railroad crossings, streets, and traffic. The Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Capital Improvement Program includes two (2) landscaping projects, 15 facility projects, five (5) municipal utility projects, nine (9) park projects, one (1) railroad crossing project, 12 street projects, seven (7) traffic projects and 10 miscellaneous projects with an overall cost of approximately \$78 million. Public facilities improvements that benefit an identifiable segment of the population comprised of low- and moderate-income residents or residents presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income are included as part of the Strategic Plan goal concerning City of Rancho Cucamonga Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements.

How were these needs determined?

The needs identified for public facilities in the City were determined through community meetings, responses from the Consolidated Plan Survey, and consultation with the Public Works and Engineering Services Departments. Generally, respondents to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey indicated that improvements to streets, sidewalks, curbs, drains and sewers in the City of Rancho Cucamonga are a high to moderate priority need.

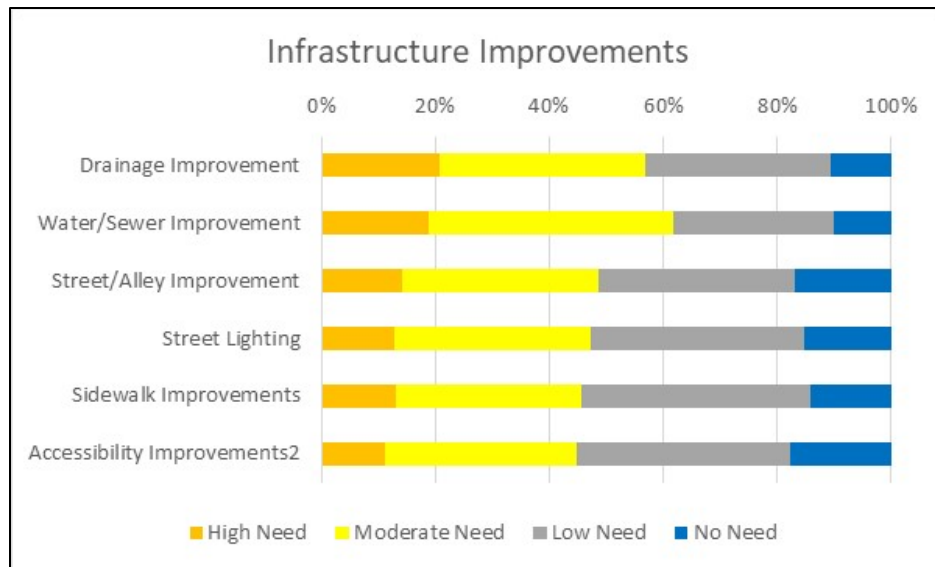


Figure 22 - Need for Infrastructure Improvements

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public service activities are consistently ranked as a high priority by residents and other stakeholders. Pursuant to CDBG regulations, only 15 percent of the City's annual grant allocation (plus 15 percent of prior year program income) can be used for public service-type activities. The City proposes to focus funds on lower-income households in order to establish, improve, and expand existing public services, such as: youth and senior services, services for victims of domestic violence, transportation and overall health services.

Rancho Cucamonga residents rated anti-crime programs as a high priority in the Consolidated Plan Survey. With assistance of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, the City is able to foster a family-oriented, safe and prosperous City. As a result of the City's partnership with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, the City is able to provide patrol services, a full service traffic division, which includes motor units, Major Accident Investigation Team (MAIT), a commercial enforcement unit and parking enforcement unit. A Multiple Enforcement Team (MET), including Bicycle Enforcement Team (BET) provides a well-rounded community-based policing unit. In addition, the station provides six School Resource Officers (SRO) who service each of the city's high schools, middle schools and elementary schools, a crime prevention unit, a crime analysis unit and a well-diversified and experienced detective division. Since these services are budgeted from other sources of funds, the City does not anticipate using CDBG public service funds for anti-crime programs.

How were these needs determined?

Public service needs are based on the City's desire to ensure that high quality services are provided to residents to maintain a high quality of life and to promote the well-being of all Rancho Cucamonga residents—particularly low- and moderate-income residents. As a result of the citizen participation and consultation process and in consideration of the local nonprofits and City Departments offering services, the City considers public services benefitting low- and moderate-income residents a high priority in the Strategic Plan.

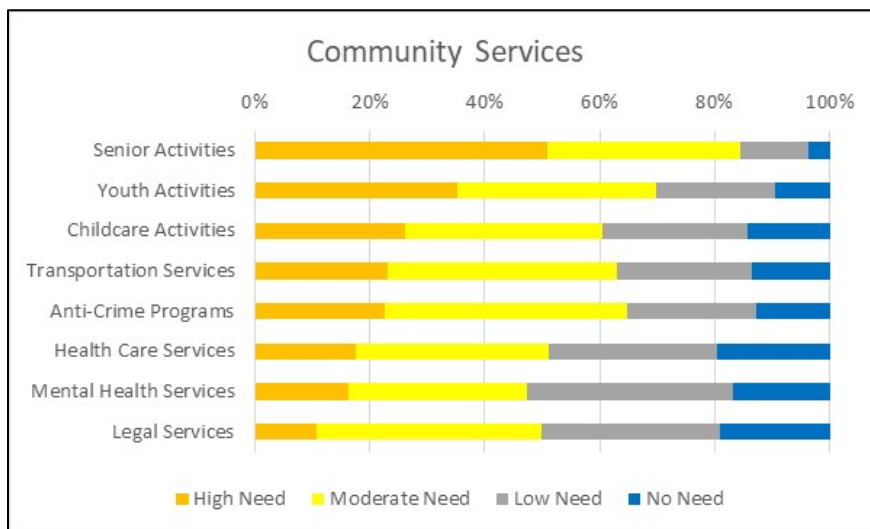


Figure 23 - Need for Community Services by type or Target Population

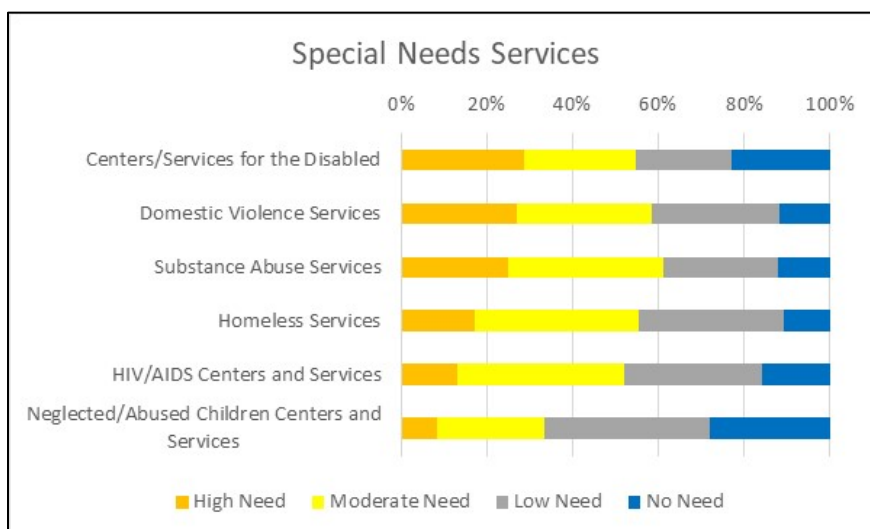


Figure 24 - Need for Services for Special Needs Populations

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview

This section evaluates existing housing market conditions in Rancho Cucamonga in terms of housing supply, condition, and cost. Rancho Cucamonga's housing stock primarily consists of single-family detached residential dwellings (63 percent). A majority of the owner-occupied housing stock consists of units with three or more bedrooms (30,330 or 80 percent) and most of the rental housing stock consists of units that have two bedrooms (7,055 or 34 percent) or three bedrooms (7,300 or 35 percent).

In the decade between 2010 and 2019, the median home price in Rancho Cucamonga increased by 68.6 percent from \$322,000 to \$543,000 and the median contract rent increased by 51.8 percent from \$1,278 to \$1,940 as median income decreased by one percent. As a result, Rancho Cucamonga households have become increasingly cost-burdened. CHAS data from 2015 shows that there is an insufficient number of housing units affordable to people with incomes of less than 50 percent of AMI and for those between 80 and 100 percent of AMI.

Of the 14,225 households earning 0-80 percent of AMI in the City, 11,526 are cost-burdened households – meaning households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Additionally, 8,505 of the cost burdened households are considered severely cost burdened households-meaning that they pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing. Of the 8,505 severely cost burdened households, 5,586 are renters. Of those severely cost burdened renter households, 4,232 households earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless.

According to CHAS data, there is a supply of approximately 5,527 housing units in the City of Rancho Cucamonga affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of AMI. According to Table 7, there are 14,225 households in Rancho Cucamonga that earn less than 80 percent of AMI, resulting in an estimated need for approximately 8,698 additional housing units that are affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of AMI.

In the last decade, the City has aggressively pursued opportunities to add to its inventory of affordable rental housing units and continues to pursue affordable housing development; however, the elimination of local Redevelopment Agencies by the State of California resulted in the loss of a crucial resource for the development and preservation of affordable housing. This was the most significant public policy change impacting affordable housing and residential investment.

In light of scarce monetary resources available to create new affordable housing units and the continuing recovery of the Southern California housing market after the recent recession, housing affordability problems will become an increasingly difficult challenge to the community during the period of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

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

Introduction

The City places a high priority on non-housing community development needs including those associated with improving public facilities such as community center rehabilitation or ADA improvements and infrastructure improvements including sidewalks, curbs, gutters, driveway approaches, alleys and pedestrian crossings. During the implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City will use CDBG funds as to address these needs and provide a suitable living environment for low- and moderate-income people.

The City recognizes the need to expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income people and provide a pathway out of poverty, the Strategic Plan and the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan include public service programs that support family self-sufficiency. This approach fulfills several needs in the community including housing instability and ensuring that all persons have the opportunity to succeed without regard to family economic status.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	633	48	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	6,950	9,602	11	14	2
Construction	4,130	5,298	7	7	1
Education and Health Care Services	11,227	8,076	18	11	-7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,419	4,080	6	6	0
Information	1,411	422	2	1	-2
Manufacturing	5,868	10,144	9	14	5
Other Services	2,029	1,807	3	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,718	4,300	8	6	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	7,485	7,844	12	11	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	3,800	4,424	6	6	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Wholesale Trade	4,473	3,951	7	6	-2
Total	56,143	59,996	90	--	--

Table 30 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Category	Count
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	90,959
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	82,215
Unemployment Rate	9.63
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	22.61
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.17

Table 31 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	22,465
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	3,415
Service	6,574
Sales and office	22,260
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,385
Production, transportation and material moving	3,905

Table 32 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	42,368	56%
30-59 Minutes	22,060	29%
60 or More Minutes	11,795	15%
Total	76,223	100%

Table 33 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	3,580	490	3,030
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,894	1,465	4,940
Some college or Associate's degree	27,380	2,390	7,390
Bachelor's degree or higher	26,570	1,500	4,155

Table 34 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	89	500	630	1,515	1,548
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,460	1,160	1,360	1,920	1,443
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	5,880	5,175	4,645	8,529	4,435
Some college, no degree	8,085	6,850	6,960	14,045	4,065
Associate's degree	839	2,265	2,155	4,915	1,395
Bachelor's degree	2,199	5,480	5,328	9,191	2,714
Graduate or professional degree	50	3,139	3,635	5,455	1,325

Table 35 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	38,012
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	57,436
Some college or Associate's degree	75,144
Bachelor's degree	105,119
Graduate or professional degree	76,554

Table 36 - Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

According to 2015 Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) data, the major employment sectors in the City of Rancho Cucamonga include Manufacturing (10,144 jobs), Arts, Entertainment, accommodations (9,602 jobs), Education and Health care Services (8,076 jobs), Retail Trade (7,844 jobs), Construction (5,298 jobs), and Professional, Scientific, Management Services (4,300 jobs).

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The business community in Rancho Cucamonga relies on a highly educated workforce, starting with the Rancho Cucamonga Unified School district and continuing with colleges and universities. Rancho Cucamonga is surrounded by 22 nationally acclaimed colleges and universities within a one-half hour drive of Rancho Cucamonga. A diverse group of leading employers in management, healthcare, professional services, transportation, education, research, manufacturing and retail in Rancho Cucamonga benefit from the ever-growing opportunities and expansion that the City offers as a result of access to affordable industrial real estate. Recognizing that the business community needs a workforce that is prepared for a 21st Century global economy, the City of Rancho Cucamonga is forward thinking and consistently focusing on change and advancement, making it an ideal place to live and work.

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.

Over the past 35 years, the City of Rancho Cucamonga has created an environment that encourages entrepreneurial growth based on investments in human capital, strong partnerships between the public and private sectors, and a renewed focus on high technology manufacturing. Today, an incentive for professional, corporate, and other office firms to follow the migration of people to Rancho Cucamonga is its equally educated, yet less expensive workforce. Employees in the region are willing to work for less than in coastal areas in exchange for more affordable living, shorter commutes and a better quality of life.

More specifically, the City offers an International Trade Program which assists businesses with bringing their products and services to the global marketplace. In an effort to foster relationships with local businesses and allow them the opportunity to discuss matters of importance, the City's Economic Development Group has created a Business Visitation Program. Through Rancho Advantage, an Economic Development representative will meet with company representatives to help facilitate the City's entitlement process, to speed time to market.

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

The majority of employees in the civilian labor force have a post-secondary education, which is beneficial because the fastest growing occupational sectors offer jobs that require higher education and training. Generally, the skills and education of the current workforce in Rancho Cucamonga correspond to the employment opportunities in the City. With the wide variety of job opportunities available in the City, Rancho Cucamonga's current workforce places a high importance on proximity to employment, with 56 percent of the workforce commuting less than 30 minutes to work each day according to Table 33.

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.

Chaffey College contributes to economic vitality by providing training, education and community-based programs that lead to success, employment, and positive growth. More specifically, Chaffey College provides programming and services for the CalWORKs program, which offers numerous programs including the Workforce Training program, Building Businesses program, International Development program, and the Procurement Assistance Center program.

In addition, the City of Rancho Cucamonga works closely with the County of San Bernardino's Workforce Development Board (WDB) which provides oversight for the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs in San Bernardino County. The WDB operates comprehensive one-stop career centers, satellite offices, and mobile One-Stop (M1) that serves adult job seekers including youth ages 18 years and over, and Youth Opportunity Centers (YOC) providing a system of support for the educational and employment success of youth in the area (ages 16-21). All centers provide services to the business community.

The local workforce investment area provides of the following services:

- **Workforce Development – Business Services:** The Business Services team is comprised of professionals ready to assist County enterprises, large and small, gain a competitive advantage and navigate the complex systems of a new economy.
- **Labor Market Information:** The business services team visits businesses identifying available employment opportunities and collecting information that can assist with job placement. Our go-to experts provide valuable information on workforce trends, in-demand occupations and high growth industries in San Bernardino County.
- **On-the-Job Training:** This free program provides eligible companies reimbursement for up to 50% of a new hire's wage while they are in training.

- **Layoff Aversion:** Professional experts assist companies that are at risk of closure or reduction of employees by developing successful strategies to help the business operate more efficiently while improving productivity and reducing costs.
- **Workshops:** Available to employers, these free business workshops cover a wide range of topics, including human resources, process improvement, branding and marketing, business basics, leadership and much more.
- **Rapid Response:** For companies experiencing downsizing, our team of professionals coordinates appropriate services, which may include on-site assessment of needed employment and training and coordination of community access to state and economic assistance.

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

Yes. The City participates with San Bernardino County in implementing their 2019-2023 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

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

The City participates in the County of San Bernardino's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) administered through the County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency. The CEDS Action Plan focused on strengthening locally based industries as a strategy to create employment opportunities in sustainable growth industries and attract private investment to local businesses and ventures. The following seven Economic Development Goals and Strategies as outlined in the CEDS reflect the strategy:

1. Expand Job Creation
2. Improve Employment Access for Existing Residents
3. Increase Household Incomes and Wages
4. Improve Educational Attainment and Workforce Training
5. Improve Backbone Infrastructure and Broadband Access
6. Support Initiatives to Fund Backbone Infrastructure Improvements
7. Encourage Sustainable Development

Business attraction is one of the core functions of the Office of Economic Development. The Economic Development Action Plan focuses on attraction of existing businesses from the targeted industries to the City and the formation of new business from entrepreneurs just starting their business. Business attraction is accomplished through the targeted marketing campaigns and positive conversations with key decision makers and influencers.

Discussion

Rancho Cucamonga's location in western San Bernardino County and adjacent to Los Angeles, Orange and Riverside Counties makes it a highly desirable location for a wide variety of businesses. In addition, Rancho Cucamonga's infrastructure, focus on safety, and highly skilled workforce make it an ideal place for small and large companies to call home. In fact, Rancho Cucamonga is home to a variety of world class companies including but not limited to Frito Lay, Mission Foods, Starbucks' juice subsidiary, Evolution Fresh, and Nongshim.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Based on a review of CPD Maps, there are no specific areas of the City where multiple housing problems are concentrated. All Census tracts in the City experience cost burden to some extent. Evaluation of maps showing housing overcrowding and substandard housing did not reveal discernable concentrations, although housing overcrowding is more prevalent for extremely low-income households in the low- and moderate-income Census tract block groups. The City defines a concentration of multiple housing problems as a Census tract in which at least 50% of the households are cost burdened and more than 15% of the households experience overcrowding. One Census tract (06071002207 - located in the southeast corner of the City) meets this definition.

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

This plan uses HUD's definition of Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP) to define areas where low-income racial or ethnic minorities are concentrated. R/ECAPs are defined as areas with a non-white population of 50% or more and 40% or more of individuals living at or below the poverty line (or three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metro area). Using the 2011-2015 ACS data, there are currently no R/ECAPs located within the City. According to Figure 19, at least 47 percent of the households in a majority of Census tracts within the low- and moderate-income areas are Hispanic with those most heavily concentrated towards the southwest region of the City.

Individually, the plan defines low-income areas as Census tracts in which at least 20% of the individuals within the tract are living at or below the poverty line. There are no such Census tracts in Rancho Cucamonga that meet this definition.

The plan defines areas of minority concentration as areas in which the share of the minority population is more than 20 percentage points that of the City's total minority population (60.5%). Within Rancho Cucamonga, one Census tract has a minority populations that is 80.5% or greater. This tract is located in the southwestern corner of the City (tract: 06071002101).

