

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

This Consolidated Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Riverside by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. This Consolidated Plan covers the period beginning July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2024, including five program years. Programs and activities described in this plan are intended to primarily benefit low- and moderate-income residents of the City of Riverside, neighborhoods with high concentration of low- and moderate-income residents, and the City as a whole. HOPWA funds will be distributed to eligible activities throughout Riverside and San Bernardino counties. The City also uses this plan to coordinate with other federal and state grant programs and local initiatives.

This plan is the product of extensive public outreach, community meetings, multiple public hearings, and consultation with multiple agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. A complete draft of this plan has been made available for public review and comment for a 30-day period beginning May 1, 2020. The availability of the plan is advertised in the local newspaper and the complete documents are available on the City's website (<http://www.riversideca.gov/>).

Purpose of the Consolidated Plan

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan for the City of Riverside is the comprehensive five-year planning document identifying the needs and respective resource investments in satisfying the City's housing, homeless population, non-homeless special needs population, community & economic development and economic development needs.

Goals of the Consolidated Plan

The goals of the City's Consolidated Plan are to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities for its low- and moderate-income residents. The City and its participating agencies strive to accomplish these goals by effectively utilizing all available funding resources to conduct housing and community development activities that will serve the economically disadvantaged residents and communities of Riverside. By addressing needs and creating opportunities at the individual and neighborhood levels, the City and the participating agencies hope to improve the quality of life for all residents of the City. The goals are outlined as follows:

- Provide Decent Housing – Help homeless individuals secure appropriate housing and assist those at risk of becoming homeless, preserve the affordable housing stock, increase the availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons without discrimination, and increase the supply of supportive housing.
- Provide a Suitable Living Environment – Improve the safety and livability of neighborhoods, increase access to quality facilities and services, and reduce the isolation of income groups within an area through integration of low-income housing opportunities.
- Expand Economic Opportunities – Create jobs that are accessible to low- and moderate-income persons, stimulate business investment, and increase job development to build vibrant, self-sustaining communities.

Available Funds

The priorities and accomplishment goals outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. In all cases, the City of Riverside has used the presumption of level funding of each program at Federal Fiscal Year 2020 levels as outlined in Table I-1 below. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject to change with availability of funding.

Table I-1

Estimated Available Funds

	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	TOTAL
Estimated Annual Entitlement	\$3,180,351	\$1,211,509	\$280,915	\$3,292,411	\$7,965,186
Estimated Program Income	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$200,000
Estimated Annual Funds Available	\$3,180,351	\$1,211,509	\$280,915	\$3,292,411	\$7,965,186
Five-Year Total Estimated Funds Available	\$15,901,755	\$6,257,545	\$1,404,575	\$16,462,055	\$40,025,930

Table I-1 Programs Administered

CDBG Program

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 ("Act") initiated the CDBG Program. Although the Act has been amended in recent years, the primary objective continues to be the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and- moderate-income.

Regulations governing the Program require that each activity undertaken with CDBG funds meet one of three broad national objectives as follows:

- **Benefit low- and moderate-income persons.**
- **Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight.**
- **Meet other community development needs having a particular urgency.**

As part of the submittal of each Annual Action Plan, the City certifies that it has given maximum feasible priority to activities, which meet the first and second objectives above. Additionally, the City certifies that no less than 70% of the CDBG funds received, over a one-year certification period, will be designed to benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

As noted in Table I-1, the City anticipates receiving an annual CDBG Program allocation of approximately **\$3,180,351** for the next five years.

HOME Program

On November 28, 1990, the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act was enacted (P.L. 101-625). The HOME Program was created as a result of this legislation. It affords states and local governments the flexibility to fund a wide range of low-income housing activities through housing partnerships among states, localities, private industry, and nonprofit organizations. This program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and homeownership housing, replacing a series of programs previously funded by HUD. HUD allocates funds to qualifying "Participating Jurisdictions" (PJs) based upon a variety of demographic and housing factors. With the exception of a waiver granted for disaster-related funding, HOME funds are subject to a 25% match of non-federal funds or in-kind contributions.

HOME regulations require grantees to allocate at least 15% of its annual HOME award to activities sponsored, managed or owned by a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO). A CHDO is a special designation for nonprofits that provide a variety of housing activities including affordable housing development, management and homeless housing programs. HUD encourages partnerships between grantees and CHDOs to maintain and expand affordable housing. The City certifies that its Annual Action Plan will incorporate allocation of HOME funds to vital community partners such as CHDOs.

During FY 2020/2021 and FY 2021/2022, the City received approval to reduce its match obligation under the Availability of Waivers and Suspensions of the HOME Program Requirements in Response to COVID -19 Pandemic that HUD released on April 10, 2020. This match reduction applies to funds expended by the City between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2021. Under the same waiver the City obtained approval to reduce its CHDO 15% Set-aside to zero in FY 2020/2021.

As noted in Table I-1, the City anticipates receiving an annual HOME Program allocation of approximately \$1,121,509 for the next five years.

ESG Program

The ESG Program was created through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act As Amended by S.896 Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009. The program's main focus is to assist people with quickly regaining stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness.

The program helps improve the quality of existing emergency shelters, makes available additional emergency shelters, helps meet the cost of operating emergency shelters, provides rental assistance to homeless individuals and homeless prevention. The ESG Program ensures that the homeless have access not only to safe and sanitary shelter but also to supportive services and other kinds of assistance needed to improve their situations. The program is also intended to reduce homelessness through the funding of preventive programs and activities. ESG funds further the objectives of the Riverside County Continuum of Care.

Riverside County's homeless system of care is comprised of a network of public, private, faith-based, for-profit, and non-profit service providers. County agencies provide direct services for the homeless and/or significant resources for agencies serving the homeless. The region's municipalities, including the City of Riverside, also provide substantial resources for services that assist the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless. The County's non-profit community is a critical player in the current Continuum of Care 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 County's non-profit community also serves special needs populations, such as victims of domestic violence, veterans, the disabled and youth.

As noted in Table I-1, the City anticipates receiving an annual ESG Program allocation of approximately \$280,915 for the next five years.

HOPWA Program

The HOPWA Program provides housing assistance and supportive services for low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Riverside is designated as the responsible jurisdiction for dispersing HOPWA funds throughout Riverside and San Bernardino counties. The City's project sponsors are the Riverside County Housing Authority and Foothill Aids Project. The City receives approximately \$3.29 million annually.

As noted in Table I-1, the City anticipates receiving an annual HOPWA Program allocation of approximately \$3,292,411 for the next five years.

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

Priority Needs

The City of Riverside has identified seven priority development areas to meet the greatest needs of residents in the City. Priorities are based on responses to the 2019 Community Survey conducted in the City, information gathered in specific focus groups, interviews with various organizations and service providers in the housing and community development field, and data obtained from the 2015 Census, the American Community Surveys, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, and the PIC Information Center. It will invest its CDBG funding to address needs in the priority areas listed below:

1. Community Services (Public Services)
2. Infrastructure
3. Community Facilities (Public Facilities)
4. Neighborhood Services
5. Special Needs Services
6. Housing
7. Business and Jobs (Economic Development)

More detailed priorities and accomplishment projections for Housing, Community Development, Homeless and Special Needs populations, as well as HOPWA Program activities and anticipated accomplishments are presented in the appropriate narrative sections and tables within this document.

The City must also ensure that its HUD-funded activities carried out under the Consolidated Plan meet its priority needs. Priority need rankings were rather consistent throughout the City. A uniform system of ranking was assigned according to the following HUD categories: No Need, Low Need, Medium Need and High Need, to describe the relative need for assistance in each category. All priority needs were found to be High based on the Consolidated Plan's need assessments and resources available to address these needs.

Table I-2 shows the City's 2020-2024 Priority Needs along with the priority level, population served, and goals addressed by each.

Table I-2 Priority Needs 2020-2024				
Priority Need	Definition	Priority	Population	Goals
Community Services	Activities that provide services to individuals and/or households including specific clientele such as Senior	High	Extremely Low-Income Low-Income Moderate-Income Elderly Families	Public Service Accessibility Public Service Sustainability Senior Services

	Services and Youth Programs.		Elderly Frail Elderly	Youth Services
Infrastructure	Public Improvements that support existing or future community development which benefits the entire area or site	High	Extremely Low-Income Low-Income Moderate-Income	Infrastructure
Community Facilities	The construction or rehabilitation of a structure or facility that houses a public use.	High	Extremely Low-Income Low-Income Moderate-Income	Public Facilities and Improvements
Neighborhood Services	Activities designed to help low income neighborhoods build the capacity and resources needed to ensure residents experience better results around education, employment, safety and other key areas.	High	Extremely Low-Income Low-Income Moderate-Income	Neighborhood Capacity Building Programs
Special Needs Services	Non-Housing Activities or Facilities which provides services exclusively to individuals with special needs.	High	Extremely Low-Income Low-Income Moderate-Income Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families	Special Needs Services and ADA Improvements

			Victims of Domestic Violence Non-Housing Community Development Other	
Housing	Activities that create or improve residential units (single- or multi-family housing), including activities in support of housing such as code enforcement, and infrastructure development specifically to support housing development	High	Extremely Low-Income Low-Income Moderate-Income Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence	Housing Affordability Housing Sustainability (Code Enforcement) Housing Accessibility (Fair Housing)
Business and Jobs	Activities or improvements designed to support, increase, or stabilize business development, as well as to create or retain jobs, or expand the provision of goods and services.	High	Extremely Low-Income Low-Income Moderate-Income Non-Housing Community Development	Economic Development-Sustainability Economic Development-Accessibility

Table I-2

Housing Needs

Determining housing needs in the City of Riverside requires a comprehensive review of several factors including population trends, average household type and size, and the average household income. These factors assist in identifying affordable housing needs, housing density needs, the

need to increase or decrease single family multi-family units, and the relationship between housing supply and demand.

Various housing concerns throughout the City of Riverside were identified including the lack of affordable housing, overcrowding, and lack of homeownership opportunities. The City has established housing goals including:

- Creation of affordable housing through new developments
- Sustaining existing housing stock through rehabilitation and necessary improvements;
- Increase homeownership opportunities; and
- Rehabilitate/remove inhabitable vacant units.

Through its proposed Consolidated Plan activities, the City of Riverside will support, promote affordable housing, homeownership opportunities increase code compliance through rehabilitation programs, limit lead-based paint hazards, and rehabilitate the existing housing stock using federal and state grant funds.

Homeless Needs

The City of Riverside is part of the Riverside County Continuum of Care (CoC) and coordinates with various agencies in addressing the housing and service needs of Riverside's homeless population. Many factors can result in families and individuals becoming homeless or being at risk of losing their housing including the loss of a job, eviction, special needs (addiction, mental health, HIV), rent increases, or domestic violence. The City will continue to participate in the CoC planning process to meet homeless needs within Riverside. The City will use ESG program funds to provide rental assistance to assist homeless individuals living on the streets coupled with case management to achieve housing stability and self-sufficiency. When ESG funding is available, homeless prevention will be provided to assist very low-income households from becoming homeless.

Geographic – Demographic Characteristics

Riverside is the largest city in the Inland Empire metropolitan area of Southern California, and is approximately 60 miles east of Los Angeles, and 12 miles southwest of San Bernardino. Riverside is the county seat of Riverside County and is named for its location beside the Santa Ana River. Riverside is the birthplace of the California Citrus industry, home of the Mission Inn Hotel, the largest Mission Revival Style building in the United States, and home of the Riverside National Cemetery.

As of 2018, Riverside had an estimated population of 330,063. Founded in 1870 by John North and a group of Easterners who wished to establish a colony dedicated to furthering education and culture, Riverside was built on land that was once a Spanish rancho. Investors from England and Canada transplanted traditions and activities adopted by prosperous citizens: the first golf course and polo field in Southern California were built in Riverside.

The first orange trees were planted in 1871, but the citrus industry in Riverside began two years later when Eliza Tibbets received two Brazilian navel orange trees sent to her by a friend at the Department of Agriculture in Washington. The trees thrived in the Southern California climate and the navel orange industry grew rapidly. Within a few years, the successful cultivation of the newly discovered navel orange led to a California Gold Rush of a different kind: the establishment of the citrus industry, which is commemorated in the landscapes and exhibits of the California Citrus State Historic Park and the restored packing houses in the Downtown's Marketplace District. By 1882, there were more than half a million citrus trees in California, almost half of which were in Riverside. The development of refrigerated railroad cars and innovative irrigation systems established Riverside as the wealthiest city per capita by 1895.

As the city prospered, a small guest hotel designed in the popular Mission Revival style grew to become the world-famous Mission Inn, favored by presidents, royalty and movie stars. Postcards of lush orange groves, swimming pools, and magnificent homes have attracted vacationers and entrepreneurs throughout the years. Many relocated to the warm, dry climate for reasons of health and to escape Eastern winters. Victoria Avenue with its landmark homes serves as a reminder of European investors who settled here.

Riverside's citizens are proud of the city's unique character born from a tradition of careful planning, from its carefully laid out historic Mile Square to its 1924 Civic Center designed by the same planner responsible for San Francisco's, Charles Cheney. Through the City's Office of Historic Preservation, it is committed to preserving the past as a firm foundation for the future. Over 125 City Landmarks, 20 National Register Sites and 2 National Landmarks have been designated by the City Council, all offering enjoyment and education to city residents and visitors.

Riverside is fortunate to have a wealth of sites and buildings that provide a link to the city's past and a strong sense of place. This is the result of the hard work and careful planning of the city's Historic Preservation Program. Created by the City Council in 1969, it identifies and advances the preservation of Riverside's historic neighborhoods and civic and commercial resources.

Examples include the Mission Inn, the Chinatown site, the National Packing House, Citrus Experiment Station and engineering feats like the Gage Canal. Many of these landmarks are found in the Downtown's Mission Inn Historic District. California's Mission Revival style, born in California, can be seen throughout the City, most notably in the Mission Inn, the Municipal Auditorium, First Church of Christ Scientist, and the Fox Performing Arts Center.

The Mission Inn was developed from the Glenwood Tavern, owned by Captain Christopher Columbus Miller, who moved to Riverside in 1874 to survey land for the Gage Canal, which brought water to Riverside. His son Frank developed a lasting interest in culture and the arts and took over the expansion of the Inn. Over the years he embellished and expanded it into a unique resort known all over the world. It has played host to numerous movie stars, musicians and heads of state. Ronald and Nancy Reagan honeymooned there, and Richard and Pat Nixon were married on its grounds. Teddy Roosevelt planted a tree in its courtyard, and a special chair, built for President William Howard Taft when he visited, is still in the Inn's collection.

Many of Riverside's historic buildings are open to the public including the Catherine Bettner home, restored and renamed the Heritage House, which is open for tours. The Riverside Art Museum was designed by America's most successful woman architect, Julia Morgan, famous for William Randolph Hearst's Castle in San Simeon. It was originally constructed for the YWCA on land donated by Frank Miller. Benedict Castle was built as a private residence by Henry Jekel and is now occupied by Teen Challenge. It is available for special events and filming as are many of Riverside's historic homes and neighborhoods.

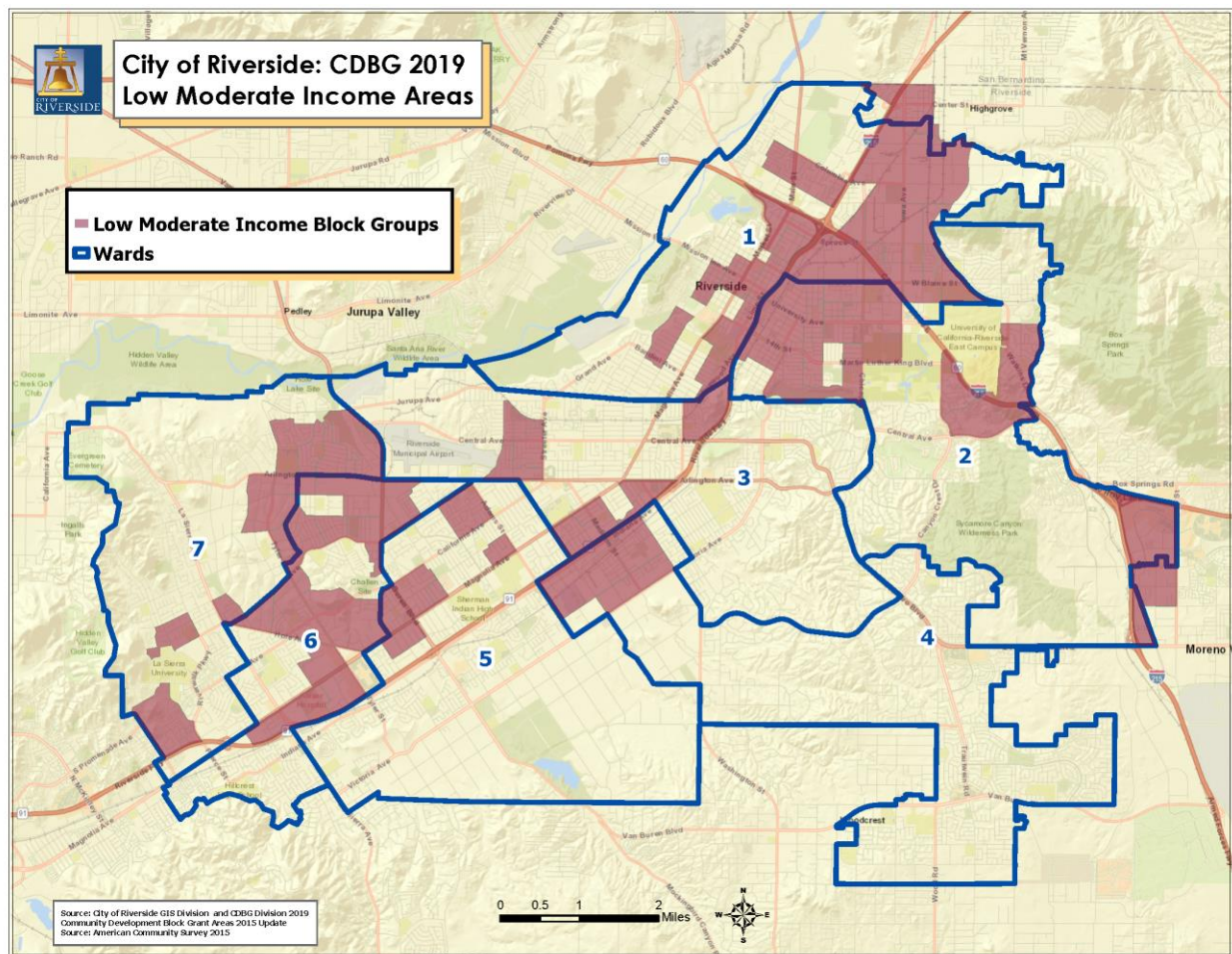
According to the 2015 ACS U.S. Census, Riverside was home to 378,370 people. The U.S. Census 2018 estimates that the City's current population has increased to 330,080 people. The 2018 U.S. Census indicates that 120,997 (36.7%) of the residents of Riverside were members of minority racial groups and 185,148 (56.1%) of the residents were Hispanic or Latino. Since 1980, Riverside has been experiencing significant growth in its minority populations. The largest Riverside racial/ethnic groups are White/Hispanic (36%), followed by White/Non-Hispanic (27.3%), Some Other Race/Hispanic (16.4%) and Asian/Non-Hispanic (8.1%). The following Table (Table I-3) illustrates the population by race and ethnicity.

	Non-Hispanic	Percentage	Hispanic	Percentage
White	90,108	27.3%	118,795	36.0%
Black or African American	17,977	5.4%	1,614	0.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,028	0.6%	708	0.2%
Asian	26,638	8.1%	1,034	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	380	0.1%	280	0.1%
Some Other Race	604	0.2%	54,238	16.4%
Two or More Races	7,017	2.1%	8,479	2.6%
Total Population	144,752	44%	185,148	56.1%

Source: ACS 2018

Table I-3 Population by Race and Ethnicity

As of the 2015 ACS, Riverside was home to 146,690 residents who earned less than 80% of the area median income (AMI) and are therefore classified as low- or moderate-income by HUD. This represents 39% of the city-wide population for whom household income could be determined. The following map (Map I-2) illustrates the block groups with the heaviest concentrations of low- and moderate-income residents in Riverside. Consolidated Plan funds (except HOPWA) will generally be targeted toward these low- and moderate-income neighborhoods or toward activities that benefit the low- and moderate-income residents of the City.



Map I-2 Low and Moderate-Income Census Blocks

Because Riverside is the most populous city in Riverside County, CA, HUD has designated the City as a Grantee jurisdiction for administering the HOPWA funding designated for the Eligible Metropolitan Service Area (EMSA) encompassing Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. This block grant is designated to serve persons in the County of Riverside and the County of San Bernardino who are living with HIV/AIDS and their families. For this program, funds will be allocated to eligible recipients county-wide whose programs serve this population. It is anticipated that the funds will be targeted to organizations whose service areas include the urban centers within the Counties, where the greatest percentage with HIV/AIDS reside.

3. Evaluation of past performance

At the end of each program year, as required by HUD, a CAPER must be submitted to HUD by September 30th. The CAPER gives an actual account of activities, which occurred during the previous program year, and how the City maintained and expended funds, which were outlined in the Annual Action Plan for that program year.

Upon completion of the CAPER, and at least 15 days prior to its submission to HUD, the City will make the report available to the general public for a 15-day review and comment period. Any comments received from the general public will be included in the CAPER submitted to HUD.

The City will provide a notice in the local newspaper for the availability of the CAPER, which will begin a 15-day review and comment period. A public notice will be advertised prior to the review period. The notice and the draft CAPER will also be made available to the public via the City's website (www.riversideca.gov).

The City of Riverside is in the fifth year of its current Consolidated Plan period (2015-2019) and has met or exceeded most of the goals set forth to ensure decent housing, a suitable living environment and economic opportunities.

The City continues to carry out its programs as identified in its 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and implemented through the approved Annual Action Plans. The City has provided all requested certifications as required by HUD and has been fair and impartial to entities applying for federal funds to assist in program implementation. The City has not hindered implementation of the Consolidated Plan through action or willful inaction.