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

With 25.8 percent of the households in the City earning less than 80 percent of the AMI, most experience high levels of housing problems due to unaffordability of housing units. Due to high costs of rent in comparison to median income, the maps revealed that the southwest region of the City experiences higher percentages of overcrowding as defined as having between 1.01 occupants per room and 1.50 occupants per room. This may be due in part to multiple families combining incomes in effort to meet the affordability of the housing stock. The housing stock is a mix of owner-occupied single-unit detached dwellings and renter-occupied dwellings ranging from single-unit detached to apartment complexes with 20 or more units. Owner-occupied units generally have three or more bedrooms and renter-occupied units range from one to three bedrooms with most units having two bedrooms.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are numerous community assets in the low- and moderate-income target area, including:

- West Point Medical Center
- San Bernardino County Workforce Center
- RC Family Resource Center
- Bear Gulch Park
- Los Amigos Park
- Red Hill Community Park
- Lions Community Center and Lions Park

The City of Rancho Cucamonga has the James L. Brulte Senior Center which serves as a resource to help direct seniors to valuable outside resources and programs and also offers high quality programming to enrich the lives of seniors, including educational classes, exercise programs, art education, health promotion, transportation, counseling and support functions. Additionally, the City has the RC Sports Center, a dedicated facility for youth, hosts a variety of youth programs.

Parks and recreational facilities serve an important role in a community. They provide opportunities for resident interaction and improve the overall aesthetic of a neighborhood. During the implementation of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, CDBG funds can be used to provide for the rehabilitation of facilities or buildings used primarily for recreation and develop open spaces that will serve low to moderate-income areas. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has 30 parks, including eleven softball/baseball fields, eleven basketball courts, fourteen soccer/football fields, three volleyball courts, three tennis courts and seventeen playgrounds.

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.

Throughout the City of Rancho Cucamonga, residents have consistent and multiple options to access broadband, high-speed internet. For broadband download speeds of 25 megabytes per second (mbps), 100 percent of households are covered by at least three internet service providers. For download speeds of at least 100 mbps, 30.2 percent of households are covered by three providers, 47.8 percent of households are covered by two providers and 22 percent of households are covered by one provider. According to broadbandnow, the average download speed in Rancho Cucamonga is 60.8 mbps, which is 100 percent faster than the average internet speed in California. The three primary internet service providers in Rancho Cucamonga are Spectrum, Frontier and UIA.

Rancho Cucamonga complies with HUD's *Narrowing the Digital Divide Through Installation of Broadband Infrastructure in HUD-Funded New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation of Multifamily Rental Housing* (81 FR 92626) rule (effective January 19, 2017). Through this rule, all new HUD-funded multi-family construction or substantial rehabilitation has included broadband infrastructure including cables, fiber optics, wiring and wireless connectivity to ensure that each unit has the infrastructure to achieve at least 25 mbps download and 3 mbps upload speeds.

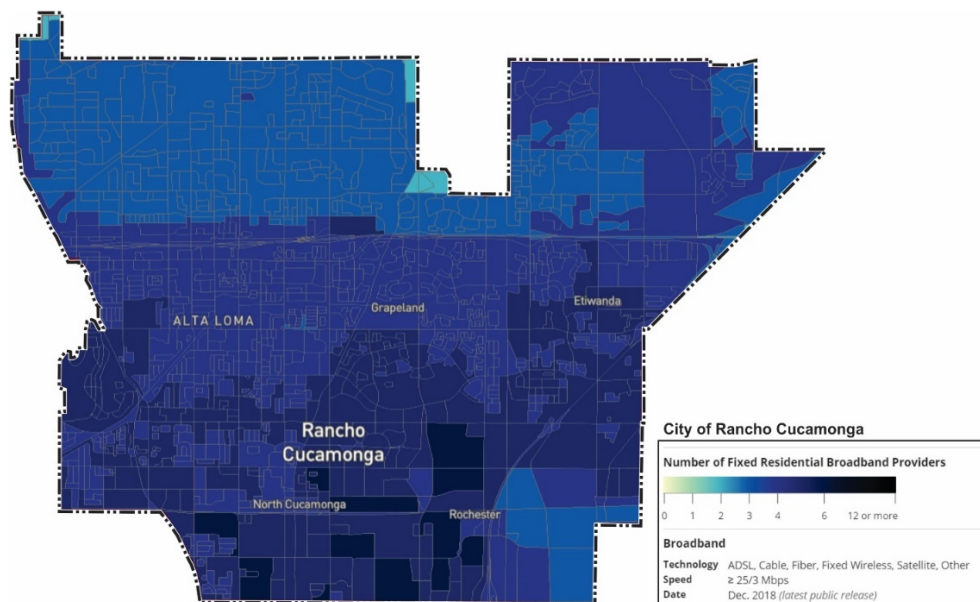


Figure 25 - Number of Residential Broadband Providers

Data Source:

FCC Broadband Provider Coverage (Dec. 2018)

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

A number of broadband and internet service providers operate in the City. This helps with increased competition in pricing and types of services offered to low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.

Of those who participated in the community outreach survey, 92% indicated that they had access to broadband internet. 38 percent of the respondents indicated that they spend more than \$75 per month for service, while 16 percent spent less than \$50 per month. There were some respondents, who believed that the City should allow more internet service providers in the area to reduce the costs. Even though only eight percent of the respondents did not have internet service, the cost for this service could be cost prohibitive on fixed incomes. The public library, senior center and the City's community centers have computers and internet access for the public who could not otherwise afford the service.

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

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

Climate change has increased the prevalence and severity of natural hazard risks including, drought, flash floods / storms, and extreme heat events in Rancho Cucamonga. To help counter the impact of these risks, the City adopted its Sustainable Community Action Plan in 2017 and complies with CAL Green building standards. Through both of these initiatives, the City set a course towards achieving environmental sustainability by promoting green building, reducing water usage / storm water runoff, improving energy efficiency of residential properties, and encouraging alternative transportation.

Two areas are within the 100-year floodplain and at a greater risk for experiencing flooding events. They include the northern region near Etiwanda Falls and a smaller area near Day Creek Channel. Additionally, the Etiwanda district within the City of Rancho Cucamonga exhibits a 0.2 percent chance of an annual flood of less than one foot.

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

Low- and moderate-income residents and special needs populations are especially vulnerable to the risks of climate-related hazard risks. The residences of low- and moderate-income households are more often in worse condition and thus are more susceptible to external weather conditions such as extreme heat. Most of the lower-income households are not in areas at risk of wildfires or flooding. Although not affected by climate change, the greatest concern is earthquakes, which would affect low- and moderate-income households since much of the housing units were constructed prior to current building standards.

52 percent of the survey respondents did not feel adequately prepared for a natural disaster such as earthquakes and wildfires. The City of Rancho Cucamonga has developed a disaster preparedness strategy which provides essential tips on what to do before, during and after natural disasters. This comprehensive booklet includes emergency kit checklists, evacuation route maps, as well as shelter information. For more information, this resource can be accessed at the following location: <https://www.cityofrc.us/sites/default/files/2019-08/ReadyRCRevisedMarch2017.pdf>

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan is a guide for the City to establish its housing and community development priority needs and strategies for the investment of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) over the next five years, beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025. The priority needs and goals established in this Strategic Plan are based on analysis of information including the results of the City's 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey and housing and community development data elements required by HUD in the online Consolidated Plan system (the eCon Planning Suite) from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates and the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) covering the same time period. Additional sources of information used to identify needs, establish priorities, and set goals were obtained through consultation with local stakeholders and nonprofit agencies involved in the development of affordable housing and the delivery of public services to children, families, elderly persons, persons at-risk for and experiencing homelessness, and persons with special needs throughout the community.

In consideration of community input and available data, the five (5) priority needs listed below are established as part of this Strategic Plan.

- Preserve the supply of affordable housing
- Equal access to housing opportunities
- Public services for low- and moderate-income residents
- Improve public facilities and infrastructure
- Address barriers to accessibility

Consistent with HUD's national goals for the CDBG programs to provide decent housing opportunities, maintain a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, the priority needs listed above will be addressed over the next five years through the implementation of CDBG funded activities aligned with the following four measurable Strategic Plan goals:

	Goal Name	Category	Need(s) Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
1.	Fair Housing Services	Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal access to housing opportunities 	2,000 people
2.	Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public services for low- and moderate-income residents 	5,000 people
3.	Affordable Housing Preservation	Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve the supply of affordable housing 	100 owner housing units
4.	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve public facilities and infrastructure Address barriers to accessibility 	15 public facilities 25,000 people

Table 37 - Strategic Plan Summary

Historically, the City of Rancho Cucamonga has used CDBG programs to fund nonprofit agencies that provide direct program services to Rancho Cucamonga residents. Over the next five years, the City will continue this emphasis and will also use these resources to support programs and activities implemented by City Departments that support the goals and objectives of this Strategic Plan.

The City has established the following priority ranking system for housing and community development activities to be funded over the next five years:

- **High Priority:** Activities meeting a high priority Strategic Plan Goal are expected to be funded during the 2020-2024 period.
- **Low Priority:** Activities meeting a low priority Strategic Plan Goal may be considered for funding if sufficient funds are available after high priority activities are funded, up to but not exceeding the five-year goal outcome indicator set forth in this Strategic Plan.

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

Geographic Area

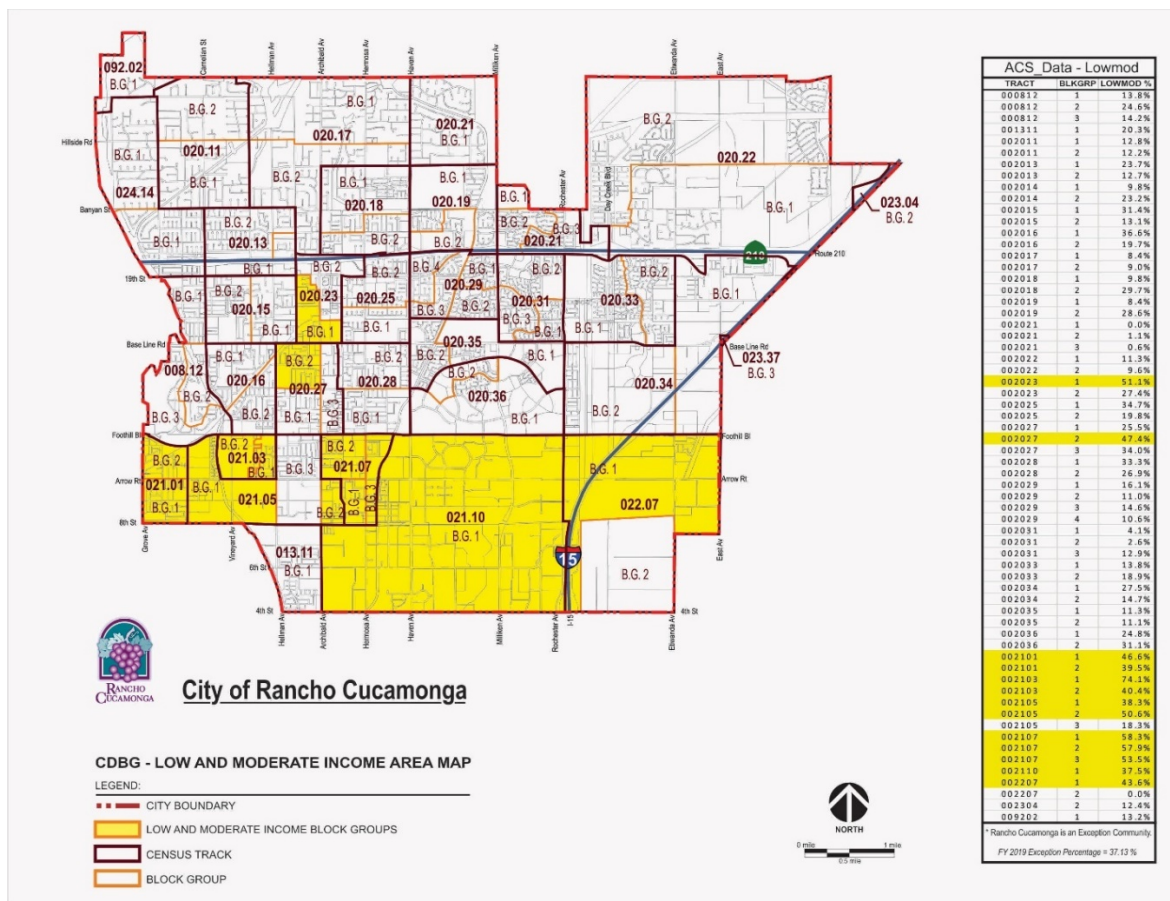
	Target Area	Descriptions
1	Citywide	Rancho Cucamonga will allocate resources across the City based on need and eligibility

Table 38 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

According to data from the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates in HUD's eCon Planning Suite for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City's household median income is \$77,396. Evaluation of maps generated through HUD's Community Planning and Development mapping system (CPD Maps) reveals that approximately 13 of the Census tracts in the City of Rancho Cucamonga are at or below 80 percent of the City's median household income are concentrated in the southern part of the City. The lower median income levels in the southern region may be attributed to the high density of area median home values of \$321,800 or less being also located in the southern area of the City.

Based on evaluation of CPD Maps data, there are no areas within the City exhibiting a greater level of need for affordable housing or services for low- and moderate-income residents. Therefore, no geographic priorities are established within the Consolidated Plan and allocation priorities will be driven by citywide need.



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

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Preserve the supply of affordable housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low; Low; Moderate
	Geographic Areas	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing Preservation
	Description	<p>As the City's housing stock ages, a growing percentage of housing units may need rehabilitation to allow them to remain safe and habitable. The situation is of concern for low- and moderate-income homeowners who are generally not in a financial position to properly maintain their homes.</p> <p>The age and condition of Rancho Cucamonga's housing stock is an important indicator of potential rehabilitation needs. Commonly, housing over 30 years of age needs some form of major rehabilitation, such as roof replacement, foundation work and plumbing systems. Housing over 20 years of age will generally exhibit deficiencies in terms of paint, weatherization, heating / air-conditioning systems, hot water heaters and finish plumbing fixtures.</p> <p>According to CHAS data showing the year that housing units were built categorized by owner and renter tenure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12,422 or 36 percent of the 34,377 owner-occupied housing units in Rancho Cucamonga were built 40 or more years ago (built prior to 1980)• 21,955 or 64 percent of the 34,377 owner-occupied housing units in Rancho Cucamonga were built between 20 and 40 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999)• 4,929 or 24 percent of the 20,864 renter-occupied housing units in Rancho Cucamonga were built 40 or more years ago (built prior to 1980)• 15,935 or 76 percent of the 20,864 renter-occupied housing units in Rancho Cucamonga were built between 20 and 40 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999)

	Basis for Relative Priority	Preservation of the physical and functional integrity of existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households is a cost-effective way to invest limited resources to retain existing housing units that are already affordable to low- and moderate-income households in the community. Housing preservation is rated as a high priority need based on the demand for service reported by the City's Planning Department and responses to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey indicating that housing rehabilitation is a priority for residents.
2	Priority Need Name	Equal access to housing opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low; Low; Moderate; Middle; Large Families; Families with Children; Elderly; Persons with Mental Disabilities; Persons with Physical Disabilities; Persons with Developmental Disabilities; Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families; Veterans; Persons designated as a protected class
	Geographic Areas	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Fair Housing Services
	Description	All recipients of federal housing and community development assistance such as CDBG must take actions to affirmatively further fair housing choice within their communities. The City of Rancho Cucamonga will certify its compliance with HUD's requirement to affirmatively further fair housing choice in each Annual Action Plan requesting an annual allocation of CDBG funds. The City will contract with a third-party organization with expertise in counseling residents and real estate industry professionals about their rights and responsibilities under the law. The types of services needed include individual counseling for low- and moderate-income Rancho Cucamonga residents concerning their rights and responsibilities under the Fair Housing Act; community workshops to facilitate greater understanding of the law; monitoring for discriminatory advertisements in the private sector; advocacy on behalf of residents seeking reasonable modifications/accommodations; and monitoring of data to detect unfair lending practices.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affirmatively furthering fair housing choice by ensuring equal access to housing opportunities is a high priority for HUD and the City of Rancho Cucamonga. In accordance with HUD requirements, this priority will be addressed using CDBG Administration funds.
3	Priority Need Name	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low; Low; Moderate; Homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless

	Geographic Areas	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	<p>According to 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates data, there are 14,225 low- and moderate-income households earning less than 80 percent of AML.</p> <p>Consultation with organizations that provide a range of public services targeted to low- and moderate-income residents revealed the need for public services addressing a variety of needs including those associated with health, fitness, nutrition, affordable childcare, affordable housing, education, transportation and recreation for children, youth, families and seniors living in Rancho Cucamonga.</p> <p>Analysis of available data and consultation with organizations providing services for special needs populations revealed a high need for a range of additional services including, but not limited to, those concerned with providing support for the homelessness or at-risk of becoming homeless, victims of domestic violence.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City of Rancho Cucamonga Strategic Plan calls for a range of services for low- and moderate-income residents as a high priority of the City. The services needed include youth and senior services, services for victims of domestic violence, transportation and overall health services.</p> <p>The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey rated youth and senior activities, childcare, transportation, and supportive services for seniors among the high needs for public services.</p>
4	Priority Need Name	Improve Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements

	Description	<p>The City of Rancho Cucamonga annual Capital Improvements Program establishes the public facilities and improvements needs of the City's parks and recreational facilities, including general improvements and accessibility improvements.</p> <p>Consultation with nonprofit community partners revealed the need for investment in facilities serving low-income residents and residents with special needs, such as childcare centers, parks, health facilities, and facilities for victims of domestic violence.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on need and available resources and results of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey, the improvement of public facilities and infrastructure is rated as a high priority need for CDBG funds.
5	Priority Need Name	Address barriers to accessibility
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	<p>Assessments of City public facilities prepared by the City of Rancho Cucamonga Public Works Department revealed a need for the installation of accessibility features to ensure that public buildings are accessible to all persons. Barriers to accessibility were identified at various public facilities, including but not limited to, building entrances that are not wheelchair accessible, service counters that are not wheelchair accessible, lack of ADA compliant door hardware, restrooms lacking wheelchair accessible lavatories, fixtures and ADA compliant water closets, ramps and steps lacking ADA compliant handrails, drinking fountains that are not wheelchair accessible and non-ADA compliant signage.</p>
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on need and available resources and results of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey, the improvement of public facilities and infrastructure owned and operated by the City of Rancho Cucamonga is rated as a high priority need for CDBG funds.

Table 39 - Priority Needs Summary

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

Introduction

During the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan from July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025, the City of Rancho Cucamonga anticipates investing an estimated \$5.1 million of CDBG funds to support the goals of this Strategic Plan. The annual allocation of CDBG funds is subject to federal appropriations and changes in demographic data used in HUD's formulas for each respective program.

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	Housing Public Services Public Improvements Admin and Planning	1,028,131	0	401,405	1,429,536	4,112,524	Based on 2020 FY allocation from HUD.

Table 40 - Anticipated Resources

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

To address housing and community development needs in Rancho Cucamonga, the City will leverage its CDBG grant with other Federal, state, and local resources as documented below in order to maximize the effectiveness of available funds.

The City's former Redevelopment Agency was the primary non-federal source of leveraged funds. With the elimination of the City's Redevelopment Agency, the City's ability to leverage federal funds has been substantially reduced.

Federal Resources

- Continuum of Care (CoC) Program
- HUD Veterans Affairs supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)
- Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)
- Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Youthbuild
- Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program

State Resources

- State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)
- CalHome Program
- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
- Housing Related Parks Grant
- CalHFA Single and Multi-Family Program
- Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) Funding

Local Resources

- San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (SBCHP)
- Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB)
- Southern California Home Financing Authority (SCHFA) Funding
- San Bernardino County Continuum of Care Program

Private Resources

- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP)
- Community Reinvestment Act Programs
- United Way Funding
- Private Contributions

Matching Requirements

The City of Rancho Cucamonga does not receive HOME funds as part of its entitlement allocation. The amount of matching, is therefore, not applicable for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

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

The City does not currently own any publicly owned land or property that may be used to address the affordable housing needs of the Consolidated Plan.

Rancho Cucamonga will comply new State requirements under AB1486 and AB1255 to inventory and support developers access and utilize surplus municipal and state land for the construction of affordable housing. If such sites are identified, the City will consider the use of CDBG or other resources to assist with site preparation.

Discussion

Assuming continued level funding of the CDBG programs, the City expects to utilize \$5,140,655 of CDBG funds during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2024 to achieve the goals of the Strategic 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.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Rancho Cucamonga – Planning Department	Government	Planning and Administration	Jurisdiction
City of Rancho Cucamonga – City Manager’s Office	Government	Public Services	Jurisdiction
City of Rancho Cucamonga – Community Services Department	Government	Public Services	Jurisdiction
City of Rancho Cucamonga – Public Works Department	Government	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	Jurisdiction
Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board	Subrecipient	Fair Housing Services	Jurisdiction
County of San Bernardino	Government	HOME Consortium	Region
San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership	Government	Continuum of Care	Region
Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino	Government	Public Housing Authority	Region

Table 41 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Rancho Cucamonga is high-functioning and collaborative—particularly the relationship between local government and the nonprofit sector comprised of a network of capable non-profit organizations that are delivering a full range of services to residents. Strong City departments anchor the administration of HUD grant programs and the housing, community and economic development activities that are implemented by the City.

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

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

Table 42 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City of Rancho Cucamonga's public service programs will focus on the provision of services to address the needs of homeless persons as well as those at-risk of becoming homeless through the CDBG Public Service Grants awarded to local nonprofit service providers.

The City is using Public Service activities to address many priority needs, one of which includes providing wrap around services to households experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness. Further, the City will partner and collaborate with the County CoC to ensure homeless residents are aware of and able to access county-wide services and facilities to provide critical housing and supportive services.

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

Rancho Cucamonga has a long track record of successful partnerships among public and private sector entities. The delivery system for the HUD grant programs is no exception. Communication and cooperation between the City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning Department and the partner agencies and organizations that administer activities is strong. City staff continues to work closely with the other organizations to improve regulatory compliance, monitoring, cooperation and partnerships among agencies and technical capacity of organizations involved in project delivery.

The single most significant gap in the service delivery system remains the lack of available funding to support local programs in Rancho Cucamonga for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness, although several new State programs have been created to assist in addressing this challenge. In addition, the City partners closely with the County CoC to address these needs at a regional level.

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

To address the lack of resources necessary to support local programs in Rancho Cucamonga for special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness, the City is using Public Service activities to address many priority needs, one of which includes providing wrap around services to households experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness. Further, the City will partner and collaborate with the County CoC to ensure homeless residents are aware of and able to access county-wide services and facilities to provide critical housing and supportive services.

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

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Fair Housing Services	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities	\$100,000	Other: 2,000 persons
2	Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public services for low- and moderate-income residents	\$595,000	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit: 5,000 persons
3	Affordable Housing Preservation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve the supply of affordable housing	\$2,000,000	Homeowner housing rehabilitation: 100 Housing Units
4	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Improve public facilities and infrastructure Address material barriers to accessibility	\$1,517,525	Public facility or infrastructure activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit: 25,000 people

Table 43 - Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination and landlord-tenant mediation services. The CDBG Administration activity funding for five years is also represented under this goal.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents including but not limited to those concerned with food, essential services, transportation, health, recreation and employment.
3	Goal Name	Affordable Housing Preservation
	Goal Description	Preserve the quality of existing affordable housing stock occupied by low- and moderate-income households through housing rehabilitation activities.
4	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Improve City of Rancho Cucamonga public facilities and infrastructure to benefit low- and moderate-income people or those presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income such as elderly people and disabled adults as well as residents of low- and moderate-income housing. This strategy includes the installation of infrastructure in support of affordable housing.

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

The City does not anticipate creating any housing units for extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families during the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period. The City does not anticipate using CDBG funds to acquire, or subsidize the purchase of housing units for homeownership. Any affordable housing that is made available will be done using other local, state or federal funds.

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

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

The Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) emphasizes prevention of childhood lead poisoning through housing-based approaches. This strategy requires the City to implement programs that protect children living in older housing from lead hazards.

Overall, nearly one third of all housing units in the City were built prior to 1980. This total can be used as a proxy for units at-risk of containing lead-based paint since the lead-based paint ban went into effect in 1978. In these units, the best way to have reasonable assurance that lead-based paint hazards are not present is to have the painted surfaces tested.

According to the City of Rancho Cucamonga Housing Improvement Program, a typical lead-based paint testing and risk assessment report costs approximately \$110. To reduce lead-based paint hazards, the City of Rancho Cucamonga takes the following actions:

- Include lead testing and abatement procedures if necessary in all housing rehabilitation activities for units built prior to January 1, 1978.
- Monitor the lead-poisoning data maintained by the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health (SBDPH). According to SBDPH, there were 51 incidents of individuals with blood lead levels greater than 5 micrograms per deciliter from 2015-2018.
- Educate residents on the health hazards of lead-based paint through the use of brochures and encourage screening children for elevated blood-lead levels.
- Disseminate brochures about lead hazards through organizations such as Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board and the City's housing rehabilitation activities.

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

Over time, the actions listed above will promote greater awareness of the hazards of lead-based paint to children and will also address unsafe housing conditions in pre-1978 units where children may potentially be exposed to lead-based paint hazards.

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

The City of Rancho Cucamonga Home Improvement Program Implementation Guidelines require the dissemination of brochures provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to all applicants as part of the transmittal of the program application. Any unit receiving assistance through the program that was built prior to January 1, 1978 is tested for lead-based paint. If lead-based paint is

present, appropriate abatement procedures are implemented as part of the rehabilitation contract consistent with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35.

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

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

Similar to other communities in San Bernardino County and across the nation, poverty continues to be a significant challenge. According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates data, there are 14,225 low- and moderate-income Rancho Cucamonga households earning less than 80 percent of AML. Data further indicates that 8.8 percent of residents are below the poverty level. In an effort to meaningfully address this challenge, each of the goals included in the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan are aligned to support activities that promote the availability of affordable housing and provide services that directly benefit low- and moderate-income residents. In the implementation of the Plan, the City will prioritize funding for activities that most effectively address these goals over the next five years. This strategy will emphasize using CDBG funds to help individuals and families rise out of poverty to long-term self-sufficiency.

The implementation of CDBG activities meeting the goals established in this Plan will help to reduce the number of poverty-level families by:

- Supporting activities that preserve the supply of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income households;
- Supporting public services for low- and moderate-income residents including those with special needs and those at-risk of homelessness offered by nonprofit organizations receiving CDBG Public Grants; and
- Supporting activities that improve infrastructure to benefit low- and moderate- income residents of Rancho Cucamonga.

In addition to these local efforts, mainstream state and federal resources also contribute to reducing the number of individuals and families in poverty. Federal programs such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and Head Start provide pathways out of poverty for families who are ready to pursue employment and educational opportunities. Additionally in California, the primary programs that assist families in poverty are CalWORKS, CalFresh (formerly food stamps) and Medi-Cal. Together, these programs provide individuals and families with employment assistance, subsidy for food, medical care, childcare and cash payments to meet basic needs such as housing, nutrition and transportation. Other services are available to assist persons suffering from substance abuse, domestic violence and mental illness.

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

Rancho Cucamonga's desirable location in San Bernardino County is a high-cost housing area. Although housing costs temporarily declined and became more affordable during the recent economic recession. National funding limitations on Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and long application wait lists for both conventional public housing and publicly assisted affordable housing limit the number of families in poverty that can benefit from these housing opportunities or programs.

The goals of this Strategic Plan are aligned to benefit low- and moderate-income residents in an effort to reduce the number of poverty-level families. For example, the Affordable Housing Preservation goal will include activities targeted to families who own their residence but lack the resources to address emergency repairs or maintain the property in compliance with City codes and standards. Addressing substandard or emergency housing conditions allows low- and moderate-income families to maintain housing stability while also guaranteeing that all economic segments of the community live in decent housing. The public services goal will fund activities targeted to families in poverty and other low- and moderate-income households with specific service needs. Providing this range of targeted services allows all low- and moderate-income Rancho Cucamonga residents appropriate support and resources to rise from poverty and become more self-sufficient.

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

To ensure that CDBG funds are used efficiently and in compliance with applicable regulations, the City provides technical assistance to new subrecipients at the beginning of each program year and monitors subrecipients throughout the program year.

Technical Assistance

To enhance compliance with federal program regulations, the City provides an annual Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) workshop to review the Plan goals, program requirements and available resources with potential applicants. Subsequent to the approval of the Annual Action Plan, City staff reviews program regulations in detail with any subrecipients and City Departments to provide useful forms and resources for documenting compliance and to review the City's compliance procedures and requirements. Additionally, individualized technical assistance is provided on an as-needed basis throughout a program year.

Activity Monitoring

All activities are monitored, beginning with a detailed review upon receipt of an application to determine eligibility, conformance with a National Objective and conformance with a Plan goal. This review also examines the proposed use of funds, eligibility of the service area, eligibility of the intended beneficiaries and likelihood of compliance with other federal requirements such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the System for Award Management (SAM) debarment list, prevailing wage, Minority and Women Business Enterprise, Section 3 and federal acquisition and relocation regulations, as applicable.

Subrecipients are required to submit an audit and other documentation to establish their capacity, and any findings noted in the audit are reviewed with the applicant. Eligible applications are then considered for funding. Once funded, desk monitoring includes ongoing review of required quarterly performance reports. For CDBG public service, an on-site monitoring is conducted once every two (2) years, or more frequently as needed to ensure compliance. These reviews include both a fiscal and programmatic review of the subrecipient's activities. The reviews determine if the subrecipient is complying with the program regulations and City contract. Areas routinely reviewed include overall administration, financial systems, appropriateness of program expenditures, program delivery, client eligibility determination and documentation, reporting systems, and achievement toward achieving contractual goals. Following the monitoring visit, a written report is provided delineating the results of

the review and any findings of non-compliance and the required corrective action. Subrecipients and City departments normally have 30 days to provide the City with corrective actions taken to address any noted findings. Individualized technical assistance is provided, as noted above, as soon as compliance concerns are identified. For CDBG capital projects, monitoring also includes compliance with regulatory agreement requirements.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The projects and activities included in the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan are based on resources that are anticipated to be available to the City from July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021. The City will receive \$1,028,131 of CDBG funds from HUD. When combined with prior year available resources, the City anticipates allocating \$1,429,536 of CDBG funds during program year 2020-2021.

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	Housing Public Services Public Improvements Admin and Planning	1,028,131	0	401,405	1,429,536	4,112,524	Based on 2020 FY allocation from HUD.

Table 44 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

To address housing and community development needs in Rancho Cucamonga, the City will leverage its CDBG grant with other Federal, state, and local resources as documented below in order to maximize the effectiveness of available funds.

The City's former Redevelopment Agency was the primary non-federal source of leveraged funds. With the elimination of the City's Redevelopment Agency, the City's ability to leverage federal funds has been substantially reduced.

Federal Resources

- Continuum of Care (CoC) Program
- HUD Veterans Affairs supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)
- Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)
- Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Youthbuild
- Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program

State Resources

- State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)
- CalHome Program
- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
- Housing Related Parks Grant
- CalHFA Single and Multi-Family Program
- Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) Funding

Local Resources

- San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (SBCHP)
- Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB)
- Southern California Home Financing Authority (SCHFA) Funding
- San Bernardino County Continuum of Care Program

Private Resources

- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP)
- Community Reinvestment Act Programs
- United Way Funding
- Private Contributions

Matching Requirements

The city of Rancho Cucamonga does not receive HOME funds as part of its entitlement allocation. The amount of matching, is therefore, not applicable for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan

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

The City does not currently own any publicly owned land or property that may be used to address the affordable housing needs of the Consolidated Plan.

In December 2011, the elimination of local Redevelopment Agencies by the State of California resulted in the loss of a crucial resource for the development and preservation of affordable housing. This negatively impacted affordable housing and residential investment. While there are mechanisms whereby certain affordable housing assets tied to the former Redevelopment Agencies may be utilized today, the available resources for affordable housing are scarce.

Land or property necessary to address the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan would need to be acquired using HUD grant funds or other resources.

Discussion

Assuming continued level funding of the CDBG programs, the City expects to utilize approximately \$5.1 million of CDBG funds and program income during the five-year period beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2025 to achieve the goals of the Strategic Plan.

Annual Goals and Objectives

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

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Fair Housing Services	2020	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities	\$20,000	Other: 400 people
2	Public Services	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public services for low- and moderate-income residents	\$119,000	Public service activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit: 1,000 people
3	Affordable Housing Preservation	2020	2021	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Preserve the supply of affordable housing	\$400,000	Homeowner housing rehabilitation: 20 Housing Units
4	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Improve public facilities and infrastructure Address material barriers to accessibility	\$704,910	Public facility or infrastructure activities other than Low/Mod Income Housing Benefit: 5,000 people

Table 45 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination and landlord-tenant mediation services. The CDBG Administration activity funding for five years is also represented under this goal.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents including senior citizens, families and youth including but not limited to those concerned with food, essential services, transportation, health, recreation and employment.
3	Goal Name	Affordable Housing Preservation
	Goal Description	Preserve the quality of existing affordable housing stock occupied by low- and moderate-income households through housing rehabilitation activities.
4	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Improve City of Rancho Cucamonga public facilities and infrastructure to benefit low- and moderate-income people or those presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income such as elderly people and disabled adults as well as residents of low- and moderate-income housing. This strategy includes the installation of infrastructure in support of affordable housing.

AP-35 Projects - 91.420, 91.220(d)

Introduction

To address the high priority needs identified in the Strategic Plan to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the City of Rancho Cucamonga will invest CDBG funds in projects that provide fair housing services and provide service to low- and moderate-income residents, preserve affordable housing and improve City public facilities. Together, these projects will address the needs of low- and moderate-income Rancho Cucamonga residents.

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Administration
2	Fair Housing Services
3	Public Services
4	Affordable Housing Preservation
5	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements

Table 46 – Project Information

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

Based on the Strategic Plan, the City is allocating 100 percent of its non-administrative CDBG funds for program year 2020-2021 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people throughout the City.

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs of low- and moderate-income people include lack of funding from federal, state, and other local sources and the high cost of housing that is not affordable to low-income residents. To address these obstacles, the City is investing CDBG funds through the 2020-2021 Action Plan in projects that provide loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners for home improvements, provide public services to low- and moderate-income people, projects that rehabilitate public facilities and infrastructure.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	CDBG Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	All
	Needs Addressed	All
	Funding	CDBG: \$185,626
	Description	Administration services of the CDBG program.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Not applicable.
	Location Description	10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
	Planned Activities	City of Rancho Cucamonga: CDBG Administration - \$185,626
2	Project Name	Fair Housing Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Fair Housing Services
	Needs Addressed	Ensure equal access to housing opportunities
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Affirmatively further fair housing choice through the provision of fair housing education, counseling, anti-discrimination, and landlord-tenant mediation services.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 400 people will benefit from this activity.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board: Fair Housing Services (400 people) - \$20,000
3	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents
	Funding	CDBG: \$119,000

	Description	Provide public services for low- and moderate-income residents including senior citizens, families and youth including but not limited to those concerned with food, essential services, transportation, health and domestic violence services.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 1,000 people will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	<p>City of Rancho Cucamonga: Bringing Health Home (60 people) - \$17,000</p> <p>City of Rancho Cucamonga: CASA (150 people) - \$12,000</p> <p>City of Rancho Cucamonga: Food Bank (400 people) - \$15,000</p> <p>YMCA: Senior Transportation (120 people) - \$20,000</p> <p>House of Ruth: Domestic Violence Services (100 people) - \$10,000</p> <p>Family Service Association: Senior Nutrition (525 people) - \$15,000</p> <p>Foothill Family Shelter: Help Desk (75 people) - \$7,500</p> <p>Foothill Family Shelter: 120-Day Stepping Stones Project (5 people) - \$7,500</p> <p>Inland Valley Hope Partners: Food Security / Family Stabilization (275 people) - \$15,000</p>
4	Project Name	Affordable Housing Preservation
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Preservation
	Needs Addressed	Preserve the supply of affordable housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$400,000
	Description	The City has an existing Home Improvement Program geared towards the preservation of the quality of existing affordable housing stock occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 20 low- and moderate-income families will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	City of Rancho Cucamonga: Home Improvement Program (20 household housing units) - \$400,000
5	Project Name	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Improve public facilities and infrastructure; Address material barriers to accessibility
	Funding	CDBG: \$704,910
	Description	Improve City of Rancho Cucamonga public facilities and infrastructure to benefit low- and moderate-income residents or those presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income such as the elderly and disabled adults.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 5,000 low- and moderate-income residents will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	<p>City of Rancho Cucamonga: School Crosswalk Improvement - \$83,500</p> <p>City of Rancho Cucamonga: Foothill Sidewalk Improvements - \$7,200</p> <p>City of Rancho Cucamonga: Pecan Ave Street Improvements - \$303,505</p> <p>City of Rancho Cucamonga: Foothill Sidewalk Improvements - \$7,200</p> <p>City of Rancho Cucamonga: Street Improvements - \$303,505</p>

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

Based on evaluation of CPD Maps data, there are no areas within the City exhibiting a greater level of need for affordable housing or services for low- and moderate-income residents and allocation priorities will be driven by citywide need. All CDBG funds will be directed toward activities benefitting low- and moderate-income residents citywide.