Projects funded include public facilities, public services, acquisition of a homeless facility, housing rehabilitation and a micro-loan program.

Table I-4 shows the City's 2010-2014 Accomplished Priority Needs along with funds expended.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

As the entitlement grantee for the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs, the City of Riverside Community & Economic Development Department (CEDD) is the lead agency for the development of this five-year consolidated plan as well as the Annual Action Plans that outline the proposed activities and expenditures under these programs. The CEDD will also act as one of several public and private agencies that will administer programs and activities under the plan. During this Consolidated Plan period, the CEDD will also work with other agencies and organizations that will assist in the administration of the Consolidated Plan programs.

The City of Riverside has embraced a process for the development of this five-year Consolidated Plan that included broad participation from the community. At each step in the process care has been taken to ensure 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 projects supported by the Consolidated Plan programs have been actively involved. The Community & Economic Development Department staff conducted extensive outreach to engage a wide range of agencies, groups, organizations, and residents in the process of developing the 2020-2024 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the 2020-2021 One-Year Action Plan. This process included:

- Notices being sent to every household in the City inviting participation in the Consolidated Plan process to include attendance at the Community Meetings (6 meetings, throughout multiple Council Wards);
- Surveys available to participants at each Community Meeting, including Community Centers; surveys distributed to a number of agencies and groups; and surveys available on the City of Riverside's website;
- Letters sent to community-based organizations and groups inviting participation in the process;
- Public notices and advertisements published in the local newspaper inviting public participation in the process;
- A public application process for the community-based organizations to apply for project funding in program year 2020-2021;
- Discussions with several City departments to help identify priority needs for the next five years;
- Consultation with local and regional governmental agencies to help identify priority needs for the next five years; and
- Consultation with City Council members regarding constituent and citywide priorities.

In order to identify priority needs in the City, a Priority Needs Survey was prepared and made available to all residents of the City (see Grantee Unique Appendices in back Admin Section). The survey was designed to identify and prioritize needs related to community services, community facilities, infrastructure, neighborhood services; special needs services, businesses and jobs, and housing. The surveys were also made available at various public facilities. The surveys were also distributed to community-based organizations and stakeholders in the City. Although the sample size of completed surveys (308) was relatively small, the findings are nevertheless relevant (see Appendix "C."). Residents who responded noted the need for the following:

- Anti-Crime Programs
- Educational Services
- Youth Services
- Street Improvements
- Parks and Recreation Facilities
- Youth Centers
- Code Enforcement
- Graffiti Removal
- Homeless Shelters and Services
- Mental Health Services
- Neglected/Abused Children Centers and Services
- Create Jobs for Low-Income Persons

- Job Training Programs
- Retention of Companies that Provide Jobs
- Small Business Assistance
- Store Front Improvements

In developing this five-year Consolidated Plan, the CEDD, acting as the lead plan development agency, has consulted with representatives from multiple agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. In addition to the surveys, focus groups, hearings, and other outreach efforts described above, CEDD staff and/or its Analysis of Impediments consultant contacted representatives, staff, and members of the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HACR), and the Riverside County Continuum of Care. A copy of the final plan was also made available to adjacent cities for review and comment.

Summary of Citizen Participation Continued - Public Hearings

Public Hearings, Community Meetings, and Comment Periods

In addition to the targeted data collection efforts outlined above, the City of Riverside Community & Economic Development Department conducted seven advertised community meetings to obtain feedback and solicit input into the needs of the community and this Consolidated Plan. Community meetings were held in each of the seven City Council Wards. The meetings included an introduction and explanation of the Consolidated Plan's purpose and the process and schedule for its completion as well as an opportunity for interested persons to comment on past activities of the Consolidated Plan programs, identify needs, and propose strategies for addressing those needs. Minimal public comment was received at the community meetings. The public comments can be seen in the Executive Summary and Citizen Participation section of this document.

A draft of the Consolidated Plan was prepared in April 2020 and made available for public review and comment from May 1, 2020 through June 2, 2020. A summary of comments received and the City's responses can be found in the Citizen Participation section of this document. Notice of the availability of the draft plans and the opportunity to comment on them was advertised in The Press-Enterprise as required under the City's Citizen Participation Plan.

A public hearing was held on June 2, 2020 with the Riverside City Council and community through MS Teams regarding the Consolidated Plan, the Citizen Participation Plan, the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), and the Annual Action Plan project/programs selection for the 2020-2021 program year. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the public can provide comments on the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan through email or by calling into the public hearing.

In developing this five-year Consolidated Plan, the CEDD, acting as the lead plan development agency, has consulted with representatives from multiple agencies, groups, and organizations

involved in the development of affordable housing, creation of job opportunities for low- and moderate-income residents, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. In addition to the surveys, focus groups, hearings, and other outreach efforts described above, CEDD staff and/or its Analysis of Impediments consultant contacted representatives, staff, and members of the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HACR), and the Community Action Partnership of Riverside during January and February of 2020. A copy of the final plan was also made available to adjacent cities for review and comment via an email which identified the city's link for the above-mentioned plans.

5. Summary of public comments

Comments received at the June 2, 2020 Public Hearing:

Comments will be added after June 2, 2020

City of Riverside response to comments received at public hearing:

Comments will be added after June 2, 2020

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

Comments will be added after June 2, 2020

7. Summary

The City is committed to allocating funds that serve the needs of the lowest- income and most disadvantaged residents. Households with incomes less than 50 percent of the area median income, particularly those with extremely low incomes (less than 30 percent of area median income), are particular priorities. Priorities can be achieved through a combination of 1) decent and affordable housing; 2) investment in community development activities in lower-income and deteriorating neighborhoods and in facilities that serve lower-income populations; and 3) supportive services to maintain independence. By focusing on these overall priorities, the City seeks to address community concerns such as:

- The need for additional decent, safe, and affordable housing, and alleviate rent burdens, homelessness, and deteriorating housing stock;
- Programs that improve community facilities and services in low-income areas;
- A network of shelters, housing, and services that prevent homelessness, including rapid re- housing and permanent housing, and the elimination of homelessness along the lines detailed in the City's Homeless Reduction and Prevention Strategy Five-Year Plan and the Riverside County's 10-Year Plan to end chronic homelessness and the City's Housing First Strategy Plan ;

- Programs that promote economic development and create jobs and programs that increase the job skills level of potential employees; and
- Supportive services that increase the ability of seniors, persons with disabilities, and others with special needs to live independently.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	RIVERSIDE	Community & Economic Development Department
HOPWA Administrator	RIVERSIDE	Community & Economic Development Department
HOME Administrator	RIVERSIDE	Community & Economic Development Department, Office of Homeless Solutions
ESG Administrator	RIVERSIDE	Community & Economic Development Department, Office of Homeless Solutions

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Michelle Guzman, Project Manager
City of Riverside
Community & Economic Development Department
3900 Main Street 5th Floor
Riverside, CA 92522

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

1. Introduction

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

The City of Riverside actively participates in the Riverside County Continuum of Care (CoC), which is led by the Riverside County Housing, Homelessness Prevention and Workforce Solutions Department. The City has standing representation on the CoC, Housing and Planning Committee, HMIS Administrators Council, CES Oversight Committee, and Standards and Evaluations Committee. Leaders from the County and City housing authorities, private hospitals, private housing providers, County Department of Mental Health, social service programs that serve the homeless, as well as criminal justice entities also serve on the CoC. The CoC meets every other month and is responsible for coordinating the countywide effort to address homelessness and administers federal funding from HUD, State and other resources to combat homelessness. The executive leadership participates in planning partnerships with psychiatric stakeholders, criminal justice executives and employment specialists led by Riverside County.

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

The Riverside County Housing, Homelessness Prevention and Workforce Solutions Department (HPWS) serves as the lead agency and grantee for the Riverside County Continuum of Care (CoC). HPWS interacts with people on many levels, thereby impacting their daily lives through child-care, education, employment, training, health and human services, homelessness, and housing. The present day CoC Program resulted from the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH), which consolidated the three separate McKinney-Vento homeless assistance programs (Supportive Housing Program, Shelter Plus Care Program, and Section 8 moderate Rehabilitation SRO Program) into a single grant program. The CoC program is designed to promote community-wide planning and strategic use of resources to: address homelessness; improve coordination and integration with mainstream resources and other programs targeted to people experiencing homelessness; improve data collection and performance measurement; and allow each community to design programs to the particular strengths and challenges within the community.

The goal of HPWS is to facilitate a unified CoC whose role is to coordinate homeless efforts and is capable of meeting the varied needs of the County's homeless residents while at the same time establishing policies and procedures for such. The objective of reducing homelessness is promoted throughout the County by encouraging support from a wide-range of community stakeholders including businesses, community service groups, faith-based agencies, for-profit

agencies, local government, neighborhood groups, non-profit organizations, and private foundations.

Significant aspects of the Consolidated Plan development process and implementation of project objectives was a result of meeting and coordinating with the CoC as well as agencies and organizations that serve Riverside County residents. These meetings helped identify priority needs and the level of need for various coordinated housing and homeless efforts in the County. The City of Riverside will continue to consult with the CoC where necessary to address the needs of the homeless populations. To ensure the effective and efficient provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families, the development of the Consolidated Plan also included active citizen participation as described later in the Citizen Participation section. This joint effort has worked successfully in the past, and Riverside pledges its continuing support of the endeavor.

The City has significantly increased its efforts towards coordination and collaboration across systems of care in an effort to serve the most “at-risk” citizens including the homeless, veterans, and unaccompanied youth.

The City also works closely with the CoC to carry out the annual Homeless Point in Time Count Housing, Homelessness Prevention and Workforce Solutions Department in the City of Riverside by providing two deployment centers. The City provides maps of the where the homeless are engaged to follow up with resources.

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

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program requires coordination among participating agencies and the Continuum of Care. All ESG subrecipients in the City of Riverside are experienced homeless providers with a demonstrated track record in fiscal management and the provision of housing and supportive services targeted to the homeless. ESG funded agencies must participate in the CoC. The CoC has over 100 member organizations including homelessness assistance providers, veteran service representatives, victim service providers, Public Housing Agency, Mental Health Agency, formerly homeless individuals, and government organizations. The CoC meets on a regular basis, sharing information about services among participating agencies and setting funding priorities and policies for homeless.

The City of Riverside, the ESG recipient, consulted with the CoC to discuss the allocation of ESG funds in ways that:

- Coordinate with other ESG entitlement jurisdictions to develop and utilize shared standardized eligibility and assessment tools;
- Support federal and local goals for priority populations;

- Allow for variations in the program design that responds to the needs and resources of the local jurisdiction; and
- Comply with eligibility and verification requirements (HMIS, housing status, homeless definitions, etc.).

Policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS are as follows:

- The HEARTH Act states HMIS participation is a statutory requirement for ESG grantees and sub-recipients. The City of Riverside and its subrecipients coordinate with the CoC to ensure the screening, assessment, and referral of Program participants are consistent with the written standards.
- Designate one or more representatives to serve on the HMIS Steering Committee, the Committee responsible for overseeing the coordinated implementation of HMIS in Riverside County. The HMIS Administrators Council meets to review the progress of implementation, identify and resolve problems, update policies and procedures, and to review reports from participants.
- Ensure participating agencies and users receive collaborative-approved training and maintain a process to hear and address issues from users.
- Ensure that accurate data on all persons served and all activities assisted under ESG are entered into the communitywide HMIS.
- Establish a process to review, analyze and report key performance measures on a regular basis.
- Access HUD required reports directly from HMIS.
- Compare HMIS reports to provider data and confirm all providers have corrected inaccurate data before reporting deadline.
- Using HMIS data, review preventing and ending homelessness results to evaluate the performance toward achieving outcomes in the plan.
- ESG Grantees countywide meet annually to review ESG Written Standards to ensure they are up-to-date and include provisions of homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance, as required by 24 CFR 576.400(e)(1) and 24 CFR 576.400(e)(2).

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing,	Agency/Group/Organization	Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.,
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Fair Housing Services

social service agencies and other entities. ¹	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The anticipated outcome of contacting this agency was to review and discuss the vital range of fair housing services available to residents throughout the city.
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Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

Not Applicable

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?
Ending Homelessness in Riverside County	Riverside County Housing, Homelessness Prevention and Workforce Solutions Department	Focuses on prevention, collaboration and coordination, and rapid housing placement
City of Riverside Housing First Strategy Plan	City of Riverside Office of Homeless Solutions	Develop permanent supportive housing and implement rapid rehousing programs. The plan provides a roadmap for the development of Housing First units in the City.
General Plan – Housing Element	City of Riverside Community & Economic Development Department	The housing and demographic data was used to determine needs. Some goals proposed in the Housing Element can be funded through the Action Plan.
The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	City of Riverside Community & Economic Development Department	The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing program provides a vital range of no cost fair housing services to eligible victimized and affected by illegal housing practices. The value of this study is that it identifies and analyzes the most significant barriers affecting fair housing choices and outlines specific steps to address and overcome the effects of any impediments which were useful for the development of this Five-Year Con Plan.
Annual Plan	Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HACR)	The Annual Plan is used to express the Public Housing Authority's quantifiable goals and objectives for the 5-year period. The primary mission of the HACR is to provide affordable, decent, safe and sanitary housing opportunities to low and moderate4 income families including elderly and disabled persons, while supporting programs to foster economic self-sufficiency.

Table 2 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City works in close coordination with the Riverside County Continuum of Care, Riverside County Housing Authority, Fair Housing Council of Riverside County to identify affordable housing and homelessness needs within the city. The City has held two homeless forums in the City of Riverside to convene representatives from Riverside and San Bernardino counties and cities in the western Riverside region to discuss homeless issues, which resulted in the attendees identifying emergency shelters and affordable housing as the largest need in the western Riverside region.

Narrative (optional):

The City of Riverside will continue its collaborative efforts and partnerships, as detailed throughout this report, with state and local government entities, such as Riverside County and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) to ensure complete implementation of the Consolidated Plan.

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

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

As required by HUD rules and regulations, the City of Riverside complies with regulation 24 CFR 91.105, Citizen Participation Plan for local governments as outlined. The City has adopted a Citizen Participation Plan that sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation. The components of the Citizen Participation Plan discussed above have been designed with the explicit intention of accommodating and encouraging participation by low- and moderate-income residents, residents of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, members of minority groups, persons with limited English skills, and persons with disabilities. In the development of the Consolidated Plan, the City made affirmative efforts to provide adequate information to interested agencies and Riverside residents concerning the CDBG, HOPWA, HOME and ESG process and availability of funds.

During the month of October 2019, staff members of the Community Development Department conducted a public meeting in six of the seven City Council Wards (see grantee appendices). The intended purpose of these meetings was to provide the residents with an overview of HUD programs, to obtain information on community needs and priorities that will be included as part of this Consolidated Plan, and to solicit community input regarding any current unmet need. The City Council Ward meetings were held at community centers, public libraries and other venues within the community and involved the participation of City Council members, and area residents in order to gather statistical information, assess the City's housing and community development needs, and receive input on spending plans and priorities for the upcoming program years. The City also conducted extensive outreach to inform local agencies regarding the opportunity to apply for CDBG funds. Outreach included a public notice for availability for funding, a letter mailed to each interested agency, and an application workshop to assist those public service agencies with application preparation. Technical assistance was also provided to individuals and organizations throughout the application period. In October 2019, the City of Riverside mailed each resident and property owner a Riverside Community at Home postcard, which provided an overview of the City's entitlement programs and invited them to attend the public meeting in their City Council Ward. In an effort to reach low- and moderate-income residents and encourage citizen participation, over 107,000 CDBG postcards were distributed. In addition, the notice was posted on the City's website. Persons unable to attend public meetings were invited to provide input and submit comments and suggestions to the City's Community Development Department. Bilingual interpretation services were made available at all public meetings.

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	City of Riverside Community At Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Minorities Non-English Speaking -Specify other language: Spanish -Persons with disabilities -Non-targeted/broad community -Residents of Public and Assisted Housing -All City of Riverside residents 	Based on postcard distribution of over 108,000 throughout the community each ward meeting had an approximate attendance of 25 residents. Calls and emails were received and responded to for further information regarding the presentation.	No comments were received	All comments were accepted	City of Riverside Community At Home

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 Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Minorities Non-English Speaking -Specify other language: Spanish -Persons with disabilities -Non-targeted/broad community -Residents of Public and Assisted Housing -All City of Riverside residents 	Each ward meeting had an approximate attendance of 25 residents. Councilmembers from several wards attended individual meetings. Community residents provided input and comments regarding projects and services needed.	Comments can be found in Appendix 1 Citizen Participation Comments	All comments were accepted	N/A

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/ attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Internet Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Minorities Non-English Speaking -Specify other language: Spanish -Persons with disabilities -Non-targeted/broad community -Residents of Public and Assisted Housing -All City of Riverside residents 	Each ward meeting had an approximate attendance of 25 residents. Councilmembers from several wards attended individual meetings. Community residents provided input and comments regarding projects and services needed.	No comments were received	All comments were accepted	http://www.riversideca.gov/cdbg/

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	Citywide Community Survey	Minorities Non-English Speaking -Specify other language: Spanish -Persons with disabilities -Non-targeted/broad community -Residents of Public and Assisted Housing -All City of Riverside residents	Response statistics are attached.	Comments are attached	All comments were accepted	Survey is attached

Table 3 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Based on HUD provided figures, the following data indicates the number and percentage of renters and homeowners who may be subject to housing tribulations, based on income level. The lack of housing for all income levels has substantially increased the number of households experiencing housing problems and cost burdens.

HUD receives a “special tabulation” of data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) that is largely not available through standard Census products. This special tabulation data provides counts of the numbers of households that fit certain combinations of HUD-specified criteria such as housing needs, HUD-defined income limits (primarily 30, 50, and 80 percent of area median income) and household types of particular interest to planners and policy makers. This data, known as the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, is used by local governments for housing planning and as part of the Consolidated Planning process.

Assessing the specific housing needs of the City of Riverside is critical to creating a realistic and responsive affordable housing strategy. As such, an assessment of the City’s affordable rental and single-family homes was conducted based on available demographic, economic and housing data for the City of Riverside. The assessment utilized HUD’s eCon Planning Suite within the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). The eCon Planning Suite pre-populates the most up-to-date housing and economic data available to assist jurisdictions in identifying funding priorities in the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. Highlights of this assessment are provided in this section.

Needs Assessment Overview

The percentage of household income spent for mortgage costs or gross rent, commonly called cost burden, is by far the most prevalent problem in Riverside, for owned and rented households alike. According to Housing and Urban Development guidelines, households spending more than 30 percent of income for these housing costs are cost burdened.

Rental housing costs have been rising more rapidly than home purchase prices, placing an economic stress on renting households who are typically younger or economically disadvantaged relative to homeowners.

According to ACS 2014-2018, there were an estimated 323,935 households in the City of Riverside and the average household size was 3.41 people. Families made up 72.6 percent of these households including both married-couple families (50.1 percent). Female householder families with children under 18 years with no husband are 7.5 percent of all households and male householder families with no wife present is 2.9 percent. Nonfamily households made up 27.3 percent of households. Fifty-nine percent of renter households are paying more than 30 percent

of their household income towards their monthly rent, while 34.5 percent of housing units with a mortgage are paying more than 30 percent of their household income towards their monthly mortgage.

In Riverside, 39.6 percent of all households have one or more children under the age of 18 and 24.8 percent of all households have one or more people 65 years and over. The poverty rate is 15.6% (higher than the national average at 14.1%). In 43.5% of Riverside homes, a language other than English is spoken at home.

In Riverside, the white population represented 60.9 percent, black or African American population accounted for 6.2 percent of the total population, and the Asian population represented 9.2 percent of the total population. Hispanic households represented 53.3% percent of the total population.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2015	Most Recent Year: 2018	% Change
Population	316,335	323,935	2.4%
Households	91,267	96,797	6%
Median Income	\$57,196	\$65,313	14.9%

Table 4 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Base Year), 2014-2018 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	10,745	10,910	14,255	9,435	45,925
Small Family Households *	3,195	3,960	5,790	3,950	23,170
Large Family Households *	1,570	2,195	3,020	1,959	7,630
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	1,865	1,860	2,605	1,645	9,290
Household contains at least one-person age 75 or older	1,029	1,710	1,760	945	3,615
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	2,540	2,710	3,555	2,234	6,024

Table 5 - 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	310	130	210	115	765	20	25	25	25	95
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	440	550	380	165	1,535	55	50	170	70	345
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	790	1,190	1,075	420	3,475	105	290	465	389	1,249
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,730	3,545	1,215	165	9,655	1,455	1,800	1,500	575	5,330
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	495	1,375	3,885	1,710	7,465	229	640	1,890	1,475	4,234

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	1,035	0	0	0	1,035	300	0	0	0	300

Table 6 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	6,270	5,410	2,885	865	15,430	1,640	2,165	2,165	1,060	7,030
Having none of four housing problems	1,070	1,765	5,045	3,675	11,555	429	1,565	4,165	3,840	9,999
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	1,035	0	0	0	1,035	300	0	0	0	300

Table 7 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,305	3,015	2,865	8,185	380	695	1,450	2,525
Large Related	1,100	1,250	1,035	3,385	365	730	1,035	2,130

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
Elderly	1,325	820	840	2,985	749	1,035	885	2,669
Other	1,900	1,620	1,405	4,925	345	270	375	990
Total need by income	6,630	6,705	6,145	19,480	1,839	2,730	3,745	8,314

Table 8 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	2,235	1,785	720	4,740	335	550	630	1,515
Large Related	1,015	745	85	1,845	350	555	275	1,180
Elderly	975	520	275	1,770	615	620	415	1,650
Other	1,805	1,215	230	3,250	295	230	230	755
Total need by income	6,030	4,265	1,310	11,605	1,595	1,955	1,550	5,100

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0- 30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	1,050	1,410	940	415	3,815	155	230	275	244	904
Multiple, unrelated family households	150	195	515	190	1,050	8	115	360	200	683
Other, non-family households	45	130	45	4	224	0	0	0	10	10
Total need by income	1,245	1,735	1,500	609	5,089	163	345	635	454	1,597

Table 10 – Crowding Information – 1/2

	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								

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

The 2018 5-Year ACS estimates are that 18,050 or about 19.8 percent of all households are single person households. On March 31, 2020 there were 236 homeless individuals from the City of Riverside that are on the Homeless Management Information System By Name List waiting for a housing resource and housing unit. The housing needs for single persons who are homeless are in excess of the current resources, without factoring the population that is in the doubled up or moving from friend to friend's house.