The only exception to this approach would be for CDBG projects that are qualified on a low- and moderate-income area basis where a specific proportion of the residents within the service area must be low- and moderate-income residents, such as public facilities and infrastructure improvements.

Geographic Distribution

	Target Area	Percentage of Funds
1	Citywide	100%

Table 47 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

For the 2020-2021 program year, the City’s investments in Fair Housing Services, Public Services, and Affordable Housing Preservation are based on a citywide geography because individuals in need of these services may live anywhere within the jurisdiction—particularly services for seniors with needed assistance and victims of domestic violence.

Discussion

Based on the Strategic Plan, the City is allocating 100 percent of its non-administrative CDBG funds for program year 2020-2021 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people.

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

Introduction

As stated in the Consolidated Plan, the City of Rancho Cucamonga will continue its efforts to leverage other funding sources such as the Low-Income Tax Credit program and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Section 202 and 811 for the Elderly Program to address the local housing needs identified below.

Expand the Supply of Affordable Housing

Based on evaluation of 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) and Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, there is a need for additional rental housing units affordable for households earning less than 80 percent of AMI. Of the 14,225 households earning 0-80 percent of AMI in the City, 11,526 are cost-burdened households – meaning households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Additionally, 8,505 of the cost burdened households are considered severely cost burdened households-meaning that they pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing. Of the 8,505 severely cost burdened households, 5,586 are renters. Of those severely cost burdened renter households, 4,232 households earn less than 50 percent of AMI and are considered the most at risk of becoming homeless.

The city will continue to use the Low-Income Tax Credit program and other available options to create additional affordable housing. For instance, the Low-Income Tax credit program provided for expansion of Villa Pacifica to develop 60 new senior apartments as well as the development of Day Creek Villas consisting of 144 senior apartments.

Preserve the Supply of Affordable Housing

As the City's housing stock ages, a growing percentage of housing units may need rehabilitation to allow them to remain safe and habitable. The situation is of particular concern for low- and moderate-income homeowners who are generally not in a financial position to properly maintain their homes.

The age and condition of Rancho Cucamonga's housing stock is an important indicator of potential rehabilitation needs. Commonly, housing over 15 years of age will exhibit deficiencies in terms of paint, weatherization, heating / air-conditioning systems, hot water heaters and finish plumbing fixtures. Housing over 30 years of age will typically require some form of major rehabilitation, such as roof replacement, foundation work and plumbing systems.

According to CHAS data showing the year that housing units were built categorized by owner and renter tenure:

- 12,422 or 36 percent of the 34,377 owner-occupied housing units in Rancho Cucamonga were built 40 or more years ago (built prior to 1980)
- 21,955 or 64 percent of the 34,377 owner-occupied housing units in Rancho Cucamonga were built between 20 and 40 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999)
- 4,929 or 24 percent of the 20,864 renter-occupied housing units in Rancho Cucamonga were built 40 or more years ago (built prior to 1980)
- 15,935 or 76 percent of the 20,864 renter-occupied housing units in Rancho Cucamonga were built between 20 and 40 years ago (built between 1980 and 1999)

Preservation of the physical and functional integrity of existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households is a cost-effective way to invest limited resources to retain existing housing units that are already affordable to low- and moderate-income households in the community. Addressing substandard housing conditions through housing preservation activities ensures that all economic segments of the community have the opportunity to live in decent housing that meets local standards. Housing preservation is rated as a high priority need based on the demand for service reported by the City's Planning Department and responses to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Survey.

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

Table 48 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	20
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	20

Table 49 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The Strategic Plan identifies a high priority need to preserve the supply of affordable housing. During the 2020-2021 Program Year, the City of Rancho Cucamonga will invest CDBG funds in the preservation of existing affordable housing units.

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

Introduction

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is within the service area of the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB) for the purposes of Section 8 and Public Housing. According to HACSB's 2018 Annual Report, there are 315 Section 8 vouchers currently in use in Rancho Cucamonga. In addition, there are six units that are part of the Housing Partners I, Inc.'s portfolio. In the upcoming five years, HACSB plans to focus efforts on rehabilitating and preserving existing housing units and continuing existing programs and activities.

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

During the 2020-2021 program year, HACSB will continue providing housing and public services to existing residents of HUD Public Housing units and HACSB-owned affordable housing units. To enhance the quality of HUD Public Housing units, HACSB anticipates completing the process of converting its original 1,215 HUD Public Housing units currently under HACSB's management and control to Section 8 units as part of HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. Additionally, in February 2019, HACSB opened enrollment for its waitlist for tenant-based rental assistance (Section 8) units.

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

HACSB encourages residents to be actively involved in the community and in the management of public housing developments through resident councils and numerous opportunities for feedback such as community meetings and surveys. The HACSB and the City of Rancho Cucamonga also actively encourage and promote public housing residents to explore homeownership opportunities and programs through HACSB's Homeownership Assistance Program targeted at current residents. HACSB also encourages and supports residents in participating in homebuyer counseling programs and recommends residents use the family self-sufficiency escrow account to save money towards homeownership.

As of December 2017, HACSB's Homeownership program is the second largest in the state by the families participating in the program and is 31st nationwide among nearly 700 agencies with homeownership programs. Since 2002, 248 families have become homeowners through the Housing Authority's Homeownership Assistance Program, which provides mortgage assistance to working families for up to 15 years and families with disabilities for up to 30 years.

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

Not applicable. HACSB is considered a High Performing PHA.

Discussion

HACSB is well-positioned to maintain and expand the supply of affordable housing units in the City of Rancho Cucamonga and throughout San Bernardino County through its partnerships with the State of California, San Bernardino County Department of Community Development and Housing, the City of Rancho Cucamonga, other cities throughout the county and Housing Partners I, a nonprofit affiliate of the Housing Authority.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities - 91.420, 91.220(i)

Introduction

The City will invest CDBG funds during the 2020-2021 program year to address high priority needs identified in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan including providing public services to homeless populations and those at risk of becoming homeless.

According to the most recent Point-In-Time Homeless Count (PIT Count) data available from the PIT Count held in January 2019, on any given night in San Bernardino County, approximately 2,607 people are homeless. More specifically, the PIT Count reported that 58 individuals are homeless on any given night in Rancho Cucamonga. This represents a 9.4 percent decrease over the prior year of 64 homeless persons. To address incidences of homelessness that may occur in Rancho Cucamonga and to prevent extremely low-income families from becoming homeless, the City places a high priority on programs that work to prevent homelessness or rapidly assist homeless individuals living in the community. To address this need, the City will support CDBG public service activities that help prevent homelessness and that provide a structured path to stable housing for individuals and families who become homeless.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

To reach out to unsheltered homeless persons and assess their individual needs for the purpose of connecting them with available emergency shelter and transitional housing resources, the City of Rancho Cucamonga, through its Planning Department will provide information and referrals. Additionally, to reduce and end homelessness, the City of Rancho Cucamonga will provide CDBG public service funds to the following activities:

- Foothill Family Shelter: 120-Day Stepping Stones Program (5 people)
- Foothill Family Shelter: Help Desk (75 people)
- House of Ruth: Domestic Violence Services (100 people)
- Inland Valley Hope Partners: Food Security / Family Stabilization Program (275 people)

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

To address the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons, the City supports the Foothill Family Shelter Program that provides transitional housing, counseling and case management to families at risk of homelessness. Each year, Foothill Family Shelter serves approximately 5 families with an array of services beyond housing, including career services, childcare and a food pantry. Additionally, Inland Valley Hope Partners provides emergency supportive services to families at risk of becoming homeless. Each year, Inland Valley Hope Partners assist 275 people.

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

To address the needs of homeless families, families with children, veterans and their families, the City supports the Foothill Family Shelter Program that provides transitional housing, counseling and case management to families at risk of homelessness. Each year, Foothill Family Shelter serves approximately 5 families with an array of services beyond housing, including career services, childcare and a food pantry. Additionally, Inland Valley Hope Partners provides emergency supportive services to families at risk of becoming homeless. Each year, Inland Valley Hope Partners assist 275 people.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The CoC is developing resources of information (such as 2-1-1) to better serve individuals who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. In addition, the CoC is working to implement a database using real time information from intake and assessment that is housed in the Homeless Management Information System (HIMS). Collectively these strategies will help minimize duplication of effort and better connect the most vulnerable individuals and families, chronically homeless, and people at risk of becoming homeless to appropriate resources.

Discussion

The City of Rancho Cucamonga considers addressing homelessness a high priority need for the CDBG program and will support public service activities that help prevent homelessness and that provide a structured path to stable housing for individuals and families who become homeless.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing - 91.420, 91.220(j)

Introduction

A barrier to affordable housing is a public policy or nongovernmental condition that constrains the development or rehabilitation of affordable housing, such as land use controls, property taxes, state prevailing wage requirements, environmental protection, cost of land and availability of monetary resources. Barriers to affordable housing are distinguished from impediments to fair housing choice in the sense that barriers are lawful and impediments to fair housing choice are usually unlawful.

Based on information gathered during community meetings, the Consolidated Plan Survey, the 2013-2021 Housing Element and market analysis, the primary barriers to affordable housing in Rancho Cucamonga are housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources necessary to develop and sustain affordable housing. The two barriers are related in the sense that demand for affordable housing exceeds the supply and insufficient resources are available to increase the supply of affordable housing to meet demand.

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 the development of the 2013-2021 Housing Element, the City evaluated significant public policies affecting affordable housing development such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges and growth limitations. Based on this evaluation, the City determined that it has taken all necessary steps to ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that may have been a barrier to affordable housing. Moreover, the City is actively engaged with affordable housing developers concerning the siting of affordable housing and ensuring that the entitlement process runs smoothly from inception to completion.

Discussion

To address housing affordability and the lack of monetary resources for affordable housing, the City will continue to leverage its CDBG funds to attract private and other available public resources to incentivize the development of new affordable housing units and the preservation of existing affordable housing.

AP-85 Other Actions - 91.420, 91.220(k)

Introduction

In the implementation of the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, the City will invest CDBG resources to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination between public and private social service agencies.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The primary obstacles to meeting the underserved needs of low- and moderate-income people include lack of funding from federal, state and other local sources, and the high cost of housing that is not affordable to low-income people. To address these obstacles, the City is investing CDBG funds through the 2020-2021 Action Plan in projects that provide assistance to low- and moderate-income residents. To address underserved needs, the City is allocating 100 percent of its non-administrative CDBG investments for program year 2020-2021 to projects and activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people or people presumed under HUD regulations to be low- and moderate-income.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

In the implementation of the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, the City will invest CDBG funds to preserve and maintain affordable housing through the City of Rancho Cucamonga Home Improvement Program that will provide grants and deferred loans to low- and moderate-income owners of single-family housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Title X) emphasizes prevention of childhood lead poisoning through housing-based approaches. To reduce lead-based paint hazards, the City of Rancho Cucamonga Home Improvement Program will conduct lead-based paint testing and risk assessments for each property assisted that was built prior to January 1, 1978 and will incorporate safe work practices or abatement into the scope of work as required to reduce lead-based paint hazards in accordance with 24 CFR Part 35.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The implementation of CDBG activities meeting the goals established in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan-Strategic Plan and this Annual Action Plan will help to reduce the number of poverty-level families by:

- Supporting activities that preserve the supply of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income households
- Supporting a continuum of housing and public service programs to prevent and eliminate homelessness
- Supporting public services for low- and moderate-income residents

In addition to these local efforts, mainstream state and federal resources also contribute to reducing the number of individuals and families in poverty. Federal programs such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and Head Start provide a pathway out of poverty for families who are ready to pursue employment and educational opportunities. Additionally, in California, the primary programs that assist families in poverty are CalWORKs, CalFresh (formerly food stamps) and Medi-Cal. Together, these programs provide individuals and families with employment assistance, subsidy for food, medical care, childcare and cash payments to meet basic needs such as housing, nutrition and transportation. Other services are available to assist persons suffering from substance abuse, domestic violence and mental illness.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The institutional delivery system in Rancho Cucamonga is high-functioning and collaborative—particularly the relationship between local government and the nonprofit sector comprised of a network of capable non-profit organizations that are delivering a full range of services to residents. Strong City departments anchor the administration of HUD grant programs and the housing, community and economic development activities that are implemented by the City support and enhance this existing institutional structure. The City of Rancho Cucamonga will collaborate with affordable housing developers and nonprofit agencies receiving CDBG funds through the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan to ensure that the needs of low- and moderate-income residents are met as envisioned within the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan - Strategic Plan.

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

To enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies, the City will continue consulting with and inviting the participation of a wide variety of agencies and organizations involved in the delivery of housing and supportive services to low- and moderate-income residents in Rancho Cucamonga.

Discussion

In the implementation of the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, the City will invest CDBG resources to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination between public and private social service agencies.

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements - 91.420, 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction

In the implementation of programs and activities under the 2020-2021 Annual Action Plan, the City of Rancho Cucamonga will follow all HUD regulations concerning the use of program income, forms of investment, overall low- and moderate-income benefit for the CDBG program.

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

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

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

City of Rancho Cucamonga

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2025

2020-2021 Annual Action Plan
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021

APPENDIX A

Alternate / Local Data Sources

Appendix A - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name
	San Bernardino County 2019 Homeless Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	This report provides the results of a comprehensive count of the San Bernardino County homeless population.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	To meet HUD requirements.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	The most recent Point-in-Time Homeless Count (PIT Count) was held on January 24, 2019.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	The 2019 PIT Count collected data on people who were literally homeless (i.e. living in unsheltered situations or on the street, in a vehicle or other place not meant for human habitation, or in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program).
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	According to the 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, the population of San Bernardino County was approximately 2,121,220.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
2	Please refer to NA-40.
	Data Source Name
	2019 CoC Homeless Inventory Count Report
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Provides the inventory of facilities and housing targeted to homeless households.

	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	To meet HUD requirements.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	The data covers the San Bernardino City and County CoC.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	Report date October 28, 2014.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	Complete

City of Rancho Cucamonga

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2025

2020-2021 Annual Action Plan
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021

APPENDIX B

Citizen Participation Process

Appendix B – Citizen Participation Process

Inland Valley Daily Bulletin

(formerly The Daily Report)
9616 Archibald Avenue Suite 100
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
909-987-8397
legals@inlandnewspapers.com

5031285

RANCHO CUCAMONGA CITY OF-LEGAL
ATTN: FINANCE DEPT
10500 CIVIC CENTER DR
RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA 91730

PROOF OF PUBLICATION (2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA County of San Bernardino

I am a citizen of the United States, I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of INLAND VALLEY DAILY BULLETIN, a newspaper of general circulation printed and published daily for the City of Ontario, County of San Bernardino, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, on the date of August 24, 1951, Case Number 70663. The notice, of which the annexed is a true printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

08/16/2019

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino Co., California, on this 21th day of August, 2019.

Signature

(Space below for use of County Clerk Only)

Legal No. 0011303699

CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND REVIEW DRAFT CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires the City to specify its policies and procedures for community participation in the development of strategies, planning, and implementation of federal grants including the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs. The City's current Citizen Participation Plan was last updated in 2015. The Citizen Participation Plan is used for development and update of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. In compliance with the City's current approved Citizen Participation Plan and the Consolidated Plan implementing regulation at 24 CFR 91.105, this notice is given to invite public review and comment of the City's Draft Citizen Participation Plan. This document may be reviewed August 19, 2019 through September 18, 2019 at the following locations during business hours:

- Rancho Cucamonga City Hall, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
- Rancho Cucamonga Public Library, 12505 Cultural Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga 91739

Individuals wishing to express their views concerning the above-referenced documents and proposed activities may provide written comments to the City on or before 4:00 p.m. on September 18, 2019 to the City of Rancho Cucamonga, Economic Development Department, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga 91730. The City Council will hold a public hearing on September 18, 2019, at 7:00 p.m., at the City Council Chambers, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 to receive public comment on the Draft Citizen Participation Plan. For more information, contact Hannah MacKenzie, Management Aide at (909) 774-4303.

ACCESSIBILITY TO MEETINGS AND DOCUMENTS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

It is the intention of the City to comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 and the ADA Amendment Act of 2008, the Fair Housing Act, the Architectural Barriers Act, and the City's adopted Limited English Proficiency Plan (LEP) in all respects. If you require public documents in an accessible format, the City will make reasonable efforts to accommodate your request. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting, you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, including auxiliary aids or services, the City will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact Hannah MacKenzie at (909) 774-4303 at least 72 hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible.

The City does not and shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion (creed), gender, gender expression, age, national origin (ancestry), disability, marital status, sexual orientation, military status, or other protected class status in any of its activities or operations.