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.

According to the 2018 American Community Survey estimates, 33,993 Riverside residents (or 10.2 percent of the total population) were of a disabled status. There are 12,800 elderly individuals who are disabled which represents 26% of elderly population. Elderly disabled owners may need home modifications as they age in place and permission from the City to make exterior modifications such as constructing ramps in the side yard. Elderly disabled renters may need permission for reasonable physical modifications and reasonable accommodations from their apartment manager.

During the 2020 Homeless Point in Time Count, 24 homeless individuals (9%) are victims of domestic violence and are in need of housing assistance. Domestic violence shelters and transitional housing rarely have openings, and shelter staff express the difficulties that their residents face when attempting to transition out of their programs into market-rate housing. As a result of the power structure inherent in relationships characterized by domestic violence, many of their clients lack the education and skills needed to earn an income to adequately support themselves and, in many cases, their children. Case management is provided to help these individuals gain the skills they need to become self-sufficiency and achieve housing stability.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem in the City is cost burden, where residents paid more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing costs. This problem is most acute for renters and households with incomes under 30 percent of area median income (AMI). Households paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing is also an issue, again particularly for those with incomes under 30 percent of AMI.

According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, 6,185 households under 30 percent of AMI were paying at least 50 percent of their monthly income on housing costs. A total of 3,545 renters between 30 and 50 percent of AMI and 1,215 renters between 50 - 80 percent of AMI were paying more than half of their monthly income on housing.

Far fewer owner-occupied households were paying over 50 percent of their monthly income on housing costs. The data shows that while 9,490 renters under 80 percent of AMI paid over 50 percent of their monthly income on housing costs; only 4,755 homeowners at this income level did so.

The second most common housing problem was overcrowding with 1.01 - 1.5 people per room. Overcrowding affected 3,475 of renters and 1,249 homeowners.

The third most common housing problem was severely overcrowding with more than 1.51 people per room. This problem also disproportionately affected renters (28.6 percent of all cases) with household incomes below 30% AMI and owner-occupied households with incomes between 50% and 80% AMI (49 percent of all cases).

Fortunately, substandard housing in the City was extremely limited, affecting less than 1 percent of all households. It should be noted that substandard housing in this instance is defined under a HUD interpretation and includes housing units lacking complete kitchen and/or bathroom facilities. The share of housing units not fully compliant with local code is greater.

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

The housing trend is that extremely low-income renters and very low-income homeowners are much more likely to have housing problems than homeowners and renters with higher income groups. CHAS data on severe housing problems indicated that 15,430 renter households and 7,030 owner households had one or more housing problems. This trend holds true with overcrowding, as 3,350 or 24 percent of renter households were overcrowded households. The elderly, particularly homeowners, were also affected by cost burdens, comprising of 54.5 percent of households with incomes below 30 percent AMI.

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.

Individuals with an imminent risk of residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered typically have a combination of financial factors present in their lives: lack of living wage job, rent consuming

more than 30 percent of their income, and high childcare, medical, or transportation costs. In addition to these factors, individuals at risk of homelessness will often have additional issues present: family conflicts, domestic violence, doubling up with family members, recent crisis, housing with code or safety violations, family members with disabilities, criminal histories, history of mental health or chemical dependency, difficulty navigating systems to access public benefits or community based services, and prior experience with homelessness.

The CHAS data shown in this section shows there are 1,335 households with zero or negative income which are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming homeless. The City will continue to utilize Emergency Solutions Grant Rapid Re-Housing and its HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program to address the need of this population and residents who are currently living on the streets or living in motels. Families at risk of losing their housing are referred to Riverside County Department of Public Social Services, United Way of the Inland Empire, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services and faith-based organizations for assistance.

The City of Riverside will also continue to collaborate with the CoC to address the needs of formerly homeless individuals and families through permanent supportive housing programs and rapid-re-housing programs. Outreach workers will continue to assess clients for their level of need and make program referrals based on the specific needs of the individual or family while being placed on the Homeless Management Information System By Name List list waiting for a housing resource and residential unit.

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:

Given the precarious and unstable financial situation that cost burdened households face, some portion of the 11,605 severely cost burdened low-income renters identified by CHAS may become homeless in Riverside if they experience an unexpected crisis. For households late on their rent, the eviction process can be completed within several weeks. With little to no room in their budget for savings, these households may lack the necessary funds to catch up on their rent or move to a new home. If they also lack a social support network with the capacity to help them through their housing crisis, they face imminent risk of homelessness.

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

The characteristic that has been linked most clearly with instability and an increased risk of homelessness is a lack of affordable housing for lower-income households. The typical measure of housing affordability is whether tenants are paying more than 30 percent of their gross income on rent. According to 2018 American Community Survey, 69 percent of City renters paid more than 30 percent of their income on housing. The affordability issue is also illustrated by the fact that just 22 percent of the City's apartments rent for less than \$1,000 a month.

Another characteristic linked to instability and an increased risk of homelessness is the difficulty eligible individuals have in obtaining Permanent Supportive Housing. PSH is almost always fully

utilized, but a number of issues occur when eligible recipients are placed on a waiting list. They will often remain homeless, move to rooming houses, or relapse into drugs or other harmful activities. As a result, many eligible recipients lose their eligibility for PSH during the waiting period.

Many other non-housing characteristics also play a role such as chronic health issues, unemployment, mental health issues, substance abuse and criminal activity. Additional information is provided in the NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment.

Discussion

As detailed above, Riverside's housing needs assessment indicates goals and priorities of the Consolidated Plan should focus on alleviating cost burden among low- and moderate-income renters and homeowners and programs to address the physical condition of housing.

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

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

Introduction

HUD defines a disproportionately greater number of housing problems by a racial or ethnic group as when a group experiences housing problems at a rate more than 10% greater than the income group as a whole. The data summarizes the percentage of each minority group experiencing any of four housing problems: cost burden (paying more than 30% of income for housing); overcrowding (more than one person per room); and lacking complete kitchen facilities or complete plumbing facilities (substandard housing). Income classifications are defined as: extremely low-income (under 30% of AMI); low-income (between 30 and 50% AMI); moderate-income (between 50 and 80% AMI); and middle-income (between 80 and 100%) AMI.

In the first two sections (NA-15 and NA-20), housing problems are defined as:

- Lacking complete kitchen facilities
- Lacking complete plumbing facilities
- More than one person per room
- Housing costs more than 30% of household income

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	8,640	770	1,335
White	2,445	270	434
Black / African American	1,035	39	45
Asian	635	89	350
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	4	15
Pacific Islander	55	0	15
Hispanic	3,934	370	375

Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,590	1,320	0
White	2,580	650	0
Black / African American	750	120	0
Asian	570	55	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	0	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	5,405	425	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,830	3,425	0
White	3,285	1,740	0
Black / African American	860	140	0
Asian	500	130	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	4	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	0
Hispanic	5,650	1,375	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,100	4,325	0
White	1,914	1,780	0
Black / African American	190	260	0
Asian	360	219	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	115	40	0
Pacific Islander	30	0	0
Hispanic	2,385	1,985	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The disparate impact analysis for housing problems determined that White and Hispanic populations had percentages that made up 81% of the jurisdiction as a whole.

Based on this analysis, the following income groups were found to have disproportionate housing need relative to the City's population as a whole with comparable household

- Black/African American: Every income category below 100% of AMI
- Asian: Every income category below 100% of AMI

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

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

Introduction

Severe housing problems for occupied units indicate the physical condition or lack of necessary living standards per household. The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data summarizes the percentage of each minority group experiencing any of four severe housing problems: cost burden (paying more than 50% of income for housing); overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room); and lacking complete kitchen facilities or complete plumbing facilities (substandard housing). The Hispanic population had a disproportionately greater need with severe housing problems in every income category with the exception of the extremely low-income White population that had a greater need with severe housing problems.

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	7,910	1,499	1,335
White	2,115	595	434
Black / African American	945	135	45
Asian	585	144	350
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	4	15
Pacific Islander	55	0	15
Hispanic	3,690	614	375

Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	7,575	3,330	0
White	1,925	1,310	0
Black / African American	575	300	0
Asian	445	175	0

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
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	0	0
Pacific Islander	20	0	0
Hispanic	4,400	1,430	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,050	9,210	0
White	1,290	3,740	0
Black / African American	275	725	0
Asian	325	305	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	4	0
Pacific Islander	4	30	0
Hispanic	2,940	4,080	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,925	7,515	0
White	609	3,085	0
Black / African American	55	390	0

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
Asian	70	504	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	155	0
Pacific Islander	20	10	0
Hispanic	1,105	3,265	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS

Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Although severe housing problems were less prevalent than non-severe housing problems, their distribution continued to correlate strongly with income levels. Hispanic and White households had the highest frequency of severe housing problems across all income levels. Black/African American households experienced the highest level of housing problems in the 30 - 50% AMI bracket.

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

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

Introduction:

The disproportionately greater need of racial or ethnic groups is based on the level of cost burden defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 30% of a household's monthly income. The data is broken down into groups paying under 30% of income for housing, between 30 and 50%, and over 50%. The column labeled “no/negative income” represents households with no income or those paying 100% of their gross income for housing costs.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	51,364	20,538	17,895	1,460
White	25,060	7,665	5,720	469
Black / African American	3,115	1,510	1,750	75
Asian	2,869	1,220	1,280	395
American Indian, Alaska Native	335	144	180	15
Pacific Islander	115	75	79	15
Hispanic	18,730	9,310	8,130	385

Table 20 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Discussion:

Moderate Housing Cost Burden: Approximately 21% of all Riverside households experienced a moderate housing cost burden, paying 30-50% of household income for housing. Pacific Islanders experienced the largest disproportionate need (40.5%).

Severe Housing Cost Burden: An additional 18% of all Riverside households experienced a severe housing cost burden, paying more than 50% of household income for housing. Below is a breakdown of the severe housing cost burden disproportionate need:

- Pacific Islander: 42.7%
- Black/African American: 27%
- American Indian: 26%
- Hispanic: 25%
- Asian: 22%
- White: 14.6%

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?

The disproportionately greater need analysis is not necessarily reflective of the number of households in need. Rather, the analysis determined whether any particular racial or ethnic group has a need which is disproportionately greater than all the households in that particular income group. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of households in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in the category as a whole.

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

In the needs section as a whole of the consolidated plan all housing needs are analyzed and addressed including special needs populations.

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

In the City of Riverside diversity is highly integrated. Funds for affordable housing are utilized throughout the City under the City's CDBG and HOME programs. As part of the Citizen Participation Plan the City is required to conduct public notices in a difference language if the general population of an area that is affected by the program or project primarily speaks that language. The City also conductus public meetings annually throughout the City to ensure that the needs of all low-income residents will be addressed. According to the American FactFinder, American Community Survey 2018 5-Year Estimates, Hispanics comprise 53% of the City's populations. In response, the City has translated all HUD-CPD related community public meeting notices in Spanish.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The tables and sections below discuss the characteristics of the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside's program composition for Mod-Rehab, Public Housing, Project Based Rental Assistance (Vouchers), Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing and the Family Unification Program.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units' vouchers in use	0	79	456	8,748	36	8,364	135	178	19

Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	12,664	13,261	13,870	10,805	13,850	13,465	14,983
Average length of stay	0	6	4	6	2	6	0	5
Average Household size	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	2	331	205	1	197	2	5
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	67			9	3,211	15	10
# of Disabled Families	0	12	70	2,587	26	2,422	82	33
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	79	456	8,748	36	38	3,249	178
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	66	318	5,469	26	5,195	79	144	15
Black/African American	0	10	126	2,967	8	2,867	55	29	3
Asian	0	1	9	209	2	203	0	2	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	2	80	0	76	1	3	0
Pacific Islander	0	2	1	23	0	23	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 23 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	29	250	2,318	7	2,220	13	74	1
Not Hispanic	0	50	206	6,430	29	6,144	122	104	18

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

Table 24 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

On October 1, 2016, the Housing Authority converted the 469 units of public housing into project-based voucher units through HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration Program. Upon conversion, legal ownership of the 469 units transferred over to the Riverside Community Housing Corp, which is the non-profit side of the Housing Authority. There are a total of thirty-seven (37) handicap accessible units within the 469 project based portfolio. As the population has increased in Riverside County so has the demand for accessible public housing units. At present time, the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list has 91,022 registrants of which 22,133 have registered as disabled households and a portion of these registrants may require an accessible unit. The Housing Authority does not track the need for an accessible unit at initial registration as the wait time can range from months to several years and these needs may change during the waiting period.

For existing residents, the Housing Authority prioritizes leasing of available accessible units to households requiring such an accommodation as detailed in the agency's Housing Choice Voucher Administrative Plan. In the event that an accessible unit is occupied by a non-disabled household, the Housing Authority has an established relocation policy that will relocate non-disabled households to standard units and facilitate access to the needed accessible unit for the disabled household. At present time, all accessible units are occupied by disabled households who require these units.

Accessibility needs are also addressed through the agency's Reasonable Accommodation procedures. Any resident can submit a written request for a Reasonable Accommodation to allow full access and participation in the agency's Housing Choice Voucher program. These requests are reviewed by a committee in accordance with federal regulations, state laws, and local policies which govern reasonable accommodations. The most requested reasonable accommodations are for live-in aides to assist with daily living and an additional bedroom to allow for separate sleeping quarters or an additional room to house the required medical equipment for a disabled household member.

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

The most immediate needs noted of the residents of Public Housing and the Housing Choice Voucher Programs are:

1. Employment
2. Job Training
3. Reliable and efficient transportation options
4. Childcare
5. Education – High School Diploma or equivalent; secondary education
6. Assistance with prescription drug costs for elderly and disabled residents
7. Assistance with paying utility costs

Limited transportation resources and childcare programs further restricts employment opportunities for these families. There is an immediate need for programs such as the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program Jobs PLUS and other initiatives designed to increase employment and income for these residents.

These needs may be addressed through the incorporation of EnVision Centers into the consolidated planning process.

The EnVision Center concept focuses upon improving the quality of life and empowering individuals and families to achieve self-sufficiency and to leave HUD-assisted housing. It is based upon the fundamental notion and idea that continued financial support alone will not lift people out of poverty.

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

In many ways, the needs of Public Housing residents and Housing Choice voucher holders are similar to the needs of the low-income residents in the general population. The need for increased employment opportunities, greater transportation resources, low cost childcare programs, access to education, prescription drug cost assistance, and utility assistance are consistent needs in both groups. The Housing Authority's client population has a slightly higher rate of persons with disabilities and single parent households compared to the general population.

Discussion

Refer to above discussion.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

According to the Riverside County 2020 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey, conducted on January 29, 2020, there were 729 sheltered and 2,155 unsheltered adults and children for a total count of 2,884 who were homeless during the point-in-time count. Riverside County experienced a 5% increase.

In the City of Riverside there were 587 unsheltered adults and children who were homeless, which is a 34% increase from the 2019 Homeless PIT Count. The Census Bureau noted, in the 2011-2018 American Community Survey, that in Riverside 14.7 percent persons were living below the poverty level. In addition, the City of Riverside like many other large cities has a substantial number of households that are at risk of becoming homeless as the City continues to see residential rents and property values increase.

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)	220	9	974	877	340	101
Persons in Households with Only Children	12	0	44	40	0	13
Persons in Households with Only Adults	399	1,676	8,384	7,546	403	74
Chronically Homeless Individuals	77	387	1,055	950	0	170
Chronically Homeless Families	10	0	31	28	0	129
Veterans	38	99	314	283	86	85
Unaccompanied Child	65	175	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	8	20	19	19	7	237

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source: Estimates of the homeless population are based on the 2019 Point-in-Time Homeless Census and Survey

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):

Based upon the PIT count report, the number (percentage) of chronically homeless individuals:

- Sheltered: increased by 68% from 2019 (77) to 2020 (129)
- Unsheltered: decreased by 29% from 2019 (727) to 2020 (519)

Duration of Homelessness: Among the respondents in 2020, 22 percent of the unsheltered were chronically homeless (homeless for a year or more).

According to the 2020 Homeless Count and Survey, it was estimated that on any given night, the City of Riverside has approximately six homeless families. This number remains low as families are quickly assisted by the Family Shelter located in the City.

Homeless Veterans: Based on the 2020 homeless survey, the County of Riverside has a homeless veteran population of approximately 162 persons, a 1% decrease in homeless veteran count between 2019 to 2020.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: City of Riverside Unsheltered Homeless Point-In-Time Count Data

Race	Unsheltered	%
American Indian	7	1%
Asian	5	1%
Black	120	20%
Native Hawaiian	2	<1%
White	288	49%
Multiple Races	10	2%
Unknown Races	153	26%

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):

Duration of Homelessness: Among the respondents in 2020, 38% of the unsheltered population were chronically homeless (homeless for a year or more).

Number of Chronically Homeless Individuals: According to the 2029 Homeless Count and Survey, it was estimated that on any given night, the City of Riverside has approximately 105 unsheltered chronically homeless persons.

Homeless Veterans: Based on the 2020 homeless survey, the City has a homeless veteran population of approximately 30 persons. This represents 11% of the total point-in-time homeless population.

Homeless Families: Data from the 2020 homeless count showed that there was one homeless family with children under the age of 18 identified during the point-in-time count.

Targeted Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth Count: During the 2020 Count, 66 youth (18-24) were identified, representing 11% of the City of Riverside's unsheltered homeless population. While HUD defines person's ages 18-24 years old as adults, local homeless youth and youth service providers in the City of Riverside consider this age group transition-aged youth.

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

According to the Riverside County 2020 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey, there are six unsheltered families in the County and one in the City of Riverside. In the County, there were 64 families sheltered which would need some type housing assistance to exit a shelter and obtain and sustain housing.

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

Results of the racial/ethnic groups from the Riverside County 2020 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey for the City of Riverside showed the three largest among survey respondents were White/Caucasian (49%), African American/Black (20% - increased 40% from the previous count), and Hispanic/Latino (23%). Also, 1% of survey respondents identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native and as Asian/Pacific Islander.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of the 2,884 homeless adults and children counted during the point-in-time count, 2,155 were unsheltered (1,703 adults, 256 Youth and 25 children) and 729 were sheltered (513 adults, 70 youth and 146 children).

The 1,703 unsheltered homeless adults counted only includes those that meet the HUD-based definition by residing in: places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings; or in an emergency shelter; or in transitional housing for homeless persons. The sheltered count of 513 adults include the number of persons and households sleeping in emergency shelters (including seasonal shelters), transitional housing, and Safe Haven programs that were listed on the Continuum of Care's Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). The sheltered count data was gathered either through a data collection sheet or the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The homeless count and survey data revealed that 24% of the unsheltered homeless population is chronically homeless and in need of longer-term assistance such as rental assistance and wraparound social services such as health care, employment services, mental health care, and life skills training. The data showed that 76% of the unsheltered homeless population is not chronically homeless and will likely need shorter-term assistance, such as a few months of rental assistance, and are not as reliant on social services.

Discussion:

Refer to above discussion.

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

Introduction:

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	6,026
Area incidence of AIDS	5,528
Rate per population	393.2
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	498
Rate per population (3 years of data)	346.9, 376.4, 393.2
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIC (PLWH)	9,515
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	392.2
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	828

Table 25 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 26 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Certain households have difficulty finding decent, affordable housing due to their special circumstances. Special circumstances typically relate to one's income-earning potential, family characteristics, the presence of physical or mental disabilities, age-related health issues, and other factors. These groups often have lower incomes and higher rates of overpayment or overcrowding. As a result, these household groups are considered to have special housing needs relative to the general population.

Special needs groups include senior households, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, person with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, female-headed households, single-parent families, farm workers, and people who are homeless.

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

Providing housing services for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) meets a basic human need, laying the foundation for treatment adherence and improved health outcome. Housing increases the likelihood that a client will engage in proper hygiene and nutrition and be sheltered from inclement weather. Substantial research also demonstrates that a receipt of housing assistance has an independent, direct impact on receipt of HIV treatment, health status, and mortality among homeless/unstably housed people living with HIV/AIDS. Housing status is a stronger predictor of health outcomes than individual characteristics such as gender, race, ethnicity or age, drug and alcohol use, and receipt of social services, indicating that housing itself improves health of PLWHA. A comprehensive housing needs assessment which includes client demographics, family composition and household income, current living situation, supportive services, and health information determines the housing and supportive service needs of this population. A specific Housing Needs Assessment form is designed to help Housing Case Managers collect the information necessary to make a program eligibility determination. It also helps Housing Case Managers better understand a client's needs and barriers, thereby allowing them to develop an appropriate housing plan. In terms of supportive service needs, assistance with transportation (i.e. bus passes, gas cards, and emergency taxi services), food assistance, employment training programs, legal services, and HIV/AIDS specific supportive services (i.e. support groups) have been determined to be high priority. In addition, many of the individuals in this service area have co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders which have the biggest impact on housing acquisition and retention. Therefore, core services addressing these issues and the inclusion of mental health and substance abuse support groups are needed throughout the area. Co-morbidities (i.e. Hep-C, diabetes, etc.) have also been identified as issues affecting the housing stability of the PLWHA population. Services such as medical case management, treatment adherence and nutritional programs are identified as other needs for this particular population. Finally, housing, non-medical, and psychosocial case management services are of high need within this population as they are able to help individuals navigate and access the continuum of care, as well as acquire, maintain and retain services in ways that are specific to their needs.