Publish: August 16, 2019

CIUDAD DE RANCHO CUCAMONGA AVISO DE AUDIENCIA Y REVISIÓN PÚBLICA BORRADOR DEL PLAN DE PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA

El Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos (HUD) requiere que el Ayuntamiento de la ciudad especifique sus políticas y procedimientos para la participación comunitaria en el desarrollo de estrategias, planificación e implementación de subsidios federales incluyendo los programas de Subsidios Globales para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG). El Plan de Participación Ciudadana actual del Ayuntamiento de la ciudad se actualizó por última vez en 2015. El Plan de Participación Ciudadana se utiliza para el desarrollo y actualización del Plan Consolidado 2015-2019. En cumplimiento con el Plan de Participación Ciudadana aprobado actualmente por el Ayuntamiento y el reglamento de implementación del Plan Consolidado según en 24 CFR 91.105, se da este aviso para invitar a la revisión pública y comentarios sobre el Borrador del Plan de Participación Ciudadana del Ayuntamiento de la ciudad. Este documento puede ser revisado el 19 de agosto hasta el 18 de septiembre del 2019 en los siguientes lugares durante el horario comercial indicado enseguida:

- Rancho Cucamonga City Hall, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
- Rancho Cucamonga Public Library, 12505 Cultural Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga 91739

Las personas que deseen expresar sus puntos de vista con respecto a los documentos mencionados anteriormente y las actividades propuestas pueden enviar comentarios por escrito al Ayuntamiento de la ciudad

Advertising Order Confirmation

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Page 2

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External Ad Number **Pick Up** **Ad Type** Legal Liner **Released for Publication**

City of Rancho Cucamonga Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)
 Inviting Applications for the Community Development
 Block Grant (CDBG) Program for Fiscal Year 2020-2021

APPLICATIONS DUE FEBRUARY 13, 2020

The Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, provides Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to the City of Rancho Cucamonga for projects that promote the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities, particularly for low- and moderate-income persons. The City anticipates receiving an allocation of approximately \$993,159 and may use up to 15% of the allocation to provide public services.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Rancho Cucamonga is currently accepting applications from non-profit organizations requesting funds to provide public services to low- and moderate-income residents.

ELIGIBLE APPLICATIONS: Applications must demonstrate that the service to be provided will principally benefit persons of low- and moderate-income (households earning less than 80% of San Bernardino's median income). Examples of eligible services include housing and/or support programs for victims of domestic violence, abused children/youth, the disabled, seniors, or the homeless. Additionally, services addressing unemployment, inadequate healthcare, crime prevention, or substance abuse rehabilitation are eligible. Again, all programs must benefit persons of low- and moderate-incomes. Applications will also be accepted from organizations seeking to provide fair housing and landlord-tenant services in accordance with HUD requirements.

DEADLINE: All interested applicants must complete and submit an application, available at <https://www.cityofrc.us/community-services/housing-resources>, Applications will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 13, 2020 at the City of Rancho Cucamonga, Economic Development Department located at 18500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730.

Questions regarding this NOFA should be directed to Hannah MacKenzie, Economic Development Management Aide at (909) 477-2700 ext. 4303.
 Pub: January 10, 2020 Inland Valley Daily Bulletin-SB #11352067

Product	Requested Placement	Requested Position	Run Dates	# Inserts
Daily Bulletin	Legals CLS IVDB SB	General SB - 1076~	01/10/20	1

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Please note: To meet our printer's deadline, we must have your proof returned by the published deadline, and as indicated by your sales rep.

Advertising Order Confirmation

**CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND REVIEW
DRAFT CONSOLIDATED PLAN
DRAFT ACTION PLAN
DRAFT ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE**

Notice is hereby given that the City of Rancho Cucamonga has prepared the Draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and Draft 2020-2024 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in accordance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements to prepare and submit a Consolidated Plan every five years, an Action Plan every year, and an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice every five years as a condition of receiving annual allocations of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

The Consolidated Plan establishes the high priority housing, community and economic development needs of the City and provides a strategy for the types of projects that will receive CDBG funds during the five year period to address specific goals related to the provision of decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunity for low- and moderate-income residents. The proposed goals included in the Draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan include: 1) Fair Housing Services; 2) Public Services; 3) Affordable Housing Preservation; and 4) Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements.

The Action Plan establishes the programs and activities to be undertaken using CDBG funds during the 2020-2021 program year beginning July 1, 2020 and ending June 30, 2021. The City anticipates receiving \$1,028,131 of CDBG funds for the 2020-2021 program year and anticipates receiving similar allocations for the subsequent four program years covered by the Draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Annual allocations of CDBG funds are subject to change based on federal appropriations and any changes to the HUD grant allocation formulas or data used in the formulas. The proposed projects included in the Draft 2020-2021 Action Plan include: 1) CDBG Administration (\$185,626); 2) Fair Housing Services (\$20,000); 3) Public Services (\$119,000); 4) Affordable Housing Preservation (\$400,000); and 5) Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements (\$704,910).

The Draft Consolidated Plan, Draft Action Plan, and Draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice may be reviewed from March 13, 2020 to April 15, 2020 at the following locations during normal business hours:

- City Hall, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
- Public Library, 12505 Cultural Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91739
- Online at: <https://www.cityofrc.us/community-services/housing-resources>

Individuals wishing to express their views concerning the above-referenced documents and proposed activities may provide written comments to the City on or before April 15, 2020 to the City of Rancho Cucamonga Planning Department, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730. The City Council will hold a public hearing on April 15, 2020, at 7:00 PM, at City Hall – Council Chambers, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 to receive public comment on the Draft 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, 2020-2021 Action Plan, and 2020-2024 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. For more information, contact Flavio Nunez, Management Analyst at (909) 477-2750, Ext. 4313.

ACCESSIBILITY TO MEETINGS AND DOCUMENTS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

It is the intention of the City to comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 and the ADA Amendment Act of 2008, the Fair Housing Act, the Architectural Barriers Act, and the City's adopted Limited English Proficiency Plan (LEP) in all respects. If you require public documents in an accessible format, the City will make reasonable efforts to accommodate your request. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting, you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, including auxiliary aids or services, the City will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact Flavio Nunez at (909) 477-2750, Ext. 4313 at least 72 hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible.

The City does not and shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion (creed), gender, gender expression, age, national origin (ancestry), disability, marital status, sexual orientation, military status, or other protected class status in any of its activities or operations.

如果您需要进一步了解关于此通知或这些文件的中文译本方面的信息，请联系 Flavio Nunez 的 (909) 477-2750, Ext. 4313.

Janice C. Reynolds, City Clerk

AYUNTAMIENTO DE LA CIUDAD DE RANCHO CUCAMONGA

Advertising Order Confirmation

AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA Y REVISIÓN BORRADOR DEL PLAN CONSOLIDADO BORRADOR DEL PLAN DE DESEMPEÑO BORRADOR DEL ANÁLISIS DE IMPEDIMENTOS PARA LA ELECCIÓN DE VIVIENDA JUSTA

Por medio de la presente se notifica que el Ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de Rancho Cucamonga ha preparado el Borrador del Plan Consolidado 2020-2024 y el Borrador del Análisis de Impedimentos para la Elección de Vivienda Justa 2020-2024 conforme a los requisitos del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos (HUD, por sus siglas en inglés) para preparar y someter un Plan Consolidado cada cinco años, un Plan de Desempeño cada año, y un Análisis de Impedimentos para la Elección de Vivienda justa cada cinco años como condición para recibir asignaciones anuales de los fondos de los programas de Subsidios Globales para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG, por sus siglas en inglés).

El Plan Consolidado establece las necesidades de prioridad más alta en materia de vivienda, comunidad y desarrollo económico de la ciudad y proporciona una estrategia para los tipos de proyectos que recibirán fondos de CDBG durante el periodo de cinco años para abordar metas específicas relacionadas al suministro de vivienda decente, medio ambiente apropiado y ampliar las oportunidades económicas para los residentes de bajos y moderados ingresos. Las metas propuestas incluidas en el Borrador del Plan Consolidado 2020-2024 incluyen: 1) Servicios para Vivienda Justa; 2) Servicios Públicos; 3) Conservación de Vivienda Asequible; y 4) Establecimientos Públicos e Infraestructura.

El Plan de Desempeño establece los programas y actividades a realizar utilizando fondos de CDBG durante el año del programa iniciando en Julio 1, 2020 y finalizando en Junio 30, 2021. El Ayuntamiento anticipa recibir \$1,028,131 de fondos de CDBG para el año del programa 2020-2021 y anticipa recibir asignaciones similares para los cuatro años de programas subsecuentes cubiertos por el Borrador del Plan Consolidado 2020-2024. Las asignaciones de fondos anuales de CDBG están sujetas a cambios en funciones federales y cualquier cambio en las fórmulas de asignación de subsidios de HUD a los datos utilizados en las fórmulas. Los proyectos propuestos incluidos en el Borrador del Plan de Desempeño 2020-2021 incluyen: 1) CDBG Administration (\$185,626) 2) Fair Housing Services (\$20,000); 3) Public Services (\$119,000); 4) Affordable Housing Preservation (\$400,000); and 5) Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements (\$704,910).

El Borrador del Plan Consolidado, Borrador del Plan de Desempeño, y el Borrador del Análisis de Impedimentos para la Elección de Vivienda Justa pueden ser revisados a partir del 13 de marzo hasta el 15 de abril en los siguientes lugares durante el horario comercial indicado enseguida:

- City Hall, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
- Public Library, 12505 Cultural Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91739
- En línea en: <https://www.cityofrc.us/community-services/housing-resources>

Las personas que deseen expresar sus puntos de vista con respecto a los documentos mencionados anteriormente y las actividades propuestas pueden enviar comentarios por escrito al Ayuntamiento de la ciudad antes el 15 de abril al Ayuntamiento de la Ciudad de Rancho Cucamonga, Departamento de Planificación, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730. El Concejo Municipal del Ayuntamiento celebrará una audiencia pública el 15 de abril, a las 7:00 PM, en City Hall – Council Chambers, 10500 Civic Center Drive, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730 para recibir comentarios públicos sobre los Borradores del Plan Consolidado 2020-2024, Plan de Desempeño Anual 2020-2021, y Análisis de Impedimentos para la Elección de Vivienda Justa 2020-2024. Para obtener mayor información, comuníquese con Flavio Nunez, Management Analyst al (909) 477-2750 ext. 4313.

ACCESIBILIDAD A REUNIONES Y DOCUMENTOS, IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES

Es la intención del Ayuntamiento cumplir con la Sección 504 de la Ley de Rehabilitación de 1973, según enmendada, la Ley de Americanos con Discapacidades (ADA) de 1990 y la Ley de Enmienda ADA de 2008, la Ley de Vivienda Justa, la Ley de Barreras Arquitectónicas, y el Plan de Dominio Limitado del Inglés (LEP) adoptado por el Ayuntamiento de la ciudad en todos los aspectos. Si necesita documentos públicos en un formato accesible, el Ayuntamiento hará todos los esfuerzos razonables para satisfacer su solicitud. Si, como asistente o participante en esta reunión, necesitará asistencia especial más allá de lo que normalmente se proporciona, incluyendo recursos auxiliares o servicios, el Ayuntamiento intentará acomodarlo dentro de todas las maneras razonables. Comuníquese con Flavio Nunez al (909) 477-2750 ext. 4313 por lo menos 72 horas antes de la junta para informarnos de sus necesidades y determinar si el acomodo es factible.

El Ayuntamiento de la ciudad no discrimina y no debería discriminar por motivos de raza, color, religión (credo), género, expresión de género, edad, origen nacional (ascendencia), discapacidad, estado civil, orientación sexual, estado militar u otro estado de clase protegida en cualquiera de sus actividades u operaciones.



SIGN-IN SHEET
Consolidated Plan - Community Meeting
October 19, 2019; 10:00 p.m.

Name/Organization	Address (Street, City, Zip)	E-mail Address	Tel. No.
Emily et Topor	PO Box 8998 Altaloma 91701	e.topor@earthlink.net	909 525 7243
Skoe Topor	PO Box 8998 Altaloma 91701	e.topor@earthlink.net	909 525 9971
T Watson	Altaloma 91757	twatson@csd.k12.ca.us	

Page ____ of ____



Attend a Community Meeting

The City is preparing the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants. Residents and stakeholders are invited to attend a Community Meeting and/or complete a brief survey (see QR Code) to provide their opinion about current housing, community, and economic development needs.

For More Information, call (909) 774-4303

Date: September 19, 2019

Time: 6:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m.

Location: Central Park
Etiwanda Room
11200 Base Line Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Date: October 19, 2019

Time: 10:00 a.m. until 12:00 p.m.

Location: RC Family Resource Center
Zinfandel Room
9791 Arrow Route
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Take Survey!

Use QR Code or URL below

<http://bit.ly/RanchoResident>



Asista a una Reunión Comunitaria

El Ayuntamiento de la ciudad está preparando el Plan Consolidado 2020-2024 para los subsidios del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos (HUD). Se invita a los residentes y a las partes interesadas a asistir a una reunión comunitaria y/o completar una breve encuesta para proporcionar su opinión sobre las necesidades actuales de vivienda, comunidad y desarrollo económico.

Para Obtener Mayor Información, llame al (909) 774-4303.

Fecha: 19 de septiembre del 2019

Hora: 6:00 P.M. hasta 8:00 P.M.

Lugar: Central Park
Etiwanda Room
11200 Base Line Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Fecha: 19 de octubre del 2019

Hora: 10:00 A.M. hasta 12:00 P.M.

Lugar: RC Family Resource Center
Zinfandel Room
9791 Arrow Route
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Tome la Encuesta!

Use Código QR o Hipervínculo

<http://bit.ly/RanchoResidentSP>





City of Rancho Cucamonga Economic Development

September 17, 2019 · 🌐

The City is currently in development of its 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants.

Residents and stakeholders are invited to attend a community meeting and/or complete the following brief survey to provide their opinion about the City's current housing, community, and economic development needs. Your feedback will help the City focus its grant goals.

SURVEY: <http://bit.ly/RanchoResident>



Attend a Community Meeting

The City is preparing the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants. Residents and stakeholders are invited to attend a Community Meeting and/or complete a brief survey (see QR Code) to provide their opinion about current housing, community, and economic development needs.



Date: September 13, 2019
Time: 6:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m.
Location: Central Park
Elwanda Room

Date: October 16, 2019
Time: 10:00 a.m. until 12:00 p.m.
Location: RC Family Resource Center
Zirlandel Room
8791 Arrow Route

Take Survey!

Use QR Code or URL below

<http://bit.ly/RanchoResident>



Asista a una Reunión Comunitaria

El Ayuntamiento de la ciudad está preparando el Plan Consolidado 2020-2024 para los subsidios del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos (HUD). Se invita a los residentes y a las partes interesadas a asistir a una reunión comunitaria y/o completar una breve encuesta para proporcionar su opinión sobre las necesidades actuales de vivienda, comunidad y desarrollo económico.

Para Obtener Mayor Información, Llame al (909) 774-4903.

Fecha: 13 de septiembre del 2019
Hora: 6:00 P.M. hasta 8:00 P.M.
Lugar: Central Park
Elwanda Room
11200 Base Line Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Fecha: 19 de octubre del 2019
Hora: 10:00 A.M. hasta 12:00 P.M.
Lugar: RC Family Resource Center
Zirlandel Room
8791 Arrow Route
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730



Tome la Encuesta!

Use Código QR o Hyperlinkado

<http://bit.ly/RanchoResident2>



👍👎🗨️ 153

44 Comments 75 Shares



Like



Comment



Share



City of Rancho Cucamonga Economic Development shared a post.

October 19, 2019 · 🌐

REMINDER: Community meeting today at 10AM at the RC Family Resource Center to discuss the housing, community, and economic development issues facing the City.



Attend a Community Meeting

The City is preparing the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants. Residents and stakeholders are invited to attend a Community Meeting and/or complete a brief survey (see QR Code) to provide their opinion about current housing, community, and economic development needs.



Date: September 13, 2019
Time: 6:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m.
Location: Central Park
Elwanda Room

Date: October 15, 2019
Time: 10:00 a.m. until 12:00 p.m.
Location: RC Family Resource Center
Zinfandel Room
9791 Arrow Route

Take Survey!

Use QR Code or URL below

<http://758.ly/RanchoEconomicDev>



Asista a una Reunión Comunitaria

El Ayuntamiento de la ciudad está preparando el Plan Consolidado 2020-2024 para los subsidios del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos (HUD). Se invita a los residentes y a las partes interesadas a asistir a una reunión comunitaria y/o completar una breve encuesta para proporcionar su opinión sobre las necesidades actuales de vivienda, comunidad y desarrollo económico.

Para Obtener Mayor Información, Llame al (909) 774-4303.

Fecha: 13 de septiembre del 2019
Hora: 6:00 P.M. hasta 8:00 P.M.
Lugar: Central Park
Elwanda Room
11200 Base Line Road
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

Fecha: 19 de octubre del 2019
Hora: 10:00 A.M. hasta 12:00 P.M.
Lugar: RC Family Resource Center
Zinfandel Room
9791 Arrow Route
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730



Tomar la Encuesta!

Use Código QR o Hipervínculo

<http://758.ly/RanchoEconomicDev>



City of Rancho Cucamonga Economic Development

September 17, 2019 · 🌐

The City is currently in development of its 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants.

Residents and sta...
[See More](#)



5

2 Comments



City of Rancho Cucamonga Economic Development

November 18, 2019 · 🌐

The City is currently in development of its 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grants.

Residents and stakeholders are encouraged to fill out a brief survey to provide their opinion about the City's current housing, community, and economic development needs.

Every year the City receives a roughly one million dollar grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide aid to our low and moderate income re... [See More](#)

FORMS.OFFICE.COM

Microsoft Forms



4

7 Shares



Like



Comment



Share

City of Rancho Cucamonga is on Nextdoor, the neighborhood hub.

[Sign up for Nextdoor](#)

[California](#) / [Rancho Cucamonga](#) / [Rancho Cucamonga Public Agencies](#) / [City of Rancho Cucamonga](#)



City of Rancho Cucamonga

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Activity



Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment

Management Analyst II Flavio Nuñez from City of Rancho Cucamonga · 18 Sep

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is preparing the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This Needs Assessment Survey is used to obtain input from community residents regarding affordable housing, community development, economic development, and other needs of City residents. The Consolidated Plan allows Rancho Cucamonga to utilize the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to enhance the quality of life for residents. Your feedback is important. Please take a few minutes to complete this short survey by following this link: <http://bit.ly/RanchoResident>



18 Sep · Subscribers of City of Rancho Cucamonga in General

THANK | 3

REPLY

Resident Survey Results

The City of Rancho Cucamonga conducted a resident survey to obtain input from community residents regarding affordable housing, community development, economic development, and other needs of City residents. This survey informs the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan that will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in May 2020. The Consolidated Plan allows Rancho Cucamonga to utilize the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to enhance the quality of life for residents.