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

The most recently available figures indicate that there are 15,541 Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) who are living in Riverside and San Bernardino County. An additional 6,026 PLWHA are estimated to have moved here from outside our area. County of Riverside Department of Public Health's annual HIV/AIDS epidemiology report indicates an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in Palm springs/North Palm Springs of over 3,000per 100,00 people. Thus, the rate in the Riverside County service area is more than nine times higher than the national rate. These statistics represent an enormous community need for accessible HIV-related treatment and supportive service for PLWHA since the National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) makes note of the fact that simply living in an area with such high incidence and prevalence rates may be considered a risk factor for HIV/AIDS. The Inland Empire Planning Council released the Coordinated Needs Assessment (2018 CAN). Approximately 29% reside in San Bernardino West, East, and Desert Valleys. The

overwhelming majority of PLWHA living in the TGA (84.2%) are male; and a smaller portion (15.7%) is female. By race, 46% of the PLWHA in the TGA are White, 34% are Latino, and 20% are African American. These PLWHA are disproportionately afflicted by a long list of psychosocial and economic factors, including poverty, homelessness, substance abuse and mental illness, which act as barriers to care and contribute to HIV transmission.

Discussion:

Not Applicable

DRAFT

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

During the public participation process, the community identified a need for a homeless shelter with accompanying day services. The community identified the need for a central location for persons experiencing homelessness to access services and case management, as well as increased homeless shelter space. The priority focus is emergency shelter beds open to the general population, though additional beds are needed for all household types. These needs are complementary and could be offered in the same facility.

How were these needs determined?

Community priority needs were determined based on responses to the 2019 Community Survey conducted by the City in October and November 2019. The top three highest scored community needs were Mental Health Services, Homeless Services, and Homeless Shelters.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The following public improvements have been identified as a need in the City of Riverside:

- Street Improvements
- Street Lighting
- Sidewalk Improvements

How were these needs determined?

Improving the physical character of and quality of life in Riverside's neighborhoods, helped to determine the need of public improvements; particularly, in the low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, designated urban renewal areas, and those areas that benefit all residents of this primarily low- and moderate-income City. Priorities will be placed on projects that improve streets and transportation infrastructure, install sidewalks and provide for pedestrian safety.

The public improvements priority is based on responses to the 2019 Community Survey conducted in the City, information gathered in specific focus groups, and interviews with various organizations and service providers in the housing and community development field.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The following public services have been identified as a need in the City of Riverside:

- Anti-Crime Programs
- Educational Services
- Youth Services
- Code Enforcement

Graffiti Removal
Homeless Services
Mental Health Services
Neglected/Abused Children Services
Create Jobs for Low-Income Persons
Job Training Programs
Small Business Assistance

How were these needs determined?

The City of Riverside's public services needs are those activities which help to strengthen neighborhood organizations, provide employment, skills, and offer leadership opportunities to youth. CDBG funds will be used to provide public services aimed at youth, the elderly, and other underserved classes, in an effort to create a stable and desirable community for people of all ages particularly at the low- and moderate-income levels.

Additionally, funds will be used to provide training, education, and employment opportunities to help expand Riverside's workforce, particularly by lifting low- and moderate-income residents into stronger positions in the evolving economy. Particular emphasis will be placed on programs that cultivate microenterprise as well as those that create opportunities for job creation through technical assistance and assistance to businesses.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the availability of affordable housing in the City of Riverside. It is in the City's interest to ensure its housing stock contains decent and suitable affordable units, as affordable housing is the basis and foundation of self-sufficiency. For the purposes of this plan, the City will define affordable housing based on Section 215 of the National Affordable Housing Act:

- Rental Housing is considered affordable if it is occupied by a household earning less than 80% of AMI and pays a rent no more than 30% of the household's monthly income.
- Owner-occupied Housing is considered affordable if the owner is the principal residence whose income is less than 80% of AMI and the purchase price is not more than 95% of the median purchase price for the area.

In order to gauge the availability of affordable housing within the City, this analysis examines the following aspects of the current housing market:

- **Supply:** Current Housing Stock by Size of Units, Units in Structure, and Age of Unit; Recent Permit Activity; Available Vacant Land.
- **Demand:** Number of Households by Size and Type, Vacancy Rates; Population Growth; Economic Outlook and Job Growth.
- **Supply vs. Demand:** Sales Data; Rent Increases; Overcrowded Housing; Cost Burdened Households.

Based on the aforementioned data, the City has formulated levels of need for three income levels: low income households (earning between 50 and 80% of AMI), very low income households (earning between 30 and 50% of AMI), and extremely low income households (earning less than 30% of AMI).

These need levels form the basis for the City's Five-Year Strategic Plan.

Supply and Demand

In order to gauge the availability of affordable housing within the City, this analysis examines the following aspects of the current housing market:

- **Supply:** Current Housing Stock by Size of Units, Units in Structure, and Age of Unit; Recent Permit Activity; Available Vacant Land.
- **Demand:** Number of Households by Size and Type, Vacancy Rates; Population Growth; Economic Outlook and Job Growth.

- **Supply vs. Demand:** Sales Data; Rent Increases; Overcrowded Housing; Cost Burdened Households.

Based on the aforementioned data, the City has formulated levels of need for three income levels: moderate-income households (earning between 50 and 80% of AMI), low-income households (earning between 30 and 50% of AMI), and extremely low-income households (earning less than 30% of AMI). These need levels form the basis for the City's Five-Year Strategic Plan.

In addition to the private housing market, the City has analyzed the inventory of public and assisted housing to determine the level of need for the following types of housing and services:

- **Homeless Facilities and Services:** including Homeless Prevention, Emergency Housing, Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Supportive Services.
- **Supportive Housing:** including Elderly, Persons with Disabilities, Persons suffering from Substance Abuse and Persons living with HIV/AIDS.
- **Public Housing and Subsidized Housing:** including Low Income Housing Tax Credit Units, Public Housing developments and Section 8, HUD multifamily developments, and locally funded housing.

Housing Supply

The Office of Homeless Solutions reviewed several variables of the community's housing stock in order to gain a complete understanding of the available supply of homes.

This section will address the supply, tenancy, condition, and other characteristics of existing housing stock, as well as touch on future housing development. The data that has been used for the analysis is derived from 2011-2015 ACS and is based on occupied units and not the total number of housing units located in the City. Tables where this occurs will contain a note denoting such.

Housing Market

Riverside's housing market is a strong cost market, both for rental housing and for ownership housing. Home sales prices have largely recovered from the recent recession. According to Zillow the median home sales price in Riverside in March 2020 is \$426,801, an increase of 2.51% over the past year. The median rents in Riverside are \$1,613, an increase of 5% over last year. While this is good news for homeowners and the housing industry as a whole, this is bad news for low-income renters and prospective homebuyers.

The tables in the next few pages provide some additional data mostly provided by HUD from the ACS on the cost and other characteristics of Riverside's housing stock. These data underestimate the cost of Riverside's housing and overestimate the affordability of Riverside's housing because asking rents for units currently on the market are generally much higher than rents of occupied units, and many unsubsidized units with "affordable" rents are not necessarily available to lower income households because they are already occupied by higher income households.

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

Introduction

According to 2011-2015 ACS data, much of the City's housing stock is comprised of single-family homes (68 percent). Multi-family housing accounts for only 30 percent of total housing units in the City and a majority of these dwelling units are in smaller multi-family structures containing fewer than 19 units. Mobile homes also make up a small portion of the housing stock in the City (2 percent). Also, a vast majority (86 percent) of the City's ownership housing was comprised of larger units (i.e. with three or more bedrooms). By comparison, only 30 percent of the City's rental housing was comprised of larger units. This may explain the larger number of overcrowded renter households in the City. As discussed in the Needs Assessment (NA-10), the City's ability to respond to increasingly difficult housing issues is currently resource constrained. With the dissolution of the redevelopment in 2012, the City's ability to provide affordable housing has been seriously compromised.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	63,085	64%
1-unit, attached structure	3,715	4%
2-4 units	5,495	6%
5-19 units	14,675	15%
20 or more units	9,110	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	2,300	2%
Total	98,380	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data 2011-2015 ACS

Source:

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	270	1%	1,575	4%
1 bedroom	565	1%	10,690	26%
2 bedrooms	6,065	12%	16,235	40%
3 or more bedrooms	43,565	86%	12,318	30%
Total	50,465	100%	40,818	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data 2011-2015 ACS

Source:

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

As of March 2020, the City monitors a total of 38 completed affordable housing projects in the City of Riverside. The 38 projects consist of a total of 1,704 units in which 1,553 units are restricted to low- and moderate-income households. Twelve (12) projects were assisted with a combination of Redevelopment Housing and HOME funds, thirteen (13) projects were assisted with former Redevelopment Housing funds.

Housing funds and/or Housing Authority, nine (9) projects were assisted with NSP funds, and one (1) project was funded with a combination of HOME and SHP funds.

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

The City has three apartment complexes that have affordability period that end during the Consolidated Planning period, which are listed below.

APARTMENTS	TYPE	NO. OF UNITS	FUNDING SOURCE	AFFORDABILITY PERIOD EXPIRES
Emerald Pointe	Family	79	Redevelopment Agency – Housing Authority	2024
Silvercrest	Senior	75	Redevelopment Agency – Housing Authority, HUD Section 202	2024
Cambridge Gardens	Senior	75	Redevelopment Agency – Housing Authority, HUD Section 202	2024

The City will encourage the property owners to apply for Low Income Housing Tax Credits in order to extend the affordability period of these units.

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

As shown in the following Housing Market Analysis section, extremely low-income, very low-income, and low-income households generally cannot afford to own or rent market rate housing and require assistance to obtain decent and affordable housing. A large percentage of households are at or below the area median income and experiencing a disproportionate housing need. The City has a significant need for affordable housing. Currently, waiting lists for affordable rental units for large families have a three-year waiting period while smaller apartment units have a one year waiting period. In addition to issues relating to affordability, issues relating to housing conditions are also prevalent. With more than 76 percent of the housing units older than thirty years of age, a large portion of the City's housing stock may need substantial rehabilitation

and emergency repairs. The extent of housing needs in the City far exceeds the resources available to address those needs.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The City has a range of housing needs, including permanent supportive housing, affordable housing suitable for large families and seniors. The preservation of the current housing and bed inventory and the ability to expand the inventory over the next several years remains critical. Affordable housing for low-income, very low-income and extremely low-income households is needed because housing market prices in the City often translate into housing costs burden for low-income families. Continued access to federal and state funding that target the type of housing described in this section is important.

Discussion

The continual challenge for the City of Riverside will be to preserve and increase the supply of affordable housing for all the groups identified above during a period of highly constrained resources.

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

Introduction

One of the most important factors in evaluating a community's housing market is the cost of housing and, even more significant, whether the housing is affordable to households who live there or would like to live there. Housing problems directly relate to the cost of housing in a community. If housing costs are relatively high in comparison to household income, a correspondingly high prevalence of housing cost burden and overcrowding occurs. The following tables reflect the cost of both owner and renter-occupied housing in Riverside. These tables use 2011-2015 ACS data from HUD's eCon software.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	370,900	261,400	(30%)
Median Contract Rent	949	1,015	7%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	2,970	7.3%
\$500-999	17,390	42.6%
\$1,000-1,499	15,480	37.9%
\$1,500-1,999	4,028	9.9%
\$2,000 or more	965	2.4%
Total	40,833	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,180	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,840	1,150
80% HAMFI	14,180	4,810
100% HAMFI	No Data	9,544
Total	18,200	15,504

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

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

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

According to the 2011-2015 CHAS data by HUD, mismatches in terms of supply and affordability exist in the City. Approximately 6,630 households renting in the City are earning less than 30 percent of AMI. However, there are only 1,180 dwelling units affordable to those at this income level. Similarly, the City has 9,435 households earning between 31 and 50 percent of AMI and only 3,990 housing units affordable to those at this income level. The shortage of affordable units is most acute for households with the lowest incomes, but even households earning between 51 and 80 percent AMI will have difficulty finding affordable housing. Furthermore, a housing unit affordable to a particular income group does not mean the unit is actually occupied by a household in that income group. Therefore, the affordability mismatches are likely to be more severe than presented by the CHAS data.

According to the 2018 ACS Survey Estimates, there are approximately 33,993 persons with disabilities in the City. A safe affordable place to rent or own is essential to achieving independence and enables people with disabilities to be fully integrated participants in the community. However, most persons with developmental disabilities live on fixed incomes and affordable decent housing is very limited.

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

The tightened housing market will continue to place pressure on market rents and home prices. Diminishing public funds for affordable housing will impact the ability to develop affordable housing units in the City.

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

Based on a survey of rental listings on www.craigslist.org, market rents in the City vary by location. Market rents in most areas of the City are on the high end when compared to the Fair Market Rents. While the City desires to de-concentrate affordable housing, market economics dictate that affordable housing may not be financially feasible or cost-effective in certain locations.

For first-time buyers, it is still a very difficult housing market even with lower mortgage interest rates, a shrinking inventory of affordably priced homes, and fierce competition from cash investors bidding for the same homes which reduces the number of affordable properties available to lower-income buyers.

Discussion

For the current and foreseeable housing market, the inability to purchase a home will increase pressure on the rental market, reducing supply and increasing rents. This pressure is shown by the declining apartment vacancy rate.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

Assessing housing conditions in the City can provide the basis for developing policies and programs to maintain and preserve the quality of the housing stock. The American Community Survey (ACS) defines a “selected condition” as owner- or renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities; 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities; 3) more than one occupant per room; and 4) selected monthly housing costs greater than 30 percent of household income. Based on this definition, 51% of all renter-occupied households in the City have at least one selected condition.

Definitions

A substandard condition is one that affects the health and safety of a resident’s habitability. As defined by California Health and Safety Code, a substandard condition exists to the extent that it endangers the health and safety of its occupants or the public. Following is a list of those conditions:

- Inadequate sanitation.
- Structural hazards.
- Any nuisance which endangers the health and safety of the occupants or the public.
- All substandard plumbing, wiring, and/or mechanical equipment, unless it conformed to all applicable laws in effect at the time of installation and has been maintained in a good and safe condition.
- Faulty weather protection.
- The use of construction materials not allowed or approved by the health and safety code.
- Fire, health and safety hazards (as determined by the appropriate fire or health official).
- Lack of, or inadequate fire-resistive construction or fire-extinguishing systems as required by the health and safety code, unless the construction and/or systems conformed to all applicable laws in effect at the time of construction and/or installation and adequately maintained.
- Inadequate structural resistance to horizontal forces.
- Buildings or portions thereof occupied for living, sleeping, cooking, or dining purposes which were not designed or intended to be used for such occupancies.

Inadequate maintenance which causes a building or any portion thereof to be declared unsafe.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	16,950	34%	20,685	51%
With two selected Conditions	970	2%	4,400	11%
With three selected Conditions	25	0%	70	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	15	0%
No selected Conditions	32,510	64%	15,645	38%
Total	50,455	100%	40,815	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	7,165	14%	5,560	14%
1980-1999	11,740	23%	10,630	26%
1950-1979	25,675	51%	20,103	49%
Before 1950	5,875	12%	4,520	11%
Total	50,455	100%	40,813	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	31,550	63%	24,623	60%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	7,173	14%	3,448	8%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As the City's ownership and rental housing stock ages, there will be an increasing need to rehabilitate these units. Issues of aging rental and ownership housing that has not received periodic maintenance and upgrades will become more apparent particularly in the segments serving low and very low-income families. It is important that the City, to the maximum extent possible, maintain programs that offer ownership and rental housing rehabilitation assistance.

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

Exposure to lead-based paint represents one of the most significant environmental threats from a housing perspective. Housing conditions can significantly affect public health. HUD regulations regarding lead-based paint apply to all federally assisted housing. The major source of lead exposure comes from lead-contaminated dust found in deteriorating buildings. Many residential properties built before 1978 contain lead-based paint. Unfortunately, measuring the exact number of housing units with lead-based paint hazards is difficult. Lead is a highly toxic metal that may cause a range of health problems for adults, and especially with children.

The Riverside County Department of Environmental Health Office of Industrial Hygiene (OIH) is responsible for responding to LBP cases in the City of Riverside. It does not maintain data on housing units with LBP hazards occupied by low- and moderate-income families. Based on housing age/occupant income data provided by the 2011 – 2015 CHAS data, 56,173 units (62 percent) were built before 1979. Of these, 31,550 (63 percent) are owner-occupied, and 24,623 (60 percent) are rental units. Fifteen percent of the City's population live in poverty. In general, through OIH's lead-based removal programs and private improvements by owners, a large number of these units have already been abated.

Discussion

High housing costs reduce economic opportunities, access to jobs and services, and the ability of lower income households, including the elderly and persons with disabilities to live in the communities and neighborhoods of their choice. The affordability gap results in a concentration of lower-income households in older neighborhoods that have higher levels of substandard housing and overcrowding.

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

Introduction

The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HACR) provides eligible residents of Riverside County with quality, affordable housing in decent neighborhoods. By working in partnership with the public and private sectors, the HACR provides families with housing choice and the opportunity to achieve self-sufficiency. HACR administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program and Project Based Voucher Program. The HACR currently has 469 public housing units that are located throughout the County, consisting of 17 apartment communities and 4 single family homes.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	77	469	8,681	48	8,633	819	1,759	342
# of accessible units			2						

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

The HACR currently has 469 public housing units that are located throughout the County, consisting of 17 apartment communities and 4 single family homes.

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

The physical condition of the public housing units varies per community; however, the Housing Authority does have plans to modernize select units within the stock of public housing units. Examples of such modernization projects include the replacement of evaporative coolers with centralized air conditioning, kitchen cabinet upgrades, door replacements, the replacement of hot water heaters to on-demand water heaters and also ADA walkway and entrance improvements. Recently, the Housing Authority, through the Riverside Community Housing Corp (RCHC), completed renovations of 12 units at the Beaumont Grove apartments in Beaumont, and 16 units at the Fairview Lake Townhomes in Lake Elsinore with CDBG funds. The renovations included kitchen, bathrooms, and flooring.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
See below on next question	0

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

As of 10/1/2016, the County no longer owns or manages any Public Housing Units – No current data provided.

The Public Housing units within the jurisdiction have the following restoration and revitalization needs:

1. Modernization and replacement of interior structure due to age. These items include replacing kitchen cabinets, flooring, interior doors, and bathroom fixtures.
2. Modernization to improve energy efficiency which includes replacement of water heaters, toilets, windows, cooling units, etc.
3. Modifications to units and common areas to increase access for persons with disabilities which will expand ADA compliance.

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

On an annual basis, the County Housing Authority creates a plan to expend HUD awarded Capital Funds to revitalize and rehabilitate existing public housing units. This plan is based on a portfolio wide assessment of priority improvement needs. The plan provides the framework for improving the living environment of families residing in public housing within Riverside County. Improvement needs are prioritized based on the following priorities that directly impact resident families:

1. Addressing any immediate safety needs within individual units or in common areas;
2. Maintaining units in compliance with Housing Quality Standards;
3. Improving and expanding accessibility features for persons with disabilities;
4. Increasing energy efficiencies to lower utility costs for resident families;
5. Improving features that deter crime and improve overall safety;
6. Providing playgrounds and open space to facilitate outdoor recreation; and
7. Providing an aesthetically pleasing community that is comparable with market rate units in low poverty areas.

The County of Riverside and the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside will continue to review and evaluate the potential of establishing an EnVision Center. One idea is the Mini EnVision Center. This center would offer a narrowed list of focused services to PHA residents based upon resident and stakeholder surveys and needs assessment.

Discussion:

Refer to above discussion.

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

Introduction

The Riverside County 2020 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey concluded there was a 5% increase in homelessness in the City of Riverside (from 2019) that can be attributed, in part, to the following:

- Increased rents that continue to exceed the HUD Fair Market Rents due to housing shortage; and
- Decreased funding for homeless prevention and Rapid Re-housing initiatives.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Rapid Re-Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	338	0	4	156	414	0
Households with Only Adults	448	4	49	79	1,289	10*
Child-Only	37	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	6	0	25	22	975	0
Unaccompanied Youth	37	0	28	0	14	0
Chronic	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	879	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Source: 2019 Riverside County Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report

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

The County of Riverside's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness (created in collaboration with the City of Riverside) recommends that the Continuum of Care create a streamlined benefits application system featuring a single application process for multiple programs in order to expedite enrollment and access to available resources for homeless and to at-risk to homeless individuals and families.

Health Services

With the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), the County of Riverside CoC will participate in enrollment and outreach activities to ensure eligible households are able to take advantage of new healthcare options. The CoC has initiated a series of trainings and workshops that provide information on the ACA which has expanded Medi-Cal eligibility for people who are experiencing chronic homelessness and allows for the integration of housing, primary care and behavioral health. DPSS also received funding to conduct medical outreach and enrollment and is working with CoC member agencies to train outreach workers and enrollment counselors throughout Riverside County.

The City of Riverside has entered into a lease agreement with the University of California Riverside School of Medicine to operate a medical clinic in the City's Riverside Access Center that will provide medical treatment to homeless individuals and low-income households in the community and clients at the Riverside Emergency Shelter and The Place (Permanent Supportive Housing Program and Behavioral Health Drop-in-day Center) . Behavioral health services will also be provided on site.

Mental Health

The Riverside University Health System-Behavioral Health has been providing special services to homeless persons with mental illness for the past 25 years. Beginning in 1988, the RUHS-BH introduced a voucher-based food and shelter program. In July 1993, the Department initiated a street outreach program that included linkage to case management services. RUHS-BH collaborates with non-profit organizations to provide supportive services for homeless individuals with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders. The current linkage with all the regional mental health outpatient programs facilitates consumer access to the resources RUHS-BH has to offer. RCDMH has six (6) other HUD-funded grants, which include five (5) permanent housing grants for chronically homeless individuals and their families.

In the City of Riverside, RUHS-BH operates an Emergency Treatment Services (ETS) Center that treats seriously mentally ill clients who are referred to the program under the W & I Code 5150, as a danger to self or others or gravely disabled. The treatment goal is to stabilize and return the individual to a level of functioning that will enable the person to return to the community and, when appropriate, receive mental health services on an outpatient basis. ETS works with other

regional programs to minimize unnecessary hospitalizations and serves as the gatekeeper to acute, subacute, and transitional bed providers in the county.

Services are provided using a multidisciplinary approach and are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services include assessment, crisis stabilization, medication management, and education on community resources. The County also operates an Inpatient Treatment Facility (ITE) to provide 24 hours evaluation crisis intervention and referrals to patients experiencing psychiatric emergencies. As these two programs operate in the City, there is a greater need for Permanent Supportive Housing units built throughout the County to ensure that residents experiencing mental illness can remain in their community.

Employment

CoC-funded programs assist participants by stabilizing and increasing their incomes to ensure housing stability and decrease the possibility of returning to homelessness. The City partners with the Riverside County Workforce Development and Goodwill to identify employment opportunities, training, education, and other resources that will help increase the income of participants by obtaining employment and becoming self-sufficient. The City's permanent supportive housing and rental assistance case managers work closely with clients to link them to employment/mainstream benefits, identifying potential employers who hire formerly homeless individuals and identify educational programs to assist homeless/near homeless to become more employable.

The City intends to educate participants and program operators on the value and benefits of employment for disabled persons. Social Security will be involved to assure that employment will not jeopardize current benefits and will be available to educate program providers, participants, and Riverside residents on employment in conjunction with benefits received. The CoC has identified the PH and disabled population as the lowest percentage of persons employed at exit.

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

Emergency Shelters - In the City of Riverside there are three emergency shelters. Of the 134 beds available, 50 are for households with children, 84 are for households without children, and 20 beds for youth. There is one seasonal emergency shelter with 55 beds.

Transitional Housing - In the City of Riverside there are a total of 15 transitional housing beds for youth.

Permanent Supportive Housing – The City of Riverside has 16 permanent supportive housing beds for particular subpopulations, including chronically homelessness and disabled. The City has an additional ten under construction that will be in operation in FY 2020/2021.

Street Outreach Teams - The deployment of street outreach teams are a crucial step in connecting chronically homeless persons living on the street to necessary supportive services and housing. The Riverside University Health Systems – Behavioral Health and the City of Riverside have street outreach teams that serve the City of Riverside. Operation Safehouse also provides street outreach to connect homeless youth to shelter, housing, mainstream benefits and other resources. The main purpose of these teams is to deploy highly trained staff to: locate people on the streets and in facilities; establish relationships; assess their situation and service needs; and, link them to appropriate supportive services.

Homeless Management Information System - Providers of homeless prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent support housing, and related supportive service programs in the City of Riverside participate in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The Housing, Homelessness Prevention & Workforce Solutions Department implements the HMIS system for the county, which stores and tracks longitudinal person-level information about people who access homeless services in the CoC.

Access to mainstream services - Homeless service providers continually work toward linking homeless individuals and families to existing mainstream benefits. DPSS administers TANF, MediCal, and Food Stamps for the County. Three CoC agencies also received SSVF grants to partner with the Housing Authority to increase the number of vets who will receive VA benefits and other services.

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

Introduction

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	127
PH in facilities	27
STRMU	144
ST or TH facilities	9
PH placement	75

Table 40– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet
Source:

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

Supportive housing needs vary for persons with special needs including: Elderly persons, especially the frail elderly, may require long-term supportive housing that includes an assisted living or nursing care component. Some persons with disabilities, especially those with physical or developmental disabilities, are able to live either independently or with family members however, some may benefit from a group living environment where some level of assistance and supervision is afforded. Persons with HIV are often able to live independently due to advances in medical treatment however, persons living with AIDS may require long-term supportive housing as their health conditions deteriorate and impact their ability to work. Persons with drug and alcohol abuse may require supportive housing on a short-term basis while they are undergoing rehabilitation.

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

Homelessness often affects individuals discharged from publicly funded institutions such as jails, prisons, hospitals, and mental health centers due to the lack of available affordable housing and permanent supportive housing options. The aim is to achieve a zero-tolerance policy regarding discharging into homelessness by local institutions through education programs and relationships with providers responsible for ensuring that persons discharged from these institutions do not end up homeless.

When HUD implemented the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act the definition of homelessness changed and affects who is eligible for various HUD-funded homeless

assistance programs. Individuals exiting an institution where they temporarily resided if they were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation before entering the institution are now considered homeless. People are considered homeless if they are exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days) and were homeless immediately prior to entering that institution.

The following strategies will be implemented to prevent local institutions from discharging into homelessness with the goal of rapidly re-housing individuals from institutions back into affordable community based permanent housing options:

- Encourage the use of mainstream resources that are available to people with disabilities.
- Provide a comprehensive listing of all countywide agencies, divisions and departments that service homeless persons or contract with other agencies to serve homeless persons, with emphasis on chronically homeless persons.
- Review and refine current discharge plans, clarify and analyze information, and make recommendations for specific and general improvements.
- Educate the community to understand that for many people living with disabilities income is a larger barrier to housing than the actual disability. Many with disabilities must live on an extremely low-income benefit (such as SSI).
- Assist people with disabilities to live successfully in available community housing with different housing services wrapped around them (i.e., shared housing, scattered site housing, group homes, and many other models).

Residential care facilities provide supportive housing for persons with disabilities. The types of facilities available in the City of Riverside include:

- **Group Homes:** Facilities of any capacity and provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children in a structured environment. Group Homes provide social, psychological, and behavioral programs for troubled youth.
- **Adult Residential Facilities:** Facilities of any capacity that provide 24-hour nonmedical care for adults ages 18 through 59, who are unable to provide for their own daily needs. Adults may be physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, and/or mentally disabled.
- **Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly:** Facilities that provide care, supervision and assistance with daily living activities, such as bathing and grooming. They may also provide incidental medical services under special care plans.
- These facilities are regulated by the State Department of Social Services (DPSS), Community Care Licensing Division. According to DPSS licensing data, there are 306 adult residential facilities, 512 residential care facilities for the elderly, and 72 group homes located in Riverside County.

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

Permanent Housing Placement: Permanent Housing Placement provides advocacy, housing search assistance, and funds to cover move-in costs so that persons living with HIV/AIDS can obtain permanent housing. Like STRMU assistance, this service is often combined with case management and other supportive services so that clients have the necessary tools to successfully maintain their housing.

Housing Information Services (HIS): Housing Information Services is a one-stop number that provides housing referrals and information to People Living with HIV/AIDS, relatives or friends seeking assistance for person living with HIV/AIDS, service providers, surviving family members, and the general public. In Riverside County this service is offered by staff at the HACR and in San Bernardino County, Foothill AIDS Project provides this service.

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

Special needs groups with high priority housing needs within the City include the elderly and frail elderly persons, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and individuals with alcohol and other drug addictions.

The following special needs programs will be implemented and expanded:

HOPWA Program - The City of Riverside (COR) is the Grantee of the HOPWA formula funding for both Riverside and San Bernardino County. The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HACR) as the Project Sponsor administers the HOPWA grant throughout Riverside County. The HOPWA program prevents homelessness for individuals and/or families that have AIDS/HIV by providing long term rental assistance through the Housing Options Program and Short-Term Rental, Mortgage and Utility Assistance. The Housing Options Program provides 90 units of permanent affordable housing via tenant based rental assistance to households at or below 80% of AMI.

Shelter Plus Care Program - Provides 111 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with severe disabilities. Of these 110 units, more than half (59 units) are reserved for chronically homeless individuals to aid in the reduction of Mental Health and provide in-depth supportive services which foster self-sufficiency.

Court-Referral Program- Families that have been identified as ones who would benefit from housing and would likely be successful in completing court programs and self-sufficiency

programs are referred for Special Admission Vouchers to the HACR from Riverside Court Services. All families participate in the FSS program in order to enable them to become self-sufficient and free of government assistance.

Emancipated Foster-care Youth Program- Targets ten recently emancipated foster care youth, 18-20 years old. Youth will receive housing assistance, supportive services and will be enrolled in the family self-sufficiency program, to give them the tools and opportunities to successfully transition from foster-care to independent, self-sufficient living.

Family Unification Program - Provides 149 Section 8 vouchers to families engaged in the child welfare system who lack adequate housing to be reunified with their children. The Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) identifies eligible families within their caseloads and refers such families to the HACR for voucher issuance. Transitional supportive services are provided by the DPSS in keeping with the family's reunification plan. The families also participate in the HACR's Family Self Sufficiency Program to provide additional tools and resources which support family stability.

TBRA Program - This program is a rapid re-housing and homeless prevention program funded through the COR. The TBRA program provides a twelve-month transitional rental subsidy which assists homeless individuals and families to successfully transition to market rate housing. The COR's Homeless Street Outreach team and other local providers provide intensive case management to prepare participants for economic self-sufficiency during the course of the twelve-month program.

Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program (VASH) - A collaboration between the HACR and the Loma Linda VA Medical Center to meet the housing needs of homeless veterans in Riverside County. The HACR was allocated 380 Section 8 vouchers reserved exclusively for homeless veterans. The Loma Linda VA refers eligible veterans and provides ongoing clinical support to ensure housing stability.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

California continues to be one of the highest cost areas of the county to develop affordable housing. In 2018, Riverside was named one of the highest cost areas of the county for housing production. While Riverside now develops housing at over \$300,000/unit, there are areas of the State that suffer from much higher development costs. Like other California localities, Riverside suffers from environmental regulation, wage rate requirements, a disbursed State funding system, and local NIMBY sentiment that must be internalized into development costs statewide.

The State has taken recent steps to make affordable housing easier to build under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), but the substantial costs of CEQA compliance and long timelines for working through the environmental approval process add substantial development costs. The CEQA approval process, inclusive of mandated analysis and reporting, local consultations, and public hearings, can take one year or more. CEQA requirements add to

development costs because of additional costs in reporting and because projects with longer development cycles add of the costs of financing.

California also has one of the most generous wage requirements for construction of affordable housing. Virtually any local government subsidy (e.g., capital, land, fee remissions) in an affordable housing project redefines that housing as a public work under State law, requiring the payment of prevailing wages that can be double that of comparable local trade wages adding 20%-30% or more to housing development costs.

While many states have one master authority or corporation that oversees affordable housing finance, California has a disbursed system where five entities oversee affordable housing finance. Because of high development costs, projects must layer multiple sources of funding to make project feasible. But each funding source has its own timelines and requirements, and that makes project subsidy layering difficult. It can also take years to work through multiple funding applications over multiple State agencies in order to completely fund an affordable housing project. Differing requirements across agencies can make subsidy layering difficult and time consuming, adding consultant and time costs to housing development.

Finally, a strong Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) sentiment in California, linked to the State's history of strong local control, often endangers housing projects. Well organized NIMBY groups try to apply local political pressure to have projects cancelled or altered. NIMBY sentiment has delayed projects in California for years, sometimes endangering financing, entitlements, or other necessary aspects of project development. NIMBY sentiment occurs locally but taken in totality has slowed development of a considerable number of housing developments in California and added to the cost to development for housing units as NIMBY pressure can lengthen project development.

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

Introduction

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	1,484	767	1	1	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	11,810	12,037	12	11	0
Construction	9,187	10,219	9	10	1
Education and Health Care Services	16,942	23,710	17	22	6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4,603	5,146	5	5	0
Information	1,514	1,679	1	2	0
Manufacturing	10,844	7,424	11	7	-4
Other Services	3,207	3,804	3	4	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	6,804	6,648	7	6	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	12,782	15,345	13	14	2
Transportation and Warehousing	5,926	4,596	6	4	-2
Wholesale Trade	6,289	4,569	6	4	-2
Total	91,392	95,944	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	155,248
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	136,320
Unemployment Rate	12.19
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	30.05
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.21

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	25,845
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	5,745
Service	14,330
Sales and office	35,015
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	13,270
Production, transportation and material moving	9,330

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	75,310	59%
30-59 Minutes	34,458	27%
60 or More Minutes	17,580	14%
Total	127,348	100%

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	19,385	2,475	11,360
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26,495	3,298	9,255
Some college or Associate's degree	35,505	3,995	10,618
Bachelor's degree or higher	28,270	1,605	5,180

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	575	2,250	4,180	8,845	4,810
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,263	5,305	5,630	7,015	2,555
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	14,650	12,758	9,565	16,740	7,945
Some college, no degree	22,275	13,110	8,865	16,483	6,750
Associate's degree	2,030	3,585	2,770	5,331	2,248
Bachelor's degree	2,760	7,139	5,175	9,455	2,960
Graduate or professional degree	170	3,510	3,164	6,635	3,766

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	62,848
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	119,148
Some college or Associate's degree	101,512
Bachelor's degree	138,372
Graduate or professional degree	173,272

Table 47 – 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?

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

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.

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

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.

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

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

Discussion

N/A

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Housing problems impact low- and moderate-income households disproportionately, compared to non-low- and moderate-income households. Therefore, areas with concentrations of low- and moderate-income households are likely to have high rates of housing problems. The definition of “low income concentration or minority concentration” is defined as areas with low-income population or minority concentration above 51 percent of total population for a particular Census Tract.

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

According to ACS 2014-2018, in Riverside the white population represented 60.9 percent, black or African American population accounted for 6.2 percent of the total population, and the Asian population represented 9.2 percent of the total population. Hispanic households represented 53.3% percent of the total population. A "concentration" is defined as a block group whose proportion of minority households is greater than the overall City average of 66 percent. Racial and ethnic composition varies considerably across the region.

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

The characteristics of the market are discussed in detail in Sections MA-05 through MA-25, and most of the same characteristics as described in those discussions apply to the market in these areas. The biggest differences would be that, as expected, there are a greater number of more substantial housing issues related to both housing costs and housing conditions, including multiple housing problems in both ownership and owner rental and multifamily rentals, in these areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community assets generally include facilities such as schools, libraries, community centers, parks, and access to commercial establishments such as grocery stores, general merchandise stores, and pharmacy retailers, among others. In these specific areas, there are a number of local parks, as well as elementary, middle, and high schools.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

When the redevelopment agency was dissolved, the City of Riverside Housing Authority was designated as the successor agency for the agency’s housing function. The Housing Authority assumed the former redevelopment agency’s affordable housing assets, which included vacant land scattered throughout the City. Some of these properties are located in areas with low-income concentrations. The Housing Authority has been considering the most appropriate way to develop these properties resulting in a positive impact to these communities. In addition, the City adopted a Housing First Plan in 2018, which was a road map to create, implement, and operate a Housing First Approach in the City. The Plan identifies opportunities for the development on permanent supportive and affordable housing units on 21 sites scattered throughout the City to ensure that these developments were integrated within neighborhoods.

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.

As asserted by HUD, digital inequality has come to both reflect and contribute to other persistent forms of social inequality. Lower income households are less likely to have broadband service. This presents challenges to these households to access many services and employment opportunities as this information is increasingly only available online. The City of Riverside has 100% broadband coverage. The City has 14 libraries and public institutions that offer publicly funded internet access points including the Riverside Access Center that provides services to the homeless and free computer access. This access increases access for lower income households in the City.

Service providers provide affordable internet services for low income households that include a free internet modem, high speed internet, no data caps, and no contracts.

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

The City has 23 broadband service providers that have a continued need for competition to promote affordability and access, as well as choice, in the community. Competition is a crucial component of broadband policy in that it pressures providers to be efficient and innovative.

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

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

The Riverside County Climate Change and Health Profile Report (2017) found at the following impacts are possible due to climate change:

- **Extreme Weather-Related Injury, Displacement, and Mental Health:** Extreme weather events (storms, flooding) cause fatal and nonfatal injuries from drowning, being struck by objects, fire, explosions, electrocution, or exposure to toxic materials. A widespread weather-related natural disaster may destroy or ruin housing, schools and businesses and cause temporary or permanent displacement. Individuals and families may experience post-traumatic stress, depression, and increased risk of suicide;

- **Health Impacts of Heat:** Increased temperatures manifested as heat waves and sustained high heat days directly harm human health through heat-related illnesses (mild heat stress to fatal heat stroke) and the exacerbation of pre-existing conditions in the medically fragile, chronically ill, and vulnerable;
- **Health Impacts of Drought:** Lack of moisture, already at a severe level in California due to a current multi-year drought and decades of fuel accumulation from historical forestry and fire suppression practices, increases the risk of wildfires;
- **Vector-borne Illnesses:** Climatic changes alter the range, biogeography, and growth of microbes and the vectors of food, water, and vector-borne illnesses. This includes the changes in aquatic environments that could increase harmful algal blooms and lead to increases in foodborne and waterborne illnesses;
- **Food Insecurity:** Climate change is expected to have global impacts on food production and distribution systems. This can cause food prices to increase, which makes food less affordable and increases food insecurity, obesity, and malnutrition in economically constrained households; and
- **Socioeconomic Disruption:** Widespread social and economic disruption includes damage to the infrastructure for the delivery of health services and for general economic well-being. Health care facilities, water treatment plants, and roads for emergency responders and transportation for health care personnel can be damaged in climate-related extreme weather events. Increased burden of disease and injury will test the surge capacity of health care facilities. Economic disruption can lead to income loss, income insecurity, food insecurity, housing insecurity, and mental health problems, which in turn may increase substance abuse, suicide, and other health problems.

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 income households are likely to be impacted by climate change in the City of Riverside due to a lack of resources. The County of Riverside has outlined a series of goals for The Riverside County Climate Change and Health Profile Report (2017) These include:

1. Promote community resilience to climate change to reduce vulnerability;
2. Educate, empower and engage residents, organizations and businesses to reduce vulnerability through mitigation and adaption;
3. Identify and promote mitigation and adaptation strategies with public health co-benefits;

4. Establish, improve and maintain mechanisms for robust rapid surveillance and environmental conditions, climate-related illness, vulnerabilities, protective factors and adaptive capacities
5. Improve and sustain public health preparedness and emergency response
6. Work in multi-sectoral partnerships (local, regional, state and federal)
7. Conduct applied research to enable enhanced promotion and protection of human health
8. Identify, develop and maintain adequate funding for implementation of public health adaptation strategy

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

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

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children veterans Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, All Council Wards
	Associated Goals	Housing Homelessness - SL-1 Homelessness - DH - 2 Housing Rehabilitation Expand the Affordable Rental Housing Stock
	Description	An activity that creates or improves residential units (single- or multi-family housing), including activities in support of housing such as code enforcement as well as infrastructure development specifically to support housing development.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Housing-Affordability Housing-Sustainability (Code Enforcement) Housing-Accessibility (Fair Housing)
2	Priority Need Name	Special Needs Services/Homelessness
	Priority Level	High
	Population	<u>Special Needs</u> Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Non-housing Community Development <u>Homelessness</u> Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, All Council Wards

	Associated Goals	Special Needs Homelessness - SL-1 Homelessness - DH - 2
	Description	A non-housing activity or facility which provides services exclusively to individuals with special needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p><u>Special Needs Services</u>: This category is in line with the special need's services category. Special Needs programs were listed as one of the priorities needs in the Community Survey.</p> <p><u>Homelessness</u>: Provide emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, homeless prevention, and outreach to help homeless individuals exit life from the streets while providing ongoing case management to ensure clients sustain their housing.</p>
3	Priority Need Name	Community Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, All Council Wards
	Associated Goals	Community Services
	Description	An activity that provides services to individuals and/or households, including specific clientele such as Senior Services, and Youth Programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Services-Accessibility Public Services-Sustainability Senior Services Youth Services
4	Priority Need Name	Community Facilities

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, All Council Wards
	Associated Goals	Community Facilities
	Description	The construction or rehabilitation of a structure or facility that houses a public use.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public Facilities and Improvements
5	Priority Need Name	Business and Jobs
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Business and Jobs
	Description	An activity or improvement designed to support, increase, or stabilize business development, as well as to create or retain jobs, or expand the provision of goods and services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	This category is in line with the business and jobs category. Job training programs were listed as one of the priorities needs in the Community Survey. Since there was not a specific job training program category it was listed under other.
6	Priority Need Name	Infrastructure

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low-Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, All Council Wards
	Associated Goals	Infrastructure
	Description	Public Improvements that support existing or future community development which benefits an entire area or site.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Infrastructure
7	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low-Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide, All Council Wards
	Associated Goals	Neighborhood Services
	Description	An activity designed to help low income neighborhoods build the capacity and resources needed to ensure residents experience better results around education, employment, safety and other key areas.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Neighborhood Capacity Building Program

Narrative (Optional)

Narrative

The City of Riverside has identified seven priority development areas to meet the greatest needs

of residents in the City. Priorities are based on responses to the 2020 Community Survey conducted in the City, information gathered in specific focus groups, interviews with various organizations and service providers in the housing and community development field, and data obtained from the 2010 Census, the American Community Surveys, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, and the PIC Information Center. It will invest its CDBG funding to address needs in the priority areas listed below:

- 1. Housing**
- 2. Special Needs Services/Homelessness**
- 3. Community Services (Public Services)**
- 4. Community Facilities (Public Facilities)**
- 5. Business and Jobs (Economic Development)**
- 6. Infrastructure**
- 7. Neighborhood Services**

More detailed priorities and accomplishment projections for Housing, Community Development, Homeless and Special Needs populations, as well as HOPWA Program activities and anticipated accomplishments are presented in the appropriate narrative sections and tables within this document.

The City must also ensure that its HUD-funded activities carried out under the Consolidated Plan meet its priority needs. Priority need rankings were rather consistent throughout the City. A uniform system of ranking was assigned according to the following HUD categories: No Need, Low Need, Medium Need and High Need, to describe the relative need for assistance in each category. All priority needs were found to be high based on the Consolidated Plan's need assessments and resources available to address these needs.