The resident survey consisted of up to 25 questions that asked residents to rate the level of need in the City of Rancho Cucamonga for additional or improved facilities, housing, infrastructure, or services, and asked residents to answer questions related to fair housing issues. The survey was published in English using Microsoft Forms and was also made available in paper format. Links to the surveys were publicized in the public notices and flyers for community participation, through email distribution, Facebook, Twitter and by local nonprofits and housing partners. The survey was also available in paper format at several public facilities and at community meetings. Paper surveys and flyers were also disseminated to affordable housing complexes and to nonprofit CDBG public service providers. The survey response period was open for 71 days from September 17, 2019 to November 26, 2019. During that time, the City received 470 responses.

The survey results for each question are included below. The responses to open-ended questions were lightly edited for readability, formatting, and removal of duplicate answers such as “none” or “N/A”. Unintelligible responses, responses containing personally-identifiable information, and responses containing inappropriate language were removed.

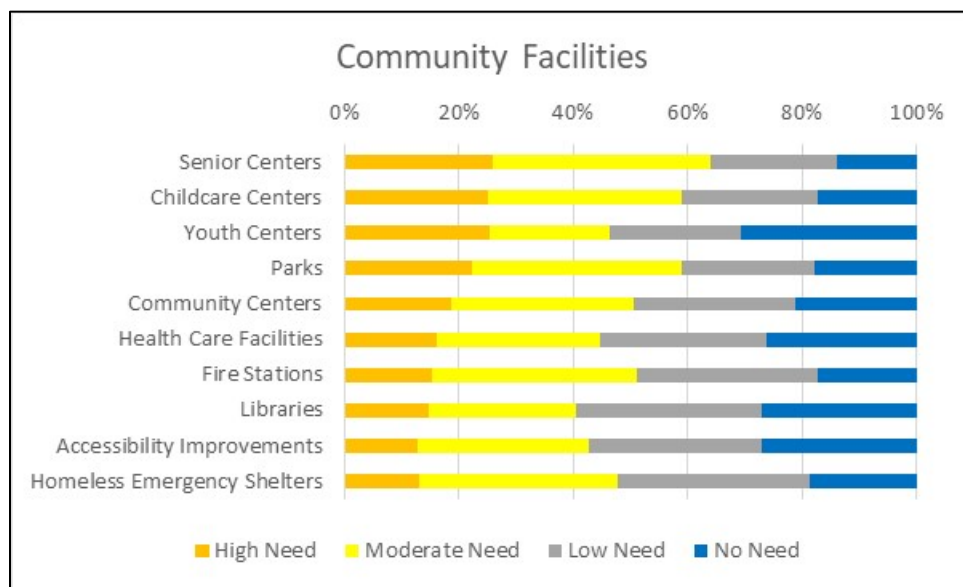
1. Please indicate the zip code in which you live

[More Details](#)

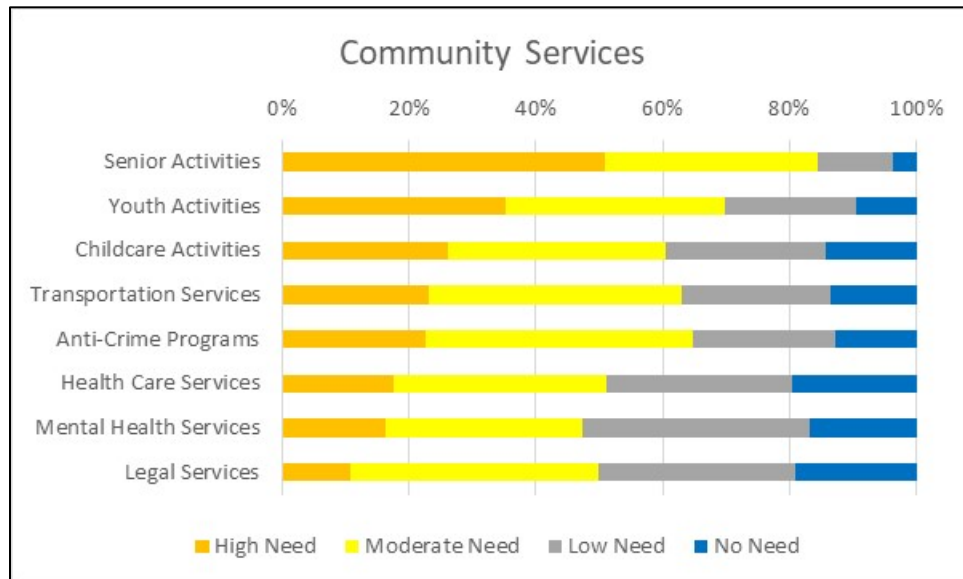
91737	97
91701	129
91730	163
91739	81



2. Please indicate the level of need for improved/additional community facilities in the City



3. Please indicate the need for improved/additional community services in the City



4. If the above questions did not mention a community facility or service that you believe should be discussed, please enter your suggestions below

Open-Ended Responses to Question 4:

1. More Police substations
2. The Family Resource Center does an outstanding job. I would say more resources towards food for the low income and folks with that need.
3. Climate Resiliency, bus level of service & Bike trails
4. Affordable housing
5. We have plenty of libraries, policing and fire services. What we really need are homeless shelters. Build at least one homeless shelter in the city.
6. Clean up trash
7. More senior affordable living apartments
8. General crime prevention and gang prevention
9. Veteran resources
10. Compost programs

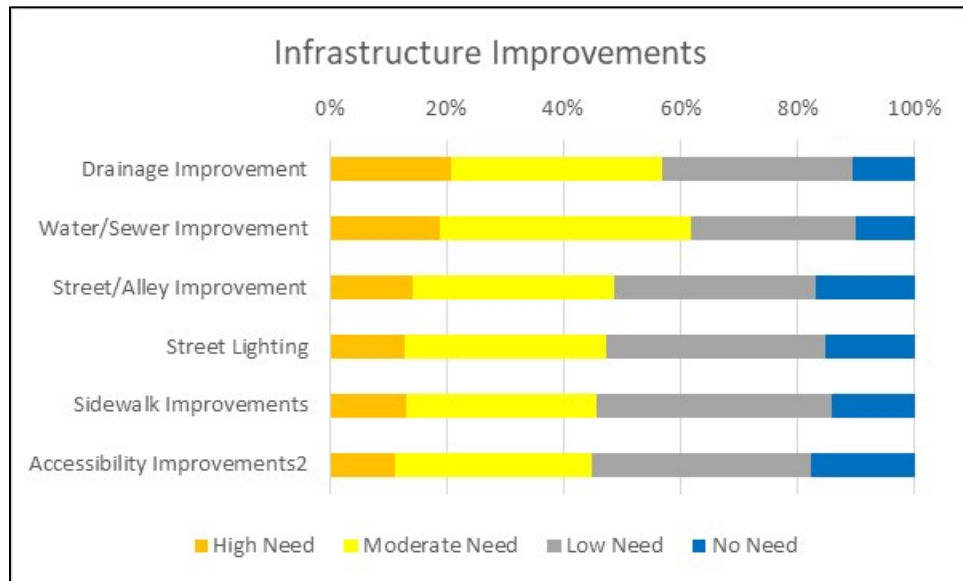
11. Reduce homeless population
12. Improved landscaping in LMDs that pay for better upkeep.
13. Better internet in rancho
14. Library Services
15. I would like to see continued support and improvement for the special needs community. I would like to see earlier age activities and programs as well as after school programs for special needs teens.
16. Not familiar with anti-crime programming.
17. Instead of new parks, the City needs to invest more in the EXISTING parks throughout the city. Many of them are becoming run down and not maintained adequately (e.g., Heritage Park).
18. Another hospital in the city
19. Central park. When are you going to make a central park. Since 1978, the city has been making a central park. Let's get it completed. Parks have been made and completed all over the city, but central still has yet to be completed. Finish it.
20. Some way to control, decrease homeless activity especially around shopping areas
21. Service wise, it would also be nice to see the city put some effort into promoting the acceptance of our diverse and changing world. Our city is made up of a great many different types of people and families. It would be neat to see the city take care to put in some concerted effort to making its residents feel seen. In terms of mental health services, I feel that a great effort needs to be put in place for teens. There is an amazing display of pamphlets for social services directed specifically for teens at the Pasadena Public Library main branch. It has brochures on Abuse, Mental Health, LGBTQ, Homelessness, etc. Having something like this easily accessible to our teens in places like the Library would be a step to showing we support our youth. It seems the library has made an effort to engage our teens, and it is becoming a safe space for them. I love this and hope they can offer these types brochures to our teens.
22. No pottery classes near by, only far in Pomona. No additional art classes for youth and adults.
23. Entertainment - Victoria Gardens Cultural Center needs equipment updates and new carpet inside Lewis Family Playhouse (over 13 years old). Need to budget for upkeep of a theatre more properly.
24. High, high-priority Central Park needs to be finished.
25. We have a problem with over development. If development was curtailed, then our needs would be less.
26. We are need of a dog park as well as water pads for the kids to play. No more apartments or condos.
27. Parking for the new "stack and pack" housing units the City is allowing in our area.
28. Dog parks. I have to drive to a different town to use their facilities.
29. Rent control and affordable housing for the middle class as they can work here but are not able to live here. Gas prices are not helping with the travel expense.

30. We do not have enough large parks that can accommodate youth sports leagues.
31. Dog parks
32. Small neighborhood pocket parks. Underground existing utility lines.
33. After school opportunities for middle high school kids.
34. Disability Services- I feel that the Senior Center and Services should be open to adults with disabilities regardless of AGE, as per the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). We have a 37 year old daughter with disabilities whom we feel should be able to use the gym at the time when those under 60 are using it (with supervision). Am willing to go the distance as far as looking into the possibilities. Thanks.
35. Many areas are deprived stable utility services such as Fios. Our area is less than 20 yrs old and a newer track of homes were built about 5 yrs ago which included the installation of Fios.
36. Pool activities for kids that is in door
37. Parks with baseball fields. Stop building Apartments or allowing housing on every empty lot
38. We do not need more housing construction in the city.
39. Parking for all the new apartments. Upland is lacking severely. Don't be like Upland. Parks schools the congestion is getting awful
40. Aquatic Center with fitness classes for seniors, it's a high need.
41. Animal Shelter
42. Road repairs
43. Aquatic Center would be awesome
44. A real hospital. Increased police presence. City league youth sports. Reduction of population density measures.
45. Affordable housing
46. Schools. The schools in this area are overcrowded.
47. We have a toxic bullying problem in our kids schools and nothing is being done. The governor banned suspensions and schools use PBIS which actually makes the bullies worse. What can the city do?
48. Build pickleball courts
49. Fields for American football for youth
50. Get the homeless off the streets and out of the parks. Prosecute the crimes, even lower level theft/robbery, or mail tampering etc.
51. No more housing
52. Extend the Rancho Cucamonga Police Dept hours to full time Monday through Friday.
53. Rancho Cucamonga needs a full time 24/7/365 police department in the city
54. Low income housing. The rents are not comparable to the salaries in this state. Salaries have not increased in the same rate as rents. Stop building McMansions they are horrible for our planet and no one can afford them not anyone that works here at least.
55. Softball fields for the girls. We have 6 little leagues with multiple fields at each. The girls have 2 men's fields for their use. Could generate money for the city at central park with a multi park fields. Much smaller cities have excellent quality fields for softball.

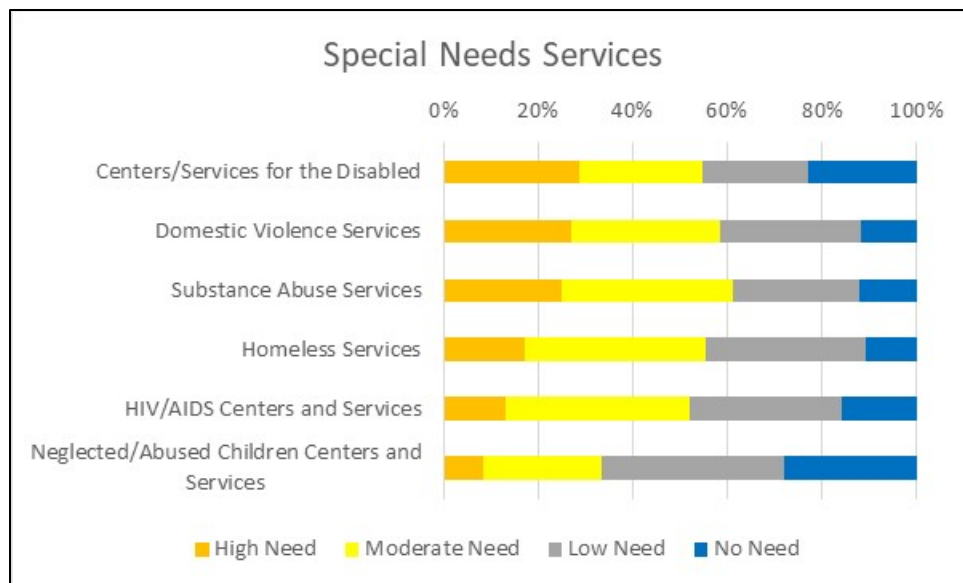
56. Horse trails and sports fields with lighting
57. Rancho has become very crowded. I moved her 30 years ago to get away from all the traffic, but it's here now.
58. Housing. Stop allowing so much overbuilding in our community. Schools are overloaded already Unless plan is to build an additional elementary, intermediate and eventually High School our children will suffer.
59. Community swimming pool at Central Park
60. No questions but I wish the city would stop building new houses, condos, apartments, etc. It's becoming overcrowded and a less desirable place for me to raise my family.
61. Community Gymnasium, health club, and community pools.
62. public swimming pool in Rancho Cucamonga
63. The Animal Center needs all the help it can get. A second facility for housing dogs, away from the Stadium and noise of fireworks and all of the activities. On property with room outside for walks, meet and greets, a few large, enclosed areas for play time and room for the pigs and goats. The current facility can house cats, the kitten nursery, and other animals; the veterinary area and staff could be expanded.
64. Eliminate the neighborhood park districts and replace with a City-wide Parks District.
65. We need center for homeless people in the community
66. No need for more housing, it stretches the already limited resources of police and fire.
67. The city needs to encourage local business in buildings that are sitting empty, for years. The building on Haven and Baseline that had Long's Drug store has been empty for far too long. I know that it's private ownership, but how many businesses have closed in our city lately because of rent that is too high? How long did it take to get the restaurants in the Haven City development ready to open. It feels like some businesses (residential development) get lots of help and others don't. There are too many buildings sitting empty around the city.
68. Sports fields for young adults
69. Recorded videos of full city council meetings.
70. Large parks with lighted sports fields to accommodate and support youth sports leagues.
71. Congestion on the streets where the city insists on building more housing so people who want to live in RC but can't afford it can move. Stop building.
72. Enough of the Stack & Pack condos. They are an eye sore, do not provide sufficient parking and are bringing more crime into our area.
73. So much more housing being built (that many residents voted against) yet no discussions of new schools to accommodate the large amounts of residents you have decided to welcome.
74. No more stack n pack homes, no more HUD housing. Reduce crime.
75. We need soccer fields.
76. Senior affordable housing & assisted living. Must be affordable & fair, far too many families spend their lives in Rancho Cucamonga paying taxes to the community & now when they need help through their community they can not afford it. "
77. More bicycle lanes and education on bike rights

78. Many lifted sidewalks that are dangerous. Neighbors have asked months ago for this repair. I walk everyday and there are many bad sidewalks. Also, there are many sidewalks that are not cleaned and are not in front of residents homes, like Archibald and areas of Hellman, glass is often all over them and will sit there for weeks.
79. No more dense housing that brings more people, congestion and crime, as well as, an overstretching of resources.
80. Horse facilities protected
81. Dog parks
82. We need a soccer sports complex on the west end of Rancho
83. More police, less people.
84. City needs to install speed bump/speed humps, or stop signs, on the 9500 block of Palo Alto and other streets that have none of the above. The residential speed limits are not followed and police do not have resources to park a cruiser on my street everyday. I am sick of being tailgated on my own street because some people have no self control. This is a problem on most residential streets in this city. I have plenty of video footage to prove this happens every day. Driving 35, 40,50, and on Friday and Saturday nights higher than 50, is dangerous in a residential neighborhood. Fix it.
85. Sports center, quality soccer fields.
86. We need more open space and more opportunities for equestrian activities
87. Stop building, too much traffic and reduce crime.
88. Help from the city for nonprofit youth organizations
89. Street maintenance and running and equestrian trails.
90. Dog parks in close proximity to neighborhoods for pet owners. Natural preserves for hiking and nature habitats.
91. I want Central Park be finished.
92. A grant is needed to improve the Heritage park. A grant is needed to improve the aesthetics of the entrance to the city at 19th and Sapphire. However it is probably unrelated to the survey.
93. Low cost after school care.
94. We need a Community pool
95. We need parks for the kids. We need baseball and softball parks. We need less housing.
96. We need more large parks that can accommodate youth sports leagues. Fontana has a much better parks system. We need to catch them.
97. Voter registration station. Roads conditions have too many potholes.