Table I-2 shows the City's 2020-2024 Priority Needs along with the priority level, population served, and goals addressed by each.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	If used effectively, TBRA can help stabilize households. An example is the City's TBRA program provides assistance with up to 12 months of rental assistance and security and utility deposits for homeless veterans.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
New Unit Production	Developers compete for the use of federal HOME Program funds for the development of affordable housing in the City of Riverside. SB 2 – Permanent Local Housing Assistance (PLHA) that passed in 2018 establishes a \$75 recording fee on real estate documents to increase the supply of affordable homes in California. The City will receive a direct allocation of these funds on an annual basis beginning in FY 2020/21. As these funds are limited, the City must be strategic in awarding these funds for the production of affordable housing units.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of aging housing has been established as a priority. The City will seek to allocate CDBG funds towards the Housing Rehabilitation Program. The City will encourage multifamily property owners needing to rehabilitate property to apply for Tax Credit Allocation Committee funds.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City will continue to use HOME funds for the acquisition and rehabilitation of affordable housing development. HOME funds will be used for soft costs, and construction for new developments.

Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

In order to receive the CPD funding, the City must develop and submit a Consolidated Plan every five years to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The City of Riverside anticipates receiving an annual allocation of CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds from HUD over the next five years for activities that provide decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanded economic opportunities for its residents. These funds are intended to help meet priority needs identified throughout the City. Detailed information on the resources the City expects to receive and the activities to be undertaken to meet the priority needs that are identified in this Five-Year Consolidated Plan.

One of the main obstacles to meeting community needs is inadequate resources. As with most of the priority goals, the needs far outweigh the City's available resources; that are not sufficient to address all of the needs of low- and moderate-income persons or special needs residents in the City. It is anticipated that Federal and private funding sources for housing and community development programs will remain limited until the current economic conditions eventually recover. Even under these circumstances, the City strives to make progress in implementing its public improvement and community service projects and programs as well as meeting the established objectives.

The following section summarizes the major sources of funding available to carry out housing and community development activities in the City, and specifically identifies the City's first year and projected funding levels over the five-year plan period for formula grant programs (CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG). Funds are available from the following categories.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation\$	Program Income \$	Prior Year Resources\$	Total: \$		
CDBG	Public-Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$3,180,351	\$0	\$0	\$3,180,351	\$12,721,404	Expected amounts assumes annual allocation at level funding
HOME	Public-Federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$1,211,509	\$200,000	\$0	\$1,411,509	\$4,846,036	Expected amounts assumes annual allocation at level funding

HOPWA	Public-Federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	\$3,292,411	\$0	\$0	\$3,292,411	\$13,169,644	Expected amounts assumes annual allocation at level funding
ESG	Public-Federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	\$280,915	\$0	\$0	\$280,915	\$1,123,660	Expected amounts assumes annual allocation at level funding

Table 51 - 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

As in the past, the City will be as creative as possible to find other additional sources of funding in order to develop and deliver efficient and cost-effective projects. CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA funded activities will be leveraged, whenever possible, by other federal and/or governmental support for their specific type of services. The City will comply with applicable Federal regulations for the matching requirements for the HOME and ESG programs. The match for both programs is reported annually in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reporting (CAPER).

Emergency Solutions Grant - The Emergency Solutions Grant program has a mandatory “matching grant” requirement for sub recipients. It is anticipated that the City will leverage or “match” more than two times its ESG allocation with Federal, State, and private resources. Affordable Housing- HOME Program regulations require a twenty-five percent (25%) non-Federal match for every HOME dollar expended. Funds set-aside for program administration and for Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) technical assistance/capacity building is exempt from this matching requirement. The match must be met by the end of the Federal fiscal year in which the expenditure occurred. This requirement is not project-specific but rather program-wide. The City expects to leverage CPD funds with the following funding sources to assist in accomplishing the goals of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan:

1. Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) - As the County of Riverside’s Collaborative Applicant and the county’s lead agency in providing public assistance programs, DPSS is able to effectively leverage additional federal and state funds and in-kind support, including mainstream programs with a minimum of 150% leveraging. These resources are also leveraged through each of the 13 sub recipients. The CoC Program is designed to promote a community-wide commitment to the goal of ending homelessness; to provide funding for efforts by nonprofit providers, States, and local governments to quickly re-house the homeless while minimizing the trauma and dislocation caused by homelessness; to promote access to and effective utilization of mainstream programs by the homeless; and to optimize self-sufficiency among those experiencing homelessness. Current year estimate is \$8,398,381; expected amount available for remainder of Con Plan is \$33,593,524.
2. The leveraging of public and private funds is critical to the success of HOME projects. In order to provide sufficient financial support, most HOME projects require layered funding. Some of the possible funding sources that may be used in conjunction with HOME funds include Limited Partner Tax Credit Equity, California Housing Finance Agency (Cal HFA) funds, California Department of Housing and Community Development Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) funds, and Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP) funds.

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

When the local redevelopment agency was dissolved, the City of Riverside Housing Authority (CRHA) was designated as the successor agency for the redevelopment agency's housing function. The CRHA assumed the former redevelopment agency's affordable housing assets, which included 27 vacant parcels scattered throughout the City. Some of these properties are located in areas of low-income populations. The CRHA is in the process of strategically planning how to best develop these properties. The CHRA has released a request for proposals for the development of affordable housing on 12 of these vacant parcels. Depending on the number of approved affordable housing projects on these properties, the development is expected to have a positive impact on these areas, by providing housing and other services that these areas lack.

Discussion

The amount of resources available to address social, community, and economic development goals pale in comparison to the recognized needs. To address this obstacle, the City strongly encourages sub-recipients to seek other resources, forge new partnerships and collaborates, and to leverage additional funding whenever possible from local, State, Federal, and private sources.

Two of the CPD-funded programs, HOME and ESG, both have matching fund requirements – HOME 25%, ESG 100%. These regulatory matching requirements ensure the efficient use of the Federal funds through leveraging. The CDBG regulations do not require a funding match for the program.

The leveraging of public and private funds is critical to the success of HOME projects. In order to provide sufficient financial support, most HOME projects require layered funding. As the nation and the State of California move out of the effects of the recession and begin to experience economic growth and easing of national, state and local budget constraints, jurisdictions may begin to see greater availability of housing funds to support local affordable housing construction and rehabilitation.

It is very clear that given the extent and magnitude of the need for housing, as well as other community and economic development needs in the City of Riverside, it is imperative that the limited resources made available through the CPD programs be leveraged with other resources. Many of the most successful affordable housing projects, community facilities, and public service programs use extensive leveraging.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Riverside	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless Special needs Homeownership Rental Neighborhood improvements Public facilities Public services	Jurisdiction
Housing Authority of the Riverside County	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Riverside County Housing, Homeless Prevention and Workforce Solutions Department	Continuum of Care	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Community Action Partnership	Other	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc.	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Ownership Special Needs Rental Planning	Jurisdiction

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Addressing the community, social and economic development needs of low and moderate-income people throughout the City is a comprehensive and at times daunting undertaking. The formation of sustainable partnerships and collaboration is essential. The institutional structure comprises the private, public, and nonprofit organizations that help carry-out the Consolidated Plan for the City. The relationships and interaction of these organizations as they deliver programs and undertake activities is known as the City's housing and community development delivery system.

These efforts bring more than just leveraged financial resources to a project; they provide additional experience, knowledge, information, facilities, strategies, and other valuable resources. The City continues to encourage and support the formation of these joint efforts for projects and activities that create viable, self-sufficient communities; decent, affordable housing; a suitable living environment; and expanded economic development opportunities for low-income persons. The City values its partners and affiliated agencies and recognizes their vital contributions to improving the health and well-being of the entire community. No one agency or organization alone can successfully accomplish the task.

The City continues to play an important role in both facilitating and directly bringing together diverse interests toward developing new and strengthening existing institutional structures and enhancing coordination. So far, the process has been responsive to new and emerging issues, which are continually testing the strengths and gaps of delivery system.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			
Other			

Table 53 - 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 has many experienced homeless providers with a demonstrated track record in fiscal management and the provision of housing and supportive services targeted to homeless households. With the implementation of HEARTH legislation, the HUD-funded Continuum of Care (CoC) program dollars will focus more on meeting critical housing needs. Although some HUD dollars may be reinvested in the system for support services, it is expected that other mainstream resources will be offered to provide services to chronically homeless persons and families and special needs populations (persons with HIV/AIDS, veterans, transition age youth, and persons with mental illness and/or disabilities). In addition to housing needs, there will be an increased focus on employment opportunities so the individuals and families ready for permanent employment can help offset service costs and needs through increased income.

These strategies are explained in more detail below.

- The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program places a greater emphasis on helping people, including special needs populations, quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness.

- The Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program (VASH) program, which was implemented in October, 2009, is collaboration between the Housing Authority and the Loma Linda VA Medical Center to meet the housing needs of homeless veterans in Riverside County.
- Youth in the Foster-care Youth Program will receive housing assistance, supportive services and will be enrolled in the family self-sufficiency program, to give them the tools and opportunities to successfully transition from foster-care to independent, self-sufficient living.
- The use of the 2-1-1 line has allowed available services to be updated quickly through an electronic database of information. Key services, such as Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing are updated regularly to inform the public of available financial assistance. Veterans calling into 2-1-1 are also referred appropriately to local veteran services. Those agencies, which assist persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, also participate in 2-1-1. The City of Riverside is the Grantee of the HOPWA formula funding for both Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HACR) as the Project Sponsor administers the HOPWA grant throughout Riverside County. The goal of the HOPWA program is to prevent homelessness for individuals and/or families that have AIDS/HIV, by providing long term rental assistance through the Housing Options Program and Short-Term Rental, Mortgage and Utility Assistance through subcontractors in the community that serve this population. The HACR also partners with the Riverside University Health Systems – Behavioral Health, the City of Riverside's Homeless Street Outreach Team, and local HIV providers, to ensure that all participants are provided with in-depth supportive services which foster self-sufficiency.

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

The City is a strong believer in the importance of collaboration. The City continues to play an important role in both facilitating or directly bringing together disparate interests toward developing new and strengthening existing institutional structures and enhancing coordination between housing and service agencies. There are a variety of services for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness; however, major gaps in the service delivery system exist, including inadequate funding to provide the level of services needed.

In addition to those mentioned above, the following issues have been identified:

- Lack of public awareness of services and needs

- Local politics and agendas
- Local policies and procedures
- Institution barriers (service area)
- Underutilization of non-profit agencies as partners
- Community apathy
- Funding policies on programs Cultural views, belief, and acceptance of government assistance

The City will continue to take specific actions to overcome these obstacles by using all available resources such as annual meetings with service providers and improving communication by the posting of notices and information on websites.

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

The identified strengths and gaps provide the basis for cooperative strategies to fill gaps in the City's housing and community development delivery system. The City's focus on the institutional structure involves a broad strategy of coordination, empowerment, and communication with the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. The City will identify gaps in services through the needs assessment process and allocate fifteen percent of CDBG funds for supportive service programs that are most needed to address gaps in the service delivery system. A portion of the CDBG funds will also be used to address costs associated with program delivery.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Community Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Community Services	CDBG: \$2,385,263	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 85,615 Persons Assisted
2	Infrastructure	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Infrastructure	CDBG: \$1,000,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,885 Persons Assisted
3	Community Facilities	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Community Facilities	CDBG: \$8,461,141	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 255 Persons Assisted
4	Neighborhood Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Neighborhood Services	HOPWA: \$14,176,470	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 5,800 Household Housing Unit

5	Special Needs	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Special Needs Services	CDBG: \$875,000 HOME: \$4,107,250 ESG: \$427,875	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 889 Households Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
6	Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Housing	ESG: \$725,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 11,060 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 75 Households Assisted
7	Business and Jobs	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Business and Jobs	CDBG: \$2,500	Other: 50 Other
8	Homelessness - SL-1	2020	2024	Homeless	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Housing Homelessness	ESG: \$150,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 984 Persons Assisted
9	Homelessness - DH - 2	2020	2024	Homeless	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Housing Homelessness	ESG: \$109,846 HOME: \$200,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 25 Households Assisted

10	Housing Rehabilitation	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Housing		
11	Expand the Affordable Rental Housing Stock	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Housing	HOME: \$1,090,358	Rental units constructed: 22 Household Housing Unit

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Community Services
	Goal Description	An activity that provides services to individuals and/or households, including specific clientele such as Senior Services and Youth Programs.
2	Goal Name	Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Public Improvements that support existing or future community development which benefits an entire area or site.
3	Goal Name	Community Facilities
	Goal Description	The construction or rehabilitation of a structure or facility that houses a public use.
4	Goal Name	Neighborhood Services
	Goal Description	An activity designed to help low income neighborhoods build the capacity and resources needed to ensure residents experience better results around education, employment, safety and other key areas.
5	Goal Name	Special Needs

	Goal Description	A non-housing activity or facility which provides services exclusively to individuals with special needs.
6	Goal Name	Housing
	Goal Description	An activity that creates or improves residential units (single or multi-family housing), including activities in support of housing such as code enforcement as well as infrastructure development specifically to support housing development.
7	Goal Name	Business and Jobs
	Goal Description	An activity or improvement designed to support, increase, or stabilize business development, as well as to create or retain jobs, or expand the provision of goods and services.
8	Goal Name	Homelessness - SL-1
	Goal Description	Provide funding for the emergency shelter program to help homeless individuals exit life from the streets.
9	Goal Name	Homelessness - DH - 2
	Goal Description	Provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing Assistance. Homeless Prevention will be provided once the City has obtained functioning zero in regarding to ending Veteran and Chronically homelessness.
10	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Provide housing rehabilitation loans and grants to owner-occupied low-income households to address health and safety issues and code violations.
11	Goal Name	Expand the Affordable Rental Housing Stock
	Goal Description	Development or acquire and rehabilitation multi-family housing units to increase the affordable rental housing stock available in the City of Riverside.

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)

Through the use of the City's entitlement grants, the City anticipates assisting 15 households through the Housing Rehabilitation Program, 25 households through the TBRA Program, and 78 households by providing affordable rental housing units.

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

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

N/A - The City of Riverside does not have a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

N/A

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

N/A

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

California continues to be one of the highest cost areas of the country to develop affordable housing. In 2018, Riverside was named one of the highest cost areas of the county for housing production. While Riverside now develops housing at over \$300,000/unit, there are areas of the State that suffer from much higher development costs. Like other California localities, Riverside suffers from environmental regulation, wage rate requirements, a disbursed State funding system, and local NIMBY sentiment that must be internalized into development costs statewide.

The State has taken recent steps to make affordable housing easier to build under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), but the substantial costs of CEQA compliance and long timelines for working through the environmental approval process add substantial development costs. The CEQA approval process, inclusive of mandated analysis and reporting, local consultations, and public hearings, can take one year or more. CEQA requirements add to development costs because of additional costs in reporting and because projects with longer development cycles add of the costs of financing.

California also has one of the most generous wage requirements for construction of affordable housing. Virtually any local government subsidy (e.g., capital, land, fee remissions) in an affordable housing project redefines that housing as a public work under State law, requiring the payment of prevailing wages that can be double that of comparable local trade wages adding 20%-30% or more to housing development costs.

While many states have one master authority or corporation that oversees affordable housing finance, California has a disbursed system where five entities oversee affordable housing finance. Because of high development costs, projects must layer multiple sources of funding to make project feasible. But each funding source has its own timelines and requirements, and that makes project subsidy layering difficult. It can also take years to work through multiple funding applications over multiple State agencies in order to completely fund an affordable housing project. Differing requirements across agencies can make subsidy layering difficult and time consuming, adding consultant and time costs to housing development.

Finally, a strong Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) sentiment in California, linked to the State's history of strong local control, often endangers housing projects. Well organized NIMBY groups try to ply local political pressure to have projects cancelled or altered. NIMBY sentiment has delayed projects in California for years, sometimes endangering financing, entitlements, or other necessary aspects of project development. NIMBY sentiment occurs locally but taken in totality has slowed development of a considerable

number of housing developments in California and added to the cost to development for housing units as NIMBY pressure can lengthen project development.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City's Office of Homeless Solutions continues to work closely with the Planning Division within the Community & Economic Development Departments to mitigate identified barriers to affordable housing. In addition, the City continues to secure funding resources that will assist in mitigating the cost burden due to the lack of infrastructure in undeveloped parts of the City where affordable housing is crucial.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The County of Riverside CoC has established chronically homeless persons as the highest need priority. The CoC implements a targeted street-to-home outreach program/campaign that covers 100% of its area and takes a housing first approach for chronically homeless households and others with a disabling condition. Non-disabled persons are referred to emergency shelter and housed as quickly as possible. The CoC implement a coordinated assessment system to ensure the right intervention through program admissions that will be marketed to community groups and outreach providers who coordinate outreach efforts with staff trained to guide households through the process regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, etc. The CoC has two outreach teams that provide homeless outreach in the City of Riverside. The City of Riverside Street Outreach program conducts daily mobile outreach and provides client services focused on the chronically homeless populations living on streets to connect them with supportive services and achieve housing stability.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

To date, there are 135 emergency shelter beds in the City of Riverside. The City is in the process of developing 45 bridge housing units to provide homeless individuals that are exited from the shelter and require more assistance to exit the streets into housing. The City has signed a lease agreement with Helping Hearts who will be rehabilitating a City property to 28 interim housing beds for homeless individuals with behavioral health needs coupled with supportive services who do not need immediate crisis stabilization in a restrictive psychiatric setting. The program will assist a minimum of 60 homeless individuals annually. When the residents can live independently, they will graduate into permanent housing.

The CoC is working with the City of Riverside's Community & Economic Development Department which administers ESG funding, to integrate CoC and ESG funding to increase the number of families with children who are assisted through rapid re-housing. In addition, non-McKinney-Vento funding sources, such as Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), which is funded under FEMA, will be matched as a source for rental/mortgage assistance for families that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

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

The CoC has taken the following steps to reduce Length of Time Homeless (LOTH):

- 1) adopted and implemented a CoC-wide Housing First approach;
- 2) adopted and implemented a CoC wide Rapid Re-housing approach;
- 3) begun revising intake processes to ensure homeless households are given the appropriate intervention at time admitted to program to help reduce their stay;
- 4) adjusted case management procedures in order to train CoC and ESG case managers to move away from a housing-ready approach to an evidence-based home-based case management approach;
- 5) improved data collection through HMIS by training participants to enter related data correctly and timely; and
- 6) generating monthly reports for outcome measurement.

CoC has increased the number of public/private partners to help implement these approaches.

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

The County of Riverside CoC Discharge Policy is mandated by the state and followed by the CoC. The CoC established a Discharge Planning Committee, responsible for implementing policies and protocols and coordinating with various organizations, to ensure that persons being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care are not discharged immediately into homelessness. The goals are to identify discharge housing needs inclusive of housing and supportive services and to link the individual with community resources that will include mental health services, substance abuse support, and housing.

Health Care – The Hospital Association of Southern California Inland Area serves as the lead agency on the Discharge Planning Committee to facilitate communication regarding the discharge planning needs of homeless persons from acute care hospitals including Riverside County Regional Medical Center. They identify those individuals with severe mental health or substance abuse disorders, as well as, veterans.

They then coordinate their discharge plan to the fullest extent possible with follow-up to mental health and/or physical service providers.

Mental Health - The Riverside University Health Systems – Behavioral Health (BH) collaborates with DPSS and the CoC in the coordination and implementation of discharge planning for homeless individuals disabled by a serious mental health and/or substance abuse disorder(s).

BH provides placement assistance to homeless clients leaving public and private facilities. They also collaborate with the courts and interested parties in an effort to determine how best to meet client needs in a community setting. Based on assessment, homeless individuals are provided with housing placement in board and care, skilled nursing, and privately funded structured residential settings.

Foster Care - Riverside County's Children's Services Division Independent Living Extended Foster Care programs help transition dependent youth who are emancipating from foster care to independent living. Services available for homeless young adults who left foster care includes: re-entering extended foster care, housing referrals, SSI screening, application assistance with medical and food benefits, transportation vouchers, clothing services and replacement of lost or stolen vital documents, such as: Social Security card, birth certificate, state ID or driver's license.

Corrections - The Department of Public Social Services and the Riverside Sheriff's and Probation Departments support the Continuum of Care's mission of working towards reintegrating persons leaving correctional facilities to community-based living and self-sufficiency through effective use of community services. They identify individuals leaving county correctional facilities and work with stakeholders to link these individuals to housing, mental health and substance abuse services, and community supports. Another resource is the Probation Day Reporting centers established for the Early Release (AB109) offenders and offer assistance for job placement, food, clothing and counseling services upon release from county and state correctional institutions.

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

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

Under the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992—Title X, a lead-based paint hazard is defined as “any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-contaminated dust, lead contaminated soil, lead-contaminated paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects.”

The County of Riverside, Environmental Health Department, has programs to identify and address lead-based paint hazards. The programs from the Office of Industrial Hygiene (OIH) are as follows:

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP): Funded by the State of California, Department of Public Health the Riverside County CLPPP performs provides case management for children with elevated blood lead levels. The CLPPP consists of both nursing personnel, from the County’s Department of Public Health, and State of California Lead certified Environmental Health Specialists (EHS) from the County’s Department of Environmental Health. The EHS personnel conduct lead paint inspections / risk assessments in order to identify housing-related lead hazards as part of case management.

In addition to performing the environmental assessment of the homes of lead poisoned children, the Department of Environmental Health conducts enforcement actions against those who create lead hazards in Riverside County. The Environmental Health Department also provides outreach and education to Code Enforcement agencies throughout the County and the public at large.

All applicants seeking assistance under the County's Affordable Housing Programs for the purchase of an existing house that was constructed prior to 1978 are given a pamphlet on the hazards of lead-based paint (LBP). The pamphlet, Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home, is sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). County staff also conducts a visual inspection of the property. If any chipping, peeling, or deteriorated paint is detected, the real estate agent is notified. It is the responsibility of the agent to provide documentation from a certified LBP consultant that the property has passed a lead clearance exam. HOME funding approval is not granted until all supporting documentation satisfactory to the County is received.

Lead Hazard Control Program. State law, as implemented by Senate Bill 460, grants authority to local health departments to require the enforcement and prosecution of persons who refuse to abate lead hazards in housing occupied by low-income families with children. The Lead Hazard Control Program is funded under this grant and implements SB 460 which allowed changes to State health and housing laws to make creating lead hazards a crime.

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

The programs listed above identify at-risk populations, such as children and aged housing stock in order to identify, assess, and prevent lead poisoning and hazards. The programs allow for extensive community outreach in an effort to protect families from LBP. The County is also actively seeking measures to reduce the cost of lead abatement through a HEPA Vacuum Lending Program. Not only does the County have lead hazard reduction programs, the County enforces lead hazard control through SB 460.

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

The actions above are integrated into housing policies and procedures within the various housing programs. For all rental assistance programs, including but not limited to Rapid Re-Housing and Tenant Based Rental Assistance, all owners are required to certify that units do not contain any lead-based paint. Clients receiving rental assistance are given information on how to avoid lead poisoning regardless of the age of the unit. For all rehabilitation projects where the City has committed HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds, projects are required to have lead hazard evaluation performed which results in the paint being tested for lead. If less than \$5,000 is committed for a specific project, then all surfaces disturbed by rehabilitation are required to be repaired if tested positive for lead. If between \$5,000 and \$25,000 is committed for a specific project, then interim controls are performed to reduce lead-based paint hazards which consists of removing lead-based paint and its dust; replacing components with lead-based paint; and removing or permanently covering lead contaminated soil. If more than \$25,000 is committed for a specific project, then complete lead abatement is required to permanently eliminate all lead-based paint hazards. The lead abatement must last for a life expectancy of 20 years, and abatement must be performed by certified abatement workers.

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

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

Official poverty data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). There are two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure: the poverty thresholds and the poverty guidelines. The official measure of poverty was established by the OMB in Statistical Policy Directive 14. The poverty thresholds determined by the U.S. government, and updated each year by the Census Bureau, use a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically but are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The thresholds are used by Federal agencies mainly for statistical purposes. Government aid programs do not have to use the official poverty measure as eligibility criteria. Many government aid programs use a different version of the Federal poverty measure—the poverty guidelines. They are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the Department of Health and Human Services. The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for administrative purposes; (e.g., determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs - each aid program may define eligibility differently). For more information, go to www.hhs.gov.

Although there are many causes of poverty, some of the more pronounced causes of poverty include the following:

- low income-earning capability;
- low educational attainment and job skills;
- discrimination; and
- personal limitations (e.g. developmental and physical disabilities, mental illness, drug/alcohol dependency, etc.).

Some other important causes of poverty related to those mentioned above include: unemployment or underemployment; lack of affordable and decent housing; lack of policy and widespread community support for poverty issues (this includes the lack of additional funding and programs to address the problem of poverty); unaffordable childcare and health care; age; cultural and language barriers; lack of behavioral changes of people in poverty; limited access to services; transportation difficulties; stress; and strained family relationships. All of these barriers make it hard for low-income families to obtain and maintain employment, and therefore, housing and basic needs.

Although the many and varied solutions for the reduction or elimination of poverty appear endless, costly, and complex, the City utilizes a variety of strategies to help reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line, including efforts to stimulate economic growth and additional job opportunities. An example would be economic development activities that help create additional jobs. Economic development opportunities, such as higher paying jobs, are very important to low-income persons to gain economic self-sufficiency and live above the poverty level.

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

The affordable housing plan offers numerous programs that eliminate and reduce the barriers associated with poverty. Each of these programs strategically analyzes the barriers associated with poverty through census data, ACS, CHAS Reports, and through community outreach. The shared goal between these programs is self-sufficiency.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program - Assists Housing Choice Voucher holders who are striving to become free of governmental assistance. The program is administered by case managers that assist in transitioning families that are usually under-employed or receiving public assistance to employment at a wage or salary that provides means of independence. The program is administered by case managers that assist in transitioning families that are usually under-employed or receiving public assistance to employment at a wage or salary that provides means of greater independence. The case manager and the household work in partnership to develop a self-sufficiency plan and communicate regularly to work on the progress of the household's ultimate goal. Like other families in the HCV programs, most FSS participants pay rent based on a percentage of their household income. The benefit that the client joining this program receives, other than extensive case management, is that they may be eligible to establish an escrow savings account. As each household income increases so does the amount the household pays towards their portion of rent. FSS participants, however, have the opportunity to convert increases in rent due to increases in earned income into savings. For FSS participants, the HACR will deposit an amount generally equal to the increase in rent due to the families increased earnings into the FSS escrow account. This allows FSS participants to build savings automatically over time. FSS escrow savings do not count against asset limits for means-tested programs until they are disbursed coordinators may work with participants to coach them on how to use their escrowed funds strategically to meet personal and life goals.

The escrow deposit calculation varies depending on the family's income level, with different rules for families with incomes below 50 percent and between 50 and 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). In brief, a family whose income is greater than 50 percent of AMI but less than or equal to 80 percent of AMI is treated as if its income is 50 percent of AMI for purposes of calculating the escrow

deposit. In addition, families whose incomes rise above the low-income limit (80 percent of area median) do not receive any additional escrow deposits.

A family is eligible to receive its full escrow account balance (in excess of any amounts owed to the Housing Authority upon graduating successfully from the FSS program. These funds are unrestricted. However, coordinators may work with participants to coach them on how to use their escrowed funds strategically to meet personal and life goals.

Resident Opportunity Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) - Provides case management activities at the three Housing Authority-owned, public housing sites. The case management activities include resume building classes, employment referrals, credit counseling, and referrals to other non-profits and governmental agencies for supportive services. The ultimate goal of the ROSS program is to increase self-sufficiency among public housing residents.

In addition to the offered self-sufficiency programs, the City of Riverside has multiple programs that assist in the elimination of the barriers associated with poverty. These programs include HOME, ESG, SHP, and other programs targeting special needs populations. Each of these programs provide rental assistance either through new construction, rehabilitation or tenant-based rental assistance mitigating the cost burdened issues for low-income households.

CAP Riverside serves the low-income residents of Riverside County. It is a public Community Action Agency and a department of the County of Riverside. These programs provide the City's low-income residents with a variety of support mechanisms as they move toward self-sufficiency. Community Action works to change the institution of poverty while empowering the individual.

The DPSS Self-Sufficiency Division is responsible for administering programs and services that can assist Riverside residents with basic needs and other services that can help them become self-sufficient and improve the quality of their lives. DPSS interacts with people on many levels, thereby impacting their daily lives through children's services, education, employment, training, health and human services, homelessness and housing. Self-Sufficiency Programs Include CalFresh (SNAP), CalWORKS, Childcare, Employment Services, Homeless Programs, and Medical. The City will continue to work closely with DPSS in servicing the needs of homeless during the ensuing five years. This joint effort has worked successfully in the past and the City agencies pledge their continuing support of the endeavor.

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

Monitoring of the Community & Economic Development Department's (CEDD) contractors and subrecipient partners is not simply a regulatory process. Rather, it involves effective communication and problem-solving relationships between CEDD and its subrecipients. In December 2008, the CDD established a Subrecipient Grant Monitoring Policy to ensure that sub-recipients comply with OMB Circular A-133 regulations as well as City policies and procedures. A subrecipient is an organization receiving Federal funds from the City. Each program requires a written agreement between the City and the sub-recipient. The requirements demand that the agreement remain in effect throughout the period that the subrecipient has control over funds. These provisions include a statement of work (description of work, budget, and time schedule); records, program income, uniform administrative requirements, fair housing, labor, displacement, employment opportunities, lead-based paint, debarred contractors, conflict of interest, restrictions for resident aliens, provisions for CHDO, religious entities, the Architectural Barriers Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

When the City awards a grant, the CEDD develops an individual monitoring schedule for each subrecipient that includes desk monitoring, quarterly reports and onsite reviews. CEDD staff reviews copies of files to ensure documentation regarding client eligibility, property eligibility, appropriate funding, compliance with requirements, and performance reports. For capital projects and public service, reports are required on a quarterly basis. Housing program reports are obtained based upon specifics of the programs' operations. The CEDD also provides annual onsite reviews of a project so it can assess abilities of staff and review files. For housing projects, the CEDD has additional monitoring procedures that provide the following assurances; consistency with objectives, criteria for one or more of the national objectives, compliance with all regulatory eligibility requirements, compliance with the Consolidated Plan regulations regarding displacement, production, accountability, organizational and project performance. CBOs are funded for a wide variety of CDBG-funded activities. Their experience and training in implementing these activities in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements vary widely. In addition, some projects are a one-time City effort while others are ongoing activities.

The City has determined that some projects can represent a high risk, while others a low risk. Further, ongoing CBO projects receive annual on-site monitoring visits.

As a condition of receiving HOME funds, recipients agree to maintain all HOME-assisted units as affordable housing and in compliance with Housing Quality Standards (HQS) or the City's established standards. A site visit to determine compliance shall be conducted no

less than once every three years for project containing 1-4 units; once every two years for project containing 5-25 units; and once per year for properties with 26 or more units. In addition, in order to conduct mandatory tenant file reviews, the City shall conduct annual tenant's income certification via a self-certification process. Under the HOME Program, each CHDO shall be recertified annually as a part of the monitoring process. The review for recertification will include, among other things, a review of the Board of Directors, capability of current staff, review of financial statements, mission statements, and review of past and current projects. CEDD understands that monitoring the Consolidated Plan and the annual activities must be carried out regularly to ensure that statutory and regulatory requirements are met.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The FY 2020-2021 CDBG allocation is \$ 3,180,351. Activities eligible for funding under the CDBG program include acquisition of real properties, construction, rehabilitation or improvements to public facilities, housing-related services and activities, economic development, public services, and program planning and administration. Eligible activities are required to meet at least one of the three CDBG program National Objectives, which are: 1) to assist low- and moderate-income persons, 2) aid in the prevention or elimination of slum or blight, and 3) meet urgent community needs. The City of Riverside will expend its allocation of Program Year 2020/2021 CDBG funding for the following CDBG eligible activities: Public Facilities/Public Improvement Projects, Public Service Activities, Housing Projects, and Planning and Administration.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

The City of Riverside will receive \$ 280,915 in ESG funding for FY 2020/2021. Activities eligible for funding under the ESG program include support for the operations and essential services as provided at the emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and homeless prevention activities. The ESG program regulations require that the City match its ESG allocation dollar-for-dollar with other funding sources. Consequently, the City places this matching requirement upon the ESG sub-recipients. The table below summarizes the proposed use of ESG funds during the FY 2020/2021 by general activity, funding amount, and percentage.

- ESG Administration (7.5% Max): \$21,770
- Riverside Year-Round Emergency Shelter (Program Operator: Path of Life Ministries): \$150,000
- Rapid Re-Housing Program: \$128,230

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The FY 2020/2021 HOPWA allocation is \$ 3,292,411. The City of Riverside has been designated by HUD as the Grantee jurisdiction administering the HOPWA funding designated for the Eligible Metropolitan Service Area (EMSA) encompassing Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. HOPWA funds may be used for housing projects, short-term rental assistance, mortgage payments, utility payments, counseling, clinic-based health care, home care, and program administration. The City of Riverside sub-contracts with the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HACR) and Foothill AIDS Project to serve as Project Sponsors and facilitate HOPWA activities throughout the region. The City will disperse its allocation of HOPWA funds as follows:

- Housing Authority of the County of Riverside: \$1,666,101
- Foothill AIDS Project: \$1,169,194
- Program Administration: \$87,689

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program

The FY 2020/2021 HOME Program allocation is \$ 1,211,509. The fundamental purpose of the HOME Program is to preserve and increase the supply of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable rental and owner-occupied housing for low-income persons. The Program Year 2020/2021 HOME funding will be distributed as follows (per specific HUD program caps):

- Affordable Housing Program: \$1,090,358
 - (a) Acquisition and Rehabilitation of multi-family residential units
 - (b) Infill Residential Development
- Administration: \$121,151
- Anticipated Program Income: \$200,000. Funds may be used to fund the Affordable Housing Program and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance 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	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	\$3,180,351	\$0	\$0	\$3,180,351	\$12,721,404	The City received an allocation of \$3,180,351 for this 1st year of our Consolidated Plan period, 2020/2021. The City expects a similar allocation each year for a further allocation of \$12,721,404 for the remaining 4 years of the Con-Plan. In addition, the City was awarded an additional \$1,870,896 in CARES Act CDBG-CV funds to address the COVID-19 pandemic.
HOPWA	Public - Federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	\$3,292,411	\$0	\$0	\$3,292,411	\$13,169,644	The City received an allocation of \$3,292,411 for this 1st year of our Consolidated Plan period, 2020/2021. The City expects a similar allocation each year for a further allocation of \$13,169,644 for the remaining 4 years of the Con-Plan. In addition, the City was awarded an additional \$479,139 in CARES Act HOPWA-CV funds to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

HOME	Public - Federal	-Administration -Multifamily rental new construction -Multifamily rental rehabilitation -TBRA	\$1,211,509	\$200,000	\$821,450	\$2,232,959	\$0	
ESG	Public-Federal	-Administration -Year-Round Emergency Shelter Program Operations -Rapid Re-Housing	\$280,915	\$0	\$0	\$280,915	\$0	

Table 59 - 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

City staff, in its funding applications, emphasizes to applicants the need to leverage federal, state and local resources. These efforts have been fruitful, and projects funded under HOME and ESG have substantially exceeded accomplishments that could be achieved from federal funds alone. The HOME Program regulations, 24 CFR 92.218, require a 25% match and ESG Program regulations, 24 CFR 576.201, require a dollar for dollar match. Funds set-aside for program administration and for Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) technical assistance/capacity building is exempt from this matching requirement. The match must be met by the end of the Federal fiscal year in which the expenditure occurred. This requirement is not project-specific but rather program-wide.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program

The FY 2019/20 HOME Program allocation is \$1,134,945. The fundamental purpose of the HOME Program is to preserve and increase the supply of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable rental and owner-occupied housing for low-income persons. In addition, the City uses HOME funds for homeless Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). The Program Year 2020/2021 HOME funding will be distributed

as follows (per specific HUD program caps):

Affordable Housing Program \$1,134,945

(a) Acquisition and Rehabilitation of multi-family residential units: \$1,021,451

(b) Infill Residential Development

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program

Administration \$113,494

Program Income: The HOME Program received \$20,000 in this cycle. Funds will be used to fund the production of affordable housing units and/or Tenant Based Rental Assistance.

Match Requirement*

In this program reporting period, the City contributed approximately \$700,000 in land to facilitate affordable housing production on HOME funded projects. In addition, the City allocated an additional \$1,700,000 in non-federal funds (State SB2, HEAP, and HASP funds) for the production of an additional 50 affordable housing units. The match requirement for this year was \$283,736.

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

Discussion

During this performance period, the City entered into option agreements for two parcels of property worth \$700,000 as part of support for larger housing production projects that would produce 60 very low-income affordable housing units in geographically diverse sites in the City's Downtown and La Sierra neighborhoods. (Aspire and Bushnell/Bogart)

The Aspire Project, developed in partnership with Riverside Community College, is a 30-unit project that will support termed out foster youth and McKinney Vento defined homeless youth.

The Bushnell and Bogart Project will be a 30-unit permanent supportive housing project with 13 units dedicated to formally homeless

persons receiving emotional or mental health counseling and support.

A third project, the Pierce and Golden Project in partnership with the 7th Day Adventist Church that is an 80-unit project that will include 38 permanent supportive housing units that will serve formally homeless persons receiving emotional or mental health counseling and support.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Community Services	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Community Services	CDBG: \$477,052	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 17,123 Persons Assisted
2	Infrastructure	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Infrastructure	CDBG: \$200,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 977 Persons Assisted
3	Community Facilities	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Community Facilities	CDBG: \$1,692,288	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 51 Persons Assisted
4	Special Needs	2020	2021	Non-Housing Community Development	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Special Needs Services	HOPWA: \$2,835,294	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 1160 Household Housing Unit
5	Housing	2020	2021	Affordable Housing	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Housing	CDBG: \$175,000 HOME: \$821,450 ESG: \$85,575	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 889 Households Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
7	Homelessness - DH - 2	2020	2021	Homeless	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Homelessness	ESG: \$145,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2212 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 15 Households Assisted
8	Homelessness - SL-1	2020	2021	Homeless	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	Homelessness	ESG: \$145,000	Administration Year-Round Emergency Shelter Program Operations Rapid Re-Housing

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

HUD requires a consolidated planning process for CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG programs. This process consolidates multiple grant application requirements into a single submission. The Five-Year Consolidated Plan outlines proposed strategies for the expenditures of CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA for the purpose of providing a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods and greater participation of lower-income residents throughout the City of Riverside. The consolidated plan also outlines how the expenditure of federal funds will increase housing opportunities; reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods; provide decent housing by preserving the existing affordable housing stock; increase the availability of affordable housing; reduce discriminatory barriers; increase the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs; prevent homelessness; and transition homeless persons and families into housing. Furthermore, the plan identifies the strategies to expand economic opportunities through employment opportunities that pay self-sufficiency wages; homeownership opportunities; development activities that promote long-term community sustainability; and the empowerment of lower-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency. In Program year 2020/2021, the City will address the above priorities by funding the following projects:

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Arlington Temporary
2	Assistance League of Riverside
3	Big Brother Big Sister of the Inland Empire
4	Care Connexus, Inc.
5	Catholic Charities
6	Community Connect 2-1-1
7	City of Riverside – Office of Homeless Solution – RAW
8	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Senior Meals
9	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Youth Health & Fitness with Boxing Program
10	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Youth Sports/Classes/Activities Program
11	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Project BRIDGE
12	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Riverside Arts Academy Program
13	City of Riverside – Office of Homeless Solution – Housing Rehabilitation
14	Fair Housing Council of Riverside County
15	Habitat for Humanity
16	Inland Empire Latino Lawyers Association, Inc. (IELLA)
17	Inspire Life Skills
18	Janet Goeske Foundation
19	Lutheran Social Services of Southern California
20	Mercy House Living Centers
21	Operation Safehouse – Emergency Shelter
22	Operation Safehouse – Transitional Living
23	Path of Life Ministries
24	Rebirth Homes
25	Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center
26	County of Riverside – Riverside university Health Systems – Behavior Health (RUHS-BH)

27	Smart Riverside
28	Voices for Children
29	UCR Health
30	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Arlington Park ADA Sidewalk Improvement
31	City of Riverside Office of Homeless Solution – Bridge Housing
32	City of Riverside Office of Homeless Solution – 3943 10 th Street Rehabilitation
40	CEDD Economic Development Program
41	Habitat for Humanity
42	City of Riverside CDBG Administration
43	City of Riverside Section 108 Loan
44	HOPWA 2018-2021 Foothill AIDS Project
45	HOPWA 2018-2021 Riverside County Housing Authority
46	2018-2021 HOPWA City of Riverside Admin
47	ESG Administration, HMIS, Shelter Programs, Rapid Re-Housing, Homeless Prevention & Street Outreach
48	Riverside Housing Development Corporation
49	HOME Administration
50	HOME Affordable Housing Project
52	HOME Bushnell/Bogart

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The primary objective of the City's federal programs is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent, safe, and sanitary housing, and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of very low and low incomes. The mission of meeting and addressing these community, social and economic development needs of low-income persons and their communities is of importance

to the City. Unfortunately, there are barriers and challenges that hinder the development and implementation of important programs intended to serve those most in need.

In this program year, the City continued to prioritize Housing First (H1) units by utilizing two tools: the integration of H1 units into traditional affordable housing projects funded by the City paired with additional wrap around services provided by City partnerships. Approximately 49% of units placed into the production queue this year will be H1 units.

Obstacles involving affordable housing development revolve around costs and the availability of suitable development parcels. The City currently develops units at approximately \$450,000/unit. Rising development and rental costs in the Southern California housing market have made hard unit development, and TBRA rental assistance subsidies incompatible with H1 unit development, leading to a degraded unit production outcome. The City is also utilizing an increasing pool of State funding to produce affordable housing linked to homeless services and to fund partnerships providing wrap-around services.

In the City of Riverside, obstacles for federally funded activities include language and culture, location and geography, limited resources, and program restrictions and regulations. Currently the primary obstacle to meeting all the identified needs, including those identified as priorities is the general lack of funding resources available to public and private agencies that serve the needs of low- and moderate-income residents. As noted previously, the amount of resources available to address social, community, and economic development goals pale in comparison to the recognized needs. To address this obstacle, the City strongly encourages sub-recipients to seek other resources, build new partnerships and collaborative, and to leverage additional funding whenever possible from local, State, Federal, and private sources. The City urges federally funded programs and services to be flexible, while at the same time to be as efficient and effective as possible to achieve expected performance outcomes.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Arlington Temporary
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services

	Funding	\$29,052.65
	Description	Continuum of Care Program will target homeless, disabled, and impoverished persons residing within the western areas of the City of Riverside and provide temporary assistance in the form of food, clothing, utility assistance, and referrals to medical/dental/mental health services
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	City of Riverside low moderate-income residents-approximately three thousand four hundred (3,400) unduplicated.
	Location Description	Arlington Temporary Assistance, Ward 7 & 1
	Planned Activities	Providing food visits, clothing, utility assistance, etc. to improve the client's quality of life and to help him/her become self-sufficient.
2	Project Name	Assistance League of Riverside
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	\$12,500
	Description	Snack Attack Program will target low moderate-income youth identified as homeless and/or extremely needy by Riverside Unified School District personnel, and provide nutritious food items for their consumption over the weekend
	Target Date	6/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Low-income elementary school students at select schools in the City of Riverside. Approximately one thousand (1,000) will benefit
	Location Description	15 elementary schools, Safehouse and California School of the Deaf in the City of Riverside.
	Planned Activities	Provide nutritious snack bags to children for their consumption over the weekend.
3	Project Name	Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Inland Empire
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	\$8,000
	Description	Road to Success Program will provide at-risk youth residing within the City of Riverside with a peer role mentoring opportunity. Program participants will meet on a regular basis with their corresponding mentor, and work on improving the participant's grades, attendance, outlook on school, educational attainment, sense of future, & relationships
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Five to ten (5-10) youth from the City of Riverside will benefit.
	Location Description	Citywide in the City of Riverside. Specifically, throughout the AUSD and RUSD.