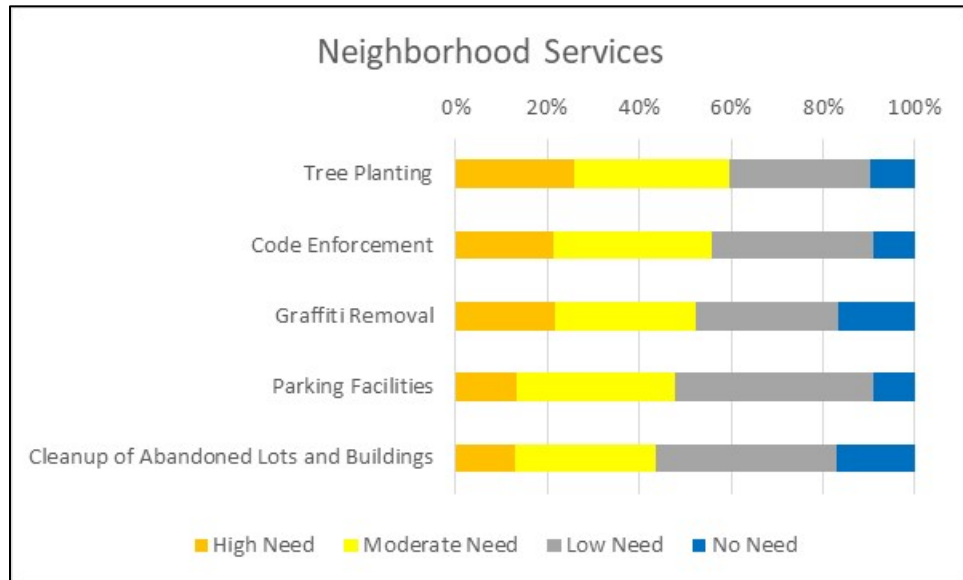
5. Please indicate the need for improved/additional infrastructure improvements in the City



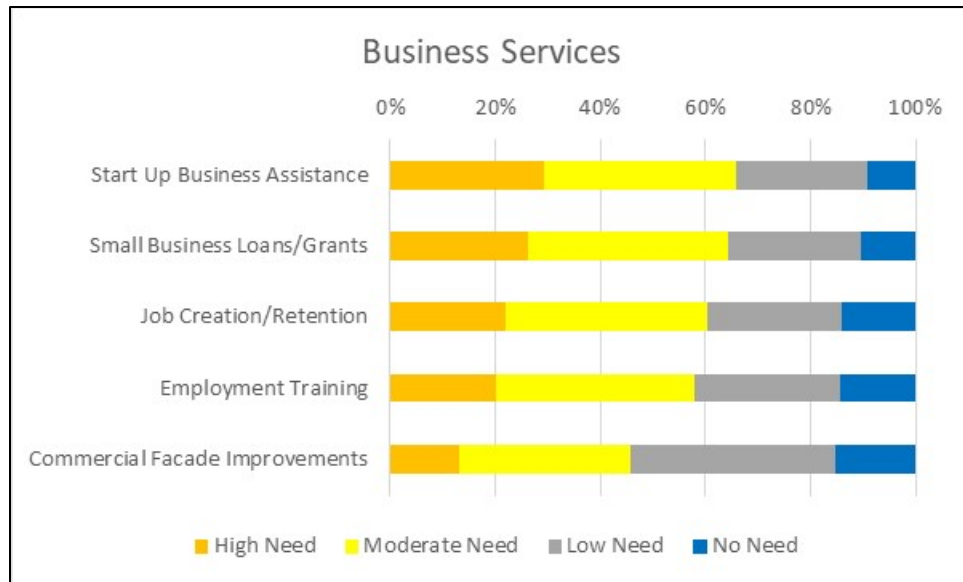
6. Please indicate the need for improved/additional special needs services in the City



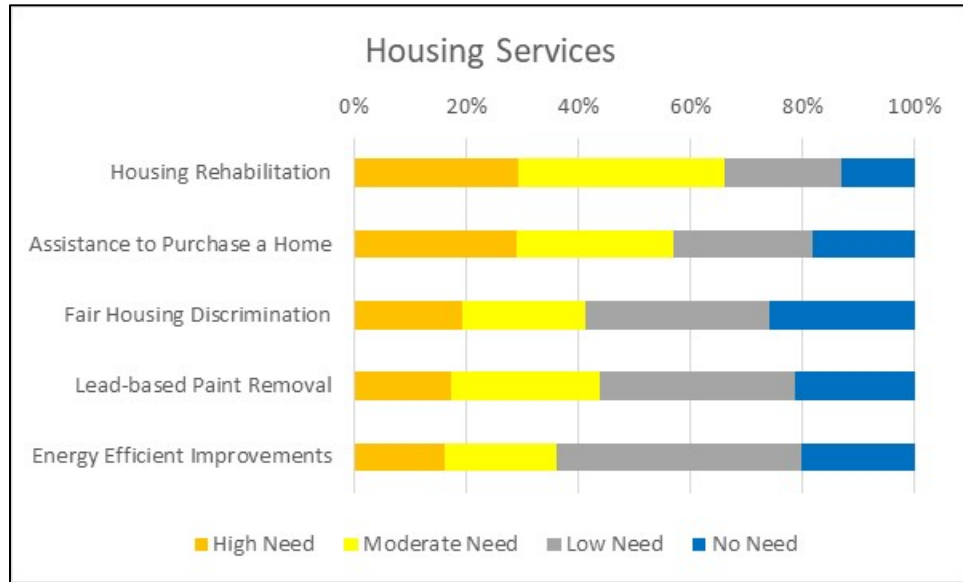
7. Please indicate the need for improved/additional neighborhood services in the City



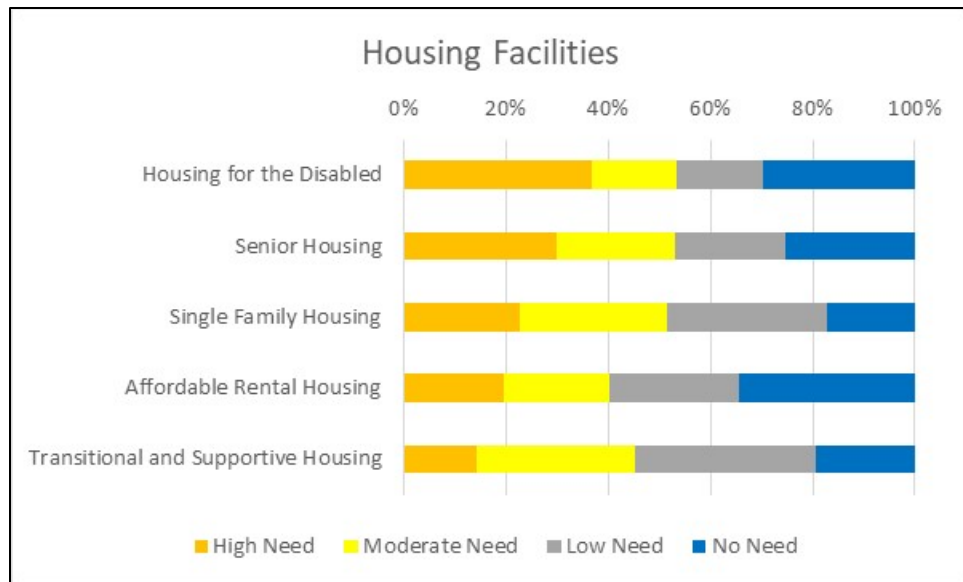
8. Please indicate the need for improved/additional business and jobs services in the City



9. Please indicate the need for improved/additional housing services in the City



10. Please indicate the need for improved/additional housing facilities in the City



11. Do you have broadband internet access at home?

[More Details](#)

Yes	429
No	36



12. If you do have broadband internet access at home, how much do you pay for this service per month?

[More Details](#)

\$0-25	4
\$26-50	63
\$51-75	192
\$76-100	110
\$100+	50



13. Do you feel adequately prepared for a natural disaster (e.g. earthquake, wildfire, tsunami)?

[More Details](#)

Yes	220
No	241



14. Please provide any comments associated with the needs listed above, or other needs

Open-Ended Responses to Question 14:

1. I am definitely not prepared for a tsunami.
2. I wish I knew more about what we currently have to balance it against what we need.
3. Provide services for the poor in the city. Less emphasis on the needs of single-family neighborhoods. They are already well-off enough already. Services should be aimed towards those who need affordable housing and support services.
4. What to prepare in case of earthquake.
5. Parking of abandoned vehicles and city park cleanliness
6. The cities choice to limit cable companies has caused the cost plus the city fee that has doubled make a resident see red.
7. Streets need to be attended too, especially extending Wilson through in the east part of the city. Also, it would be nice to have a park above the corners of Wilson and Wardman Bullock.
8. need more internet choices, less high-density housing
9. Street name signs on traffic signals need to be kept up - you can hardly read some of them at night they are so faded.
10. Better internet please.
11. No idea where we'd go during an emergency, safe structures/shelters?
12. Crime rate has gone up, too many apartments, condo etc. are being built. We need more police patrol
13. City wide Wifi.
14. Completion of Central park. Get it done. Remove the existing fire hazard at central park. It's a city liability. Don't play favorites. A private citizen would have been cited numerous times for what has been allowed to exist at central park.
15. Lower internet rates or more providers
16. We need a grocery store in the south part of town, those of us who in below foothill and Hermosa need to drive to Ontario or up to baseline and haven or foothill and vineyard for the closest grocery stores
17. I will soon be cancelling my home internet due to the cost. I am home for a small percentage of the day and when I am home, I often use my cell phone hotspot because it is better than the home service. The only reason I have kept it until now, is I need to change my email address on many accounts and I haven't done that. Transitioning by the end of the year is my target. A big concern I would love the city to address is school pick-up and drop-off zones. There are many places where a thin lane could be painted to keep those vehicles

out of the main lane where they block up an entire road, often times before school has even let out, thereby creating a full road block with no movement beyond travelling in the lane of oncoming traffic to get around those parents waiting. This seems to have successfully been done on Archibald for the elementary school just above Foothill. An example of a school that needs attention would be Cucamonga Middle School (Westbound Church St at Hellman). The entrance to the parking lot at the corner of Church and Hellman is off of Church. Once enough cars have entered the parking lot for pick-up, the remaining (many) vehicles stick out onto Church St. There is plenty of space for those cars to idle along the curb of Church St. while they wait for school to let out. If this area was restricted from parking, there would be plenty of room for a lane dedicated to those vehicles turning onto campus. I have been jammed up in a few places around the city where cars block roads just waiting for school to let out. It seems that schools should dedicate sometime to looking at this issue and making sound recommendations to the city for road improvements to address the issue.

18. I wish to have more job fairs, or just jobs in the area. All normal pay jobs are either near downtown LA or in Orange country which is ridiculous to drive for 2 hours one way every day. May you guys build more office buildings to attract more businesses to our area? There are plenty fields near Ontario airport. Can you create more jobs for near by residents in order to clear 210 and 10 freeways towards LA. In a morning and afternoon these freeways are packed.
19. Though I am prepared for a disaster, there are NOT a lot of stores in this area where one can purchase supplies before a disaster. The one in Upland closed. It's recommended that each person in the home have a backpack with much needed supplies in case of a disaster. I learned what I needed from my mother who worked for a Central Valley county that provided classes to the staff & community.
20. Energy efficiency efforts are great; love seeing solar panels at the high schools, keep going in that direction. Let's be a leader in this.
21. Crime is climbing, need more night shift patrol.
22. Crime is a problem
23. With more affordable housing comes increased need for amenities to support increase in population and traffic which seems to be on the rise in our communities.
24. Reduce homelessness. It's a horrible sight every time the Sheriff's Department drive their buses whether loaded or not of inmates down Etiwanda instead of using the 4th street exit.
25. It effects the quality of life and discourages new home owners from purchasing while I looking to move into this part of town.
26. No new housing.
27. More internet services offered would be nice
28. Archibald improvements around Banyan have been completed, is the road going to be widened further up (around Hillside) where the residential lot goes out into the road like it did at Banyan?

29. Consider de-lamping some areas. Ten lights for an intersection with a signal in a neighborhood far from industry is extreme. For example Banyan/Carnelian and Banyan/Archibald
30. I'm poor because rent is so high and I'll never afford a house at this rate.
31. Recommend the City provide emergency awareness workshops informing residents of City protocols, demonstration of how to turn off gas and water valves, sell/ provide emergency kits, etc. Have these workshops annually. Let residents what areas will be designated as emergency shelters. This will help prepare family emergency plans.
32. There is monopoly on internet service and not enough choices in my area, tv service prices too high, and need to reduce homelessness.
33. Affordable senior housing is a prime need in Rancho Cucamonga.
34. Open up competition for broadband service (eliminate franchise fee on my bill). Enforce codes on parking trailers/RV's in front yards. Underground existing utility lines.
35. Need to get the Chaffey area off of septic tanks - city should improve/build sewer system so houses can connect.
36. The zip code in which I live in there are many horse trails between homes. These horse trails are poorly maintained and very difficult to walk through. I have children that go to the local schools and we are constantly dodging weeds or shrubbery due to poor maintenance in these trails.
37. The community has grown astronomically over the last 10 years. Due to this growth traffic has increased throughout the day, not just during the busy times of the morning and evening. There is a constant flow of cars in the city and many new developments are going to add to the overpopulation. There are already a lot of housing type options throughout the city. The local schools are already impacted, each high school already serving about 3500 students. Think about that 3500 students at each local high school. I believe the high schools are doing a great job with the current numbers they are serving although I know many students do fall through the cracks.
38. I would like more information distributed to residents on where my closest Red Cross shelter will be i.e., is a school in area a hub?
39. Need housing for the disabled. Otherwise, too much multi-family housing going on. Too much traffic and drain on resources.
40. There should be adequate affordable parking within apartment complexes for residents and guests to reduce overflow parking and unwanted traffic in adjacent single-family resident neighborhoods.
41. The city needs to open the providers for internet so that we are not stuck with a monopoly of one or two that does not offer any competitiveness.
42. We don't need any more fire stations
43. We do not need additional housing construction in the city. No more building of homes, whether it be SFR, multi use or any other type.

44. Need more competitive choices in cable tv providers monopoly of charter/spectrum is bad black eye for city government in my opinion or at least make them upgrade equipment and be competitive in pricing for established customers
45. I have lived in Rancho Cucamonga for 24 years and the services for the mentally ill, the homeless, and services pertaining to preventing and stopping crimes is highly needed.
46. We have 2 mbs DSL but agree landlocked from higher speed service. Waiting for fiber or 5g.
47. Enough growth/ Keep city safe, clean. The parks are great. Keep parks clean.
48. Multiple options for broadband would be good
49. Citywide preparedness kits needed.
50. All available internet and media providers are subpar.
51. There is a huge shortage of senior and affordable housing in Rancho. Build more of these homes instead of the overpopulated mansions
52. Reduce homelessness. Plus the city needs to address the shortage of entry level home units available to meet demand. New housing starts should abandon the pack and stack condos and focus on smaller single story homes on a modest sized lot. I think that style is more compliant with the city's master plan vision and desired by the young small families.
53. I walk on Victoria Park Lane near Day Creek and there's bees that are covering a sewer panel and sometimes they attack me. There's also huge spiders suspended in the air by their webs and their population is increasing.
54. Lower rent in our area without sacrificing safety and or location, especially for families
55. Need a light at the crosswalk. At Victoria Park lane and Mosaic drive.
56. Stop building here. You have overbuilt our town. It's terrible now and over crowded
57. Must find a way to lower the price of housing especially for seniors and first time buyers. Instead of building large \$800,000 homes, build 1800 sq ft homes for \$300,000 and continue building so the price will not go up. In many locations you can buy such housing. Why not in California
58. Housing needs to be affordable.
59. Senior housing yearly rent increase should have a strict cap per year for approximately 10 yr period. As I understand the current restrictions 3%/4%. For years our Sr mobile community paid 3% this year new owners increased to 3.8%. Wallet shock to many.
60. Need better lighting at RC train station. Lighting is insufficient. Need more coverage during high winds, while waiting for train.
61. I would like to see more single story homes built for when we baby boomers retire, currently we live in two story home and not many 1 story homes out there.
62. Also I would like to see complete earthquake kits for sale at community center perhaps, or local grocery stores.
63. We need better lighting at train station and residential areas, too dark.
64. Affordable single family housing in Rancho Cucamonga

65. Become a leader in public transportation by creating more metro lines. These millennials that are going to eventually take over this city would move and live here if there was cool public transport such more metro lines. Add a line from metro station to Chaffey College.
66. No matter how prepared you are for a disaster, mother nature is not going to notify you ahead of time when it will happen.
67. West side of town needs cleaning up. Require yards to be maintained as per Rancho Cucamonga ordinance.
68. There is a need for nice, quality, AFFORDABLE nursing homes for disabled seniors.
69. Free wifi for seniors would be a blessing. I can't afford 80.00 or more a month for wifi and don't want cable with free over the air TV. Why are Hispanics not represented in the following question. My family was here in the 1900s picking grapes.
70. Spectrum has a monopoly on broadband. We need competitors to improve services and pricing.
71. Need to address the internet monopoly in the city. Allow more than spectrum to provide service.
72. Am not pleased with recent 3 & 4 story high condos built in in Terra Vista and on Foothill. Too many homes built on small parcels of land, equals lack of adequate parking within the complex, which means parking on existing 2 lane streets, now reduced to 1 lane to accommodate lack of on-site parking. This is not fair to existing homeowners.
73. Lower rental costs for single mothers. Lower rental costs for everyone.
74. Rental housing rates too high My children are having to look elsewhere to rent an apt with their friends and I have gotta say Rancho used to be the place they desired to stay near-not anymore. Claremont and La Verne are better desired
75. Need free broadband WiFi
76. Please, no more housing. I am limited on internet options and am force to go with spectrum if I want high speed. Don't know of the city has any control but would love that to change. Utilities are going up such as water and electricity. Would also love that to stop.
77. While broadband is widely available Fiber Options are not as widely available.
78. Spectrum Charter Internet is our only area providers and not only does it not connect often, it's so expensive for the junky service.
79. Safety, crime prevention and less apartments being built. More senior living and affordable home buying options
80. Yes, I'm very prepared for a tsunami.
81. We could use Earthquake kits for residents. Free would be great. Low cost is ok also.
82. The rent for seniors in the current housing situation goes up at least \$1200 a year but our income does not do the same. Their needs to be more apartment/condo housing available for middle or moderate (not low) income seniors. The housing available is too expensive and seniors are caught in between or eliminated from anything that they can afford. Seniors are having to rent rooms with strangers in order to survive.
83. Why doesn't the City allow more competition for internet service? Spectrum has a monopoly and charges very high princes.

84. The city should allow another carrier than Charter/Spectrum to offer service. This is too much like a monopoly for my comfort. We should have more choices and the lower prices would reflect the competition.
85. The cost of internet service is absolutely ridiculous. It's not supposed to be a monopoly, yet we only have one service provider for our area. Internet service is a must, especially since we work from home. These houses have been here for nearly 40 years, yet there's no Verizon availability for internet? It's very frustrating.
86. Individuals, not the city, should be responsible for some of the services/facilities mentioned in this survey. There are too many people on the government dole expecting the rest of us to pay for their homes/services.
87. "You've allowed Spectrum, now AT&T to monopolize too many areas. We have no choice for internet and prices are ridiculous. You've overbuilt on every parcel of land, yet no new schools. Traffic is worse, parking is worse, schools are overcrowded, and there's too much crime.
88. Is there a disaster center to house residence if homes are destroyed in a natural disaster?
89. Please stop building housing of any kind in the city.
90. Stop building apartments. Specially low-income housing.
91. Affordable (key word) Senior Housing for disabled, to include assisted living, and memory care facilities to meet financial needs and those not able to meet federally funded programs. The federal government programs have 2 year waiting list. The community is aging and we need to prepare for the people who have had longevity in making this city what it is today.
92. Small businesses are being run out of Rancho Cucamonga due to high rent from large corporations that monopolize our city. They may get startup funding but their longevity is compromised by the high rent and many small businesses cannot meet all the demands (insurances, overhead costs, wage rates, etc.) and pay high rent.
93. Many families are cohabiting in one dwelling due to financial constraints and affordability of the housing market. This has an impact on children and families in our community. The local school districts are showing declining enrollment. I believe that part of this is due to the affordability for new families with young children that cannot maintain residency. Many families have children that have been through the schools and moved on to places that they can afford. Fact is, many new families cannot move into Rancho Cucamonga. School districts are going to lose funding due to smaller enrollment, professionals will have to relocate if jobs are eliminated. Vicious cycle will encompass Rancho Cucamonga if we don't make a change and address these issues.
94. We need less low income housing here in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, completely unfair to those who have sacrificed to be here.
95. It would be nice to have more options for internet and cable tv service. More options may bring the cost down some.
96. No more building.
97. Many folks in my neighborhood are frustrated with the continued development of open land, the high density housing in particular, it is changing our city. we are also getting a lot

- more wild animals in our neighborhood because we are taking their land (coyotes, bobcats, etc)
98. I think the water company s out of control on charges. The communications companies assigned could use a modernization, the cable service is outdated, and forces consumers to use satellite. Thanks.
99. More brush clearance needed in some areas due to high fire dangers.
100. I feel that it is very important to finish the Central Park project to enhance the beauty and functionality of our great city.
101. City needs to install speed bump/speed humps, or stop signs, on streets that have none of the above. The residential speed limits are not followed and police do not have resources to park a cruiser on my street everyday. I am sick of being tailgated on my own street because some people have no self control. This is a problem on most residential streets in this city. I have plenty of video footage to prove this happens every day. Driving 35, 40, 50, and on Friday and Saturday nights higher than 50, is dangerous in a residential neighborhood. Fix it.
102. Peoples pets barking and running loose. Panhandling. Reduce crime.
103. What about earthquakes refines all over the city, big drills specially on móbile home parks we are at the mercy of the park owners and park managers with no training
104. There needs to be more support for families affected by SCE power outages. Flashlights or even ice, ice chests would be helpful. Extra police patrol in dark neighborhoods. Places to go that have lighting for kids to do homework, people who work from home can continue work. Discounted external chargers and batteries. It was extremely difficult to be without power for 23 hours with small children and no food. It costs a lot to prepare with supplies and to replace food. We need more updates from the City and more help.
105. Stop building, too much traffic, & reduce crime coming into city
106. Do not implement any programs that will increase taxes. Rancho Cucamonga residents are already highly taxed.
107. Less apartments, more single family homes. Keep with the city charter
108. We already pay high taxes and fees and don't need more "services" from government that cost us more money. How about initiatives that reduce the cost of living instead?
109. I want Central Park be finished. Homeless are living on undeveloped land. Please protect this land and no high density apartments there. It is a park and keep it as a park.
110. More gas stations above Baseline Road
111. Lower cost internet will be great
112. Our Nextdoor sharing shows we need more security patrolling in our communities.
113. I have lived in Rancho all my 68 years. The city is "over-built". The traffic is terrible. Schools are packed. The best thing you could do is stop building. The charm is gone. Rancho is ruined because of the things I mentioned above. The apartment building called "Arte" on foothill is ugly as heck. The buildings on church and haven are terrible.

114. City wide wifi? Homeless activity. More patrolling to reduce crime in the area.
115. Rent/ Property and taxes are too high. How are our children going to be able to afford this? Traffic is getting bad in Rancho going down Day Creek and Banyan.
116. The Southwest area of Rancho Cucamonga is in serious need of a grocery store. We have none. I have been here 17 years and have to shop in Ontario at Starter Brothers or Target. More and more homes are being built and yet no where for people to buy groceries. The North part of the city is filled with grocery stores. We shouldn't have to drive miles for a market or go out of the city. I know everyone I talk to in my neighborhood feels the same way.
117. I don't think the monopolistic hold of the cable companies, like Spectrum in my area, will ever change, but something needs to be done. They are pretty much the only real game in town when it comes to High-Speed Internet and they are charging like it. Also, this is the big reason we are way behind other countries when it comes to internet speed and we pay a much higher cost, even some of those that are not as rich as USA. I wish cities, or even the federal government, would treat internet access like a utility. Lay fast fiber lines and then lease them to vendors to sell. There is no incentive for cable companies to provide fast reliable service because they control the lines and have no competition. If I want fast service, I am expected to pay around \$200 for Spectrum to lay fiber lines, which, means as time goes they will have fiber installed, did not cost them a dime and they can charge more. So not only I have to pay for them to update their system, but also pay more per month, and for what? Once the line is installed, it cost nothing extra for Spectrum to provide me with faster internet, yet they get to charge more.
118. I feel you are already over-crowding our city with housing that just makes more congestion on our roads without doing a complete survey of improving our roads and schools first.
119. Rancho Cucamonga and surrounding city's need activities and events for young adults and older individuals who have psychiatric conditions (i.e bipolar disorder, anxiety, add/adhd, ptsd) where we can meet and find a support group or friends.
120. Stop high density development.
121. Rancho needs to focus on the southwest corner of the city. It's ridiculous how little care is given to the neighborhood of working people while the commercial and northern part of the city has great sidewalks and landscaping paid by the city yet the poor hardest working people are given scraps, bad roads, no investment.

15. Have you ever experienced discrimination in obtaining or maintaining housing?

[More Details](#)

Yes	24
No	441



16. Who do you believe discriminated against you?

[More Details](#)

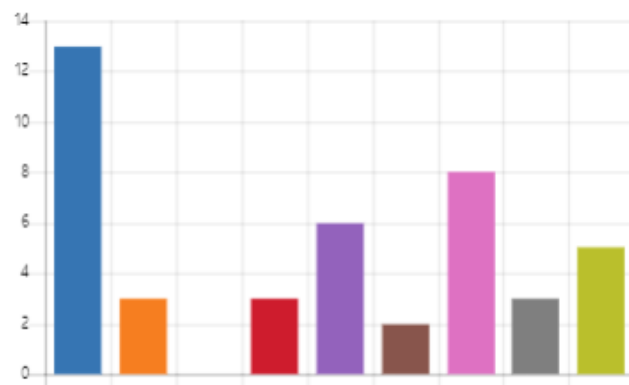
Landlord/Property Manager	18
Real Estate Agent	4
Mortgage Lender or Servicer	6
Mortgage Insurer	0
Other	0



17. On what basis do you believe you were discriminated against?

[More Details](#)

Race	13
Color	3
National Origin	0
Gender	3
Age	6
Religion	2
Family Status (e.g. single-pare...	8
Disability	3
Other	5



18. If you believe you have experienced housing discrimination, did you report it?

[More Details](#)

Yes	2
No	21



19. If you did not report the incident, why did you decide not to report the housing discrimination?

[More Details](#)

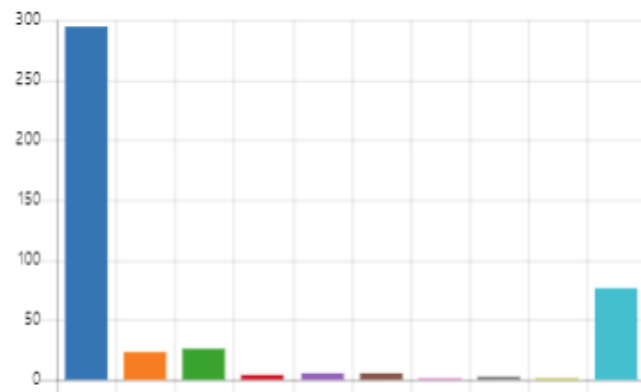
Don't know where to report	10
Too much trouble	2
Afraid of retaliation	4
Don't believe it makes any diff...	11
Other	4



20. Please select the race that you identify as

[More Details](#)

White	294
Black/African American	23
Asian	26
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific ...	5
American Indian/Alaskan Nati...	6
American Indian/Alaskan Nati...	1
Asian & White	3
Black/African American & White	2
Other Multi-Racial	77



21. Please select the ethnicity that you identify as

[More Details](#)



22. Please select the gender of the individual who is the head of the household

[More Details](#)



23. Are any household members severely disabled?

[More Details](#)



24. If you have any additional comments, please share them below

Open-Ended Responses to Question 24:

1. I chose what I pay for cable each month and that includes TV.
2. You should include other identifying factors in this section such as Gender Identity and sexual orientation in this discrimination section.
3. There are a lot of 20-somethings and 30 somethings in the city, and I feel like our voices aren't heard. Current policies are mostly driven to serve the older generation.
4. I'm a senior citizen and I have been applying for a Senior affordable living for over 5 years in some senior facilities here in Rancho Cucamonga but until now I have not called yet, the list is so long no available space yet.
5. Mostly like the direction of the city, focus on single family homes and less apartments.
6. No tents and reduce homelessness.
7. Hard to find single story homes for disabled people
8. Way too many mass housing projects.
9. Overall, I love my city. I have lived here over 20 years and am happy.
10. We need more office jobs in our Rancho-Ontario-Fontana areas. Freeways are nightmare every morning and afternoon. Can you create more office type jobs here in this area?
11. There is a tremendous need for middle income senior citizens housing and activities. The rents are going up \$1200. or more a year and our income is not going up. There is also a need for more activities and another senior center. One with Bocce Ball and affordable bus trips. Other senior centers all over the nation offer so much more variety than the one here in Rancho Cucamonga.
12. This may not apply but I have concerns about mail being taking and homes and cars being broken into in my area. All of the Post Offices in Ranch all have to be locked up when they are not open for business and the drive up mailboxes outside has been removed.
13. Proud of this city, but never rest on your laurels. Always look to the future in the long term. And for the love of Pete, do not put a giant Wal*Mart on Milliken and Foothill. Please encourage and focus on small, local businesses, they put money into our city.
14. Get rid of section 8 housing. Quit building apartments.
15. Please add streetlights on Etiwanda and Candlewood. With all the children crossing this street, Etiwanda has become a hazard.
16. The long stretch from Church to Baseline gives people a false idea that they can drive super fast. And ask Sheriff to exit off 4th street not Etiwanda to get to the West Valley Jails. So

unfair to have to see them drive up and down Etiwanda. They are effecting the quality of life for us.

17. Do not close the CW Feed Store. I will miss driving by the store and seeing the pumpkin patch, etc.
18. There should be better policing around the schools and redo crosswalks and school crossing signage (painting).
19. More reliable bus system and more frequent buses
20. Need more crime prevention and to prohibit random people from knocking on doors.
21. As far as unease served in our community, we have an amazing senior center. We have wonderful schools although overcrowded. Public transportation is available throughout the city. There are plenty of shopping areas possibly too many. Lots of industry local enough for jobs. Our public services like fire and police are readily available throughout the city. Our services for the disabled are available for those who need it. We have plenty of parks that are well maintained throughout our city as well.
22. We don't need a 3 million dog park. I know the money is already earmarked. But that is over the top.
23. Do not build anymore housing in the city. Too many people, traffic is awful, and crime continues to rise.
24. I'd love to see more youth athletic facilities similar to the ones built in Fontana and Irvine. Kids are pretty neglected in Rancho Cucamonga and need additional outlets to stay out of trouble.
25. No more apartment or condominium development. The city has become far too congested.
26. The city is getting so overbuilt. Traffic is terrible. I made the mistake of leaving my house at 7:00 am. It took me fifteen minutes to get to Daycreek and Highland; two minutes at my normal departure time.
27. We really need to lower prices in housing, half a million for a cramped condo? Half a mil for one bathroom is expensive.
28. If you plan to build thousands of new housing and apartment developments, then please consider the following. Do not claim we do not have enough water for the city, build all this new construction to use up more water, then charge us more for water. Also, it is not fair for single family renters to get priced-out of the area because of all the multiple families residing together. Of course, those families can pay \$3000/month when it's not their money but they have three families living together and a subsidized rate. One family cannot pay that, but what if they don't qualify for help because they actually work for a living.
29. Please quit allowing all this building there is not any open space. It is overcrowded.
30. Stop building new homes/condos. Our city is over built and congested.
31. Please stop building apartment homes. Start building more single story homes. Solar panels save energy but they are an eye sore. We need more bins at grocery stores to donate shoes/clothes. We need free shredding services for junk mail (credit card offers) Office max charges too much.

32. Many disabled senior residents in our area. I have asked the city to check city sidewalks for hazardous areas and have been rejected.
33. Stop the development of open lands in our city.
34. Gardening maintenance is a problem. Too far between service. Why is budget a problem? Seems to be a lack of priority or accountability.
35. Need more affordable housing, and assistance programs for first time homebuyers. These programs use to be available when Terra Vista was first built.
36. Stop the multi-story apartment complexes.
37. Reduce homelessness and need more police officers
38. Our schools are being impacted by overcrowding.
39. Seniors, disabled, homeless and the mentally ill we need to assist.
40. Too many people. Traffic is bad. Reduce stealing.
41. Rancho Cucamonga City officials need to be more concerned with residential areas than industry. There are no green belts in apartment complexes and never enough parking for residents. In addition, the parking in lots are not big enough to accommodate the number of car that patronize the businesses in the strip malls. City planning needs to be improved.
42. The above questions are for the government, federal and state? I don't like giving out my private information to answer a survey.
43. I understand that the new developments on Day Creek/Baseline, Church/Haven, Foothill/Ramona are supposed to provide a wider variety of housing for new residents. I find them to be unattractive and out of reach price-wise for most people. I have heard that the units on Day Creek are not selling because people don't like them. Three stories in one unit? Who would want to live like that? This is not Chicago or New York City. Please try to plan housing that actually benefits and fits in with our community.
44. CDBG funds to enhance the quality of life for residents' why are residents' concerns regarding the crowding of housing being built not considered. Citizens do not want these decisions.
45. Please stop building housing of any kind in the city.
46. Stop building. Stop providing section 8 in luxury apartments. Not fair for the hard-working people that pay FULL price.
47. Services and amenities help promote safety, quality, healthy living environment.
48. Need to increase safety of the community from criminals and crime. Getting to be a serious issue in this community.
49. As a 30 year member of Rancho Cucamonga, I am proud of the improvements that the city fathers have made. However, I am concerned with overpopulating our city without adequate resources to sustain them, including fire prevention measures, traffic, etc.
50. City needs to install speed bump/speed humps, or stop signs, on streets that have none of the above. The residential speed limits are not followed and police do not have resources to park a cruiser on my street everyday. I am sick of being tailgated on my own street because some people have no self control. This is a problem on most residential streets in this city. I

- have plenty of video footage to prove this happens every day. Driving 35, 40, 50, and on Friday and Saturday nights higher than 50, is dangerous in a residential neighborhood. Fix it.
51. We need more patrols at night. Our mailboxes and cars are getting broken into repeatedly nightly.
 52. Too many new houses being built. Leading to too many traffic lights, congestion on roads, in schools and putting enormous pressure on essential services
 53. Looking for initiatives from government that will reduce the cost of living instead of promoting new plans that will raise the cost of living.
 54. More Bus stops above 210 freeway.
 55. Why is that another choice for internet service is only Spectrum. This needs to be investigated to have more options.
 56. Most of the streetlights are off and need to be looked at. Have to wait too long when no other cars are coming. When is the Melo Ros going away? Saw on Haven low tax and no Melo Ros.
 57. There needs to be housing for seniors not apartments. A 55 and older community would be a great asset to Rancho. A del Webb or Khov community is much needed in this area. There are many seniors that would like to buy in a 55 and older community and still live in Rancho.
 58. Please rename the Biane Library to someone else.

25. If you would like to receive updates regarding the Consolidated Plan process, please input your email address, or other contact information below.

Note: Personal information omitted for privacy.

City of Rancho Cucamonga

2020-2024 Consolidated Plan
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2025

2020-2021 Annual Action Plan
July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021

APPENDIX C

Grantee Unique Appendices

Rancho Cucamonga Homeless Assistance Providers

Affirming Community Initiatives

9791 Arrow Route
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 609-1475
Website: www.aciministries.com

Beauty for Ashes-Aftercare Program

9791 Arrow Route
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 477-2781 extension 2365
Email: deejack7@gmail.com

Inland Counties Legal Services Inc.

10601 Civic Center Drive, #200
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 980-0982
Website: www.inlandlegal.org

Inland Empire United Way

9624 Hermosa Avenue
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 980-2857
Website: www.ieuw.org

Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board

10681 Foothill Blvd., Suite 101
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(800) 321-0911 extension 114

R.C. Family Resource Center

9791 Arrow Route
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 477-2781
Website:
www.cityofrc.us/cityhall/cs/parks/facility/resource.asp

Countywide Resources

2-1-1

2-1-1 is a free and confidential service, available 24 hours a day, providing information and resources for health and social services in San Bernardino County. Call 2-1-1 for additional service providers in your area or the website at www.211sb.com

Community Action Partnership of San Bernardino County (CAPSBC) - (909) 723-1500

CAPSBC administers various programs to assist the low-income population throughout San Bernardino County. More information available at www.capsbc.org

Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) - 1 (866) 901-3212

DCSS assists with establishing, modifying and enforcing court orders for Child Support, locating parents, establishing paternity, and collecting and distributing child support and spousal support payments. More information available at www.sbcounty.gov/dcsc

Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) - Access Unit - 1 (888) 743-1478 or (909) 381-2420

A 24/7 call center comprised of professional staff that provide widespread linkages to behavioral health services

Public Health Information - 1 (800) 782-4264

Public Health provides community and preventive health services that promote and improve the health, safety, wellbeing and quality of life of county residents and visitors.

San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools (SBCSS) - (909) 386-2634

SBCSS Provides information about services and countywide programs and activities for students. www.sbcsc.k12.ca.us

Social Security Administration - (SSA) - 1 (800)-772-1213 - TTY - 1 (800) 325-0778

Social Security Administration provides information on applying for Retirement, Medicare, Disability Benefits and a Social Security card. Other services available through SSA can be found at www.ssa.gov

Transitional Assistance Department (TAD) - (909) 388-0245

TAD administers financial support programs to persons in need of financial, nutritional and/or medical assistance.