	Planned Activities	BBBSIE Mentoring Program
4	Project Name	Care Connexus, Inc.
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	\$10,000
	Description	Nursing Care for Frail Elderly/Disabled Adults Program will provide nursing care services for low income frail, elderly, residing within the City of Riverside. Services will include, but are not limited to, monitoring vital signs, weight, supervision of therapeutic diets, intervention for unstable medical conditions, hydration, fall risk, dementia
	Target Date	6/30/21
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately ninety-seven (97) Frail and elderly adults who are disabled-approximately thirty patients.
	Location Description	Care Connexus Inc. facility located in Ward 5.
	Planned Activities	Nursing care for elderly adults enhanced nursing.
5	Project Name	Catholic Charities
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services

	Funding	\$10,500
	Description	Program will provide casework services including intake and assessments, emergency assistance, case management, and linkages to other community service providers to residents of the City of Riverside
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately one hundred fifty (150) individuals will be served.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Casework Services
6	Project Name	Community Connect 2-1-1
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	\$9,000
	Description	Community Connect 2-1-1 Referral Service will provide access and referrals to community residents
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately, five hundred (500) will be served
	Location Description	City of Riverside, City Wide

	Planned Activities	Provide access and referrals to community residents
7	Project Name	City of Riverside - Office of Homeless Solutions – RAW
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Homelessness - DH - 2
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,000
	Description	Riverside At Work (RAW) Program seeks to address homelessness by utilizing partnerships between City departments and key stakeholders to provide housing, employment, vocational training, and other critical services to the homeless population
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 3 homeless individuals will benefit from this program.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Job training and placement for homeless individuals.
8	Project Name	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Senior Meals
	Target Area	WARD 1 CDBG TARGET AREA WARD 7 CDBG TARGET AREA
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$8,000

	Description	Senior Meals Social Programming Program will provide nutritionally balance meals in a congregate setting for low moderate-income seniors residing within the City of Riverside
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately two hundred (200) low income seniors in the City of Riverside.
	Location Description	La Sierra Community Center and Dales Senior Center in the City of Riverside.
	Planned Activities	Parks, Recreation, & Community Service (PRCS)-Senior Brunch/Lunch Program to provide a meal in a social setting for low-income seniors.
9	Project Name	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Youth Health & Fitness with Boxing Program
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,500
	Description	Youth Health & Fitness with Boxing Program will provide youth with a socially positive environment that promotes physical and mental health while building character
	Target Date	6/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately one hundred and fifty (150) youth will benefit.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
10	Project Name	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Youth Sports/Classes/Activities Program
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Youth Sports/Classes/Activities Program will provide funding to subsidize recreational activities/classes costs for low moderate-income youth residing within the City of Riverside. Activities will include, but are not limited to flag football, baseball, basketball, soccer, karate, cheerleading, dance, etc.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately two thousand (2,000) low to moderate-income youth participating in activities in the City of Riverside.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Parks, Recreation, & Community Service (PRCS)-Scholarship program for low- and moderate-income youth participating in sports, cheer, day camp, swimming, etc. at a free or reduced fee.

11	Project Name	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Services – Project BRIDGE
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Project BRIDGE Program will provide comprehensive outreach services to at-risk youth (ages 13-22) including but not limited to mentoring, job readiness/placement, cultural diversity workshops and recreational activities
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately one hundred (100) at risk youth in the City of Riverside.
	Location Description	Cesar Chavez Community Center, City of Riverside.
	Planned Activities	Parks, Recreation, & Community Service (PRCS)-Salary for three non-benefited outreach workers.
12	Project Name	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation and Community Service – Riverside Arts Academy Program
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	\$7,000

	Description	Riverside Arts Academy Program will provide low moderate-income youth residing within the City of Riverside with introductory classes on music, dance and visual arts
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately three hundred and fifty (350) low to moderate-income youth in the City of Riverside.
	Location Description	Riverside School of the Arts Academy, Bobby Bonds Community Center, City of Riverside.
	Planned Activities	Parks, Recreation, & Community Service (PRCS)-Performing arts education program.
13	Project Name	City of Riverside – Office of Homeless Solutions
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing
	Funding	\$150,000
	Description	Housing Rehabilitation Program will provide low moderate-income households within the City of Riverside with direct assistance to correct health and safety hazards, code violations, or general eligible improvements
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 households

	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Housing Rehabilitation Program
14	Project Name	Fair Housing Council of Riverside County
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$87,000
	Description	Comprehensive Fair Housing Program will provide comprehensive fair housing services to residents of the City of Riverside, including but not limited to anti-discrimination services, and landlord tenant conflict mediation
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 7,000 low to moderate-income persons will be served.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Anti-Discrimination-Provide housing counseling services for Landlord/Tenant and Anti-Discrimination complaints.
15	Project Name	Habitat for Humanity
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Housing
	Needs Addressed	Housing

	Funding	\$25,000
	Description	A Brush with Kindness Assisting Low-to Moderate income homeowners, primarily seniors with exterior repairs, landscaping and painting to preserve housing and neighborhoods
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Ten (10) Low-to-moderate income homeowners, primarily seniors with exterior repairs, landscaping and painting to preserve housing and neighborhoods.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Assisting low-to-moderate income homeowners, primarily seniors with exterior repairs, landscaping and painting to preserve housing and neighborhoods.
16	Project Name	Inland Empire Latino Lawyers Association, Inc. (IELLA)
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$9,000
	Description	The Expungement Program provides low moderate-income persons residing within the City of Riverside with legal/advice/guidance services in purging eligible criminal convictions
	Target Date	6/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately fifty (50) low to moderate-income individuals who require legal assistance.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	IELLA Expungement Project-free legal advice regarding the criminal expungement process.
17	Project Name	Inspire Like Skills Training
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,500
	Description	Inspiring Hope Program will provide former foster youth and homeless youth residing within the City of Riverside with affordable housing services, mentoring, counseling, life skills training, and employment and health services
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately eighteen (18) Former foster youth in the City of Riverside.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Affordable housing and mentoring for former foster youth residing within the City of Riverside.

18	Project Name	Janet Goeske Foundation
	Target Area	WARD 1 CDBG TARGET AREA
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,000
	Description	Seniors Programs & Services Program will provide comprehensive senior services, including but not limited to, educational nutrition program, exercise programs, and annual health fair, for the low moderate-income elderly residing within the City of Riverside
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately one thousand two hundred and fifty (1,250) seniors ages 62 and older in the City of Riverside.
	Location Description	Janet Goeske Senior Center
	Planned Activities	Nutrition fitness program, interpreter services, and senior advisor for the 62+ population.
19	Project Name	Lutheran Social Services of Southern California
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS WARD 5 CDBG TARGET AREA
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$12,000

	Description	Genesis House Permanent Housing Program will provide comprehensive permanent supportive housing services to low moderate-income individuals residing within the City of Riverside. Services will include, screening assessment, case coordination, housing and supportive services like life skills training, benefits enrollment, & referral services
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately fifty (50) homeless persons
	Location Description	Ward 5
	Planned Activities	Permanent supportive housing for low-income families/individuals.
20	Project Name	Mercy House Living Centers
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Home Front at Camp Anza Program will provide supportive services to low moderate-income persons residing within the Camp Anza site. Services will focus on helping participants maintain stable housing, and will include but are not limited to: Assistance in obtaining VA benefits, connections to resources, employment search, budgeting and money management, etc.
	Target Date	6/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately sixty (60) low-moderate individuals.
	Location Description	Camp Anza, Riverside CA; Ward 6
	Planned Activities	Permanent supportive housing for low-income families/individuals
21	Project Name	Operation SafeHouse – Emergency Shelter
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$9,000
	Description	Emergency Shelter Program will provide emergency shelter, intervention, and outreach services to run away, homeless, and other youth in crisis residing within the City of Riverside
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately forty (40) low to moderate-income youth in the City of Riverside.
	Location Description	9685 Hayes Street, Riverside CA; Ward 5
	Planned Activities	24-hour emergency shelter for at risk youth.
22	Project Name	Operation SafeHouse – Transitional Living

	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$9,000
	Description	Transitional Living Program (TLP) will provide emergency shelter, intervention, and outreach services to run away, homeless, & other youth in crisis residing within the City of Riverside. The focus of TLP is targeted to serve older homeless youth (ages 18-22) leaving the foster care system
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately twenty (20) youth in the City of Riverside over an 18-month period.
	Location Description	4509 & 4539 Main Street, Riverside CA; Ward 1
	Planned Activities	Transitional Living Program for 24 months for homeless youth.
23	Project Name	Path of Life Ministries (POLM)
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Homelessness - DH - 2
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$95,000

	Description	Community Shelter Program will provide year-round and cold weather emergency shelter and supportive services to homeless individuals residing within the City of Riverside. Supportive services include, but are not limited to case management, identifying housing opportunities, & behavioral health care
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 500 persons will be served
	Location Description	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Planned Activities	Provide year round and cold weather emergency shelter and supportive services to homeless individuals
24	Project Name	Rebirth Homes
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$7,500
	Description	Victim to Survivor Job Creation The Victim to Survivor Program provides long-term rehabilitation services including 1. Housing 2. Healthcare 3. Counseling 4. Life-Skill Training to homeless victims of human trafficking in the City of Riverside
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 moderate low-income individuals will be served.

	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Long-term rehabilitation services to homeless victims of human trafficking
25	Project Name	Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$18,000
	Description	Riverside Area Rape Crisis Center Program will provide immediate and aftercare services to victims of sexual assault and their families
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Survivors of sexual assault and their families, approximately one hundred (100) persons.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Rape Crisis support and services to survivors of sexual assault.
26	Project Name	County of Riverside-Riverside University Health Systems-Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH)
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services

	Funding	\$40,000
	Description	The RUHS-BH program will offer a safe and stable living environment for those with substance use disorder who require housing assistance in order to support their health, wellness and recovery
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximant 30 individuals will be assisted
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
27	Project Name	Smart Riverside
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$11,000
	Description	Technical Training Program will provide low moderate-income youth residing within the City of Riverside with technical training, improving job skills development and job placement prospects
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately ten (10) low-income residents in the City of Riverside (students) will receive job training.
	Location Description	Citywide

	Planned Activities	Welding, fabrication, fashion tech. The initial program will provide training for 14 students to receive job training.
28	Project Name	Voices for Children
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	Community Services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program will provide low moderate youth (foster children) residing within the City of Riverside with a volunteer CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocate) which will provide advocacy services
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Foster children in the city of Riverside-approximately five (5) foster children during the full year.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA)-Volunteers to speak up for the best interest of children in court and in the community.
29	Project Name	UCR Health
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	

	Funding	\$567,228.15
	Description	Renovate Administrative and Clinic Space (Hulen Place)
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	400 individuals will receive increased access to health care services.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
30	Project Name	City of Riverside Parks, Recreation & Comm. Services
	Target Area	WARD 5 TARGET AREA
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Infrastructure
	Funding	\$200,000
	Description	Arlington Park ADA Sidewalk Improvements
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	977
	Location Description	Arlington Park, 3860 Van Buren Boulevard, Riverside, CA 92503

	Planned Activities	Removal of architectural barriers along miller street adjacent to the tennis courts and Youth Innovation Center.
31	Project Name	City of Riverside Office of Homeless Solutions
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	\$350,000
	Description	Tenant Improvements for Bridge Housing at 2881 Hulen Place
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	2881 Hulen Place
	Planned Activities	
32	Project Name	City of Riverside Office of Homeless Solutions
	Target Area	CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	\$750,000
	Description	3943 10 th Street Rehabilitation Project 6-Unit Apartment Complex

	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

As the 12th largest city in California, Riverside has a diverse population of 330,063 covering over 85 square miles. Much of the planning and community development activities in the city are divided geographically based on the seven City Council Wards and the 26 neighborhoods that are formally recognized by the City. A vast majority of the residents with low- or moderate-incomes live in portions of 7 neighborhoods which include Downtown/Northside in Ward 1, Eastside in Ward 2, Magnolia Center in Ward 3, Casa Blanca in Ward 4, Arlington in Ward 5, Arlanza in Ward 6, and La Sierra in Ward 7. These are CDBG Benefit Service Areas (commonly referred to as CDBG Target Areas). The City seeks to direct funds primarily to these areas of the City and to programs and projects.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
WARD 1 CDBG TARGET AREA	1.8%
WARD 5 CDBG TARGET AREA	23.5%
WARD 7 CDBG TARGET AREA	0.5%
CITYWIDE ALL COUNCIL WARDS	74.3%

Table 62 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

In addition, to projects and programs available to eligible participant's citywide, specific projects and programs will be targeted to the designated low/moderate income CDBG Benefit Service Areas described above. CDBG Benefit Service Areas are defined as geographic locations within the City of Riverside boundaries where 51% or more of the households residing in those areas are low- to moderate-income. Based on the ACS Census, 33% of the census blocks in the City of Riverside qualify as CDBG Benefit Service Areas.

The plan for the geographic distribution of resources and projects identified as serving an area benefit is based in part on the geographic distribution of low- and moderate-income households throughout the City. Exhibit C identifies the percentage of low- and moderate-income households throughout the City that reside within each City Council Ward. City Council members utilize this information as a guide for determining the annual distribution of funding for projects.

A community survey conducted by the Community and Economic Development Department in 2019 determined that the issues surrounding homelessness were of the greatest concern to the community. In order to meet these needs the City has decided to prioritize the funding of several public facility projects to address homelessness throughout the City. While the majority of these funds will be spent in a specific low-income target area, they will serve the city as a whole. The majority of 2020-2021 funding will be allocated to projects which serve low-moderate income

clientele throughout the city. The largest exception to this is the Arlington Park ADA sidewalk improvement project in the Ward 5 Target Area. The City will generally allocate an ADA barrier removal project in a different Ward on a rotating basis each year.

The City's HOME Investment Partnerships Program Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program and ESG Rapid Re-Housing Programs have been expanded countywide to support the Riverside County Continuum of Care's and City's goal of ending chronic homelessness.

Discussion

In order for an activity or project to be eligible for funding, it must qualify as meeting one of the three national objectives of the program:

- 1) Principally benefit (at least 51%) low and moderate-income persons;
- 2) Aid in the prevention of slums or blight; or
- 3) Meet community development needs having a particular urgency.

Priorities that guide the allocation of CPD funds are derived from the following goals:

- To provide decent housing:
- To provide a suitable living environment; and
- To expand economic opportunities

In addition to national objectives and performance measurements, the City must weigh and balance the input from different groups and assign funding priorities that best bridge the gaps in the City's service delivery system. The City received input through outreach efforts helping to prioritize funding for community facilities, community services, homeless facilities and services, economic development, and public improvements. In summary, projects are reviewed, and funding allocations are made based upon the above criteria, including the projects ability to reach and serve the areas and persons with the greatest need.

The City's approved Housing First Strategy (found at www.riversideca.gov/h1plan) allocates the production of over 400 permanent supportive housing units over the City's seven political wards to ensure that there is no overconcentration of housing in any one area. Further, the City scores all prospective projects higher that exist in a "service rich" environment as defined by the State's 9% Tax Credit Allocation Program.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

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

Table 57 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

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

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

Discussion

Lower-income households continue to pay a higher percentage of their income for housing, compared to other income groups, particularly in a housing market where market production runs behind need and affordable production is scarce in relation to an expanding pool of eligible clients. According to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition in 2019, the minimum wage in California of \$12/hour supports an affordable rent of \$624/month in Riverside, but the fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit in the city is over \$1200/month. Based on cost burdened household data from Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and coupled with National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) projections, there is a great need to expand affordable rental housing stock for low-income households, as well as special needs households including the homeless, elderly, large families, HIV/AIDS and their families. In conjunction with the City's Housing First Plan, the City is now targeting units production that benefits residents earning 50% of Riverside AMI and below, in an effort to target very low-income persons and families.

In order to help provide decent and affordable housing, improve the social and economic status for extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households, and to prevent

homelessness in the City of Riverside, the following priorities have been established:

1. Expand the affordable rental housing stock for low-income and special needs households.

Based on cost burdened household data from Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and coupled with National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) projections, there is a great need to expand affordable rental housing stock for low-income households, as well as special needs households including the homeless, elderly, large families, HIV/AIDS and their families.

In conjunction with the City's Housing First Plan, the City is now targeting units production that benefits residents earning 60% of Riverside AMI and below, in an effort to target very low-income persons and families.

2. Provide homeownership opportunities for first-time homebuyers and for the low- and moderate-income community.

Homeownership may provide many social and financial benefits to families, children, and communities. There is considerable evidence that homeownership experiences result in greater social stability, education completion, civic participation, and improved quality of life.

Last reporting period, the Myers Affordable Housing Project was completed providing four new homeownership opportunities to low-income households...?

3. Improve the conditions of substandard housing and substandard existing owner-occupied housing for the low-income community.

As the City's housing inventory ages, maintenance and repairs become more critical. If homes fall into disrepair, residents may be subject to unsafe and unhealthful living conditions. A decrease in the supply of housing is possible unless new units are constructed at a rate that exceeds the rate of deterioration of existing units. Maintaining older homes and ensuring that durable construction materials are used for new housing is important in maintaining the supply of housing.

For the 2019/2020 reporting period, two housing rehabilitation projects were completed (in-house). The homeowners received grants or loans using (2018/2019) HOME funds for a total amount of \$38,065.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

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

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

Discussion

The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside has one public housing project in the City of Riverside.

The City and County of Riverside are forming partnerships to share resources where possible and to further leverage funds and increase the supply of affordable housing opportunities. One example is a recently completed joint project funding in support of the 50-unit Cedar Glen II affordable housing project.

The Housing Authority of the County of Riverside operates on the premise that affordable housing is not the end goal for a family to reach full sufficiency in market rate housing. The ultimate goal is for the County Housing Authority's families are to successfully graduate to homeownership. To actively engage residents in this goal the Authority has taken the following actions:

1. Regular engagement of residents via onsite managers, a resident newsletter, and through specialized self-sufficiency coaches funded through HUD's Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) program.
2. Providing outreach and information to all Public Housing residents on community homeownership initiatives and credit counseling agencies.
3. Working collaboratively with local housing organizations like Habitat for Humanity Riverside to provide public housing residents with targeted homeownership opportunities.
4. The implementation of grant funded ROSS programs (noted above) at strategic public housing sites to provide one-on-one coaching to families with the goal of increasing the household's income and assisting the household with attaining homeownership within a three-year period.

The City of Riverside is not a public housing agency.

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

Introduction

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

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

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

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

Discussion

N/A

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

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

Introduction:

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

Discussion:

According to the Southern California Association of Governments, the City had an unaccommodated affordable housing need of 7,897 lower income units for the 2018-2023 planning period. However, the State is recalculating affordable housing distributions, which could place a unit production burden of an additional 18,000 units on the City (over 24,000 unmet units total). Based on the current housing need (and the provisions of State law AB 1233), the City has identified sites that are appropriately zoned, or will be appropriately zoned to accommodate potential affordable housing projects. These 58 sites, comprised of over 250 parcels, have the potential to accommodate over 10,000 units of new housing development; both accommodating new affordable housing development, and new housing generally to alleviate a cost burdened local housing market.

To accommodate the remaining unmet affordable housing need, the City rezoned over 191 acres to allow for residential development at a minimum density of 25 du/ac. Sites must be large enough to accommodate at least 16 units per site. State law requires that at least half of the remaining lower income units be accommodated on sites exclusively for residential uses. Of the 191 acres, a minimum of 95.5 acres will be zoned for residential-only. The City also greatly expanded zoning rights to make Housing First housing a “by right” activity in all commercial and residential zones. The City also changes process to make affordable housing development on church sites easier to accomplish through administrative approvals. Also, the City has taken an active approach to implement a series of new State laws that make development easier around public transit, and that impose less stringent standards (e.g., parking) for new affordable housing units.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City of Riverside will determine where underserved populations are located through an update to the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Special attention was given during this planning period to work in rehousing formally homeless by adopting a Permanent Supportive Housing strategy that adopts national best practices in addressing and rehousing formally homeless individuals.

To reduce the number of obstacles keeping the City of Riverside from meeting the needs of the underserved populations in the community and help improve service delivery, Riverside's Housing Authority & Office of Homeless Solutions will assist with facilitating more city-wide collaborations in coordinating the work of social service organizations with a specific goal to address homelessness both in offering nightly assistance, wrap-around services, and a path to permanent affordable housing.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Riverside will continue to invest federal and State funds into affordable housing projects that provide rental for low-income households but is continuing a focus in the provision of permanent supportive housing units through the City's approved Housing First Plan. The City of Riverside will also continue to seek collaborative partnerships with developers, nonprofit, and private institutions to construct new opportunities for affordable housing, develop the City of Riverside Housing Authority's properties, and acquire vacant properties to make available as affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

N/A

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

To the extent possible, the City plans to reduce the number of households with incomes below the Federal poverty level (extremely low-income households earning less than thirty percent (30%) of the AMI) through a combination of direct assistance and indirect benefit from neighborhood improvement activities.

The City's Five-Year Consolidated Plan will focus primarily on supporting programs that raise household incomes and stabilize housing situations by supporting anti-poverty activities through the following: 1. Encourage economic development in low- and moderate-income areas; Provide comprehensive homeless prevention housing programs from overnight shelters, to bridge housing, and paths to permanent housing through TBRA; and Follow nationally recognized

Housing First best practices in reducing instances of homelessness in Riverside.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

The City will continue to strive to increase affordable housing collaborative efforts with public and private sector entities, numerous advisory agencies, lending institutions, as well as other service providers including the County Housing Authority, Department of Public Social Services, and County Department of Behavioral Health. Efforts to increase the participation of the CDBG, HOME, Low-income Housing Tax Credit, Federal, State and other local housing program sources will be directed at: 1. strengthening the housing service delivery system by working more closely with County housing agencies and by collaborating with non-profit organizations; 2. increasing the involvement of the Continuum of Care for Riverside County, and 3. working more closely with new developers and permanent supportive service providers.

Discussion:

N/A

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds are expected to be available during the year as 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	

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
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HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:
4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)
2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.
3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).
4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.
5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources