

# Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium Consolidated Plan

FY 2012 - FY 2016



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*Town of Apple Valley - 14955 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307*

*City of Victorville - 14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92393*



## Table of Contents

FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan.....	1
Executive Summary .....	ES-1
Strategic Plan.....	1
Consultation (91.200 [b]) .....	1
1. Lead Agency.....	2
2. Plan Development Process and Consultations .....	2
Citizen Participation (91.200 [b]) .....	3
3. Citizen Participation Process.....	3
4. Citizen Review .....	5
5. Comments Received .....	5
Housing Needs (91.205) .....	11
6. Housing Needs.....	11
7. Disproportionate Housing Need by Race/ Ethnicity .....	26
Homeless Needs (91.205 [c]) .....	29
8. Homeless Needs.....	29
9. Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.....	34
Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 [d]) (including HOPWA) .....	34
10. Non-homeless Special Needs Groups .....	34
Lead-based Paint (91.215 [g]) .....	35
11. Lead-Based Paint Hazards.....	35
Housing Market Analysis (91.210) .....	36
12. Housing Market Characteristics .....	36
13. Vacant or Abandoned Housing Units .....	42
14. Public Housing Needs .....	42
15. Assisted Housing Units .....	43
Homeless Inventory (91.210 [c]) .....	44
16. Homeless Inventory .....	44
17. Supportive Housing Facilities and Services .....	47
Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 [e]) .....	47
18. Barriers to Affordable Housing .....	47
19. Reasons for Setting Priorities.....	51
20. Geographic Areas .....	52
21. Target Areas .....	52
22. Basis for Allocating Investments .....	55
23. Funds to Target Areas .....	57
24. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs .....	57
Specific Objectives (91.215 [a][4]).....	59
25. Specific Objectives .....	59
Priority Housing Needs (91.215 [b]) .....	60
26. Priority Housing Needs .....	60
27. Housing Market Influence on Priorities .....	61
28. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs .....	64
Specific Objectives/Affordable Housing (91.215 [b]) .....	64
29. Housing Priorities and Specific Objectives.....	64
30. Federal, State, and Local Public and Private Sector Resources .....	70
31. Severity of Problems and Priorities .....	71
32. HOME and Other Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.....	71
Public Housing Strategy (91.210) .....	72
33. Public Housing Agency Strategy – Meet Needs .....	72
34. Public Housing Agency Strategy – Housing Condition .....	72
35. Public Housing Agency Strategy – Improve Living Environment .....	73

36. Encourage Public Housing Resident Involvement .....	73
37. "Troubled" Public Housing Agency .....	73
Priority Homeless Needs .....	74
38. Homeless and Homeless Prevention Priorities .....	74
39. Chronic Homeless Priorities .....	75
Homeless Strategy (91.215 [d]) .....	76
40-42. Strategy to Reach Out to Homeless and Eliminate Chronic Homelessness .....	76
43. Homelessness Prevention .....	78
Specific Objectives/Homeless (91.215) .....	79
44. Specific Objectives/Homeless .....	79
Priority Non-Homeless Needs 91.215 (e) .....	80
45. Priority Non-Homeless Special Needs .....	80
46. Basis for Assigning Priorities .....	80
47. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs .....	80
48. Supportive Housing Facilities and Services .....	80
49. HOME/Tenant Based Rental Assistance .....	81
Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215) .....	81
50. Priorities and Specific Objectives .....	81
51. Use of Federal, State, and Local Resources .....	81
Community Development (91.215 [f]) .....	82
52. Priority Community Development Needs .....	82
53. Basis for Assigning Priority .....	88
54. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs .....	89
Specific Community Development Objectives .....	89
55. Specific Long-Term and Short-Term Community Development Objectives .....	89
Summary of Five-Year Objectives .....	89
56. Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas .....	92
Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 [f]) .....	92
57. Strategy to Remove Barriers to Affordable Housing .....	92
58. Plan to Evaluate and Reduce Lead-Based Paint Hazards .....	93
Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 [h]) .....	94
59. Anti-Poverty Strategy .....	94
60. Poverty Reduction .....	94
Institutional Structure (91.215 [k]) .....	95
61. Institutional Structure .....	95
62. Strengths and Gaps in Delivery .....	96
Coordination 91.215 (l) .....	97
63. Coordination .....	97
64. State and Local Coordination .....	97
65. Private Industry and Service Provider Coordination .....	98
66. Regional Transportation and Housing Coordination .....	98
Monitoring (91.230) .....	98
67. Monitoring .....	98
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) .....	100
68-73. HOPWA Objectives .....	100
Specific HOPWA Objectives .....	101
OTHER NARRATIVES AND ATTACHMENTS .....	101
76. Other Narrative .....	101
77. Section 108 Loan Guarantee .....	101
78. Regional Connections .....	101

Appendix A: Summary of Public Outreach

## List of Tables

Table ES-1: Consolidated Plan Estimated Entitlements .....	3
Table 1: Community Survey Results .....	8
Table 2: Housing Top Priorities.....	10
Table 3: Community Facility Top Priorities .....	10
Table 4: Community Service Top Priorities.....	10
Table 5: Special Needs Services Top Priorities .....	10
Table 6: Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements Top Priorities .....	10
Table 7: Economic Development Top Priorities .....	10
Table 8: Housing Assistance Needs of Low and Moderate Income Households (2006-2008)	13
Table 9: Apple Valley and Victorville Tenure Profile .....	15
Table 10: Housing Cost Burden .....	15
Table 11: Victorville and Apple Valley HIV/AIDS Statistics through 2011 .....	19
Table 12: Profile of Large Households .....	21
Table 13: Demographics of Housing Choice Voucher Participants & Waiting List .....	25
Table 14: Overcrowding in Apple Valley and Victorville .....	26
Table 15: Disproportionate Housing Needs by Race and Ethnicity .....	26
Table 16: Racial and Ethnic Composition .....	27
Table 17: Homeless Persons in San Bernardino County.....	30
Table 18: Homeless and Special Needs Populations (Table 1A) .....	32
Table 19: Apple Valley Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations (Table 1B) .....	34
Table 20: Victorville Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations (Table 1B).....	35
Table 21: Lead-Based Paint Estimates.....	36
Table 22: Age of Housing Stock .....	38
Table 23: Average Housing Rental Rates .....	38
Table 24: Home Sale Prices 2010 and 2011 .....	39
Table 25: Licensed Community Care Facilities .....	40
Table 26: Apple Valley and Victorville Public Housing.....	43
Table 27: Assisted Housing in Victorville.....	44
Table 28: Victor Valley Homeless Resources.....	45
Table 29: Low- and Moderate-Income Block Groups and Census Tracts.....	53
Table 30: Performance Objectives and Outcome Measures .....	55
Table 31: Consolidated Plan Estimated Entitlements.....	58
Table 32: Apple Valley Five-Year Housing Needs and Priorities Funded with CDBG and HOME Program Funds (Table 2A).....	62
Table 33: Victorville Five-Year Housing Needs and Priorities Funded with CDBG and HOME Program Funds (Table 2A).....	63
Table 34: Housing Priorities and Specific Objectives .....	65
Table 35: Homeless Priorities and Specific Objectives.....	75
Table 36: Apple Valley and Victorville Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives (Table 1C -- Table 1A/1B Continuation Sheet) .....	79
Table 37: Community Development Specific Objectives .....	83
Table 38: Apple Valley Community Development Needs (Table 2B) .....	84
Table 39: Victorville Community Development Needs (Table 2B).....	85
Table 40: Apple Valley Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives (Table 2C – 2A/2B Continuation Sheet) .....	90
Table 41: Victorville Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives (Table 2C – 2A/2B Continuation Sheet) .....	91

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Minority Concentrations .....	33
Figure 2: Home Sale Prices 2000-2011 (in thousands) .....	45
Figure 3: Low- and Moderate-Income Areas .....	60



# Five-Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions/topics to which the Consortium of the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville must respond to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations for various Community Planning and Development (CPD) programs: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) programs. Throughout this document, text in grey boxes represents the specific questions/topics that must be addressed per federal rules.

## **Town of Apple Valley & City of Victorville Consortium FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan**

### GENERAL

## Executive Summary

The Consolidated Plan is a planning document that identifies overall housing and community development needs for the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville Consortium (Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium), and outlines a strategy to address those needs. The Consolidated Plan includes the following components:

- An assessment of the Consortium's housing and community development needs and market conditions;
- A five-year strategy that establishes priorities for addressing the identified housing and community development needs; and
- A one-year investment plan that outlines the intended use of federal resources (bound separately).

The FY 2012 – FY 2016 Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville Consolidated Plan satisfies the requirements of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) programs administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan covers the period of July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2017.

The Town of Apple Valley serves as the lead agency for coordinating the Consolidated Planning and submission process, while the City of Victorville serves as a participating jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction is responsible for administering its own CDBG program, while the Town of Apple Valley administers the HOME program for both jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction is also responsible for preparing its own Annual Action Plan and Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER).

## Program Description

The CDBG program was initiated by the Housing and Community Development Act (HCDA) of 1974. The primary objective of the program is to develop viable urban communities by



providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Regulations governing the CDBG program also require that each activity undertaken with CDBG funds meet one of the following three broad national objectives:

- 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.

The HOME program was created by the 1990 National Affordable Housing Act. The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for low- and moderate-income households, replacing a series of programs previously funded by HUD. The program gives grantees flexibility to fund a wide range of affordable housing activities through housing partnerships with private industry and non-profit organizations.

## Purpose of the Consolidated Plan

The Consolidated Plan is a planning document that provides an assessment of the Consortium's community development needs, proposes strategies to address those needs, and identifies specific activities to implement those strategies. This Consolidated Plan covers the period of Fiscal Years (FY) 2012-2016 (beginning July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2017). The Consolidated Plan also includes a one-year investment plan (Annual Action Plan) for each jurisdiction that outlines the intended use of resources for FY 2012/13 (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013). This Consolidated Plan for the Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium also serves as an application to HUD for Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula grants and satisfies the minimum statutory requirements of the CDBG and HOME grant programs.

As required by HUD guidelines, the identification of needs and the adoption of strategies to address those needs must focus primarily on low- and moderate-income individuals and households. The Consolidated Plan must also address "special-needs" identified by the federal government or locally, such as the needs of the elderly, persons with disabilities, large families, single parents, homeless individuals and families, and persons with HIV/AIDS.

## Consultation and Citizen Participation

This plan is the product of comprehensive public outreach, including two community meetings (one in the Town of Apple Valley and one in the City of Victorville), a community needs survey, and consultation with agencies, groups, and organizations involved in the development of affordable housing, and/or provision of services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. To this end, in addition to contacting agencies directly for needs-based demographic information, two focus group meetings were held to solicit more information on the particular needs of low- and moderate-income and special needs populations served by local agencies and organizations.



## Priorities

The priorities and accomplishment goals outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. For the FY 2012/13 budget, the Congress has substantially reduced the CDBG and HOME appropriations, resulting in federal budget cuts of 11 percent in the CDBG program and 38 percent in the HOME program compared to the FY 2011/12 budget. For the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville, the CDBG allocation increased one percent and ten percent, respectively. However, the HOME allocation for the communities decreased 15 percent.

Nonetheless, for planning purposes, the Consortium has presumed consistent funding of each program at levels outlined 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 ES-1: Consolidated Plan Estimated Entitlements**

	Estimated Annual Entitlement			Five Year Total Estimated Funds Available
	Town of Apple Valley	City of Victorville	Total	
<b>CDBG</b>	\$581,334	\$927,405	\$1,508,739	\$7,544,000
<b>HOME</b>	\$513,588	N/A	\$513,588	\$2,568,000

## Objectives and Outcomes

National objectives and performance/outcome measures established by HUD provide the foundation for assigning priorities to needs for which funding may be allocated. The following are the national objectives that guide the allocation of investments in Apple Valley and Victorville:

- Benefit low and moderate income persons;
- Prevention of elimination of slums or blights; or
- Address an urgent need.

Each activity funded by CDBG and HOME funds must meet at least one of the following HUD performance objectives and outcome measures established as specified in the Federal Register Notice dated March 7, 2006. The following are the HUD performance objectives that guide the allocation of investments in Apple Valley and Victorville:

- Enhance suitable living environments.
- Create decent and affordable housing.
- Promote economic opportunities, especially for low- and moderate-income households.

Projects are required to meet specific outcome measures that are related to at least one of the following:

- Availability/Accessibility
- Affordability
- Sustainability (Promoting Livable or Viable Communities)

In addition, the Consortium must weigh and balance the input from different groups and assign funding priorities that best bridge the gaps in the service delivery system. While other goals that each jurisdiction has set are also important, for the purposes of the Consolidated Plan, only those which are anticipated to be funded with CPD funding programs (CDBG and HOME) during the five-year planning cycle are discussed in detail in this document. The jurisdictions utilize other funding sources to meet a variety of other goals. The Consortium established priorities for allocating CDBG and HOME funds based on a number of criteria, including urgency of needs, cost efficiency, eligibility of activities and programs, availability of other funding sources to address specific needs, funding program limitations, capacity and authority for implementing actions, and consistency with local goals, policies, and efforts.

## **Established Priorities**

Priority Needs established in the FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan, which form the basis for establishing objectives and outcomes in the Strategic Plan and subsequent Annual Action Plans, are as follows:

1. Preserve the existing housing stock.
2. Expand the supply of affordable housing.
3. Assist in reducing housing costs of extremely low- and low- income households.
4. Assist special needs persons with reducing housing costs and with meeting their rehabilitation needs.
5. Increase affordable homeownership opportunities.
6. Eliminate blighted conditions and substandard housing through enhanced code enforcement activities and demolition.
7. Provide shelter and related services to meet the needs of the homeless population, and support the development of a continuum of care system on a region-wide basis.
8. Affirmatively further fair housing to ensure equal access to housing for lower income, ethnic minorities and special needs groups.
9. Coordinate public and private efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards and protect young children.
10. Create safer, more attractive, and more accessible neighborhoods, and stimulate economic growth through the improvement of infrastructure.
11. Provide public facilities and park improvements commensurate with identified need.
12. Address public service needs.
13. Expand the economic base and promote greater employment opportunities for residents.

Activities assigned High and Priority levels may receive funding during FY 2012 – FY 2016, depending on funding availability. Approximately 15 percent of CDBG funds each year will be used for public services to benefit low- to moderate-income households and persons with special needs; 90 percent of HOME funds will be used annually for housing assistance programs; 20 percent of CDBG and 10 percent of HOME funds will be used for planning and administration costs annually; and 65 percent of CDBG funds may be used for various facility improvements, infrastructure improvements, housing assistance programs, and blight removal projects to benefit low- to moderate-income areas.

## **Evaluation of Past Performance**

Performance level and accomplishments completed during the FY 2007-2011 Consolidated Plan period were recorded and reported in yearly Consolidated Annual Performance

Evaluation Reports (CAPERs) by both jurisdictions. The level of progress and accomplishments in meeting the priorities and objectives of the grantee's Consolidated Plan are presented in detail in each CAPER. The final FY 2011/12 CAPER reports on the fifth year of the FY 2007-2011 Consolidated Plan. The CAPER also includes a summary of programmatic accomplishments and an assessment of progress during that program year and over the five-year Consolidated Plan period. The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville consistently met established goals during the FY 2007-2011 Consolidated Plan period.

## Reference: Acronyms

A number of acronyms are used throughout this document; for reference, a list of those acronyms and their definitions is included below:

AB:	Assembly Bill
ADA:	Americans with Disabilities Act
AMI:	Area Median Income
AODA:	Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction
CAL-HFA:	California Housing Finance Agency
CAPER:	Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report
CDC:	Centers for Disease Control
CDBG:	Community Development Block Grant
CGP:	Comprehensive Grant Program
CHAS:	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
CHDO:	Community Development Housing Organization
CLPPB:	California Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch
CLPPP:	San Bernardino County Health Department Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
CoC:	Continuum of Care
CPD:	HUD Community Planning and Development
CWS/CMS:	Child Welfare Services/Case Management System
DAB:	Development Advisory Board
DAP:	Downpayment Assistance Program
DH:	Decent Housing
EDD:	Town of Apple Valley Economic Development Department
EMA:	Eligible Metropolitan Area
EO:	Economic Opportunity
HACSB:	Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino
HCDA:	Housing and Community Development Act of 1974
HCD:	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HOME:	Home Investment Partnership
HOPWA:	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
HUD:	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LBP:	Lead-Based Paint
LIHTC:	Low Income Housing Tax Credit
LMA:	Low and Moderate Income Area
LMC:	Low and Moderate Income Clientele
LMH:	Low and Moderate Income Housing
MAP:	Mortgage Assistance Program
MTW:	HUD Moving to Work
NSP:	Neighborhood Stabilization Program

OHS: San Bernardino County Office of Homeless Services  
OMB: U.S. Office of Management and Budget  
PIT: Point-in-Time  
RDA: Redevelopment Agency  
REAC: HUD Real Estate Assessment Center  
SBCHP: San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership  
SCDD: California State Council of Developmental Disabilities  
SL: Suitable Living Environment  
SSI: Supplemental Security Income  
TGA: Transitional Grant Area

## Strategic Plan

The Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville five-year Consolidated Plan covers Fiscal Years (FY) 2012–2016 (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2017).

The mission of the Consolidated Plan is to identify community development, housing, and public service needs in the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville and establish priorities for investment of CDBG and HOME funds in the Consortium.

### MANAGING THE PROCESS

#### Consultation (91.200 [b])

1. *Lead Agency. Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.*
2. *Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process. This should reflect consultation requirements regarding the following:*
  - *General §91.100 (a)(1) - Consult with public and private agencies that provide health services, social and fair housing services (including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, homeless persons) during the preparation of the plan.*
  - *Homeless strategy and resources to address homeless needs §91.100 (a)(2) – Consult with continuum of care, public and private agencies that address the housing, health, social services, victim services, employment, or education needs of low-income persons, homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) and person at risk of homelessness; publicly funded institutions and systems of care that may discharge persons into homelessness (such as health-care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and business and civic leaders.*
  - *Lead lead-based paint hazards §91.100 (a)(3) – Consult with State or local health and child welfare agencies and examine existing data related to lead-based paint hazards and poisonings.*
  - *Adjacent governments §91.100 (a)(4) -- Notify adjacent governments regarding priority non-housing community development needs.*
  - *Metropolitan planning §91.100 (a)(5) -- Consult with adjacent units of general local government, including local government agencies with metropolitan-wide planning responsibilities, particularly for problems and solutions that go beyond a single jurisdiction, i.e. transportation, workforce development, economic development, etc.*
  - *HOPWA §91.100 (b) -- Largest city in EMSA consult broadly to develop metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.*
  - *Public housing §91.100 (c) -- Consult with the local public housing agency concerning public housing needs, planned programs, and activities.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Consultation response:

## 1. Lead Agency

The Town of Apple Valley serves as the lead agency for coordinating the Consolidated Planning and submission process, while the City of Victorville serves as a participating jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction is responsible for administering its own CDBG program, while the Town of Apple Valley administers the HOME program for both jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction is also responsible for preparing its own Annual Action Plan and CAPER.

## 2. Plan Development Process and Consultations

The Consolidated Plan was developed through a participatory process, described in detail in Section 91.200 (b) below. To gauge the nature and extent of needs to help the Consortium prioritize the uses of limited CDBG and HOME funds and develop the Consolidated Plan, a number of research methods were used:

- Analysis of demographic and housing market characteristics and their impacts on housing and community development needs using statistical and empirical data;
- Housing and Community Development Needs Survey completed by residents;
- Two community workshops (one in each jurisdiction);
- Two focus group meetings with agencies and service providers (one in each jurisdiction);
- Telephone interviews with service providers and agencies; and
- Council meetings in the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville to discuss the Consolidated Plan and recommended priorities, as well as public hearings to consider the Draft Consolidated Plan.

To ensure that the housing and community development needs of special needs groups were addressed as part of the FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan, consultation with service providers, agencies, and community organizations was conducted to gauge the type and extent of needs for families, elderly residents, disabled residents, homeless persons, and persons living with AIDS/HIV. In addition to the input received from service providers at the community meeting, two focus group meetings with service providers were conducted during December 2011 and telephone interviews were conducted in February and March 2012. Specific agencies were also contacted regarding needs of certain populations. A description of themes and comments received is included in part 91.200(b) below.

The comprehensive lists of agencies, organizations, and individuals invited to the focus group meetings are included in Appendix A. This list included service providers with expertise in fair housing services, children, seniors and the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with AIDS/HIV, and homeless persons. In addition, local and regional agencies provided input and data regarding specific issues, including:

- San Bernardino Office of Homeless Services, which provided detailed information on county homeless statistics and processes
- San Bernardino County Department of Public Health HIV Prevention and Care
- San Bernardino County Health Department Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- San Bernardino County Housing Authority.

Adjacent local and regional government agencies were also invited to attend the focus group meetings to provide local input. The City of Hesperia attended one of the meetings.

### **Citizen Participation (91.200 [b])**

3. *Based on the jurisdiction's current citizen participation plan, provide a summary of the citizen participation process used in the development of the consolidated plan. Include a description of actions taken to encourage participation of all its residents, including the following:*
  - *low- and moderate-income residents where housing and community development funds may be spent;*
  - *minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities;*
  - *local and regional institutions, the Continuum of Care, and other organizations (including businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, community and faith-based organizations);*
  - *residents of public and assisted housing developments and recipients of tenant- based assistance;*
  - *residents of targeted revitalization areas.*
4. *Provide a description of the process used to allow citizens to review and submit comments on the proposed consolidated plan, including how the plan (or a summary of the plan) was published for review; the dates, times and locations of a public hearing, or hearings; when and how notice was provided to citizens of the hearing(s); the dates of the 30 day citizen comment period, and if technical assistance was provided to groups developing proposals for funding assistance under the consolidated plan and how this assistance was provided.*
5. *Provide a summary of citizen comments or views received on the plan and explain any comments not accepted and reasons why these comments were not accepted.*

#### **Five-Year Strategic Plan Citizen Participation response:**

### **3. Citizen Participation Process**

The Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville encourage residents to become involved in the planning and implementation activities of the Consolidated Plan. Involving residents and stakeholders is necessary to reflect the housing and community development needs of the Consortium's residents. As required by HUD, the jurisdictions follow a Citizen Participation Plan in the planning and evaluation of programs in the Consolidated Plan. The Citizen Participation Plans provide the method and process by which the consolidated planning process complies with the citizen participation requirements set forth by HUD.

The jurisdictions adhered to the outreach, noticing, and hearing requirements of the Citizen Participation Plans. This Consolidated Plan has been developed through a collaborative process involving participation of residents, service providers, and staff of both the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville. Multiple methods were used to solicit public input for the development of the Consolidated Plan:

**Focus group meetings** were held in both Apple Valley (December 15, 2011) and Victorville (December 8, 2011) to solicit input from local service providers and representatives from neighboring jurisdictions. This process aimed at reaching agencies that work with lower- and moderate-income persons and those with special needs to supplement the survey and public meetings associated with the Consolidated Plan preparation. The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville distributed invitation letters to agencies representing a broad range of local service providers and community groups. In total, eight participants attended in Apple Valley, and nine participants attended in Victorville.

**Community meetings** were held in both jurisdictions in December 2011. On December 8, 2011 in Victorville, four participants attended the community meeting. On December 15,



2011 in Apple Valley, eight participants attended. At the meetings, participants were introduced to the Consolidated Plan process and asked to discuss community needs.

To advertise the meetings, flyers were produced and posted at Town/City Halls and other community locations and newspaper ads were placed in local English and Spanish newspapers. The meetings were also posted on the Apple Valley and Victorville websites, as well as on Apple Valley's Facebook and Twitter. Flyers were sent to various Apple Valley nonprofit service providers with instructions to post and distribute. In addition, the Town of Apple Valley placed ads on the reader boards of all transit buses throughout Apple Valley. Apple Valley also made follow-up phone calls to encourage participation.

**A community survey**, which assessed housing and community development needs, was created for Apple Valley and Victorville. The survey was posted online (prominently on the front page of both jurisdiction's websites), and hard copies were distributed at the community and focus group meetings, as well as made available at public counters.

In total, 60 complete surveys were returned, of which 29 were from residents of Apple Valley, and 26 were from residents of Victorville. Respondents who reported addresses outside of the two jurisdictions (five) were not included in the analysis. The remaining surveys were analyzed to provide input into the development of the needs and objectives in the Consolidated Plan.

**Telephone interviews** with service providers were conducted to augment input received:

- Assistance League of Apple Valley
- City of Victorville After School Programs
- City of Victorville Code Enforcement and Demolition Programs
- High Desert Homeless Services
- Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board
- Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino
- Moses House Ministries
- San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services
- Victor Valley Community Services Council
- Victor Valley Domestic Violence

**Public meetings** were held with the Town Council of Apple Valley (February 14, 2012) and City Council of Victorville (March 20, 2012) to receive public comment and review draft priorities for the new Consolidated Plan and proposed budget allocations for the FY 2012/13 funding.

To broaden public participation, Apple Valley and Victorville sent special invitations for the December focus group and community meetings to agencies that represent a broad spectrum of the community, including minorities and people with disabilities. A comprehensive list of invitees is included in Appendix A. Each jurisdiction also prepared a flyer advertising both the December community meetings and the focus group meetings. The flyers were available at Town/City Halls, community centers and libraries; provided to service providers for posting at their facilities; and forwarded to neighborhood groups.

The Community Survey was circulated in English and Spanish. Five percent of surveys (three) were returned in Spanish. The survey was posted online, displayed on the front page of both jurisdictions' websites. Hard copies were available at Town/City Halls and community centers.

## 4. Citizen Review

Following the comprehensive process that provided input into the Consolidated Plan and Action Plans, the documents were made available for a 30-day public review.

- Town of Apple Valley (April 6 through May 7, 2012)
- City of Victorville (April 2 through May 1, 2012)

Notices were provided in the Apple Valley News and Victorville Daily Press and posted at Town/City Halls and Apple Valley's Town Library.

**Public hearings** were held to consider the Draft Consolidated Plan before Town Council of Apple Valley (May 8, 2012) and City Council of Victorville (May 1, 2012). Notices of the public hearings were posted in the Apple Valley News and Victorville Daily Press and posted at Town/City Halls and Apple Valley's Town Library.

In addition, technical assistance was provided to groups developing proposals for funding assistance under the Consolidated Plan.

## 5. Comments Received

A summary of comments received from the community meeting, community survey, and service provider interviews is included in this section. Please also see Appendix A for more detailed comments received. All comments received were accepted.

### Focus Group Meetings

The Consortium conducted focus group meetings to solicit input. Local service providers and neighboring jurisdictions were invited to provide input from a broad range of special needs groups. This process was intended to reach agencies that work with lower- and moderate-income and special needs persons to supplement the public meetings and hearings associated with the Consolidated Plan preparation. Service providers and agencies that participated in the focus group meetings included representatives of neighboring jurisdictions, schools, religious institutions, banks and mortgage lenders, domestic violence service providers, food banks, and organizations for minorities.

Overall, meeting participants noted a need in the region for youth services and activities. Many service providers noted a lack of structured activities for the region's young people. Below is a summary of the overall themes addressed during the focus group meetings.

#### Youth Activities and Services

Local service providers have noticed a dramatic increase in the number of foster youth in the region over the last several years. Within this specific demographic, truancy and transiency are the biggest issues. The consensus among these professionals is that supportive services and structured activities for foster youth, and the region's youth in general, are needed.

#### Foreclosures

Members of the community have expressed a great deal of concern about the lack of security at the numerous foreclosed properties in the region. Housing professionals specifically have noted that theft and vandalism on foreclosed properties are major

concerns, particularly because these activities negatively impact surrounding homes and neighborhoods.

### **Disproportionate Representation and Funding**

Many of the service providers and professionals in attendance noted that the high desert region is underrepresented and underserved by region-wide social services and funding. Services and funding are typically concentrated “down the hill” in Ontario and San Bernardino; high desert residents must travel to take advantage of these resources.

### **Public Transportation**

Public transit in the Victor Valley region is inadequate to meet the needs of residents. Participants noted that service was infrequent and schedules were difficult to decipher. As a result, it often takes an entire day to travel from one side of the Victor Valley region to the other using public transit.

## **Community Outreach Meetings**

Two community meetings were held in December 2012, one in Apple Valley (December 15) and one in Victorville (December 8). The community meetings were held to discuss priority housing and community development needs in the respective jurisdictions.

Each community meeting was structured in the same format: participants were introduced to the Consolidated Plan process through a presentation and then asked to discuss community needs. To facilitate this discussion, an interactive exercise was performed (discussed in more detail later). In general, meeting participants noted increasing needs among residents and the Southern California area at large at a time of increased unemployment and financial uncertainty. Below is a summary of the overall themes addressed during the community meetings.

### **Community Meeting Comment Themes**

#### **Homelessness**

Homelessness was one of the primary issues discussed by participants, especially at the Victorville community meeting. Participants noted the need for a homeless center in the area. The high desert is subject to extreme temperatures that can result in dangerous conditions for homeless persons. Most homeless services are located “down the hill” in the City of San Bernardino or other southern jurisdictions.

#### **Housing**

Housing was another need discussed by participants at the meetings. Participants were primarily concerned about housing affordability and housing conditions. Participants discussed the housing needs of seniors with limited income and the condition of existing housing; certain participants were concerned about existing blighted/unmaintained rental apartments.

#### **Economic Development**

Participants discussed the current economic state of the region and the high rates of unemployment. At the community meeting in Apple Valley, participants discussed the potential that exists in the Town to draw new businesses. Job generation was noted as a need to lower existing unemployment rates. In Victorville, the employment needs of individuals with criminal records were also noted; a criminal record can make it even more difficult to find a job in the tough economy.

### **Parks and Recreation/Community Facilities**

Participants expressed the need for amenities in parks and recreation such as a community pool for families and children. One participant in Apple Valley noted that funds would be best spent to maintain and enhance existing facilities rather than constructing new facilities which would require future maintenance.

In Victorville, participants commented about the condition of the Senior Center, noting that it was dilapidated and needed major maintenance/repair/improvements. In addition, the need for the building to be retrofitted to be ADA-compliant was noted so that disabled seniors have better access. It was also noted that the kitchen was not capable of supporting meals-on-wheels and other food-driven community support efforts.

### **Infrastructure**

Participants opined the need for infrastructure improvements. In Apple Valley, many places have no sidewalks, especially in the commercial center. It was also noted that infrastructure investments can also help support the local economy by producing more jobs.

### **Public Services**

Participants felt that a primary public service need was for programs and activities for youth and children. A particular interest was noted for swimming programs for children (which would coincide with a new community pool). These programs could also include meals, daycare, and youth activities such as football. Participants in Apple Valley also noted the need for cultural art programs and events.

### **Neighborhoods**

Participants stated the importance of crime-free, safe neighborhoods. Participants noted that if a community is safe and there are places for people to go (commercial and community-based), then residents will tend to remain in the community. The importance of maintaining a safe, well-maintained community was emphasized at the community meetings.

## **Community Meeting Interactive Exercise Summary**

To facilitate the prioritizing of community needs in relation to limited budgets, participants at each community meeting were given a fixed amount of “HUD Bucks” to spend at a series of exhibits set up around the room.<sup>1</sup> Exhibit boards represented categories of programs and facilities (such as Housing, Community Facilities, and Economic Development). On each exhibit board, envelopes were labeled with specific programs that could be funded with CDBG and HOME funds. Participants “voted” on their funding priorities by spending the HUD Bucks on the programs or facilities of their choice. For example, a person interested in nothing but parks could spend all of his/her dollars on “Parks and Recreational Facilities” located on the Community Facilities exhibit. Another person wanting more senior programs and road improvements may elect to distribute his/her spending thusly. The results of these two interactive exercises are summarized in Appendix A.

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<sup>1</sup> Participants were given \$100 in HUD Bucks at the December 8, 2011 meeting in Victorville. After testing the exercise at the first meeting, it was determined that a larger sum could potentially facilitate more information gathering (as residents could identify more categories in which to fund). Thus, participants were given \$200 in HUD Bucks at the December 15, 2011 meeting in Apple Valley to allocate among the categories of eligible activities. The exact amount of “HUD Bucks” distributed does not necessarily alter the overall magnitude of needs/priorities identified by the participants.

## Community Survey

As part of the FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan, a Housing and Community Needs Survey was conducted to assess community opinions and concerns in a variety of needs categories:

- Community Facilities
- Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements
- Special Needs Services
- Economic Development
- Community Services
- Housing

These needs categories were further divided into specific topics, such as "community centers" (from the Community Facilities category), "street/alley improvements" (from the Infrastructure category), and "senior services and activities" (from the Community Services category). For each topic, the respondent was asked to indicate unmet needs that warrant expenditure of public funds by ranking importance.

In total, 60 complete surveys were returned, of which 29 were residents of Apple Valley, and 26 were Victorville residents. Respondents who reported addresses outside of the two jurisdictions (five total) were not included in the analysis. The remaining surveys were analyzed to provide input into the development of the needs and objectives in the Consolidated Plan. Appendix A provides a copy of the survey instrument and detailed summary of survey results.

Of respondents who completed the survey, 22 percent were seniors (26 percent indicated that they had a disability). The majority (75 percent) of respondents were homeowners, including 90 percent of respondents from Apple Valley and 62 percent of respondents from Victorville. The highest rated specific needs for Apple Valley and Victorville residents are presented in **Table 1** below.

<b>Table 1: Community Survey Results</b>	
<b>Need Category</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Housing</b>	
Homeownership Assistance	7.48
Ownership Housing Rehabilitation	6.94
Senior Housing	6.85
Housing for Disabled	6.06
Rental Housing Rehabilitation	5.77
Affordable Rental Housing	5.61
Energy Efficiency Improvements	5.28
Fair Housing Services	4.84
Housing for Large Families	3.76
Lead Based Paint Abatement	3.36
<b>Community Facilities</b>	
Health Care Facilities	6.31
Education Centers	5.90
Youth Activities	5.90
Youth Centers	5.85

<b>Table 1: Community Survey Results</b>	
<b>Need Category</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
Parks and Recreational Facilities	5.83
Fire Stations and Equipment	5.71
Senior Centers	5.39
Community Centers	5.30
Libraries	4.59
Child Care Centers	4.52
<b>Community Services</b>	
Food Banks	6.28
Anti-Crime Programs	6.16
Senior Services and Activities	6.02
Youth Services and Activities	6.02
Health Services	5.77
Educational Services	5.70
Transportation Services	5.37
Child Care Services	5.08
Mental Health Services	5.00
Legal Services	4.17
<b>Special Needs Services</b>	
Neglected/Abused Children Center and Services	5.81
Homeless Shelters/Services	5.02
Domestic Violence Services	4.46
Centers/Services for Disabled	3.90
Substance Abuse Services	3.40
ADA Access in Public Facilities	3.08
HIV/AIDS Centers and Services	2.45
<b>Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvement Projects</b>	
Flood Drainage Improvement	4.87
Street/Alley Improvement	4.63
Water/Sewer Improvement	4.59
Street Lighting	4.30
Sidewalk Improvement	3.78
Code Enforcement	3.40
Tree Planting	2.43

Top priorities varied slightly between Apple Valley and Victorville respondents, as indicated in the following tables. Generally, needs related to senior were given higher priority in Apple Valley, and needs related to youths were given higher priority in Victorville. Many top needs were reflected in both jurisdictions' survey responses, including homeownership assistance, senior housing, basic needs (food banks), and health care facilities.

**Table 2: Housing Top Priorities**

Apple Valley		Victorville	
Need	Ranking	Need	Ranking
Homeownership Assistance	8.00	Senior Housing	6.84
Ownership Housing Rehabilitation	7.28	Homeownership Assistance	6.80
Senior Housing	6.92	Housing for Disabled	6.39

**Table 3: Community Facility Top Priorities**

Apple Valley		Victorville	
Need	Ranking	Need	Ranking
Parks and Recreational Facilities	6.57	Education Centers	6.59
Health Care Facilities	6.33	Youth Centers	6.38
Youth Centers	6.00	Health Care Facilities	6.18

**Table 4: Community Service Top Priorities**

Apple Valley		Victorville	
Need	Ranking	Need	Ranking
Food Banks	6.68	Youth Services and Activities	6.35
Senior Services and Activities	6.43	Food Banks	6.32
Health Services	6.13	Educational Services	6.20

**Table 5: Special Needs Services Top Priorities**

Apple Valley		Victorville	
Need	Ranking	Need	Ranking
Neglected/Abused Children Center and Services	5.70	Neglected/Abused Children Center and Services	5.86
Homeless Shelters/Services	4.52	Homeless Shelters/Services	5.57
Domestic Violence Services	4.35	Domestic Violence Services	4.52

**Table 6: Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements Top Priorities**

Apple Valley		Victorville	
Need	Ranking	Need	Ranking
Flood Drainage Improvement	4.81	Flood Drainage Improvement	4.73
Water/Sewer Improvement	4.81	Street/Alley Improvement	4.50
Street/Alley Improvement	4.70	Water/Sewer Improvement	4.33

**Table 7: Economic Development Top Priorities**

Apple Valley		Victorville	
Need	Ranking	Need	Ranking
Job Creation/Retention	4.42	Job Creation/Retention	4.21
Employment Training	3.50	Employment Training	3.80
Small Business Loans	3.31	Small Business Loans	2.53



### Service Provider Telephone Interviews

In addition to the above feedback, service providers were interviewed to provide information on specific special needs groups. Key issues identified by these agencies include:

- Diminishing funding but increasing need for homeless assistance; many people, including seniors and those previously from the middle income bracket, have been devastated by the current economic situations and are at risk of becoming homeless.
- Increased need for transportation assistance.
- Increased need for employment opportunities.
- Increased need for youth and senior programs.
- Increased need for domestic violence assistance; elderly persons have also increasingly become the victims of abuse, both economically and physically.
- Housing assistance is needed; many live in overcrowded and substandard conditions.
- Increased problems associated with foreclosed and abandoned homes

## HOUSING AND HOMELESS NEEDS

### Housing Needs (91.205)

6. *In this narrative, describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families; renters and owners; elderly persons; single persons; large families; public housing residents; families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list; persons with HIV/AIDS and their families; victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and persons with disabilities; and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost-burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families) and substandard conditions being experienced by extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income renters and owners compare to the jurisdiction as a whole. The jurisdiction must define the terms "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation."*
7. *To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Housing Needs response:

## 6. Housing Needs

HUD periodically receives "custom tabulations" of Census data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products. The most recent estimates are derived from the 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) Three-Year Estimates. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households. The CHAS cross-tabulates the Census data to reveal household income in a community in relation to the area median income (AMI). As defined by CHAS, housing problems include:

- Units with physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom);
- Overcrowded conditions (housing units with more than one person per room);
- Housing cost burden, including utilities, exceeding 30 percent of gross income; and
- Severe housing cost burden, including utilities, exceeding 50 percent of gross income.

The types of problems vary according to household income, type, and tenure. **Table 8** provides a summary of the CHAS data. The term “standard condition” refers to those housing units that do not have physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom). “Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation” refers to the majority of the housing units identified with physical defects. The jurisdictions do not have a comprehensive list of substandard housing independent of Census information.

**Table 32** and **Table 33** present the Five-Year Housing Needs and Priorities Tables for Apple Valley and Victorville, respectively, presenting data on the number of households with housing assistance needs and relative priorities. Priorities were established for housing needs based in part on this housing needs assessment.

## Housing Needs by Household Income

Household income is an important consideration for the evaluation of housing and community development needs because limited income typically constrains the ability to afford adequate housing or other services. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey five-year estimate reported that the median household income in San Bernardino County was \$52,607; median incomes were estimated in Apple Valley and Victorville to be \$50,066 and \$53,566, respectively.

### Extremely Low-Income (Households with incomes up to 30 percent of AMI)

In Apple Valley, 3,640 households (16 percent of all households) earned less than 30 percent of the County’s median income. Of these, 79 percent experienced housing problems. Both renter- and owner-households experienced similar levels of housing problems in this income category (80 percent of renters compared with 77 percent of owner-households). In Victorville, 4,230 households (14 percent of all households) earned less than 30 percent of the County’s median income. Of these, 79 percent experienced housing problems. Both renter- and owner-households experienced similar levels of housing problems in this income category (84 percent of renters compared with 79 percent of owner-households).

Certain household types experienced a greater degree of housing problems and cost burden. Small and large households generally had higher levels of housing problems than average.

**Table 8: Housing Assistance Needs of Low and Moderate Income Households (2006-2008)**

Household by Type, Income, and Housing Problem	Renters				Owners			Total Households
	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	Total Renters	Elderly	Large Family	Total Owners	
Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI) Apple Valley	360	1,190	465	2,500	535	75	1,140	3,640
# with housing problems	295	1,085	465	2,010	485	75	880	2,890
% with housing problems	82%	91%	100%	80%	91%	100%	77%	79%
Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI) Victorville	355	1,280	700	2,990	420	140	1,240	4,230
# with housing problems	295	1,095	690	2,515	235	140	830	3,345
% with housing problems	83%	86%	99%	84%	56%	100%	67%	79%
Low Income (31-50% AMI) Apple Valley	230	500	430	1,330	1,225	295	2,100	3,430
# with housing problems	120	500	405	1,225	615	295	1,440	2,665
% with housing problems	52%	100%	94%	92%	50%	100%	69%	78%
Low Income (31-50% AMI) Victorville	250	1,110	645	2,290	705	255	1,505	3,795
# with housing problems	200	1,110	645	2,140	255	155	855	2,995
% with housing problems	80%	100%	100%	93%	36%	61%	63%	79%
Moderate Income (51-80% AMI) Apple Valley	275	600	155	1,160	1,070	365	2,570	3,730
# with housing problems	210	405	135	785	470	300	1,630	2,415
% with housing problems	76%	68%	87%	68%	44%	82%	63%	65%
Moderate Income (51-80% AMI) Victorville	120	1,100	405	2,130	980	915	3,465	5,595
# with housing problems	100	780	315	1,510	385	660	2,190	3,700
% with housing problems	83%	71%	78%	71%	39%	72%	46%	66%
Total Households Apple Valley	1,025	3,280	1,320	7,180	5,155	1,775	15,745	22,925
# with housing problems	660	2,010	1,130	4,290	2,105	1,230	7,020	11,310
% with housing problems	64%	61%	86%	60%	41%	69%	45%	49%
Total Households Victorville	980	4,850	2,410	10,520	4,045	4,320	19,580	30,100
# with housing problems	635	3,165	1,725	6,565	1,335	2,450	8,930	15,495
% with housing problems	65%	65%	72%	62%	33%	57%	46%	51%
Total Households	2,005	8,130	3,730	17,700	9,200	6,095	35,325	53,025
# with housing problems	1,295	5,175	2,855	10,855	3,440	3,680	15,950	26,805
% with housing problems	65%	64%	77%	61%	37%	60%	45%	51%

Note: Data presented in this table is based on special tabulations from sample Census data. The number of households in each category usually deviates slightly from the 100% count due to the need to extrapolate sample data out to total households. Interpretations of this data should focus on the proportion of households in need of assistance rather than on precise numbers.

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, American Community Survey 2006-2008 Estimates.

### Low-Income (Households with incomes from 30 to 50 percent of AMI)

In Apple Valley, 3,430 households (15 percent of all households) earned between 30 and 50 percent of the County median income. Of these, 78 percent experienced housing problems. A significantly higher proportion of renter-households experienced housing problems (92 percent) compared with owner-households (69 percent). Certain low-income household types experienced a greater degree of housing problems and cost burden. Among renter-households, small and large households had higher levels of housing problems than others. Virtually all small renter-households and almost all large renter-households (94 percent) experienced housing problems, compared to 78 percent for all low-income households in the Town.

In Victorville, 3,795 households (13 percent of all households) earned between 30 and 50 percent of the County median income. Of these, 79 percent experienced housing problems. A significantly higher proportion of renter-households experienced housing problems (93 percent) compared with owner-households (63 percent). As in Apple Valley, small and large renter-households had higher levels of housing problems than others. Virtually all small and large renter-households experienced housing problems, compared to 79 percent for all low-income households in Victorville.

### Moderate-Income (Households with income between 50 and 80 percent of AMI)

In Apple Valley, 3,730 households (16 percent of all households) earned between 50 and 80 percent of the County median income. Of these, 65 percent experienced housing problems. A higher proportion of renter-households experienced housing problems (68 percent) compared with owner-households (63 percent) in this income category. Certain moderate-income household types experienced a greater degree of housing problems and cost burden. Specifically, large households had the highest levels of housing problems in this income category.

In Victorville, 5,595 households (19 percent of all households) earned between 50 and 80 percent of the County median income. Of these, 66 percent experienced housing problems. A higher proportion of renter-households experienced housing problems (71 percent) compared with owner-households (46 percent) in this income category. As in Apple Valley, large households had the highest levels of housing problems in this income category.

### Housing Need by Tenure

In Apple Valley and Victorville, the majority of housing units are owner-occupied (69 percent and 65 percent, respectively). Approximately half of the households experience housing problems in both jurisdictions, according to the CHAS data (**Table 8**).

The tenure distribution (owner versus renter) of a community's housing stock influences several aspects of the local housing market. Residential stability is influenced by tenure, with ownership housing much less likely to turn over than rental units. Housing problems, while faced by many households regardless of tenure, is typically more prevalent among renters (60 percent of renters in Apple Valley and 62 percent of renters in Victorville, compared to 45 percent and 46 percent of owners in Apple Valley and Victorville, respectively). The ability or choice to own or rent a home is primarily correlated to household income, composition, and age of the householder.

**Table 9: Apple Valley and Victorville Tenure Profile**

<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Percent of All Households</b>	<b>Percent Low and Moderate Income</b>	<b>Housing Problems</b>
Apple Valley: Owner-Occupied	69%	37%	45%
Apple Valley: Renter-Occupied	31%	69%	60%
Apple Valley: All Households	100%	47%	49%
Victorville: Owner-Occupied	65%	32%	46%
Victorville: Renter-Occupied	35%	70%	62%
Victorville: All Households	100%	45%	51%

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, American Community Survey 2006-2008 Estimates.

## Cost Burden

State and federal standards specify that households spending more than 30 percent of gross annual income on housing experience a housing cost burden. Households spending more than 50 percent of gross annual income on housing experience severe housing cost burden. Housing cost burdens occur when housing costs increase faster than household income. When a household spends more than 30 percent of its income on housing costs, it has less disposable income for other necessities such as health care, food, child care, etc. In the event of unexpected circumstances such as loss of employment and health problems, lower-income households with a burdensome housing cost are more likely to become homeless.

In Apple Valley and Victorville, the majority of low- and moderate-income households experience a housing cost burden; in fact, approximately half of all low- and moderate-income households experience a severe housing cost burden (**Table 10**). Renter-households in both jurisdictions are more likely to experience housing cost burden than owner-households.

**Table 10: Housing Cost Burden**

<b>Cost Burden</b>	<b>Low- and Moderate-Income Households</b>			<b>All Households</b>		
	<b>Cost Burden</b>	<b>Severe Cost Burden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Cost Burden</b>	<b>Severe Cost Burden</b>	<b>Total</b>
Apple Valley: Owner-Occupied	20%	46%	66%	22%	21%	43%
Apple Valley: Renter-Occupied	28%	59%	77%	21%	41%	62%
Apple Valley: All Households	24%	52%	71%	21%	27%	49%
Victorville: Owner-Occupied	20%	42%	62%	25%	18%	44%
Victorville: Renter-Occupied	25%	55%	81%	21%	39%	60%
Victorville: All Households	23%	49%	72%	24%	25%	49%

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, American Community Survey 2006-2008 Estimates.

## Housing Needs by Household Type

### Elderly and Frail Elderly Persons

The population over 65 years of age is considered elderly and presents four main concerns: limited income, higher health care costs, access to transportation, and affordable housing. Elderly persons are usually retired and living on a fixed income. With respect to housing, many seniors live alone and have limited discretionary income to support increasing housing costs. These characteristics indicate a need for smaller, lower cost housing with easy access to transit and health care.

According to the 2010 Census, Apple Valley is home to 10,665 seniors, representing over 15 percent of all residents. In Victorville, the senior population totals 9,412 persons, representing eight percent of residents. According to CHAS data, 26 percent of all Apple Valley households included an elderly person. Almost 60 percent of senior households had low and moderate incomes. Approximately 36 percent of all senior households experienced housing problems such as cost burden or substandard housing. Housing problems were significantly more prevalent for elderly renter-households than elderly owner-households (64 percent compared to 41 percent).

In Victorville, 17 percent of all households included an elderly person. Almost 56 percent of senior households had low and moderate incomes. Approximately 29 percent of all senior households experienced housing problems such as cost burden or substandard housing. Housing problems were significantly more prevalent for elderly renter-households than elderly owner-households (65 percent compared to 33 percent).

Frail elderly persons are those with a disability that hinders their mobility or prevents them from caring for themselves. According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates, approximately 36.6 percent of elderly in Apple Valley and 37 percent of elderly in Victorville are frail elderly with disabilities.

According to the California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division, there are 34 residential care facilities for the elderly and nine adult day care centers located in Apple Valley and Victorville. The adult day care facilities have a capacity to serve 450 seniors, and the residential care facilities have the capacity to serve 672 seniors.

### Persons with Disabilities

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines a disability as a "physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities." Physical disabilities can hinder one's access to conventional housing units and restrict mobility. Mental and/or developmental disabilities can also affect a person's ability to maintain a home. Moreover, physical and mental disabilities can restrict one's work and prevent one from earning adequate income. Therefore, persons with disabilities are more vulnerable and are considered a group with special housing needs.

According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 14 percent of the Apple Valley population and 11 percent of the Victorville population have one or more disabilities. Special housing needs for persons with disabilities fall into two general categories: physical design to address mobility impairments and in-home social, educational, and medical support to



address developmental and mental impairments. The American Community Survey provides information on persons with an independent living difficulty; estimates indicate that seven percent of Apple Valley residents and six percent of Victorville residents have an independent living difficulty.

Oftentimes, disabilities present an employment obstacle, making it difficult for the disabled to earn adequate incomes. In Apple Valley and Victorville, only about 30 percent of disabled persons were employed, according to American Community Survey 2007-2009 estimates. Since over two-thirds of the disabled population relied on fixed monthly disability incomes that are rarely sufficient to pay market rate rents, supportive housing options, including group housing and shared housing, are important means for meeting the needs of persons with disabilities. Such housing options typically include supportive services onsite to also meet the social needs of persons with disabilities. According to the State Community Care Licensing Division, there are 46 residential care facilities for adults and 34 residential care facilities for the elderly in the Consortium area, for a total of 80 residential care facilities with a combined capacity of 942 persons with disabilities.

### **Physically Disabled**

According to the 2005-2007 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates,<sup>2</sup> an estimated 4,329 persons (10.3 percent) over age 16 in Apple Valley and 6,384 persons (10.6 percent) over age 16 in Victorville had physical disabilities.

A physically disabled person has an illness or impairment that impedes his or her ability to function independently. Physically disabled people have several unique housing needs. First, special construction features tailored to a person's disability may be necessary to facilitate access and use of the property. The location of housing and availability of transportation is also important because disabled people may require access to a variety of social and specialized services. Amendments to the Federal Fair Housing Act, as well as State law, require ground-floor units of new multi-family construction with more than four units to be accessible to persons with disabilities. However, units built prior to 1989 are not required to be accessible to persons with disabilities. Older units, particularly in older multi-family structures, are very expensive to retrofit for disabled occupants because space is rarely available for elevator shafts, ramps, or widened doorways, etc. The site, parking areas, and walkways may also need modifications to install ramps and widen walkways and gates.

### **Developmentally Disabled**

According to the California State Council of Developmental Disabilities (SCDD), the federal definition of developmental disabilities covers persons whose disability occurs before age 22 and includes a mental or physical impairment or a combination of both. Developmentally disabled persons experience a substantial limitation in three or more of these major life areas: self-care, expressive or receptive language, learning, mobility, capacity for independent living, economic self-sufficiency, or self-direction. Per California law, a developmental disability is more narrowly defined as occurring before the age of 18 and includes specific categories of eligible conditions, including mental retardation, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, autism, and "conditions requiring services similar to those required for persons with mental retardation." The result: the individual can be substantially handicapped by the disability. In March 2004, new regulations took effect that define substantial disability as significant functional limitations in three or more of the major life activities contained in the federal definition above.

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<sup>2</sup> Five-Year Estimates regarding population disabilities and Three-Year Estimates from 2008-2010 are unavailable at this time.



According to the California SCDD, approximately 1.8 percent of the population in California fits the definition of developmentally disabled. Using 2010 Census data regarding total population for Apple Valley (69,135) and Victorville (115,903), an estimated 1,244 developmentally disabled persons live in Apple Valley, and an estimated 2,086 developmentally disabled persons live in Victorville.

Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the need to transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

Supportive services and housing assistance for developmentally disabled persons in the Consortium Area are primarily provided through non-profit organizations such as the American Red Cross, Victor Valley Community Services, and the Salvation Army. In addition, three adult day care facilities (with a total capacity of 150 persons) in Apple Valley and six adult day care facilities (with a total capacity of 300 persons) in Victorville are licensed by the State Department of Social Services to serve the disabled, including those with developmental disabilities.

### **Severely Mentally Ill**

Severe mental illness includes the diagnoses of psychoses (e.g. schizophrenia) and the major schizoaffective disorders (e.g. bipolar, major depression). Chronic mental illness refers to mental illness with duration of at least one year. According to national estimates, approximately one percent of the adult population meets the definition of severe mental illness based on diagnosis, duration, and disability. Applying these figures to Apple Valley's and Victorville's estimated adult population (persons 20 years and older) from the 2010 Census, an estimated 476 persons in Apple Valley and 740 persons in Victorville have severe mental illnesses. According to the 2005-2007 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates, an estimated 4,977 persons over the age of five with a mental disability (includes all mental disabilities) lived in Apple Valley and 5,629 persons with a mental disability in Victorville.

Housing can be an integral part of a system of care for the severely mentally ill because the prime support network and focus of daily living activities is often associated with the residence. The major barrier to stable and decent housing for the seriously mentally ill is the availability of affordable housing. A majority of persons in this population depend solely on Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Without affordable housing, severely mentally ill persons are at greater risk of becoming homeless or living in unstable or substandard housing situations.

The accessibility and affordability of health services are two major issues to low- and moderate-income households since many do not have basic health insurance or more specialized care such as dental and vision care. The San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health provides a variety of free and low cost services and programs for low- to moderate-income persons. Services for individuals with mental health illnesses include adult services, alcohol and drug services, children services, patient rights, outpatient services, and crisis services.

## Persons with HIV/AIDS

For persons living with HIV/AIDS, access to safe, affordable housing is nearly as important to their general health and well-being as access to quality health care. For many persons with HIV/AIDS, the persistent shortage of stable housing can be the primary barrier to consistent medical care and treatment. Persons with HIV/AIDS also require a broad range of services, including counseling, medical care, in-home care, transportation, food, in addition to stable housing. Today, persons with HIV/AIDS live longer and require longer provision of services and housing. Stable housing promotes improved health, sobriety, decreased drug abuse, and a return to paid employment and productive social activities resulting in an improved quality of life. Furthermore, stable housing is shown to be cost-effective for the community in that it helps to decrease risk factors that can lead to HIV and AIDS transmission.

According to the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health, a total of 1,574 HIV cases and 4,243 cases of AIDS<sup>3</sup> have been reported in San Bernardino County as of December 31, 2011. As of that same date, there were 1,468 cases of people living with HIV and 2,021 cases of people living with AIDS in San Bernardino County.

<b>Table 11: Victorville and Apple Valley HIV/AIDS Statistics through 2011</b>			
	<b>Apple Valley</b>	<b>Victorville</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total HIV cases reported to date <sup>1</sup>	44	71	115
Surviving	37	67	104
Total AIDS cases reported to date <sup>2</sup>	110	152	262
Surviving	55	74	129
<b>Gender HIV/AIDS</b>			
Male	124	175	299
Female	30	48	78
<b>Race/Ethnicity HIV/AIDS</b>			
Hispanic/Latino	33	63	96
African American/Black	32	76	108
White	85	81	166
Asian/Pacific Islander	<5	<5	<10
American Indian/Alaskan Native	<5	<5	<10
Other/Multi-Race	<5	<5	<10

Note 1: HIV has been reportable in California by code since 2002 and by name since 2006.

Note 2: AIDS has been reportable in California since 1983.

Source: HIV Prevention and Care, Department of Public Health, San Bernardino County

In Apple Valley and Victorville, 262 AIDS cases and 115 HIV cases have been reported to date. Over 79 percent of the cases of HIV and AIDS reported in Apple Valley and Victorville were men. Of the total HIV/AIDS population in the Consortium, 44 percent were White, 29 percent were Black, 25 percent were Hispanic (all races), and the remaining two percent were Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, or Other/Multi-Race.

National studies have shown that at least 25 percent of people with disabling AIDS will be in need of supportive housing at some time during their illness. In 2004, the Riverside/San Bernardino Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) participated in the statewide effort to estimate unmet need. The study estimated that of the people assumed to be living with HIV/AIDS, 55 percent received HIV primary medical care during the specified time period, while 45 percent demonstrated unmet need for HIV primary medical care.

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<sup>3</sup> AIDS reporting began in March 1983. HIV reporting began in 2002 by code and by name in April 2006.

The report also stated that with the decline in deaths outpacing the decline in new cases, the number of prevalent cases will continue to increase. Thus, the HIV care system will need to be expanded to meet the care and treatment needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. While AIDS was once considered a fatal illness, the advances in medicine and medical treatment have enabled individuals with AIDS to live longer, healthier lives. As the number of individuals newly diagnosed with AIDS has been decreasing, the number of individuals living with an AIDS diagnosis continues to increase.

In 1994, the Department of Public Health of San Bernardino County began receiving Ryan White Program funding to support programs in the Transitional Grant Area (TGA) of San Bernardino County and Riverside County. As of March 1, 2011, the TGA of San Bernardino County and Riverside County has six public and community-based organizations funded by the Ryan White Program that provide these services to those who lack health insurance and financial resources to care for their ailment.

San Bernardino Public Health Reproductive Health Services provides family planning services to residents in both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. Services include birth control methods, male and female reproductive exams, sexually transmitted disease testing and treatment, HIV testing and referrals, pregnancy testing and counseling, education, and specialized teen services.

### **Single-Parent and Female-Headed Households**

Single-parent and female-headed households are likely to have greater needs for affordable housing, affordable day care, and access to public transportation. One contributing factor to these needs, especially for female-headed households, is the fact that women continue to earn less on average than men do when working comparable jobs. Single-parent households have unique work constraints because they must take into account proximity and access to day care, school, and other activities along with regular work schedules.

In 2010, there were approximately 2,789 single-parent households in Apple Valley and 5,377 single-parent households in Victorville. Of the single-parent households in Apple Valley, 71 percent were headed by women (approximately 11 percent of all family households in the Town) and 29 percent were headed by men (representing five percent of all family households in the Town). In Victorville, of the single-parent households, 75 percent were headed by women (approximately 15 percent of all family households in the City) and 25 percent were headed by men (only five percent of all family households in the City).

Female single-parent family households comprised a disproportionate number of families living in poverty. According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, female single-parent family households made up 38.5 percent of families in Apple Valley living below the poverty level (compared to 13.6 percent of all family households in the Town). In Victorville, female single-parent family households made up 39.4 percent of families in Victorville living below the poverty level (compared to 16.3 percent of all family households in the City.)

### **Large Families/Households (Households with five or more members)**

Large households, defined as those with five or more persons, often have special housing needs due to their need for larger units and related higher housing costs, need for affordable and accessible childcare and recreation services, and the general lack of

adequately sized affordable housing. To save for necessities such as food, clothing, and medical care, low- and moderate-income large family households typically reside in smaller units, often resulting in overcrowding.

According to 2006-2008 CHAS data, 14 percent of all households in Apple Valley and 22 percent of all households in Victorville have five or more members and are considered large families. Of those, the majority lived in owner-occupied housing units. As displayed in **Table 12**, 58 percent of large households in Apple Valley and 45 percent of large households in Victorville had low and moderate incomes. Large families in both jurisdictions experienced a much higher rate of housing problems (including overcrowding, cost burden, or substandard housing conditions) compared to all households. See **Table 8** for more detailed information on large families by tenure and household income.

<b>Table 12: Profile of Large Households</b>			
<b>Special Need Group</b>	<b>Percent of All Households</b>	<b>Percent Low- and Moderate-Income</b>	<b>Housing Problems</b>
Apple Valley Large Households	14%	58%	76%
Victorville Large Households	22%	45%	62%

Source: HUD CHAS Data, American Community Survey 2006-2008 Estimates.

## **Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction (AODA)**

Primary services needed by persons with AODA include health care and detoxification programs. Many homeless persons use alcohol and drugs and have addiction problems. The patient fees at most treatment centers for substance abuse are expensive and preclude treatment for homeless persons and low- and moderate-income persons.

The San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health Office of Alcohol and Drug Programs provides a full range of alcohol and drug services for communities and residents. Prevention, outpatient, and residential programs are offered in every significant population center in the County through contracts with community-based organizations. The cost of treatment is based on a sliding scale fee according to the clients' income. Medi-Cal and other public assistance funding may pay for some of the treatment.

## **Formerly Homeless Receiving Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) Assistance Near Termination**

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which includes \$1.5 billion for a Homelessness Prevention Fund. The Homeless Prevention component of the program is intended to prevent individuals and families at risk of homelessness from becoming homeless; the Rapid Re-Housing component assists persons experiencing homelessness to be quickly re-housed and stabilized.

The Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville did not qualify for HPRP funding.

## **Victims of Domestic Violence**

In September 2010, 92 percent of identified local domestic violence programs in California participated in the 2010 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. Almost half of participating agencies reported that not enough funding was available to cover needed programs and services, and 84 percent of agencies reported a higher demand for services.

As communities continue to experience job loss and decreased community resources, demand for domestic violence services has risen.

Many single women and women with children become homeless as a result of domestic violence. As such, many homeless women also tend to need social services and counseling to cope with any resulting psychological trauma and effects of physical abuse. Since domestic violence often goes unreported, accurate analysis of housing needs is difficult to estimate. One information source and indicator of domestic violence and homelessness in the County is the 2011 homeless census conducted by the County of San Bernardino Office of Homeless Services. The 2011 Point-in-Time Homeless Count and Survey Report estimated that 16.1 percent of persons counted were victims of domestic violence.

A primary need for victims of domestic violence is emergency shelter in a safe and confidential location. Affordable housing options are important to provide victims with options for housing once they leave the shelter, to avoid having them return to an unsafe home. Domestic violence service providers available to residents in the Consortium include:

- Victor Valley Domestic Violence (Victorville) - provides prevention and intervention services that include emergency response, confidential shelter for victims and their families, transitional confidential housing, counseling groups for victims, for their children, and groups for court-ordered batterers.
- High Desert Domestic Violence (Victorville) - provides shelter and support services, as well as outreach and support, in-shelter and post-shelter follow-up.
- San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services (Victorville) - provides certified rape counseling and counseling for crisis intervention response for victims and law enforcement.

## Substance Abuse

According to the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 14 to 16 percent of the adult male population and six percent of the adult female population have drinking problems (moderate to severe abuse). When applying these figures to the Apple Valley and Victorville populations, it is estimated that 3,392 adult males (20 and over) in Apple Valley and 5,527 adult males in Victorville, as well as approximately 1,499 adult women in Apple Valley and 2,230 women in Victorville, may have issues with alcohol and substance abuse. According to the 2011 Point-in-Time Homeless Count for San Bernardino County, approximately 31 percent of homeless respondents to the survey indicated that they have a substance-abuse disability. People who suffer from substance abuse often require special housing services while they are being treated and are recovering.

## Foster Children

Data on child welfare cases in San Bernardino County obtained from the Center for Social Sciences Research at the University of California Berkeley indicate that in 2010, 36,808 children had referrals to child protective services. A total of 4,740 of those children were in the pool of substantiated cases of child abuse and/or neglect, which represents 12.9 percent of all children who were referred. Of those, a total of 2,027 children entered foster care as the result of substantiated child abuse and/or neglect. Of these, 128 children were between ages 16 to 17.

According to Legislation and Research Unit, a Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) database query indicated there were 3,991 children in foster care,

which represents about 0.6 percent of all children in the County. Of the foster youth and children in San Bernardino County, 1,928 were Hispanic, 1,089 were White, 897 were Black, 41 were Asian/Pacific Islander, 27 were American/Native American, and 9 were listed as “unknown” for ethnicity.

According to the CWS/CMS database, there were 228 children that were emancipated or age 18 in care during the year (October 2010 to September 2011); 132 of these children had been in foster care for three years or more. During July through September 2011, County welfare-supervised or probation-supervised youths totaled 73 youths.

In the past, the housing needs of foster children were greatest when the foster child reached the age of 18 years and no longer qualified for state-funded foster care. The California Fostering Connections to Success Act (AB 12) presents a new and critical opportunity to improve the lives and prospects for older youth in foster care and children and families in care. AB 12 extends foster care support for older youth from age 18 to 21, and expands services and supports for children living under kinship guardianships. However, despite these and other public and private resources that have gone to programs and services for young people leaving state care, young people continue to face challenges and experience unacceptable outcomes in their transition from foster care to life in the community.

## **Public Housing Residents and Public Housing Waitlist**

Established in 1941, the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB) is the largest provider of affordable housing, serving nearly 30,000 individuals and families, throughout the County of San Bernardino. In addition to the Housing Choice Voucher program discussed below, the HACSB manages 1,308 units of public housing throughout the County of San Bernardino; three of those units are located in the Town of Apple Valley and two units in Victorville. These units were developed or acquired with funding from HUD, and HACSB continues to receive operating subsidies for these units. Throughout the County, HACSB has 1,202 Housing Authority-owned units. The program provides affordable housing assistance for low-income families, disabled individuals and seniors. Approximately 66 percent of public housing residents are children, seniors, or individuals with disabilities. Demographic data for public housing residents in Apple Valley and Victorville is unavailable due to the small number. Demographic data for persons on the public housing waiting list is also currently unavailable.

The HACSB maintains a waiting list for the scattered sites public housing by region. Apple Valley and Victorville are located in Region 3, along with Adelanto and Hesperia. For Region 3, the waiting list for one-bedroom units is closed. The waiting list for two-bedroom and three-bedroom units is open as of February 2012. Under the project-based voucher program, the HACSB enters into an assistance contract with the owner for specified units and for a specified term. The HACSB refers families from its waiting list to the project owner to fill vacancies. Because the assistance is tied to the unit, a family who moves (voluntarily or through eviction) from the project-based voucher unit does not have any right to continued housing assistance.

In addition to scattered sites waiting lists by region, the HACSB also maintains a waiting list for particular senior housing communities that have been developed in the form of a Project Based Housing Choice Voucher. The waiting lists for certain project-based Housing Choice Voucher locations are open; in Victorville, the Housing Authority is currently accepting applications for the Project Based Voucher program at Desert Village. There is no waiting list for the public housing units in the Town of Apple Valley (three units) or the City of Victorville



(two units). When the families who currently occupy the units vacate, the housing units will be sold through the HACSB Homeownership Program.

## Housing Choice Voucher and Housing Choice Voucher Waiting List

The Housing Choice Voucher program (formerly known as Section 8) is a rent subsidy program that helps low-income (up to 50 percent AMI)<sup>4</sup> families and seniors pay rents in private units. Voucher recipients pay a minimum of 30 percent of their income toward their contract rent, and the local housing authority pays the difference through federal funds up to the payment standard (fair market rent) established by the housing authority. Any amount in excess of the payment standard is paid by the voucher recipient.

The HACSB administers the Housing Choice Voucher program. As of December 2011, 333 households in Apple Valley and 994 households in Victorville were receiving Housing Choice Vouchers. Information on family type, race, and ethnicity of participants is provided in **Table 13**.

The HACSB has a waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher program. As of February 7 2012, 20,764 households were on the list, 797 of which were residents of Apple Valley and 1,700 were residents of Victorville. **Table 13** outlines the characteristics of the households on the waiting list. The Housing Choice Voucher waiting list was last open during March 2007. The HACSB is unable to forecast when the list would be reopened again.

Given the long waiting list for a Housing Choice Voucher, the extensive need for rental assistance in San Bernardino County is evident. To reach the households with the most need, veterans are given preference for the Housing Choice Voucher program.

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<sup>4</sup> The Housing Choice Voucher Program refers to households with incomes below 50 percent of the AMI as “very low-income.” For consistency throughout this Consolidated Plan document, households qualifying for Housing Choice Vouchers (incomes <50 percent AMI) are referred to as low-income households.



**Table 13: Demographics of Housing Choice Voucher Participants & Waiting List**

	Voucher Participants		Voucher Waitlist		
	Town of Apple Valley	City of Victorville	Town of Apple Valley	City of Victorville	County of San Bernardino
<b>Totals</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>20,764</b>
<b>Family Type</b>					
Elderly	20%	18%	6%	5%	6%
Disabled	48%	35%	>1%	1%	1%
<b>Race</b>					
White	41%	25%	35%	23%	24%
Black	58%	74%	47%	57%	57%
American Indian	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Asian	0%	0%	>1%	>1%	>1%
Native Hawaiian	1%	0%	>1%	>1%	>1%
Other/Declined to Answer	0%	0%	13%	15%	14%
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	17%	16%	22%	21%	25%
Non-Hispanic	83%	84%	66%	66%	64%
Declined to Answer	0%	0%	11%	11%	10%

## Cost Burden

Cost burden issues are discussed in earlier portions of this section by household type and tenure.

## Overcrowding

An overcrowded housing unit is defined as a unit with more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches. Severe overcrowding is described as households with more than 1.5 persons per room. Unit overcrowding typically results from the combined effect of low earnings and high housing costs in a community, and reflects the inability of households to buy or rent housing that provides a reasonable level of privacy and space. According to 2005-2010 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimate, a total of 4.3 percent of households in Apple Valley and Victorville were overcrowded (**Table 14**). Overcrowding is three to four times more prevalent among renter-households than owner-households.

**Table 14: Overcrowding in Apple Valley and Victorville**

	Apple Valley		Victorville		Total
	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied	
Household Tenure	15,843	6,559	30,427	10,689	63,518
Overcrowded (1+ occupants per room)	171	494	608	973	2,246
Severely Overcrowded (1.5+ occupants per room)	93	117	143	160	513
Percent Overcrowded	1.7%	9.3%	2.5%	10.6%	4.3%

Source: 2005-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

## 7. Disproportionate Housing Need by Race/ Ethnicity

According to HUD, a disproportionate need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are member of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole. **Table 15** below indicates the disproportionate needs of Apple Valley and Victorville as calculated by the CHAS. A disproportionate need was identified where a particular racial or ethnic group experienced housing problems at a rate 10 percent higher than the citywide average for that income group.

**Table 15: Disproportionate Housing Needs by Race and Ethnicity**

Income	Apple Valley	Victorville
<b>Earning less than 30 percent of the median</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Black (Renters and Owners)</li> <li>▪ American Indian (Renters)</li> <li>▪ Hispanic (Renters)</li> <li>▪ Other (Renters)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Black (Renters and Owners)</li> <li>▪ Asian (Renters and Owners)</li> <li>▪ American Indian (Owners)</li> <li>▪ Hispanic (Owners)</li> <li>▪ Other (Renters)</li> </ul>
<b>Earning 31- 50 percent of the median</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Black (Renters and Owners)</li> <li>▪ Asian (Owners)</li> <li>▪ American Indian (Renters)</li> <li>▪ Hispanic (Renters and Owners)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Asian (Owners)</li> <li>▪ American Indian (Renters)</li> </ul>
<b>Earning 51-80 percent of the median</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Black (Renters and Owners)</li> <li>▪ Hispanic (Owners)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Black (Owners)</li> <li>▪ Asian (Renters and Owners)</li> <li>▪ Pacific Islander (Owners)</li> <li>▪ Hispanic (Owners)</li> <li>▪ Other (Renters)</li> </ul>

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, American Community Survey 2006-2008 Estimates.

## Areas of Minority Concentration

While both the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville have increased in population, they have also increased in diversity over the past 20 years, as indicated in **Table 16**.

<b>Table 16: Racial and Ethnic Composition</b>								
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	<b>Apple Valley</b>				<b>Victorville</b>			
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Change 1990</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>% Change 1990</b>
White	37,059	36,710	47,762	29%	25,827	30,382	56,258	118%
Black	1,727	4,141	6,351	268%	3,750	7,431	19,483	420%
Native Am.	392	357	779	99%	323	380	1,665	415%
Asian/PI	1,043	1,268	2,314	122%	1,352	2,202	5,130	279%
Other <sup>5</sup>	437	148	11,959	2637%	69	143	33,367	48258%
Hispanic (All Races)	5,813	10,067	20,156	247%	9,353	21,426	55,359	492%

Source: Census 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Areas with concentrations of minority residents may have different needs, particularly in areas where recent immigrants tend to reside. In this Consolidated Plan, a concentration is defined as a Census block group with a proportion of a particular race/ethnic group greater than that of the countywide average for that group. A high concentration is defined as a Census block group with at least twice the County average for that particular group. It is also useful to analyze the overall minority population in the aggregate.

A detailed analysis of 2010 Census data reveals that Apple Valley has one census block group with a minority concentration higher than the County of San Bernardino (66.7 percent). A large portion of Victorville has a minority concentration (**Figure 1**). The Hispanic population is the most significant racial/ethnic group (representing 29 percent of the population in Apple Valley and 47 percent of the population in Victorville).

In compliance with fair housing regulations, the jurisdictions do not craft housing policies and programs based on race. Apple Valley and Victorville provides housing programs to help meet the needs of low- and moderate-income households regardless of race.

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<sup>5</sup> A large number of residents in both jurisdictions identified as "Other" race. The Census Bureau included the "some other race" category for responses that could not be classified in any of the other race categories on the questionnaire. The vast majority of people, nationwide, who reported only as "some other race" were of Hispanic or Latino origin. Data on Hispanics or Latinos, who may be of any race, were obtained from a separate question on ethnicity.



## Homeless Needs (91.205 [c])

8. *Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, (including rural homelessness and chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth), the number of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night, the number of persons who experience homelessness each year, the number of persons that exit homelessness each year; the number of days that persons experience homelessness, and other measures specified by HUD, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low income individuals and families with children, (especially extremely low income) who are currently housed but threatened with homelessness. This information may be evidenced by the characteristics and needs of individuals and families with children who are currently entering the homeless assistance system or appearing for the first time on the streets. The description must specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.*
9. *Describe, to the extent information is available, the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. 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.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

## 8. Homeless Needs

According to Title 42 of the United States Code, Chapter 19, homeless persons are described as persons who lack fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, or they live in a welfare hotel, emergency and transitional housing program, or a place not ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodations, such as cars, movie theatres, abandoned buildings, in parks, or on the street. Homelessness can be distinguished by its duration. First, there are the transitionally homeless people who, because of circumstances usually in combination with other factors such as loss of job, unexpected expenses, or health issues, are unable to stay housed. The majority of this homeless population is extremely poor. In contrast, chronically homeless people routinely live on the streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Another related group that requires special attention is the portion of the population that is at risk of homelessness. The at-risk population consists of extremely low- and low-income families and individuals who, upon loss of employment or public assistance, would likely lose their housing and end up residing in shelters or becoming homeless. Almost 31 percent of households in Apple Valley and 27 percent of households in Victorville are in this situation (totaling 15,095 extremely low- and low-income households). Furthermore, of these at-risk households, 79 percent experience housing problems, including paying more than 30 percent of their incomes for housing, experiencing overcrowding, and living in units with inadequate kitchen or plumbing facilities. Another group of at-risk households are those that face evictions due to foreclosure. Foreclosures are occurring in both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units. According to 2006-2010 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, approximately 23 percent of Apple Valley residents and 22 percent of Victorville residents were living below the poverty level.

Other persons considered at risk for becoming homeless include victims of domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, youth recently released from foster care, and parolees. This is primarily due to the lack of access to permanent housing and the absence of an adequate support network. Those being released from penal, mental, or substance abuse

facilities often require social services in addition to housing assistance to help them make the transition back into society and remain off the streets. Rental assistance programs are an important resource for these groups. Other needed services include counseling, job training, and employment assistance.

Like many areas of California, San Bernardino County has a significant homeless population due largely to the lack of affordable housing in the region. By order of the Board of Supervisors in September 2007, the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (SBCHP) was formed to provide a more focused approach to issues of homelessness within the County. The Partnership consists of community and faith-based organizations, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, private industry, and federal, state, and local governments. At the same time, the County's Office of Homeless Services (OHS) was also created to provide staffing to the SBCHP. OHS serves as a clearinghouse of homeless issues for all County departments. Any homeless issue encountered by County staff can be referred to this office for resolution.

SBCHP was developed to promote a strong collaboration among agencies to direct the planning, development, and implementation of the County's Ten-Year Strategy to End Chronic Homelessness. The Partnership provides leadership in creating a comprehensive countywide network of service delivery to the homeless and near homeless families and individuals through facilitating better communication, planning, coordination, and cooperation among all entities that provide services and/or resources for the relief of homelessness in San Bernardino County. The OHS and SBCHP completed a point-in-time (PIT) count of homeless persons in the County in 2007, 2009, and 2011. The PIT count is a snapshot of persons that can be seen and counted on the streets and in emergency and transitional housing on any given day. This method provides homeless information and analysis, which stakeholders and community members can use to monitor trends. Below is information representing the characteristics of the homeless population in the County, according to the January 2011 PIT count. Homeless data are not available on a jurisdictional basis; thus, all homeless statistics presented in this document represent countywide numbers.

## Sheltered and Unsheltered in San Bernardino County

Homeless persons in the San Bernardino region, including Apple Valley and Victorville, live on the street, in emergency shelters, or in transitional housing. As shown in **Table 17**, there were 2,816 homeless persons identified in San Bernardino County during the PIT count, of whom 1,692 were unsheltered (60 percent). The 2011 count and related report showed a 66 percent increase from the 2009 count and resulted in a total of 2,816 persons counted compared to 1,736 counted in 2009.

Table 17: Homeless Persons in San Bernardino County		
Housing Status	Persons	Percent
Street Unsheltered Count	1,692	60%
Emergency Shelter	656	23%
Transitional Housing	468	16%
<b>Total Homeless</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2011 Point-In-Time Count, San Bernardino County

According to the State of Homelessness 2011 Report released by the National Alliance to End Homelessness, risk factors associated with homelessness have increased in prevalence,

such as increasing unemployment, decreasing real income for the working poor, and an increase in households with incomes below the federal poverty level. The report also noted that although job growth is rising, the growth has primarily been in low-paying industries, providing little improvement for a family's economic situation.

## Demographics of Homeless Population

As part of the PIT count, surveys were administered to sheltered and unsheltered persons both on the night of the count and the weeks thereafter. The subsequent demographic and sub-population information on homeless populations draws from these surveys.

Nearly two-thirds (61 percent) of all homeless persons in San Bernardino County were male. Median age of homeless persons was 43; 74 percent of homeless persons were between the ages of 31 and 64. The majority of respondents reported living alone. Of those who did not, 26 percent reported living with a spouse and 50 percent reported living with children. Males were more likely to live alone (81 percent of males versus 44 percent of females).

Nearly 60 percent of survey respondents indicated that they had been homeless for 12 months or more. Approximately 32 percent of survey respondents reported being physically disabled, and 30 percent indicated that they were mentally ill. About 22 percent indicated that they had a developmental disability. Of those who provided a response, over 31 percent reported having an alcohol or drug problem. Just over one percent (1.5 percent) indicated that they had AIDS or HIV.

Physical or mental assault among family members can lead to sudden changes in housing options, making someone homeless almost overnight. A significant proportion of those living in emergency shelters and transitional programs reported being victims of domestic abuse. Over 28 percent had been a victim of domestic or intimate partner violence at some point in their life.



**Table 18: Homeless and Special Needs Populations (Table 1A)  
(Based on San Bernardino County Estimates)**

<b>Continuum of Care Housing Gap Analysis Chart</b>				
		<b>Current Inventory</b>	<b>Under Development</b>	<b>Unmet Need/ Gap</b>
<b>Individuals</b>				
<b>Beds</b>	Emergency Shelter	583	0	612
	Transitional Housing	87	14	0
	Permanent Supportive Housing	208	39	13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>625</b>
<b>Persons in Families With Children</b>				
<b>Beds</b>	Emergency Shelter	269	0	3
	Transitional Housing	627	14	30
	Permanent Supportive Housing	115	49	180
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>216</b>

<b>Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart</b>				
<b>Part 1: Homeless Population</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>Transitional</b>		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	72	59	92	223
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	360	223	329	912
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	293	245	1,363	1,901
<b>(Add Lines Numbered 1 &amp; 2 Total Persons)</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>2,816</b>
<b>Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations</b>	<b>Sheltered</b>		<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>Total</b>
a. Chronically Homeless	47		122	169
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	61		143	204
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	118		257	375
d. Veterans	68		166	234
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	7		18	25
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	175		282	457
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	0		3	3

Source: San Bernardino County 2011 Point-In-Time Homeless County & Survey Report, 2011 and San Bernardino Office of Homeless Services, 2012.

## Chronic Homelessness

The San Bernardino County 2011 PIT County and Survey Report found that 64 percent of survey respondents had been homeless for at least 12 months or had experienced four or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

HUD places more stringent parameters on the definition of chronic homelessness, requiring the presence of significant and long-standing disability or drug/alcohol addiction.

Specifically, according to HUD's definition of chronic homelessness, a person is considered such if:

- A person has some kind of physical or mental disabling condition and has been homeless for a year or more and is not part of a family; or
- A person has a disability and has had at least four episodes of homelessness during any three year period, and is not part of a family.

According to this definition, the countywide trend for this subpopulation of homeless persons is only six percent of the total homeless population. The percentage of unsheltered homeless who were chronically homeless was estimated at 7.2 percent; the sheltered chronically homeless population was estimated at 4.2 percent.

## Mental Illness

According to the 2011 PIT County and Survey Report, it is estimated that 5.4 percent of sheltered homeless persons and 12.7 unsheltered individuals are considered severely mentally ill (**Table 18**). An estimated 7.2 percent of the total homeless population is severely mentally ill. Mental illness is often associated with chronic homelessness.

## Substance Abuse

The rate of substance abuse (alcohol and drugs) among the homeless population in San Bernardino County was 13.3 percent. The incidence of chronic substance abuse was higher with unsheltered homeless individuals (15.2 percent) than with sheltered individuals (10.5 percent).

## Veterans

Countywide, an estimated 8.3 percent of the total homeless population was composed of veterans. Of those that served during war time, 53 percent served in the Vietnam War. Homeless veterans in San Bernardino County are more likely to have one or more disabilities (67 percent), a substance abuse issue (49 percent), or been homeless for over one year or more than four times in three years (75 percent) compared to those who are not veterans (48 percent, 27 percent, and 61 percent, respectively).

## Persons with HIV/AIDS

According to the 2011 PIT Count and Survey Report, 1.5 percent of survey respondents reported having AIDS or being diagnosed as HIV positive.

## Continuum of Care Gap Analysis/Unmet Need

Homelessness is a regional issue and requires the coordination of regional efforts when addressing the issues. Apple Valley and Victorville are part of the San Bernardino County Continuum of Care system.

As part of the regional Continuum of Care Strategy, San Bernardino County prepares an Unmet Need Analysis annually to update information on the unmet needs of the homeless. The Continuum of Care Gap Analysis presented in **Table 18** shows the unmet homeless shelter and service needs of the County. According to the Unmet Need Analysis, there are significant unmet needs for individual homeless persons in the areas of emergency shelters

and permanent supportive housing. For homeless persons in families with children, there are unmet needs in the areas of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and especially permanent supportive housing.

## 9. Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group

Information on race/ethnicity from the 2011 San Bernardino County PIT indicating local homeless race/ethnicity characteristics is not available. In its 2004 survey of 27 cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayor found that the homeless population was overrepresented by African-Americans. Nationwide, the homeless population was estimated to be 49 percent African-American, 35 percent White, 13 percent Hispanic, 2 percent Native American, and 1 percent Asian.

### Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 [d]) (including HOPWA)

*10. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, public housing residents, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (Table 1B or Needs.xls in CPMP Tool) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.*

Five-Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

## 10. Non-homeless Special Needs Groups

Special needs groups include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, and victims of domestic violence. The housing and service needs of these special populations have already been discussed in the Housing Needs Section. A summary of unmet needs and goals is provided in **Table 19** and **Table 20**.

**Table 19: Apple Valley Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations (Table 1B)**

Special Needs Subpopulations	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low	Unmet Need (Persons)	Dollars To Address Unmet Need	Goals
Elderly	High	10,665	\$80,000	1,000 people
Frail Elderly	High	3,902	\$40,000	350 people
Severe Mental Illness	Medium	476	\$20,000	25 people
Developmentally Disabled	Medium	1,244	\$30,000	50 people
Physically Disabled	Medium	4,329	\$20,000	500 people
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	Medium	4,891	\$20,000	50 people
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	Low	92	---	---
Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused/Neglected Children	High	17,284	\$40,000	200 people
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,316</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>1,825 People</b>

**Table 20: Victorville Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations (Table 1B)**

<b>Special Needs Subpopulations</b>	<b>Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low</b>	<b>Unmet Need (Persons)</b>	<b>Dollars to Address Unmet Need</b>	<b>Goals</b>
Elderly	High	9,412	\$80,000	625 people
Frail Elderly	High	3,494	\$40,000	150 people
Severe Mental Illness	Medium	740	\$20,000	25 People
Developmentally Disabled	Medium	2,086	\$30,000	60 People
Physically Disabled	Medium	6,384	\$20,000	560 People
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	Medium	7,757	\$20,000	60 people
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	Low	141	---	---
Victims of Domestic Violence and Abused/Neglected Children	High	28,976	\$40,000	200 people
<b>Total</b>		<b>54,654</b>	<b>\$250, 000</b>	<b>1,530 People</b>

**Lead-based Paint (91.215 [g])**

*11. Estimate the number of housing units\* that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Lead-based Paint response:

**11. Lead-Based Paint Hazards**

According to the federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC), approximately 250,000 children aged one to five years in the United States have elevated levels of lead in their blood. High blood lead levels are a concern because they may be harmful to a child's developing organ systems such as the kidneys, brain, liver, and blood-forming tissues, potentially affecting a child's ability to learn. Very high blood lead levels can cause devastating health consequences, including seizures, coma, and even death. Children are much more vulnerable to lead poisoning than adults because they put many kinds of items into their mouths. In addition, their bodies absorb up to 40 percent of the lead with which they come into contact, as opposed to only 10 percent absorbed by adults. Lead can enter the body through breathing or ingestion.

Several factors contribute to higher incidence of lead poisoning:

- All children under the age of six years old are at higher risk.
- Children living at or below the poverty line are at a higher risk.
- Children in older housing are at higher risk.
- Children of some racial and ethnic groups and those living in older housing are at disproportionately higher risk.

Housing age is the key variable used to estimate the number of housing units with lead-based paint (LBP). Starting in 1978, the federal government prohibited the use of LBP on residential property. National studies estimate that 75 percent of all residential structures built prior to 1970 contain LBP. Housing built prior to 1940 is highly likely to contain LBP (estimated at 90 percent of housing units), and in housing built between 1960 and 1979, 62 percent of units are estimated to contain LBP.

According to the 2006-2010 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, an estimated 5,581 units (representing 30 percent of the housing stock) in Apple Valley and an estimated 7,685 units (approximately 22 percent of the housing stock in Victorville) were constructed prior to 1980. As indicated in **Table 21**, it can be estimated that approximately 9,472 housing units have the potential to contain LBP in the Consortium area. However, not all units with LBP present a hazard. Properties most at risk include structures with deteriorated paint, chewable paint surfaces, friction paint surfaces, and deteriorated units with leaky roofs and plumbing.

**Table 21: Lead-Based Paint Estimates**

Year Built	Apple Valley			Victorville		
	Units	Percent	Estimated No. of Units with LBP	Units	Percent	Estimated No. of Units with LBP
		with LBP			with LBP	
1960-1979	5,516	62% $\pm$ 10%	3,420 $\pm$ 552	5,670	62% $\pm$ 10%	3,515 $\pm$ 567
1940-1959	1,706	80% $\pm$ 10%	1,365 $\pm$ 171	1,638	80% $\pm$ 10%	1,310 $\pm$ 164
Before 1940	219	90% $\pm$ 10%	197 $\pm$ 21	377	90% $\pm$ 10%	340 $\pm$ 38
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>7,441</b>		<b>4,982 <math>\pm</math> 744</b>	<b>7,685</b>		<b>4,490 <math>\pm</math> 769</b>

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The CHAS data developed for HUD by the U.S. Census provides data based on housing age and occupant income. Based on national studies on housing age and LBP hazards, and CHAS data on housing age and occupant income, the number/percentage of housing units with potential for lead-based paint hazards can be estimated for households with low- and moderate-income. In Apple Valley, an estimated 47 percent of owner-occupied units built prior to 1980 are occupied by low- and moderate-income households, and an estimated 54 percent of renter-occupied units built prior to 1980 are occupied by low- and moderate-income households. In Victorville, 53 percent of owner-occupied units built prior to 1980 are occupied by low- and moderate-income households; 70 percent of renter-occupied units built prior to 1980 are occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

## HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

### Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

12. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.
13. Provide an estimate; to the extent information is available, of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.

Five-Year Strategic Plan Housing Market Analysis responses:

## 12. Housing Market Characteristics

In Apple Valley, there are 26,117 housing units (2010 Census), of which 69 percent are owner-occupied and 31 percent renter-occupied. Of owner-occupied units, over three-quarters were owned with a mortgage. Overall, Apple Valley had an average of 2.9 persons per household in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the Town experienced a 30 percent

increase (5,954 units) in the housing stock from the Census-reported inventory of 20,163 units in 2000. Approximately 9.6 percent of all housing units were vacant.

In Victorville, the 2010 Census reported 36,655 housing units, of which 62 percent were owner-occupied units and 38 percent renter-occupied. Overall, Victorville had an average of 3.56 persons per household in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, the City experienced a 63 percent increase (14,157 units) in the housing stock from the Census-reported inventory of 22,498 units in 2000. Approximately 11.2 percent of all housing units were vacant.

## Housing Demand

As discussed in the Housing Needs Section, a high level of need exists for affordable ownership and rental housing in Apple Valley, Victorville, and the Southern California region in general. While the 2007-2011 economic downturn has drastically reduced new housing starts and the median price of homes has continued to fall, affordable housing is still out of reach for many unless they assume a housing cost burden.

The State of California determines each region's "fair share" of statewide forecasted growth. According to the draft Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), Apple Valley and Victorville have an estimated housing construction need of 3,334 and 7,371 housing units, respectively, for the 2014-2021 planning period. The draft housing allocations are subject to change and are slated for adoption by SCAG in fall 2012. The RHNA is further divided into income groups to identify need based on housing cost:

### Apple Valley Draft 2014-2021 RHNA

- 764 units for households earning 50 percent or less of the County Area Median Income (AMI)
- 541 units for households earning between 51 and 80 percent of AMI
- 622 units for households earning between 81 and 120 percent of AMI
- 1,407 units for households earning more than 120 percent of AMI

### Victorville Draft 2014-2021 RHNA

- 1,698 units for households earning 50 percent or less of AMI
- 1,207 units for households earning between 51 and 80 percent of AMI
- 1,342 units for households earning between 81 and 120 percent of AMI
- 3,124 units for households earning more than 120 percent of AMI

Another indicator of demand is vacant housing units. As noted above, currently vacancy rates are well above optimum levels, indicating that demand is low. However, over the longer term, demand remains for affordably priced housing units, as indicated by SCAG's estimate of new construction need in the region.

## Housing Conditions

The age of housing is commonly used by state and federal agencies as a factor in estimating rehabilitation needs. Typically, most homes begin to require major repairs or have significant rehabilitation needs at 30 to 40 years of age. If not properly and regularly maintained, housing can deteriorate and discourage reinvestment, depress neighboring property values, and eventually affect the quality of life in a neighborhood. On average, housing stock in the Consortium is newer compared to the regional housing stock. The majority of housing (approximately 70 percent in Apple Valley and 78 percent in Victorville)

was built less than 30 years ago. Only 51 percent of housing in the County at large is more than 30 years old.

**Table 22: Age of Housing Stock**

	<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>% Built Prior to 1979</b>	<b>% Built Prior to 1969</b>
Apple Valley	26,117	70%	85%
Victorville	36,655	78%	89%
San Bernardino County	699,637	51%	69%

Source: Census 2010, American Community Survey 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates

Note: Percent built prior to 1969 is inclusive of all built prior to 1979.

Typically, older units are a source of affordable housing stock for low- and moderate-income residents as rents and sales prices are usually lower. It is important for Apple Valley and Victorville to preserve these units as affordable housing stock through careful monitoring, code enforcement, and rehabilitation.

### Substandard Housing

Substandard housing issues can include structural hazards, poor construction, faulty wiring or plumbing, fire hazards, and inadequate sanitation or facilities for living. The American Community Survey reported on substandard housing; in the Consortium area, an estimated 94 units in Apple Valley and 47 units in Victorville have inadequate plumbing, and 139 units in Apple Valley and 131 units in Victorville are without a complete kitchen. Both Apple Valley and Victorville rigorously pursue code enforcement and housing rehabilitation programs to improve and maintain the housing stock.

## Housing Costs

Housing costs are indicative of housing accessibility for all economic segments of the community. Typically if housing supply exceeds housing demand, housing costs will fall. If housing demand exceeds housing supply, housing costs will rise.

### Rental Housing

The 2006-2010 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimate indicated median rents of \$818 in Apple Valley and \$896 in Victorville. A point-in-time review of housing units for rent in Apple Valley and Victorville was conducted in February 2012. At that time, rents in Consortium area ranged from \$400 for a studio apartment to \$1,500 for a four-bedroom unit.

**Table 23: Average Housing Rental Rates**

<b>Unit Size</b>	<b>Average Rent Apple Valley</b>	<b>Average Rent Victorville</b>
Studio	\$475	n/a
1-Bedroom	\$650	\$700
2-Bedroom	\$725	\$770
3-Bedroom	\$1070	\$965
4-Bedroom		\$1280
5-Bedroom	n/a	

Source: Inlandempire.craigslist.org, February 7, 2012



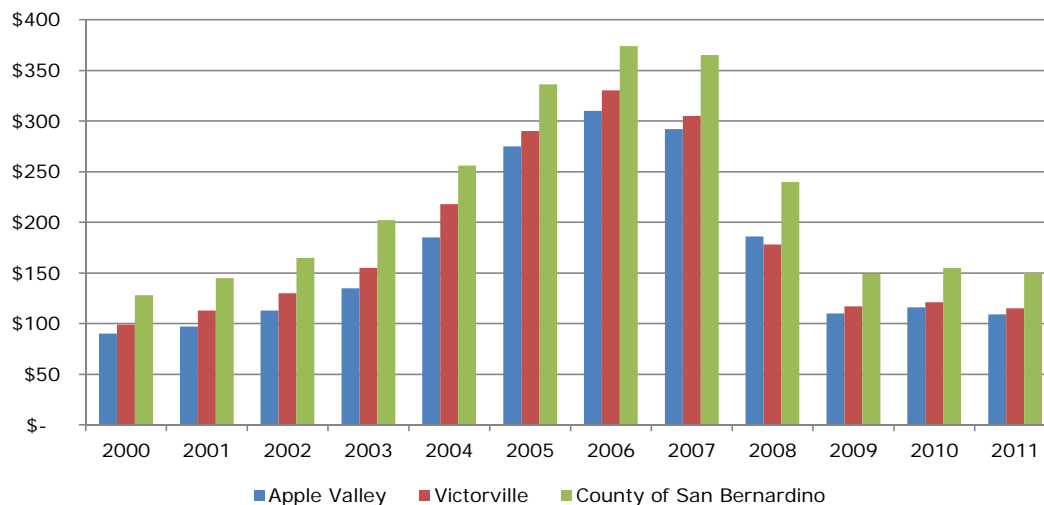
### Ownership Housing

In Apple Valley and Victorville, like home sales throughout the Southern California region, housing sales prices rose dramatically through 2006 then drastically decreased in the subsequent four years. The table below shows the median cost of resale housing in Apple Valley and Victorville along with surrounding areas in the past two years. A graph of home prices over the past decade is presented in **Figure 2**. Housing prices in Apple Valley and Victorville are generally lower than San Bernardino County at large, and significantly lower than the regional median housing sale price, which peaked at \$552,000 in 2007 and was estimated at \$291,000 in 2010.

Table 24: Home Sale Prices 2010 and 2011				
County/City/Area	Number Sold	Year 2011 Median	Year 2010 Median	Percent Change
Apple Valley	1,452	\$109,000	\$116,000	-6.03%
Victorville	3,090	\$115,000	\$121,000	-4.96%
San Bernardino County	28,573	\$150,000	\$155,000	-3.23%

Source: SCAG, 2010 and Dataquick, 2011.

**Figure 2: Home Sale Prices 2000-2011 (in thousands)**



### Foreclosures

The substantial decreases in median home prices, starting in 2008, stem from the ongoing crisis in the housing and mortgage lending industry. RealtyTrac, a real estate website, provides foreclosure data, listings, and trends by jurisdiction. RealtyTrac lists 962 homes in Apple Valley and 1,917 homes in Victorville in the foreclosure process as of December 2011. The average foreclosure sales price in both jurisdictions is approximately \$108,000. In December 2011, there were 205 new foreclosure filings in Apple Valley (one in every 129 housing units) and 367 in Victorville (one for every 843 housing units). New foreclosure filings are based on the total number of properties that received a foreclosure filing, including a default notice, foreclosure auction notice, or bank repossession, during that month. The foreclosure rates in Apple Valley (0.77 percent) and Victorville (1.19 percent) are higher than San Bernardino County (0.57 percent) and California at large (0.39 percent). However, total foreclosure activity was lower in December 2011 than one year prior. In San Bernardino County at large, DataQuick, a real estate data firm, reports that

new foreclosure filings were down approximately 17 percent from a year prior in December 2011.

Foreclosures also affect renters; properties being foreclosed may include multi-family rental buildings and single-family homes rented by tenants, as well as homes that are owner occupied. When rental properties are foreclosed, renters may be forced to move with little notification. During the community meetings and focus group meetings, participants expressed concerns regarding the security and upkeep of foreclosed properties.

The Town of Apple Valley, in partnership with the City of Victorville, is sponsoring a series of free Foreclosure Prevention Workshops funded with a \$50,000 grant from Fannie Mae. These workshops and outreach to high desert households will assist in preventing foreclosures and homelessness, thereby stabilizing and revitalizing the communities. The workshops are facilitated by HUD-approved counseling agencies and provide information and credible resources for loan modification, repayment, forbearance, short sale, and deed in lieu. These workshops are general in nature, but individual counseling sessions are available for residents that are behind in their mortgage payments or facing foreclosure.

## Housing for Persons with Disabilities

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, many persons with disabilities live on fixed incomes and compete with other special needs groups for the limited affordable, decent housing.

Some persons with disabilities require specialized care and supervision. Licensed community care facilities offer housing and specialized services for children and adults with disabilities. According to the California State Department of Social Services, 53 state-licensed facilities in Apple Valley and 39 state-licensed facilities in Victorville provide 24-hour care to people with disabilities. In addition, nine non-housing adult day care facilities exist within the two jurisdictions (**Table 25**).

<b>Table 25: Licensed Community Care Facilities</b>				
<b>Type of Facility</b>	<b>Apple Valley</b>		<b>Victorville</b>	
	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
Adult Day Care	3	150	6	300
Adult Residential Facility	28	177	18	93
Group Home	8	44	1	6
Residential Care for Elderly	15	273	19	399
Small Family Home	2	6	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>802</b>

Source: California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division, 2012.

Below is a description of community care facilities in Apple Valley and Victorville:

- Adult Day Care facilities provide programs for frail elderly and developmentally disabled and/or mentally disabled adults in a day care setting.
- Adult Residential Facilities are facilities of any capacity that provide 24-hour non-medical care for adults, ages 18 through 59, who are unable to provide for their own

daily needs. Adults may be physically handicapped, developmentally or mentally disabled.

- Group Homes are facilities that provide 24-hour non-medical care and supervision to children in a structured environment. Group homes provide social, psychological, and behavioral programs for troubled youths.
- Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly provide care, supervision, and assistance with activities of daily living. They may also provide incidental medical services under special care plans. The facilities provide services to persons 60 years of age and over and persons under 60 with compatible needs.
- Small Family Homes are residential facilities, in a family's residence, that provides 24-hour care for six or fewer foster children who have mental disorders or developmental or physical disabilities and who require special care and supervision as a result of their disabilities.

## Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS

In San Bernardino County, funding for emergency, transitional and permanent housing assistance for individuals who are HIV positive or who have AIDS is provided by the federal Housing for Persons with AIDS program (HOPWA). The HOPWA Program is a federally funded housing program to address the specific needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. The jurisdictions in the Consortium do not qualify for HOPWA formula funding. HOPWA funds are distributed to metropolitan areas with a population of more than 500,000 and at least 1,500 cumulative AIDS cases. In these metropolitan areas, the largest city serves as the Formula Grant Administrator. For the San Bernardino-Riverside metropolitan area, the City of Riverside, as the largest city, administers the region's HOPWA grant. Since 1993, the City of Riverside has administered the HOPWA formula grant for communities in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. The City of Riverside contracts with the County of San Bernardino to provide supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS.

HOPWA formula and competitive grantees have the flexibility to provide a range of housing assistance, including:

- Housing information services and resource identification
- Project- or tenant-based rental assistance
- Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness
- Housing development
- Housing acquisition, rehabilitation or leasing
- Support services
- Administrative costs

In addition, HIV/AIDS related programs available to Apple Valley and Victorville residents include:

- Foothill AIDS Project (offices in Riverside, San Bernardino, Claremont, and Pomona) provides services to individuals throughout eastern Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and western Riverside counties in four core program areas: 1) HIV/AIDS medical case management and supportive care services, including mental health and substance abuse treatment, food, and transportation services; 2) HIV Education and Risk

Reduction for Communities of Color; 3) HIV/AIDS-specific housing case management services; and 4) housing services for the general homeless population.

- San Bernardino County HIV/AIDS Services (offices in Hesperia, San Bernardino and Ontario) provides: HIV antibody counseling and testing; prevention education and outreach services; outpatient medical care and referral for dental care; access to the California AIDS Drug Assistance Program; and HIV/AIDS surveillance and special epidemiologic studies. Program activities are designed to reduce the likelihood of HIV transmission.

## 13. Vacant or Abandoned Housing Units

According to the 2010 Census, Apple Valley has 2,519 vacant units (9.6 percent) and Victorville 4,097 vacant units (11.2 percent). In a healthy local housing market, the rental vacancy rate would be between three and five percent. That is generally considered by most experts to be “optimum” between supply and demand. “Optimum” ownership vacancy rates are generally lower, between two and four percent. The Consortium does not have specific information available to estimate the number of vacant housing units that have been abandoned in the Consortium area. However, given the rise in foreclosure activities, the number of abandoned homes is expected to have increased in recent years. Participants of the community meetings and focus group meetings expressed concerns regarding theft and vandalism on foreclosed homes.

### Public and Assisted Housing 91.210 (b)

14. *In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including*

- *the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction,*
- *the physical condition of such units,*
- *the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction,*
- *the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and*
- *results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25).*

15. *Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Public and Assisted Housing responses:

## 14. Public Housing Needs

The needs of public housing in the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville are met by the HASBC's participation in the Comprehensive Grant Program (CGP). The limited public housing in Apple Valley and Victorville is scattered and owned and/or managed by the HACSB. There are currently three units of public housing in Apple Valley and two scattered-site units in Victorville. **Table 26** indicates addresses of local public housing units.

**Table 26: Apple Valley and Victorville Public Housing**

Address	Number of Units
14307 Pioneer Rd. Apple Valley, CA	1
22354 Cholena Rd. Apple Valley, CA	1
13476 Joshua Rd Apple Valley, CA.	1
12472 Emeraldstone Dr. Victorville, CA	1
13645 Arroyo Dr. Victorville, CA	1

Source: HACSB, December 2011.

According to HASBC, the physical condition of its public housing stock is considered to be good. The units are inspected, repaired, and maintained on a regular basis. It is the goal of HASBC to maintain each home, whether the unit is a single-family residence or in an apartment complex. Given the limited amount (five units) of public housing in the Consortium area, public housing needs are considered relatively limited.

In addition to the public housing units in Apple Valley and Victorville, the HACSB administers the Housing Choice Voucher program for local residents. As of December 2011, 333 households in Apple Valley and 994 households in Victorville were receiving Housing Choice Vouchers. The HACSB has a waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher program. As of February 7 2012, 20,764 households were on the list, 797 of which were residents of Apple Valley and 1,700 were residents of Victorville. **Table 13** in the Housing Needs Section of this Consolidated Plan outlines the characteristics of the households on the waiting list. The Housing Choice Voucher waiting list was last open during March 2007. The Housing Authority is unable to forecast when the list would be reopened again given the large number of applicants already on the list and continual decline in federal funding.

## 15. Assisted Housing Units

“Assisted housing units” are defined as units with rents subsidized by federal, state, or local governmental programs. Affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households are available through a variety of federal funding programs. However, many projects subsidized in the past with federal funding are at risk of converting to market-rate housing. As indicated in the 2009 Apple Valley General Plan Housing Element, there are no units at risk of losing their affordability restrictions in Apple Valley in the next ten years. In Victorville, three projects with 169 federally assisted housing units are at risk of converting to market rate during the next five years due to expiration of Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds or Section 8 contracts (**Table 27**).

The HACSB is currently working with the Gold West Apartments, Summer Breeze Apartments, and Newporter Apartments to extend affordability through Section 8 participation for 20 years, until 2037, 2038 and 2035, respectively. With the current sluggish housing market, owners of these apartments have expressed interest in pursuing the Section 8 commitments.

HUD regulations require the property owners to provide a six-month notice to tenants prior to opting out of the low-income use restrictions. The California legislature has made efforts to preserve units that are at risk of converting, and has therefore extended the noticing requirement to one year. In addition, each jurisdiction's Housing Element (a requirement element of the General Plan) must discuss measures it will take to preserve housing at risk of converting to market rate. The Victorville 2008-2014 Housing Element identifies multiple measures the City will take to conserve these affordable units, including monitoring the at-risk units and working with property owners to extend their project-based Section 8

participation. The City's Housing Element will be updated again in 2013 and will establish new policies to conserve existing affordable housing as necessary.

**Table 27: Assisted Housing in Victorville**

<b>Name/Location</b>	<b>Number of Subsidized Units</b>	<b>Total Number of Units per Project</b>	<b>Type of Financing</b>	<b>Expiration of Affordability Requirement</b>
Sherwood Villa Aptmnts 14900 Arlette Drive	101	101	Section 8, FHA	2013
Newporter Apartments 15251 Seneca Road	40	200	MF Mortgage Revenue Bonds	2015
Gold West Apartments 15252 Seneca Road	18	18	MF Mortgage Revenue Bonds	2017
Summer Breeze Aptmnts 14959 Seneca Road	34	168	MF Mortgage Revenue Bonds	2018
Rodeo Drive Apartments 14200 Rodeo Drive	99	99	Section 8, FHA	2027
Wimbledon Apartments 16950 Jasmine Street	58	289	MF Mortgage Revenue Bonds	2031
Village Oak Apartments 14449 Begonia Road	116	116	Section 42 Tax Credit Units	2054
Northside Commons 16733 Sunhill Drive	82	83	Section 42 Tax Credit Units	2057
Kimberly Park Aptmnts 15135 Kimberly Drive	131	132	Section 42 Tax	2058
Northgate Village Aptmnts 17251 Dante Street	68	68	Section 8, State, RDA	2060
Village at Victorville 16711 Chalon Road	79	80	CTAC	2061
Casa Bella Family Aptmnts 16980 Nisqualli Road	286	288	CTAC	2063
Impressions at Valley Center 15500 Midtown Drive 99	99	100	CTAC, HOME, RDA	Perpetuity

## Homeless Inventory (91.210 [c])

*16. The jurisdiction shall provide a brief inventory of existing facilities, housing, and services that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. The inventory of facilities and housing (e.g. emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing must be presented in a form specified by HUD. The inventory of services must include services targeted to homeless persons and mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Homeless Inventory response:

## 16. Homeless Inventory

The San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (SBCHP) was formed to provide a more focused approach to issues of homelessness within the County. The Partnership consists of



community and faith-based organizations, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, private industry, and federal, state, and local governments

SBCHP was developed to promote a strong collaboration between agencies to direct the planning, development, and implementation of the County's Ten-year Strategy to End Chronic Homelessness. SBCHP provides a comprehensive countywide network of service delivery to the homeless and near-homeless families and individuals through facilitating better communication, planning, coordination, and cooperation among all entities that provide services and/or resources for the relief of homelessness in San Bernardino County.

Many organizations located in other cities offer shelter for the homeless in Apple Valley and Victorville. **Table 28** provides an inventory of services and facilities available in and near Apple Valley and Victorville.

<b>Table 28: Victor Valley Homeless Resources</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Program Description</b>
High Desert Homeless Services, Inc. (Victorville)	Provides residential services to a maximum of 55 people at one time, for up to 90 days, with a possible 30-day extension in extenuating circumstances
Adelanto Community Resource Center (Adelanto)	Food Bank and supportive services
Life Community Development (Adelanto)	Transitional housing, case management, and supportive services
Catholic Charities (Apple Valley, Barstow)	Case management, utility assistance, emergency housing vouchers homeless prevention, information and referral
Desert Communities United Way (Apple Valley)	Supportive Services
Feed My Sheep of the High Desert (Apple Valley, Hesperia, Victorville)	Food Bank
Desert Manna Ministries (Barstow)	Special needs emergency shelter (50 beds), job training, clothing, food, life skills training
Desert Sanctuary/Haley House (Barstow)	Domestic Violence emergency shelter, supportive services, and case management
Victor Valley Family Resource Center (Hesperia)	Case management, utility assistance, and supportive services
Community Health Action Network (Victorville)	Supportive services
Devine Deployment Combat Veteran Outreach (Victorville)	Supportive services
Family Assistance Program – Formerly High Desert Domestic Violence (Victorville)	24-Hour Crisis Hotline, confidential shelter (24 beds), professional counseling and outreach services
Frank's Sober Living Homes & Foot Print Ministries (Victorville)	Transitional housing, supportive services
Inland Counties Legal Services, Inc. (Victorville)	Supportive services
Moses House Ministries (Victorville)	Limited transitional housing, case management, food bank, and supportive services
Rose of Sharon Life Center (Victorville)	Food bank, supportive services
St. John of God Health Care Services (Victorville)	Supportive services



**Table 28: Victor Valley Homeless Resources**

Agency	Program Description
Samaritan's Helping Hand (Victorville)	Utility assistance, food bank, and supportive services, emergency housing vouchers
The Salvation Army (Victorville)	Rental assistance, utility assistance, food bank, and supportive services
Victor Community Support Services (Victorville)	Supportive services
Victor Valley Domestic Violence, Inc. (Victorville)	Safe shelter (26 beds), basic necessities, group and individual counseling, legal advocacy and court support, 24 -hour Hotline
Victor Valley Community Services Council (Victorville)	Supportive services
Victor Valley Rescue Mission (Victorville)	Transitional housing, food bank, supportive services

Source: San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership, Guide to Homeless Service Providers

The passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 provided \$1.5 billion for communities throughout the country to provide financial assistance and services to either prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless or help those who are experiencing homelessness to be quickly re-housed and stabilized. HUD distributes these funds through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). For applicants meeting HPRP eligibility requirements, services may include short-term and medium-term rental assistance and utility assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services, case management services.

Homeless persons often have difficulty finding permanent housing upon leaving a transitional housing or other assistance program. Most have poor rental histories that include evictions, notices, and/or a spotty payment record. Even if a formerly homeless person has an adequate rental history and employment, the high cost of housing and large deposits required can severely limit the housing options available. Access to services offered by these agencies allows individuals to strengthen or stabilize the financial situation, preventing homelessness.

Emergency shelters often provide accommodation for a few days up to three months. Transitional housing provides shelter for an extended period of time (as long as 18 months) and generally includes integration with other social services and counseling programs that assist people in attaining a permanent income and housing. Permanent supportive housing is rental housing for low-income or formerly homeless people with severe mental illness, substance abuse, or HIV/AIDS with accompanying services that also further self-sufficiency.

Preventive services are aimed at preventing the incidences of homelessness by assisting individuals and families from slipping into the cycle of homelessness due to a temporary or sudden loss of income. Preventive services are offered by many of the organizations cited in **Table 28** and include:

- Short-term financial assistance to prevent eviction, foreclosure, or utility shut off
- Tenant-landlord legal/mediation services to prevent eviction
- Food banks and pantries
- Transportation and gas vouchers
- Clothing assistance
- Affordable prescription, medical, and dental services
- Information and referral services

Persons in need of assistance with basic needs and other homeless resources can contact Inland Empire United Way 211 by calling “211.” The 211 information and referral service is available in San Bernardino County, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. By dialing the three-digit calling code, 211, the caller is connected to a live, bilingual call specialist who will help assess the caller’s situation and provide information and referrals for health and social services in their area. This service is free and confidential.

### **Special Need Facilities and Services (91.210 [d])**

*17. Describe, to the extent information is available, the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Special Need Facilities and Services response:

## **17. Supportive Housing Facilities and Services**

Some persons with disabilities require specialized care and supervision. Table 25 in the Housing for Persons with Disabilities section provides a summary of supportive housing facilities located in Apple Valley and Victorville. The various kinds of supportive housing in the consortium area are also described.

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 [e])**

*18. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

## **18. Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Constraints to the provision of adequate and affordable housing can be posed by governmental and non-governmental factors. These constraints may result in increased costs for developing new housing, potentially rendering residential construction economically infeasible for developers. Local governments tend to have little control over many of the factors that affect housing supply, especially those that relate to economic conditions.

### **Potential Governmental Barriers**

#### **Dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies**

Cities across California are grappling with ramifications of Assembly Bill 1x26, which, in conjunction with a December 2011 California Supreme Court decision, eliminated redevelopment agencies (RDAs) and the associated diversion of property tax increment revenue to RDAs (known as tax increment or redevelopment funds). Redevelopment funds have represented one of the largest funding sources for affordable housing in California

(redevelopment law required that 20 percent of the funds must be spent for affordable housing), and were utilized to revitalize blighted areas and foster economic development in redevelopment project areas.

## Land Use Regulations

Specific zoning and land use regulations can limit the land designated for residential uses and regulate the allowable densities. The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville must plan for other uses besides housing, including active commerce, open space, and areas for public facilities. The need for a variety of housing and the pursuit of affordable housing must be balanced with these other local needs.

The General Plan of a community sets forth various policies regarding land uses, the need to provide appropriate infrastructure and public services (e.g., transportation, public safety, etc.), to ensure the economic vitality of the community, and preserve the unique living environment, particularly the diverse housing. Two of the seven state-mandated General Plan elements — Housing and Land Use Elements — have direct impact on the local housing market in terms of the amount and range of housing choice. The zoning code, which implements the Land Use Element, is another important document that influences the amount and type of housing available in a community.

The Housing Element is the seminal document governing housing policy in both the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville. Each jurisdiction's Housing Element sets forth goals, policies and programs to encourage the maintenance, improvement, and production of housing. The Housing Element must be reviewed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for compliance with state laws.

Housing Element law requires that local governments adequately plan to meet the existing and projected housing needs of all economic segments of the community. The law acknowledges that for the private market to adequately address housing needs and demand, local governments must adopt land use plans and regulatory systems that provide opportunities for and do not unduly constrain housing development. Specifically, the Housing Element must, among other things, identify adequate sites which will be made available through appropriate zoning and development standards to provide housing for all income levels and address, and where appropriate and legally possible, remove governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing.

A Housing Element found by HCD to be in compliance with state law is presumed to have adequately addressed its policy constraints. Both the Town of Apple Valley's adopted Housing Element and the City of Victorville's adopted Housing Element were found to be in compliance by HCD.

## Permit and Processing Costs

In addition to land use regulations, permit and processing procedures and fees can increase time and cost of affordable housing development. Both jurisdictions charge permit processing fees and impact fees for such needs as roads and parks. These fees are necessary to maintain adequate public services and facilities, and do not present a significant constraint to housing development. Housing Elements of both jurisdictions concluded that fees were comparable or less than surrounding jurisdictions and are therefore not considered an impediment to housing development.

## Prevailing Wages

Labor costs can also affect the return on residential development. Consistent with the federal Davis-Bacon Act, a prevailing wage must be paid to laborers when federal funds are used to pay labor costs for any project over \$2,000 or on any multi-family project over eight units. The prevailing wage is usually higher than competitive wages, raising the cost of housing production and rehabilitation activities. Davis-Bacon also adds to housing costs by requiring documentation of the prevailing wage compliance. These requirements often restrict participation by small, minority contractors. In addition, the State of California enacted SB 975 in 2002, which increased the number of construction projects that are subject to prevailing wage laws. It is estimated that this legislation impacted the overall costs of previously exempt projects by increasing labor costs by 15 to 20 percent.

## Non-Governmental Barriers

The high cost of development in California can be a constraint to new affordable housing construction. As housing prices and associated land costs skyrocketed over the last decade, affordable housing developers were forced to find additional subsidies to finance development. In recent years, housing prices and land values have adjusted down. This has led to extensive foreclosure activities, but has reduced costs for some new affordable housing opportunities. Despite the favorable conditions of lower land costs, affordable housing financing has continued to diminish as budgets are cut at local, state, and federal levels.

## Availability of Financing

Financing is a significant factor in overall housing cost. Interest rates impact housing costs in two ways. The costs of borrowing money for the actual development of the dwelling units are incorporated directly into the sales price or rent. Additionally, the interest rate of the homebuyer's mortgage is reflected in subsequent monthly payments. Many consumers are priced out of the housing market due to variations in interest rates. Recent interest rates have been at historic lows. The Federal Reserve's main tool for stimulating the economy is to set the interest rate banks charge one another for overnight loans. Keeping it at historic lows as the Federal Reserve has done since 2008 is meant to stimulate spending by lowering interest rates on everything from mortgages to car and student loans. Lower interest rates lower the total cost of buying a new home, decreasing monthly payments.

The economic crisis and recession that began in 2007 stemmed directly from the credit crisis arising from the housing bubble collapse and rising mortgage defaults. In 2008, the federal government stepped in to shore up the two key mortgage holders in the country: Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. Also, the federal government found it necessary to take over management of a California-based bank, IndyMac, which had a substantial mortgage business. A total of 140 U.S. banks failed in 2009, 161 failed in 2010, and 92 failed in 2011. Nine banks have failed in 2012, as of February 10, 2012. This is a dramatic increase from a decade earlier; only two banks failed in 2000. These events reflect continued weakness in the mortgage market that is taking some time to rectify. As a result, many lenders tightened requirements in recent years and increased fees and rates, thereby increasing the difficulty lower-income households may face in their attempts to buy homes and secure reasonable mortgages. A remaining option is a Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insured loan, which has historically allowed lower-income households to borrow money for the purchase of a home that they would not otherwise be able to afford, and now serves as a major source of funding for home purchases throughout the country. However, constraints

on a household's credit and regulations pertaining to applying FHA loans to condominium purchases continue to limit the availability of financing.

### Cost of Land

The cost of residential land has a direct impact on the cost of a new home and is, therefore, a potential market constraint. The higher the land costs, the higher the price of a new home. Developers, therefore, will normally seek to obtain local government approval for the largest number of lots or units allowable on a given parcel of land. This allows a developer to spread the costs for off-site infrastructure improvements (streets, water lines, etc.) and other construction and financing costs over the maximum number of units. In the high desert region, this is not so much of a problem as it is in most of southern California, given the relatively lower costs of land.

### Cost of Construction

The costs of labor and materials have a direct impact on the price of housing and are the main components of housing cost. Residential construction costs vary greatly depending upon the quality and size of the home being constructed and the materials being used. Construction costs present another significant expenditure in the production of affordable housing. For multi-family uses, multi-story structures and underground parking can add significantly to the cost of construction. While construction costs comprise a substantial portion of the overall development costs, the costs are relatively consistent throughout San Bernardino County and the region, and would not constitute an actual constraint to development in Apple Valley and Victorville.

### Lack of Adequate Infrastructure

A significant constraint to the expansion of the housing supply is inadequate infrastructure to support development. Developers are most often required to fund infrastructure improvements to support proposed development. With regard to rural areas where sewer infrastructure does not exist, the State Regional Water Quality Control Board limits density to two units per acre. Apple Valley and Victorville recognize this constraint and have developed plans to address future growth commensurate with the provision of appropriate infrastructure.

## STRATEGIC PLAN

*The strategic plan must describe how the jurisdiction plans to provide new or improved availability, affordability, and sustainability of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity, principally for extremely low-, low-income, and moderate-income residents.*

### **General Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies 91.215 (a)**

- 19. In this narrative, describe the reasons for setting priorities for allocating investment among different activities and needs, as identified in tables\* prescribed by HUD. 92.215(a)(1)*
- 20. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.*
- 21. If applicable, identify the census tracts for Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas and/or any local targeted areas.*

22. *Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)).*
23. *If appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas and/or any local targeted areas.*
24. *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

## 19. Reasons for Setting Priorities

In order to best allocate scarce resources, the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville have established priorities (High, Medium, and Low) to assist with funding decisions. Consortium members continually endeavor to expand the amount of resources available and work to target existing resources efficiently. Various tables in this document summarize the needs and priorities established by Apple Valley and Victorville:

- Table 1A: Homeless and Special Needs Population (**Table 18** of this document);
- Table 1B: Special Needs (Non-Homeless) Populations (**Table 19** and **Table 20** of this document);
- Table 2A: Priority Housing Needs/Investment Plan Table (**Table 32** and **Table 33** of this document; and
- Table 2B: Priority Community Development Needs (**Table 38** and **Table 39** of this document).

National priorities established by HUD and input from the various sources (residents, community stakeholders, service providers, Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville staff, and San Bernardino County staff) helped the Consortium establish the priority for expending CDBG and HOME funds based on a number of criteria, including:

- Urgency of needs
- Cost efficiency
- Eligibility of activities/programs
- Availability of other funding sources to address specific needs
- Funding program limitations
- Capacity and authority for implementing actions
- Consistency with citywide goals, policies, and efforts

Apple Valley and Victorville must weigh and balance the input from different groups, and assign funding priorities that best bridge the gaps in its service delivery system. Priorities for specific housing and community development issues are listed in later sections of this document. The Consortium conducted extensive outreach through a variety of avenues, including public meetings, focus group meetings, interviews, and surveys. Input received influenced the development of priorities and objectives in this Strategic Plan.

## 20. Geographic Areas

The Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville are located in the Victor Valley area of San Bernardino County. This area, located near the southern edge of the Mojave Desert, is often referred to as the high desert. Both jurisdictions are conveniently located off Interstate 15, north of the San Bernardino Mountains, with Apple Valley located east of I-15 and Victorville spanning I-15 and located primarily to the west.

The 2010 Census reported a population of 69,135 people in Apple Valley. The City of Victorville incorporated in 1962 and grew to encompass over 74 square miles. The City's 2010 population was 115,903 people.

In both jurisdictions, affordable housing and community development improvements are needed to create a decent living environment for residents and community members. As shown in **Figure 3** and **Table 29** large portions of both jurisdictions are comprised of Census tracts and Census block groups that qualify as low- and moderate-income per HUD guidelines. Low- and moderate-income areas are those where more than 51 percent of the population earns less than 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). These areas are eligible for funding through the CPD programs.

The geographic distribution of funding for Apple Valley's and Victorville's proposed projects is as follows:

- Public improvement projects funded with CDBG funds are generally located in the Town/City's CDBG target areas (see **Figure 3** of the Consolidated Plan).
- Supportive services are available throughout both jurisdictions to low- and moderate-income residents and persons with special needs.
- Housing programs funded with CDBG and HOME funds are available to low- and moderate-income persons throughout both jurisdictions.
- Fair housing services are available throughout both jurisdictions.

## 21. Target Areas

The Low- and Moderate-Income areas portrayed in **Figure 3** are identified as Target Areas.



<b>Table 29: Low- and Moderate-Income Block Groups and Census Tracts</b>				
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Block Group</b>	<b>Low/Moderate Income Persons</b>	<b>Low/Moderate Income %</b>
Apple Valley	009707	2	185	59.9%
Apple Valley	009708	1	61	67.8%
Apple Valley	009708	1	94	72.3%
Apple Valley	009708	2	12	100.0%
Apple Valley	009709	3	1,162	55.6%
Apple Valley	009709	1	1,251	56.0%
Apple Valley	009710	2	834	63.2%
Apple Valley	009710	1	2,072	69.0%
Apple Valley	009712	5	545	63.9%
Apple Valley	009712	1	646	66.8%
Apple Valley	009712	4	415	74.4%
Apple Valley	009713	4	474	61.3%
Apple Valley	009713	4	72	66.1%
Apple Valley	009716	2	1,132	67.8%
Apple Valley	009716	3	1,489	78.0%
Apple Valley	012100	5	171	70.1%
Victorville	009105	1	171	67.6%
Victorville	009800	3	759	51.9%
Victorville	009800	4	761	63.0%
Victorville	009800	2	650	87.2%
Victorville	009800	1	951	89.0%
Victorville	009901	2	2,077	53.7%
Victorville	009901	3	1,341	55.5%
Victorville	009901	4	2,695	64.6%
Victorville	009901	1	153	84.1%
Victorville	009902	2	245	54.2%
Victorville	009903	2	802	52.6%
Victorville	009903	1	1,369	59.1%
Victorville	009903	5	780	72.6%
Victorville	009903	3	1,441	83.1%
Victorville	010003	3	1,860	61.3%
Victorville	010003	1	1,585	73.3%
Victorville	010004	3	39	75.0%
Victorville	010009	3	258	68.6%
Victorville	010009	2	73	74.5%
Victorville	012100	4	562	77.4%

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development National Data Set, 2011.



## 22. Basis for Allocating Investments

The priority needs and objectives identified in this Consolidated Plan provide the basis for allocating CDBG and HOME program investments in the Consortium area.

### National Objectives and Performance Outcomes

National objectives and performance outcomes established by HUD provide the foundation for assigning priorities to needs for which funding may be allocated. The following are the national objectives that guide the allocation of investments in Apple Valley and Victorville:

- Benefit low and moderate income persons;
- Prevention of elimination of slums or blights; or
- Address an urgent need.

Each activity funded by CDBG and HOME funds must meet at least one of the following HUD performance objectives and outcome measures established as specified in the Federal Register Notice dated March 7, 2006. The following are the HUD performance objectives that guide the allocation of investments in Apple Valley and Victorville:

- Enhance suitable living environments.
- Create decent and affordable housing.
- Promote economic opportunities, especially for low- and moderate-income households.

Projects are required to meet specific performance outcomes that are related to at least one of the following:

- Availability/Accessibility
- Affordability
- Sustainability (Promoting Livable or Viable Communities)

**Table 30** outlines how the performance objectives and outcome measures used to measure specific annual objectives. Appendix A includes the Specific Annual Objectives Table (using these abbreviations).

<b>Table 30: Performance Objectives and Outcome Measures</b>			
<b>Outcome Measures</b>	<b>Performance Objectives</b>		
	<b>Suitable Living Environment</b>	<b>Decent Housing</b>	<b>Economic Opportunity</b>
Availability/Accessibility	SL-1	DH-1	EO-1
Affordability	SL-2	DH-2	EO-2
Sustainability	SL-3	DH-3	EO-3

### Priorities Analysis and Outreach Process

Relative priorities and target funding proportions were established through the identification of needs obtained through public outreach activities consistent with the adopted Citizen Participation Plans for each jurisdiction. Outreach activities — consisting of a community needs survey, two community meetings, direct interviews with service providers, and two

focus group meetings — were used to solicit input from residents, service providers, agencies, and Town/City staff.

Based on this comprehensive needs assessment, priority ranking was assigned to each category of housing and community development needs as follows:

- **High Priority:** Activities to address these needs are expected to be funded during the five-year period.
- **Medium Priority:** If funds are available, then activities to address these needs may be funded during the five-year period.
- **Low Priority:** The Consortium will not directly fund activities using CDBG and HOME funds to address these needs during the five-year period. However, the Consortium may support applications for public assistance by other entities if such assistance is found to be consistent with this Plan.
- **No Such Need:** The Consortium finds that the activities or these needs are already substantially addressed.

The Consortium must weigh and balance the input from different groups and assign funding priorities that best bridge the gaps in the service delivery system. Importantly, priorities listed in this document are specific to this Consolidated Plan and the related amount of funding anticipated from CDBG and HOME sources over the five-year planning period. As such, certain categories that were indicated to have a great need from the public outreach process may receive a medium or low priority in this document because other funding sources are available or simply because other needs have been identified as being more critical and only limited funding is available. The established priorities are:

1. Preserve the existing housing stock.
2. Expand the supply of affordable housing.
3. Assist in reducing housing costs of extremely low- and low- income households.
4. Assist special needs persons with reducing housing costs and with meeting their rehabilitation needs.
5. Increase affordable homeownership opportunities.
6. Eliminate blighted conditions and substandard housing through enhanced code enforcement activities and demolition.
7. Provide shelter and related services to meet the needs of the homeless population and support the development of a continuum of care system on a region-wide basis.
8. Affirmatively further fair housing to ensure equal access to housing for lower income, ethnic minorities and special needs groups.
9. Coordinate public and private efforts to reduce lead based paint hazards and protect young children.
10. Create safer, more attractive and more accessible neighborhoods and stimulate economic growth through the improvement of infrastructure.
11. Provide public facilities and park improvements commensurate with established need.
12. Address public service needs.
13. Expand the economic base and promote greater employment opportunities for residents.

Activities assigned a High Priority level will receive funding during FY 2012 – FY 2016. Activities assigned a Medium Priority level are likely to receive funding during FY 2012 – FY

2016. Approximately 15 percent of CDBG funds each year will be used for public services to benefit low- and moderate-income households and persons with special needs; 90 percent of HOME funds will be used annually for housing assistance programs; 20 percent of CDBG and 10 percent of HOME funds will be used for planning and administration costs annually; and 65 percent of CDBG funds will be used for various facility improvements, infrastructure improvements, housing assistance, and blight removal projects to benefit low- to moderate-income areas and targeted populations.

## 23. Funds to Target Areas

A portion of funds will be directed toward target areas during the FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan period. Approximately 65 percent of CDBG funds will be used for various facility improvements, infrastructure improvements, and blight removal projects to primarily benefit low- and moderate-income areas. However, specific improvements, particularly projects to remove architectural barriers can occur outside the target areas. In addition, specific housing activities that are funded based on an individual's income, rather than the Target Area, may also be funded within the Target Areas during the Consolidated Plan period.

## 24. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The primary obstacle to meeting the needs of the most underserved groups in Apple Valley and Victorville (primarily low-income families, seniors, youth, and the homeless) is the general lack of funding resources available to the public and private agencies providing the services to meet those needs. The economic downturn that began in late 2007 has impacted both private foundations and public agencies as donations have declined along with public funding. Continued state budget shortfalls have caused the State of California to reduce funding for local aid to cities, significantly impacting the funding of local programs.

In addition, the dissolution of redevelopment agencies – results of Assembly Bill 1X26 and a December 2011 California Supreme Court decision – seriously compromised the ability of Apple Valley and Victorville to pursue housing and community development activities. Elimination of redevelopment agencies (RDAs) also means that no more tax increment revenue can be generated. Redevelopment funds have represented one of the largest funding sources for affordable housing in California (redevelopment law required that 20 percent of the funds must be spent for affordable housing), and were utilized to revitalize blighted areas and foster economic development in redevelopment project areas.

At the federal level, entitlement grants have not kept up with inflation and have been reduced over the years, further decreasing funds available to provide services to meet needs within the Consortium. With inflation, lower incomes, and the growing needs of low-income persons and special needs groups, the reduction in funding resources is a significant obstacle to meeting underserved needs in Apple Valley and Victorville.

The Apple Valley/Victorville FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan focuses on activities to be funded with the two entitlement grants from HUD (CDBG and HOME):

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG):** The primary objective of this program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. CDBG funds are relatively flexible and can be used for a

wide range of activities, including: housing rehabilitation; homeownership assistance; lead-based paint detection and removal; acquisition of land and buildings; construction or rehabilitation of public facilities, including shelters for the homeless and infrastructure; removal of architectural barriers; public services; rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings; and loans or grants to businesses.

- **HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME):** The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for low- and moderate-income households. The program gives local governments the flexibility to fund a wide range of affordable housing activities through housing partnerships with private industry and non-profit organizations. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership by low- and moderate-income households, including: building acquisition; new construction and reconstruction; moderate or substantial rehabilitation; homebuyer assistance; and tenant-based rental assistance. Strict requirements govern the use of HOME funds. Two major requirements are that the funds must be: (1) used for activities that target low- and moderate-income families and (2) matched 25 percent by non-federal funding sources. Section 92.222 of the HOME regulations provides that HUD may grant a match reduction to jurisdictions if HUD finds that the jurisdiction is in fiscal distress or severe fiscal distress. The Apple Valley and Victorville Consortium has received a 100 percent match reduction in all recent years.

HUD allocates CDBG and HOME funding to eligible jurisdictions on a formula base, using factors such as population, income distribution, and poverty rate. The Consolidated Plan funding allocation estimates for the Consortium are estimated based on the funding levels anticipated for FY 2012/13, and summarized in **Table 31**.

<b>Table 31: Consolidated Plan Estimated Entitlements</b>				
	<b>Estimated Annual Entitlement</b>			<b>Five Year Total Estimated Funds Available</b>
	<b>Town of Apple Valley</b>	<b>City of Victorville</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>CDBG</b>	\$581,334	\$927,405	\$1,508,800	\$7,544,000
<b>HOME</b>	\$513,588	N/A	\$513,588	\$2,568,000

In addition, the Town of Apple Valley and Victorville have pursued and received Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NSP) funds from HUD. Neighborhood Stabilization Funds are provided to local communities struggling to reverse the effects of the foreclosure crisis. Funding is targeted as emergency assistance to state and local governments to acquire, redevelop, or demolish foreclosed properties.

In 2011, the Town of Apple Valley received NSP funds in the amount of \$1,463,014 that will be used for the following activities: Acquisition/New Construction for Multi-Residential Uses; Acquisition and Rehabilitation for Multi-Residential Uses; and Downpayment Assistance.

## Specific Objectives (91.215 [a][4])

25. Summarize priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables\* prescribed by HUD. Outcomes must be categorized as providing either new or improved availability/accessibility, affordability, or sustainability of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Objective Category Decent Housing</b> Which includes:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Objective Category: Suitable Living Environment</b> Which includes:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Objective Category: Expanded Economic Opportunities</b> Which includes:
<input type="checkbox"/>	assisting homeless persons obtain affordable housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	job creation and retention
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	establishment, stabilization and expansion of small business (including micro-businesses)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	retaining the affordable housing stock	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the access to quality public and private facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	the provision of public services concerned with employment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing in standard condition to low-income and moderate-income families, particularly to members of disadvantaged minorities without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, or disability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	the provision of jobs to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities under programs covered by the plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs (including persons with HIV/AIDS) to live in dignity and independence	<input type="checkbox"/>	restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value	<input type="checkbox"/>	availability of mortgage financing for low income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices
<input type="checkbox"/>	providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	conserving energy resources and use of renewable energy sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic social viability of the community

## 25. Specific Objectives

**Table 36** (Apple Valley and Victorville Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives [Table 1C -- Table 1A/1B Continuation Sheet]) and **Table 40** and **Table 41** (Apple Valley and Victorville Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives [Table 1C -- Table 1A/1B Continuation Sheet]) are included in a subsequent section of this Consolidated Plan (Item 55: Specific Community Development Objectives).



## HOUSING

### Priority Housing Needs (91.215 [b])

26. *Describe the relationship between the allocation priorities and the extent of need given to each category specified in the Housing Needs Table (Table 2A or Needs.xls). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.*
27. *Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category, particularly among extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households.*
28. *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

#### Five-Year Strategic Plan Priority Housing Needs response:

## 26. Priority Housing Needs

Input from residents, community stakeholders, service providers, and Town/City staff helped to establish and identify the specific housing needs and the extent of need in the community that the allocation of CDBG and HOME funds will support in the next five years. The Consortium must weigh and balance the input from different groups and assign funding priorities that best bridge the gaps in the service delivery system. See also #22 of the General Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies Section for more thorough discussion on the basis for assigning priorities.

**Table 8** of this Consolidated Plan shows the detailed results of the CHAS data, as calculated from the 2006-2008 American Community Survey Estimates. The overall priority housing need for the Consolidated Plan is to increase the supply and improve the quality of rental and ownership housing. The Consolidated Plan anticipates using CDBG and HOME program funds to support activities that expand and preserve the supply of affordable housing to create housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households and special needs households.

A priority ranking has been assigned to each housing category for purposes of using CDBG and HOME funds, as discussed in the General Questions section. Activities to address high priority needs are expected to be funded during the five-year period.

In establishing the five-year housing priorities, the Consortium has considered the following: community input, needs analysis by various public and service agencies, housing needs assessment conducted as part of this Consolidated Plan, categories of low- and moderate-income households most in need of housing assistance, activities that will best meet the needs of those identified households, limited availability of funding, and availability of other funds to address the needs.

The Consortium has identified the following housing priorities for the five-year Consolidated Plan (note that the numbers are not sequential as they draw from a prior complete list in this document):

1. Preserve the existing housing stock.
2. Expand the supply of affordable housing.
3. Assist in reducing housing costs of extremely low- and low- income households.
4. Assist special needs persons with reducing housing costs and with meeting their rehabilitation needs.
5. Increase affordable homeownership opportunities.
8. Affirmatively further fair housing to ensure equal access to housing for lower-income, ethnic minorities, and special needs groups.
9. Coordinate public and private efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards, and protect young children.

## 27. Housing Market Influence on Priorities

As shown in the Housing Needs Section, a majority of low- and moderate-income households experience housing problems, including living in units with physical defects and/or overcrowded conditions and experiencing housing cost burden. Needs are especially high among extremely low- and low-income renter households.

For households looking toward homeownership, the high cost of housing in Southern California puts homeownership out of reach of many low- and moderate-income households. However, as housing prices tumbled over the past five years and interest rates hover at historic lows, along with the relatively lower home prices in Apple Valley and Victorville compared to other areas in Southern California, opportunities for homeownership are again on the rise. According to the California Association of Realtors' First-time Buyer Housing Affordability Index, in the last quarter of 2011, 78 percent of households in San Bernardino County could afford to purchase an entry-level home, compared to 55 percent for all of California and 70 percent for the United States. While the affordability index represents a significant improvement over the last few years due to the downturn of the real estate market, the affordability issue is compounded by sustained high unemployment rates. Lower-income households may need assistance with downpayments and securing loans due to a higher potential for bad credit.

To increase the supply of quality affordable housing, the Consortium identifies housing rehabilitation as a high priority. To promote homeownership among low- and moderate-income households, the Consortium is also prioritizing assistance to first-time homebuyers.

**Table 32: Apple Valley Five-Year Housing Needs and Priorities Funded with CDBG and HOME Program Funds (Table 2A)**

Apple Valley Priority Housing Needs		Income	Priority Need Level	Unmet Need	Goals (Units/ Households)
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	High	1,085	55
		31-50%	Medium	500	25
		51-80%	Medium	405	25
	Large Related	0-30%	High	465	25
		31-50%	Medium	405	15
		51-80%	Medium	135	10
	Elderly	0-30%	High	295	10
		31-50%	High	120	10
		51-80%	High	210	10
	All Other	0-30%	Medium	165	15
		31-50%	Medium	200	10
		51-80%	Medium	35	10
Owner	All Households	0-30%	High	880	60
		31-50%	Medium	1,440	60
		51-80%	Medium	1,630	90
Special Populations		0-80%	Medium		90
Total Goals					520
Section 215 Renter Goals					150
Section 215 Owner Goals					150

1. "Unmet Need" based on 2006-2008 CHAS Data on households with housing programs (including cost burden, overcrowding, and inadequate housing).
2. Program goals include housing programs funded with CDBG and HOME only. Section 8 vouchers, public housing, and other privately-funded projects are not included.
3. Section 215 Goals are affordable housing goals that fulfill the criteria of Section 215 of the National Affordable Housing Act. For rental housing, a Section 215 unit occupied by a low-income household and bears a rent that is less than the Fair Market Rent or 30 percent of the adjusted gross income of a household whose income does not exceed 65 percent of the AMI. For an owner unit assisted with homebuyer assistance, the purchase value cannot exceed HUD limit. For an ownership unit assisted with rehabilitation, the mortgage amount cannot exceed HUD limit.
4. Special needs households include renter-households to be assisted with new construction/conversion of rental housing, and owner-households to be assisted with mobile home repair grants, elderly/special need repair grants, and mobile home ownership programs.

**Table 33: Victorville Five-Year Housing Needs and Priorities Funded with CDBG and HOME Program Funds (Table 2A)**

Victorville Priority Housing Needs		Income	Priority Need Level	Unmet Need	Goals (Units/ Households)
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	High	1,095	55
		31-50%	Medium	1,110	60
		51-80%	Medium	780	25
	Large Related	0-30%	High	690	35
		31-50%	Medium	645	15
		51-80%	Medium	315	15
	Elderly	0-30%	High	295	25
		31-50%	High	200	15
		51-80%	High	100	10
	All Other	0-30%	Medium	435	15
		31-50%	Medium	185	15
		51-80%	Medium	315	10
Owner	All Households	0-30%	High	830	75
		31-50%	Medium	855	90
		51-80%	Medium	2,190	90
Special Populations		0-80%	Medium		90
Total Goals					640
Section 215 Renter Goals					150
Section 215 Owner Goals					150

1. "Unmet Need" based on 2006-2008 CHAS Data on households with housing programs (including cost burden, overcrowding, and inadequate housing).
2. Program goals include housing programs funded with CDBG and HOME only. Section 8 vouchers, public housing, and other privately-funded projects are not included.
3. Section 215 Goals are affordable housing goals that fulfill the criteria of Section 215 of the National Affordable Housing Act. For rental housing, a Section 215 unit occupied by a low-income household and bears a rent that is less than the Fair Market Rent or 30 percent of the adjusted gross income of a household whose income does not exceed 65 percent of the AMI. For an owner unit assisted with homebuyer assistance, the purchase value cannot exceed HUD limit. For an ownership unit assisted with rehabilitation, the mortgage amount cannot exceed HUD limit.
4. Special needs households include renter-households to be assisted with new construction/conversion of rental housing, and owner-households to be assisted with mobile home repair grants, elderly/special need repair grants, and mobile home ownership programs.

## 28. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

The primary obstacle to meeting the needs of Apple Valley's and Victorville's most underserved groups (primarily low-income families, youths, and the homeless) is the general lack of funding resources available to the public and private agencies providing the services to meet those needs. The economic downturn of 2007-2011 has impacted both private foundations and public agencies, as donations have declined along with public funding. Continued state budget shortfalls have caused the legislature to reduce funding for local aid to jurisdictions, significantly impacting the funding of local programs. In addition, entitlement grants have not kept up with inflation and have been reduced over the years, further decreasing funds available to provide services and meet the Consortium's needs. With inflation, lower incomes, and the growing needs of low-income persons and special needs groups, the reduction in funding resources is a significant obstacle to meeting underserved needs in the Consortium area. In addition, the loss of redevelopment funds throughout the State of California in 2011 removes a long-relied upon funding source for many jurisdictions.

### Specific Objectives/Affordable Housing (91.215 [b])

29. *Identify each specific housing objective by number (DH-1, DH-2, DH-2), proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms over a specified time period, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.*

*Complete and submit Table 1C Summary of Specific Objectives or, if using the CPMP Tool, the Summaries.xls file.*

30. *Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.*

31. *Indicate how the severity of housing problems and the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income renters and owners, persons at risk of homelessness, and homeless persons identified in accordance with § 91.205 provided the rationale for establishing allocation priorities and use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units.*

32. *If the jurisdiction intends to use HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance, specify local market conditions that led to the choice of that option.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Specific Housing Objectives response:

## 29. Housing Priorities and Specific Objectives

Housing activities that benefit low- and moderate-income households receive a high priority in the FY 2012 – FY 2016 Apple Valley and Victorville Consortium Consolidated Plan. The intended outcomes include conservation and improvement of existing affordable housing, increased development of affordable housing, first-time homebuyer opportunities for low- and moderate-income households, and the promotion of equal housing opportunities.

**Table 34: Housing Priorities and Specific Objectives**

	<b>Apple Valley</b>	<b>Victorville</b>
<b>Priority Need</b>	1. Preserve the existing housing stock 2. Expand the supply of affordable housing 3. Assist in reducing housing costs of extremely low- and low- income households 4. Assist special needs persons with reducing housing costs and with meeting their rehabilitation needs 5. Increase affordable homeownership opportunities 8. Affirmatively further fair housing to ensure equal access to housing lower income, ethnic minorities and special needs groups 9. Coordinate public and private efforts to reduce lead based paint hazards and protect young children	
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>
<b>Five-Year Goals and Objectives:</b>	<b>Section 8:</b> 325 households <b>Fair Housing:</b> 400 households (80 annually) <b>Rehabilitation:</b> 60 households (12 annually) <b>Homeownership:</b> 15 households (5 annually) <b>Lead Paint:</b> 5 households (1 annually)	<b>Section 8:</b> 775 households <b>Fair Housing:</b> 400 households (80 annually) <b>Rehabilitation:</b> 75 households (15 annually) <b>Homeownership:</b> 30 households (6 annually) <b>Lead Paint:</b> 3 households (0-1 annually)
	<b>Affordable Housing Construction:</b> 26 CHDO units; 50 non-CHDO units	<b>Affordable Housing Construction:</b> 5 units
<b>Performance Outcomes:</b>	Decent Housing - Availability/Accessibility (DH-1) Decent Housing - Affordability (DH-2)	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b>	Households assisted	
<b>Sources of Funds:</b>	CDBG; HOME funds; Section 8 funds; among others	
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	All housing programs are offered for the benefit of low and moderate-income persons on a communitywide basis.	

**Priority 1: Preserve the existing housing stock.**

**Priority 4: Assist special needs persons with reducing housing costs and with meeting their rehabilitation needs.**

Repairs and rehabilitation are required to maintain quality structures and living spaces. The jurisdictions in the Consortium address this need through home improvement programs. A high priority is given to conserving and improving affordable housing stock, including addressing lead-based paint hazards. Both jurisdictions provide low-income residents with assistance for housing rehabilitation. Minor home rehabilitation can include carpentry, painting, plumbing, electrical, and weatherization, among other services.

#### **Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program (High Priority)**

The Town of Apple Valley administers the Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program, using a combination of HOME Investment Partnerships, CDBG, and Department of Housing and Community Development CalHome funds. All project assisted must substantially benefit low-income persons. The loans are deferred and do not require repayment for up to 30 years; however, they are due and payable at sale, transfer or if a person ceases to occupy the home as primary residence. The Town maintains a wait list of Apple Valley residents for this popular program.

<b>Apple Valley Five-Year Objective:</b>	75 housing units (15 units annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Housing (LMH)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing - Availability/Accessibility (DH-1)

### **Senior Home Repair Program and Owner-Occupied Residential Rehabilitation Program (High Priority)**

The City of Victorville administers a Senior Home Repair Program and an Owner Occupied Residential Rehabilitation Program. The Senior Home Repair Program provides grants to low-income homeowners who are at least 62 years of age, handicapped, or permanently disabled to make home repairs to correct code violations and unsafe conditions. The Owner Occupied Residential Rehabilitation Program assists residents by providing deferred loans of up to \$25,000 at zero to three percent interest to correct code violations, unsafe conditions and other eligible repairs. Due to limited funding compared to the extent of needs, the Senior Home Repair Program has incurred a waiting list since its inception in 1997. The City continues to explore additional funding sources in order to reduce the waiting list and assist more households.

<b>Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	75 housing units (15 units annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Housing (LMH)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing - Availability/Accessibility (DH-1)

## **Priority 2: Expand the supply of affordable housing**

### **Affordable Housing Development/CHDO Set-Aside (High Priority)**

The Consortium will assist with the development of new affordable housing by working with for-profit and non-profit housing developers to acquire, rehabilitate, and construct new affordable housing units. Specifically, the Consortium will set aside 15 percent of its HOME allocation to assist Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) to pursue affordable housing opportunities.

In addition, NSP3 funds will be used to acquire a site for future development of a 50-80 unit affordable rental housing project, and to acquire and rehabilitate a two-four unit rental project. However, these projects are not expected to be completed in FY 2012/13.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 26 CHDO housing units; 50 non-CHDO units Victorville: 5 housing units
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Housing (LMH)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing - Availability/Accessibility (DH-1) Decent Housing - Affordability (DH-2)



**Priority 3: Assist in reducing housing costs of extremely low- and low-income households**

**Priority 4: Assist special needs persons with reducing housing costs and with meeting their rehabilitation needs.**

**HACSB Housing Choice Vouchers (Medium Priority)**

Administered by the HACSB, the Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance program extends rental subsidies to low- income families and elderly households. This subsidy program provides housing opportunities for extremely low-income households in Apple Valley and Victorville. Most Housing Choice Voucher subsidies are issued in the form of vouchers which permit tenants to locate their own housing.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 325 households annually Victorville: 775 households annually
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Housing (LMH)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing - Affordability (DH-2)

**Priority 5: Increase affordable homeownership opportunities**

The Consortium is committed to expanding homeownership opportunities for lower- and moderate-income households through a first-time homebuyer program. The goal of this program is to provide opportunities for financial investment and relief from overcrowded conditions or cost burdens to low- and moderate-income households, and to assist with the stabilization of residential neighborhoods. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring the ability of households to meet longer-term mortgage obligations.

**Apple Valley Downpayment Assistance Program (High Priority)**

Administered by the Town of Apple Valley, the Downpayment Assistance Program provides downpayment assistance of up to \$60,000 to homebuyers (with incomes up to 80 percent of AMI, and in some cases when utilizing NSP funds, up to 120 percent of AMI) purchasing a home within the Town of Apple Valley. The assistance is in a form of a zero percent loan deferred for a maximum term of 30 years.

<b>Apple Valley Five-Year Objective:</b>	25 households (5 households annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Housing (LMH)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Town of Apple Valley CalHOME target areas
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing - Affordability (DH-2)

**Victorville Mortgage Assistance Program (High Priority)**

The Mortgage Assistance Program, administered by the City of Victorville, is a deferred silent second loan that can be used for downpayment assistance or closing costs for homeowners (with incomes up to 80 percent of AMI) to purchase a home in the City of Victorville. The loan is repaid with a shared equity at the time of sale, refinance, when the

homeowner ceases to occupy the home as their primary residence, or at the end of the loan term (30 years).

<b>Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	25 households (5 households annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Housing (LMH)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing - Affordability (DH-2)

#### **Neighborhood Stabilization/Mortgage Assistance Program (High Priority)**

This program is designed to expand the supply of affordable housing by providing downpayment assistance to homebuyers (with incomes up to 120 percent of AMI) purchasing a foreclosed home within specific target areas of the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville. The home needs to be foreclosed and vacant for at least 90 days. Assistance is provided in the form of a zero percent loan deferred for a maximum of 30 years. NSP funds are administered by both the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville for housing in their respective jurisdictions.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 10 households (2 households annually) Victorville: 20 households (4 households annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Housing (LMH)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	NSP Target Area
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing - Affordability (DH-2)

### **Priority 8: Affirmatively further fair housing to ensure equal access to housing for lower income, ethnic minorities, and special needs groups**

#### **Fair Housing and Landlord/Tenant Services (High Priority)**

The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville contract with the Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board (IFHMB) to provide fair housing services to all residents who request counseling, resource referral, complaint investigation, and public education on all forms of housing discrimination on the basis of race, creed, age, disability, national origin, familial status, or any other arbitrary factor. In addition, the IFHMB also conducts case development, investigations, mediation and referral of landlord /tenant discrimination complaints. The Consortium will continue to support fair housing services through assistance to fair housing counseling and enforcement organizations, annually evaluating the services provided by the organizations to ensure that adequate and appropriate services are provided, and revise contracts as appropriate.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 400 households (80 households annually) Victorville: 400 households (80 households annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Limited Clientele (LMC)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing - Availability/Accessibility (DH-1)

In addition, the fair housing services available to residents will be prominently advertised in public locations such as Town/City Halls and community centers. The Consortium will continue to comply with the fair housing planning requirements of CDBG and HOME programs, including actions to address any impediments to fair housing.

### Priority 9: Coordinate public and private efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards and protect young children

#### Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction (Medium Priority)

Housing age is the key variable used to estimate the number of housing units with lead-based paint. Starting in 1978, the federal government prohibited the use of LBP on residential property. In Apple Valley, 47 percent of owner-occupied units built prior to 1980 are occupied by low- and moderate-income households, and 54 percent of renter-occupied units built prior to 1980 are occupied by low- and moderate-income households. In Victorville, 53 percent of owner-occupied units built prior to 1980 are occupied by low- and moderate-income households, with 70 percent of renter-occupied units built prior to 1980 occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

The Consortium assists homeowners alleviate lead-based paint hazards through the Residential Rehabilitation and Senior Home Improvement Programs. The Consortium distributes the brochure "How to Protect Your Family from Lead Based Paint Poisoning" with every rehabilitation application.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 5 units (1 unit annually) Victorville: 3 units (0-1 units annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Housing (LMH)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Decent Housing – Availability/Accessibility (DH-1)

**Table 36** (Apple Valley and Victorville Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives [Table 1C -- Table 1A/1B Continuation Sheet]) and **Table 40** and **Table 41** (Apple Valley and Victorville Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives [Table 1C -- Table 1A/1B Continuation Sheet]) are included in a subsequent section of this Consolidated Plan (Item 55: Specific Community Development Objectives).

## 30. Federal, State, and Local Public and Private Sector Resources

The Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium has access to a variety of federal, state, and local resources to achieve its housing goals. Specific funding sources will be utilized based on the opportunities and constraints of each project or program. Major sources of funding available to the jurisdictions for implementing housing and community development activities in the Consortium area include:

**Community Development Block Grants:** CDBG funding is awarded to the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville on a formula basis for housing and community development activities. The estimated annual entitlements are approximately \$581,334 for Apple Valley and \$927,800 for Victorville.

**HOME Investment Partnership Act:** HOME is a flexible grant program awarded to the Consortium on a formula basis for expanding affordable housing opportunities. The Consortium's estimated annual entitlement is approximately \$513,588.

**Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP):** Neighborhood Stabilization Funds are provided to local communities struggling to reverse the effects of the foreclosure crisis. Funding is targeted as emergency assistance to state and local governments to acquire, redevelop or demolish foreclosed properties.

In 2011, the Town of Apple Valley received NSP funds in the amount of \$1,463,014 that will be used for the following activities: Acquisition/New Construction for Multi-Residential Uses; Acquisition and Rehabilitation for Multi-Residential Uses; and Down Payment Assistance.

**CalHome:** In Spring 2012, the Town of Apple Valley received \$1,000,000 in CalHome funds from the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) under the 2011 NOFA. The funding will be used to provide downpayment and residential rehabilitation assistance to income-qualified residents.

**Housing Choice Vouchers:** The Housing Choice Voucher Program is authorized by the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, and is overseen by HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing. The Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB) administers the local Housing Choice Voucher Program on behalf of local jurisdictions, including Apple Valley and Victorville, providing rental assistance payments to owners of private market-rate units on behalf of low-income tenants.

**Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance Program:** Grants awarded to San Bernardino County to implement a broad range of activities which benefit homeless persons. HUD CoC funding is available through three distinct components: Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Shelter Plus Care (S+C), and Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program for Single-Room Occupancy Dwellings for Homeless Individuals (SRO). The San Bernardino County Continuum of Care received a total of \$2,213,277 in renewal awards in 2011. HUD anticipates announcing new awards in early 2012.

**Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA):** The HOPWA program also provides means for development. There is funding available for the housing, and related support-service needs, of low-income persons living with HIV and AIDS. The City of Riverside administers the HOPWA formula grant for communities in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. The City of Riverside receives approximately \$1.98 million annually in HOPWA funding.

### **California Housing Finance Agency (CAL-HFA)**

CAL-HFA is an agency of the state of California that administers programs that provide below market interest rate mortgage capital through the sale of tax-exempt notes and bonds. CAL-HFA assists nonprofit housing development corporations that acquire land, provide building plans, and package loans for self-help housing. A new program of CHFA is the SP-HELP Program. This program provides low interest loan assistance to local governments to assist in the provision of affordable housing.

### **Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program**

This State program provides for federal tax credits for private developers and investors that agree to set aside all or a portion of their units for low income households and the elderly for no less than 15 years. A minimum of 20 percent of the units must be made available to families whose income is less than 50 percent of the County median income or 40 percent of the units must be made available to families whose income is up to 80 percent of the median.

### **Redevelopment Funds**

In 2012, local jurisdictions in the State of California lost a significant source of housing and economic development funds when the state legislature and a subsequent related court case brought an end to redevelopment. Previously (since establishment in California in 1952), tax increment funds generated by a jurisdiction's Redevelopment Agency could be used to facilitate the removal of blighting conditions in Redevelopment Project Areas. Twenty percent of the tax increment funds were set aside for affordable housing activities. On February 1, 2012, all redevelopment agencies in California were dissolved, and the process for unwinding their financial affairs began. Given the scope of these agencies' funds, assets, and financial obligations, the unwinding process will take time. Prior to their dissolution, redevelopment agencies (RDAs) received over \$5 billion in property tax revenues annually and had tens of billions of dollars of outstanding bonds, contracts, and loans. These funds will cease being diverted to local RDAs, and redevelopment surpluses in the future are slated to return to counties, cities, and school districts. Jurisdictions throughout California will be relying on existing sources such as CDBG and HOME funds more than ever and seeking creative funding solutions to continue to remove local blight and support affordable housing.

## **31. Severity of Problems and Priorities**

Due to the number of low- and moderate-income households and the extent of households with housing problems, it is critical that Apple Valley and Victorville increase and maintain the supply of affordable housing in the Consortium area. Housing needs are felt by a wide spectrum of the community, and are greater than the resources available. As such, available public resources to serve low- and moderate-income households will need to be distributed across the spectrum of needs and heavily leveraged when possible. This means providing funds for homebuyer assistance, housing rehabilitation, and the creation or development of new housing serving the target groups.

## **32. HOME and Other Tenant-Based Rental Assistance**

The Consortium does not anticipate using HOME funds for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.

## **Public Housing Strategy (91.210)**

- 33. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list).*
- 34. Describe the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing,*
- 35. Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.*
- 36. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 [k])*
- 37. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 [g])*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

### **33. Public Housing Agency Strategy – Meet Needs**

All public housing in Apple Valley and Victorville is scattered on disparate sites and owned and/or managed by the HACSB. This program is designed to provide small-scale public housing that blends in with the surrounding neighborhoods. This program targets extremely low-income and low-income Apple Valley and Victorville residents.

The HACSB has developed a five-year Strategic Plan and an Annual Plan. The plans guide the actions of the HACSB in addressing the needs of extremely low- and low-income households and include goals to increase the supply of affordable housing to promote self-sufficiency and asset development, ensure equal opportunity and affirmatively further fair housing, and to achieve consistency with each jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

### **34. Public Housing Agency Strategy – Housing Condition**

The Asset Management Program requires housing authorities to model their public housing portfolio after the private sector model. The HASBC monitors the physical condition, restoration, and revitalization needs of public housing projects within its jurisdiction. HACSB's Capital Fund Program provides for a variety of improvements to the public housing stock, including the installation and/or replacement of: security lights, water heaters, evaporative coolers, exterior doors and screens, asphalt parking areas, trash enclosures, carports, and obsolete HVAC systems; and the modernization of vacant units. Many of these improvements are required to correct deficiencies identified by the HUD Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) during their annual inspections of the properties. All identified Health and Safety deficiencies are addressed and corrected within 24 hours. In addition, the modernization of vacant units provides residents with up-to-date, clean, modern housing. It is the goal of HACSB to maintain the appearance of each neighborhood it owns and inspect all of its units to ensure a good quality appearance.



## **35. Public Housing Agency Strategy – Improve Living Environment**

The vast inventory of public housing units in San Bernardino County have been recently upgraded with new energy-efficient water sub-metering, plumbing fixtures, thermostats, lighting, windows, and xeriscaping. Through the latest green technology, all the upgrades provide substantial water, energy, and cost savings immediately upon implementation for both the Housing Authority and its' residents.

## **36. Encourage Public Housing Resident Involvement**

In 2008, HACSB was selected as one of 33 housing agencies nationwide to participate in the HUD Moving to Work (MTW) demonstration project. The MTW designation provides HACSB with flexibility from certain HUD regulations, allowing the Housing Authority to develop its own local policies to meet the affordable housing needs throughout the county.

The MTW designation gives HACSB new opportunities to closely examine its policies, procedures, and program outcomes to determine the best methods to achieve self-sufficiency for families, operational efficiencies, and how to increase housing options for low-income individuals. The MTW Plan has been integrated with the HACSB's strategic plan to ensure a consistent direction.

The HACSB provides the following supplemental programs to residents:

- Family Self-Sufficiency Program: Coordinates housing assistance with public and private resources to enable families to achieve economic self-sufficiency.
- After School Programs: Various providers offer teen mentoring, self-esteem building, homework help, and job training classes.
- College Scholarships: An annual college scholarship award program is held for students enrolled in higher education classes.
- Homeownership Assistance Program: Helps qualifying families to become homeowners.
- Self-Sufficiency Workshops: Offer budget management, counseling, and wide array of workshops to help families achieve self-sufficiency.
- Broadband Technologies Opportunities Program: Provides access to technology, career, education, and job counseling for all community members.

## **37. "Troubled" Public Housing Agency**

The HACSB is not identified as a "troubled" agency by HUD. In 2007, HUD assessed the performance of the HACSB through the Section 8 Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) and the Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS). In its Section 8 report card, the HACSB exceeded the highest possible score, receiving 150 out of 145 (103 percent). Among California's largest housing authorities, HACSB's 92 out of 100 PHAS score is the highest among those that have scores reported in PHAS.



## HOMELESS

### Priority Homeless Needs

38. *Describe the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities, based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and reflecting the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals.*

39. *A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

### 38. Homeless and Homeless Prevention Priorities

Homelessness is a regional issue that requires the coordination of regional efforts. Apple Valley and Victorville are part of the San Bernardino County Continuum of Care system. The Continuum of Care is a countywide homeless housing and service delivery system developed by local homeless service providers. As part of the Continuum of Care Strategy, the County coordinates services and facilities for the homeless following a continuum of care model. A continuum of care begins with a point of entry in which the needs of a homeless individual or family are assessed. Once a needs assessment is completed, the person/family may be referred to permanent housing or to transitional housing where supportive services are provided to prepare them for independent living. The goal of a comprehensive homeless service system is to ensure that homeless individuals and families move from homelessness to self-sufficiency, permanent housing, and independent living.

Homeless needs and priorities continue to be identified through the County's Continuum of Care System. In addition to the provision of a range of housing options (emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing), supportive services are an integral component to fostering self-sufficiency for homeless persons. Many agencies provide supportive services to the homeless population in San Bernardino County. These agencies include non-profit, faith-based, community, and governmental entities. Examples of supportive services provided include training, case management, mental health and substance abuse treatment, assessment, life skills training, employment services, information and referral, and other important services.

In March 2008, San Bernardino County launched a regional planning effort to address chronic homelessness. The effort culminated in the adoption of the Ten-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in San Bernardino County (June 2009). Apple Valley and Victorville collaborate with the County, service providers, and neighboring jurisdictions to end chronic homelessness in the region. However, a major barrier to achieving this end is the lack of adequate funding to address the extensive and long-term needs of the chronic homeless.

**Table 35: Homeless Priorities and Specific Objectives**

	<b>Apple Valley</b>	<b>Victorville</b>
<b>Priority Need</b>	7. Provide shelter and related services to meet the needs of the homeless population and support the development of a continuum of care system on a region-wide basis	
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Five-Year Goals and Objectives:</b>	Assist homeless 500 persons (100 annually)	Assist 680 homeless persons (136 annually)
<b>Performance Outcome:</b>	Suitable Living Environment (Availability/accessibility)	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b>	Homeless persons or persons at-risk of homelessness assisted	
<b>Sources of Funds:</b>	CDBG; HOME; County funds; among others	
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Homeless services are available to persons in need communitywide.	

### Priority 7: Provide shelter and related services to meet the needs of the homeless population and support the development of a continuum of care system

#### Homeless Services (Apple Valley – Medium Priority; Victorville – High Priority)

The FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan establishes a Medium priority for homeless needs in Apple Valley and a High priority for homeless needs in Victorville.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 500 persons (100 persons annually) Victorville: 680 persons (136 persons annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Limited Clientele (LMC)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Suitable Living Environment/Availability (SL-1)

## 39. Chronic Homeless Priorities

According to the 2011 PIT count, 1,692 persons were unsheltered in San Bernardino County in January 2011. The Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium has given a high priority to chronically homeless persons, per HUD guidance.

Apple Valley and Victorville continue to participate and support the San Bernardino Continuum of Care Strategy for as the primary delivery system of comprehensive and coordinated housing and services for the homeless. The County's regional Continuum of Care system provides emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing, plus services, to address the needs of homeless persons and enable transition to independent living. The Continuum of Care system serves the needs of the homeless through a range of nonprofit organizations (faith-based and community-based); federal, state, and local governmental agencies; public housing authorities; local businesses; schools and universities; law enforcement; private donors; and homeless/formerly homeless persons.

## Homeless Strategy (91.215 [d])

40. *Homelessness— Describe the strategy for reducing and ending homelessness through reaching out to homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs;*
41. *Describe the strategy for reducing and ending homelessness through addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons;*
42. *Describe the strategy for reducing and ending homelessness through 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 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; and*
43. *Homelessness Prevention— Describe the strategy for reducing and ending homelessness through helping 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 publicly funded institutions and systems of care into homelessness (such as health-care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions) or receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.*

Five-Year Homeless Strategic Plan response:

## 40-42. Strategy to Reach Out to Homeless and Eliminate Chronic Homelessness

As discussed at the beginning of this Homeless Section, San Bernardino County has approximately 1,692 unsheltered homeless persons and 1,124 sheltered homeless persons at any given time. Of these, the county estimates that 169 are chronically homeless. To assist this population, emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing, as well as supportive services (including basic needs support such as food banks) are needed.

The San Bernardino County Housing Partnership completes bi-annual homeless counts and surveys to best understand the rate of homelessness and particular homeless needs. As stated in the Ten-Year Strategy to End Homelessness, the purpose of the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership is to end chronic homelessness and reduce the instance of episodic homelessness in the County of San Bernardino. This will be accomplished through collaborative partnerships with federal, state, and local governments, social service agencies and community and faith-based organizations.

To address the problem of chronic homelessness, and ideally end it, the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership has developed 25 specific strategies:

- Implement countywide homeless prevention strategies to prevent individuals or families from becoming homeless.

- Use funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 “Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program” (HPRP) for supplemental resources including rental assistance and utility assistance.
- Implement a community outreach and education campaign that raises awareness about households at risk of becoming homeless and provides information about resources available through homeless prevention programs.
- Formalize protocols and improve the coordination of discharge planning.
- Establish a Central Contact Center that would respond to community calls and concerns for traditional street outreach and engagement and/or assertive community treatment.
- Expand street outreach and engagement services to include multidisciplinary practitioners and services.
- Expand street outreach and engagement services to include volunteers from various community groups.
- Establish regional “one-stop” centers that contain the following components: (1) a standardized intake and assessment with related protocols to guarantee consistency between regional centers; (2) a wide-range of on-site or off-site social services including employment services, health care, housing placement, mental health care, substance abuse counseling and treatment; and (3) coordination among public and private agencies.
- Use a comprehensive tool that determines potential eligibility for mainstream resources.
- Appropriate case management services should be available to all homeless persons whether they are on the street, accessing one-stop centers, in emergency shelters or transitional housing, or receiving permanent supportive services.
- Develop and execute a “rapid exit” strategy that focuses on early identification and resolution of the barriers to housing through case management services to facilitate the return of a homeless person to permanent housing as quickly as possible.
- Implement a rapid re-housing approach for households with dependent children.
- Increase the number of emergency and transitional units.
- Implement a housing first approach.
- Obtain more Shelter + Care certificates.
- Increase the number of permanent housing units with an emphasis on the development of safe havens.
- Encourage all local jurisdictions to adopt an inclusionary housing policy that requires a percentage of new housing to be affordable to extremely low and very low-income residents.
- Assess the feasibility of a housing trust fund for county and local levels of government.
- Expand the capacity of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) so that agencies may make better use of data, decrease time and effort at intake, and enhance the planning and development functions of the Continuum of Care.
- Conduct periodic Homelessness 101 Training concerning community issues such as: (1) law enforcement policies and minor and criminal behaviors by homeless persons; (2) appropriate actions and responses by residents and business employees when confronted by minor and criminal behaviors by homeless persons; (3) appropriate actions and responses by social service providers when contacted by law enforcement personnel, residents and business employees; and (4) distribution of current available resources and referral contacts.
- Increase awareness of the collaborative Justice Courts and the alternative sentencing programs that provide alternative sentencing mechanism for defendants experiencing homelessness. The collaborative Justice Courts in San Bernardino

County Superior Court include: Homeless Court, Adult Drug Court, Mental Health Court, and Veteran Court.

- Implement an education campaign to make the community aware of the findings, guiding principles, goals, and recommendations of the Ten-Year Strategy to End Homelessness report.
- Enlist the support of faith based organizations to help implement the goals and recommendations in this report.
- Create an Interagency Council on Homelessness for San Bernardino County that will be charged with coordinating and evaluating policies concerning all of the recommendations and related activities within this plan.
- Appoint the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership 10-Year Planning Committee as an advisory body to the Interagency Council on Homelessness for San Bernardino County, and appoint representative(s) of the Homeless Partnership as standing member(s) to the local Interagency Council on Homelessness.

The Ten-Year Strategy to End Homelessness indicated the key priorities were homeless prevention, permanent housing, and measuring performance. Apple Valley and Victorville continue to participate and support the San Bernardino Continuum of Care Strategy and the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership.

## 43. Homelessness Prevention

A significant method for addressing homelessness in the community is to prevent it. Experts estimate that two to three families are on the verge of homelessness for every family in a shelter. As identified in the Housing Needs section above, the at-risk population is comprised of families and individuals living in poverty who, upon loss of employment or other emergency requiring financial reserves, would lose their housing and become homeless. These families are generally experiencing a housing cost burden, paying more than 30 percent, or even more than 50 percent, of their income for housing. In Apple Valley, approximately 73 percent of extremely low-income families spend at least 50 percent of their income for housing; 69 percent of extremely low-income families in Victorville have a severe cost burden.

With a struggling economy nationwide, job loss has been prevalent. Without an income to support housing and living expenses, homeless rates are high along with the unemployment rates. According to the California Employment Development Department, the unemployment rate in December 2011 was 13.1 percent in Apple Valley and 14.4 percent in Victorville. This is higher than the County at large (11.9 percent). If job loss were to occur, these extremely low-income families experiencing a severe cost burden would likely lose their homes or be evicted, becoming homeless. Therefore, food banks, rental and utility assistance, job training and placement assistance, and other support services are critical for homeless prevention in the community.

Other persons considered at risk for becoming homeless include victims of domestic violence, persons with HIV/AIDS, youth recently released from foster care, and parolees.

To help prevent homelessness and protect at-risk populations, Apple Valley and Victorville will continue to support and participate in the San Bernardino County Continuum of Care System and the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership to provide assistance to persons at risk of becoming homeless. See response to Number 38-42 above for further discussion.

**Specific Objectives/Homeless (91.215)**

44. Identify specific objectives that the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables\* prescribed by HUD, and how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan. For each specific objective, identify proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms over a specified time period (one, two, three or more years) or in other measurable terms as defined by the jurisdiction.

**44. Specific Objectives/Homeless**

Apple Valley and Victorville continue to participate and support the San Bernardino Continuum of Care Strategy as the primary delivery system of comprehensive and coordinated housing and services for the homeless. The county's regional Continuum of Care system provides emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing, plus services, to address the needs of homeless persons and enable transition to independent living. The San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership and County's Office of Homeless Services provide a central agency and network to coordinate homeless resources.

**Table 36: Apple Valley and Victorville Summary of Specific Homeless/Special Needs Objectives (Table 1C -- Table 1A/1B Continuation Sheet)**

Objective #	Specific Objectives	Performance Measure	Expected Units	Outcome/ Objective
	<b>Homeless Objectives</b>			
1	Support housing for homeless persons	# of homeless people served	Apple Valley: 500 persons (100 persons annually) Victorville: 680 persons (136 persons annually)	SL-1
2	Support housing and services for victims of domestic violence	# of domestic violence victims served		SL-1
3	Provide assistance to agencies and organizations that provide supportive services to homeless persons and persons at-risk of homelessness	# of at-risk people served		SL-1
4	Participate in the San Bernardino County Homeless Coalition and the San Bernardino Continuum of Care	# of homeless people served		SL-1



## NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

### Priority Non-Homeless Needs 91.215 (e)

- 45. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.*
- 46. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.*
- 47. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*
- 48. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.*
- 49. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.*

## 45. Priority Non-Homeless Special Needs

Special needs groups with high priority housing and supportive service needs are outlined in **Table 19** and **Table 20**.

## 46. Basis for Assigning Priorities

Input from residents, community stakeholders, service providers, and Town/City staff helped identify the needs of special populations. CDBG and HOME funds will be used to support programs and activities serving these groups in the next five years. See also #22 of the General Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies Section for more thorough discussion on the basis for assigning priorities.

## 47. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

One of the main obstacles to meeting underserved community service needs is inadequate funding. Many public service activities have been particularly hard hit by funding cuts at the federal and state government levels, as well as from private foundations. State funding sources for community development programs are also expected to be limited in the coming years. Limitations on public services expenditures, as well as the necessity of providing funding for other necessary community improvements and housing, present obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

## 48. Supportive Housing Facilities and Services

Some persons with disabilities require specialized care and supervision. Licensed community care facilities offer housing and specialized services for children and adults with disabilities. According to the California State Department of Social Services, 53 state-licensed facilities in Apple Valley and 39 state-licensed facilities in Victorville provide 24-hour care to people



with disabilities. In addition, nine non-housing adult day care facilities exist within the two jurisdictions (Table 25).

## 49. HOME/Tenant Based Rental Assistance

The Consortium does not anticipate using HOME funds for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.

### **Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)**

*50. Identify each specific objective developed to address a priority need by number and contain proposed accomplishments and outcomes the jurisdiction expects to achieve in quantitative terms through related activities over a specified time period (i.e. one, two, three or more years), or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.*

*The jurisdiction may satisfy this requirement by using Table 1C or, if using the CPMP Tool, the Projects.xls worksheets*

*51. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.*

Five-Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

## 50. Priorities and Specific Objectives

Certain segments of the population may have difficulty finding decent, affordable housing and accessing community facilities and services due to their special needs. These "special needs" populations include the elderly, frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with developmental or physical disabilities, persons with drug and/or alcohol addiction, and persons with AIDS and their families. The Non-Homeless Special Needs (Table 19 and Table 20) includes population estimates for each of these groups.

The Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium will assist special needs populations through the provision of housing programs, community services, and improvements to facilities. These priorities and specific objectives are outlined in the Specific Housing Objectives Section and the Priority Community Development Needs Section, as well as the Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives Tables for both jurisdictions (**Table 40** and **Table 41**).

## 51. Use of Federal, State, and Local Resources

The Consortium proposes to use CDBG funds to provide supportive services for low- and moderate-income and other special needs populations as funding is available. Housing needs for persons with HIV/AIDS will be addressed through the HOPWA program, for which the City of Riverside is the recipient on behalf of the County San Bernardino and the County of Riverside.

It is expected that the Town of Apple Valley, the City of Victorville, and a variety of human service and housing agencies will pursue funding from private, local, state, and federal resources to assist with their delivery of services for those with special needs. The resources that can reasonably be expected to be available to assist persons with special needs include

federal (CDBG and HOME), state grants, and local public and private sector resources. It is anticipated that these resources will be used to support the housing and case management services of those in need. More detail on these sources is provided in the Community Development Section of this document.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### Community Development (91.215 [f])

*52. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table\* – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.*

*53. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs provided on Table 2B or the Community Development Table in the CPMP Tool's Needs.xls worksheet.*

*54. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Community Development response:

## 52. Priority Community Development Needs

The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville anticipate accomplishing a variety of public improvements during the FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consolidated Plan. **Table 38** and **Table 39** below summarize the community needs and general priority for funding for each jurisdiction.

Under HUD regulations, CDBG funds may be used to provide services and facilities that benefit primarily those residents earning up to 80 percent of area median income. CDBG funds may also be used to provide or improve facilities located in areas where the majority of the population (51 percent) earns less than 80 percent AMI. Figure 1, Low- and Moderate-Income Areas in the General Questions Section identifies the census block groups in Apple Valley and Victorville that are considered low and moderate income.

A priority ranking has been assigned to each community development category for purposes of using CDBG and HOME funds, as discussed in the General Questions section earlier in this document. Activities to address high and medium priority needs are expected to be funded during the five-year period. The overall priority community development need for the Consolidated Plan is to foster a suitable living environment for low- and moderate-income households.

The Apple Valley and Victorville Consortium has identified the community development priorities identified in **Table 37** for the five-year Consolidated Plan. Priorities and specific details are discussed in more detail following **Table 39**.

**Table 37: Community Development Specific Objectives**

	<b>Apple Valley</b>	<b>Victorville</b>
<b>Priority Need</b>	6. Eliminate blighted conditions and substandard housing through enhanced code enforcement activities and demolition 10. Create safer, more attractive and more accessible neighborhoods and stimulate economic growth through the improvement of infrastructure 11. Provide public facilities and park improvements commensurate with identified need. 12. Address public service needs 13. Expand the economic base and promote greater employment opportunities for residents	
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>	<b>Medium/High</b>
<b>Five-Year Goals and Objectives:</b>	2 community facility and 2 infrastructure improvements 2,975 persons assisted with public services (595 annually) 1,600 housing units via code enforcement/blight (1,200 units annually)	5 community facility and 3 infrastructure improvements 3,625 persons assisted with public services (725 annually) 6,295 housing units via code enforcement/blight (1,259 units annually)
<b>Performance Outcomes:</b>	Suitable Living Environment - Availability/accessibility (SL-1)	
<b>Performance Indicators:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a proportion of the estimated low to moderate-income persons living in the target areas</li> <li>As a proportion of the population with special needs in Apple Valley and Victorville</li> <li>Number of substandard housing units made safe, as a proportion of the housing units inspected</li> </ul>	
<b>Sources of Funds:</b>	CDBG; HOME funds; County funds; General Funds; among others	
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public improvements occur in the low to moderate-income census tracts and block groups of primarily residential neighborhoods for the benefit of those residents.</li> <li>Public services are available to income qualified persons in need communitywide</li> <li>Code enforcement funded with CDBG funds will be performed in the low and moderate-income areas, focusing on building code violations. Code enforcement staff will refer residents for assistance under the Consortium's housing rehabilitation programs</li> </ul>	

**Table 38: Apple Valley Community Development Needs (Table 2B)**

<b>Priority Community Development Needs</b>	<b>Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low</b>	<b>Dollars To Address Unmet Priority Need</b>	<b>Goals</b>
<b>Public Facility Needs (Projects)</b>			
Senior Centers	Medium	\$70,000	2 Facilities
Handicapped Centers	Medium	\$50,000	
Homeless Facilities	Medium	\$100,000	
Youth Centers	Medium	\$65,000	
Child Care Centers	Medium	\$68,000	
Health Facilities	Medium	\$100,000	
Neighborhood Facilities	Medium	\$100,000	
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	High	\$425,000	
Parking Facilities	Medium	\$10,000	
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	Low	\$0	
Other Public Facility Needs	Low	\$0	
<b>Infrastructure (projects)</b>			
Water/Sewer Improvements	High	\$375,000	2 projects
Street Improvements	High	\$375,000	
Sidewalks	Medium	\$75,000	
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	Low	\$0	
Flood Drain Improvements	High	\$200,000	
Other Infrastructure Needs	Low	\$0	
<b>Public Service Needs (people)</b>			
Senior Services	High	\$120,000	Youth: 1,500 (300 annually)
Handicapped Services	High	\$60,000	Seniors: 600 (120 annually)
Youth Services	High	\$60,000	Special Needs: 375 (75 annually)
Child Care Services	High	\$60,000	General: 500 (100 annually)
Transportation Services	High	\$50,000	
Substance Abuse Services	High	\$20,000	
Employment Training	High	\$60,000	
Health Services	High	\$60,000	
Lead Hazard Screening	Medium	\$5,000	
Crime Awareness	High	\$40,000	
Other Public Service Needs	Medium	\$20,000	
<b>Economic Development</b>			
ED Assistance to For-Profits(businesses)	Medium	\$5,000	20 jobs (4 annually)/ 10 businesses (2 annually)
ED Technical Assistance(businesses)	Medium	\$5,000	
Micro-Enterprise Assistance(businesses)	Medium	\$5,000	
Rehab; Publicly- or Privately-Owned Commercial/Industrial (projects)	Medium	\$5,000	
C/I* Infrastructure Development (projects)	High	\$210,000	
Other C/I* Improvements(projects)	Medium	\$10,000	
<b>Planning</b>			
Planning	Medium	\$100,000	N/A
<b>Total Estimated Dollars Needed:</b>		<b>\$2,908,000</b>	

\*Commercial or Industrial Improvements by Grantee or Non-profit

**Table 39: Victorville Community Development Needs (Table 2B)**

<b>Priority Community Development Needs</b>	<b>Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low</b>	<b>Dollars to Address Unmet Priority Need</b>	<b>Goals</b>
<b>Public Facility Needs (Projects)</b>			
Senior Centers	Medium	\$10,000	5 facilities (1 annually)
Handicapped Centers	High	\$200,000	
Homeless Facilities	High	\$350,000	
Youth Centers	High	\$200,000	
Child Care Centers	Medium	\$10,000	
Health Facilities	Medium	\$10,000	
Neighborhood Facilities	Medium	\$10,000	
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	High	\$1,500,000	
Parking Facilities	Low	\$0	
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	Low	\$0	
Other Public Facility Needs	Low	\$0	
<b>Infrastructure (Projects)</b>			
Water/Sewer Improvements	Medium	\$150,000	2 projects (1 annually)
Street Improvements	Medium	\$350,000	
Sidewalks	Medium	\$50,000	
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	Low	\$0	
Flood Drain Improvements	Medium	\$100,000	
Other Infrastructure Needs	Low	\$0	
<b>Public Service Needs (People)</b>			
Senior Services	High	\$140,000	Youth: 500 (100 annually)
Handicapped Services	High	\$55,000	
Youth Services	High	\$95,000	
Child Care Services	High	\$10,000	Seniors: 625 (125 annually)
Transportation Services	High	\$10,000	
Substance Abuse Services	Medium	\$10,000	
Employment Training	High	\$25,000	Special Needs: 2,000 (400 annually)
Health Services	Medium	\$10,000	
Lead Hazard Screening	Medium	\$5,000	
Crime Awareness	High	\$35,000	General: 500 (100 annually)
Other Public Service Needs	Medium	\$300,000	
<b>Economic Development</b>			
ED Assistance to For-Profits (businesses)	Low	\$0	20 jobs (4 annually)/ 10 businesses (2 annually)
ED Technical Assistance (businesses)	Medium	\$10,000	
Micro-Enterprise Assistance (businesses)	High	\$794,000	
Rehab; Publicly- or Privately-Owned	Medium	\$100,000	
C/I* Infrastructure Development (projects)	Low	\$0	
Other C/I* Improvements (projects)	Low	\$0	
<b>Planning</b>			
Planning	Medium	\$100,000	N/A
<b>Total Estimated Dollars Needed:</b>		<b>\$4,639,000</b>	

\* Commercial or Industrial Improvements by Grantee or Non-profit

## Priority 6: Eliminate blighted conditions and substandard housing through enhanced code enforcement activities and demolition

### Code Enforcement and Demolition (High Priority)

The primary goal of the code enforcement program is to preserve and improve the integrity of residential neighborhoods and to maintain a high quality of life and property values. Apple Valley and Victorville will provide focused code enforcement activities in low- and moderate-income target areas. Apple Valley anticipates investigating 6,000 cases of code violations through implementation of its code enforcement activities to include Proactive Code Enforcement, POP Code Enforcement, Community Enhancement Program and Graffiti Removal Program. In the case of Apple Valley, code enforcement activities are no longer funded through CDBG but this program continues to be a priority funded through other sources.

Victorville also provides funding for code enforcement in its low- and moderate-income areas. Victorville anticipates investigating over 6,250 cases of code violations through its Code Enforcement Program, substandard and hazardous buildings as necessary through its Demolition Program. The City of Victorville also anticipates demolishing or abating 45 properties through its Demolition program. In addition, the City addresses graffiti removal cases through its Community Clean-Up Program.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 1,600 housing units (320 annually) Victorville: 6,295 housing units (1,259 annually)
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Areas (LMA)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Target Areas (Low/Mod Census tracts and block groups)
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Suitable Living (SL)/Availability (1)

## Priority 10: Create safer, more attractive and more accessible neighborhoods and stimulate economic growth through the improvement of infrastructure

### Infrastructure Improvements (Apple Valley – High Priority; Victorville – Medium Priority)

In the Consortium's low- and moderate-income areas, street and infrastructure improvements are needed to support continued investment in the areas. Apple Valley will continue implementing road improvements in the Village in order to eliminate blight and stimulate and attract new businesses that will create jobs accessible to low and moderate income residents.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 2 infrastructure projects Victorville: 2 infrastructure projects
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Area (LMA)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Target Areas (Low/Mod Census tracts and block groups)
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Suitable Living (SL)/Availability (1)

## Priority 11: Provision of Public Facilities and Park Improvements

The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville utilize a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) as a planning tool to identify capital project needs and to assess each respective jurisdiction's financial capacity for addressing those needs. The CIP is updated annually.

### Community Facilities (Medium Priority)

Both jurisdictions may use CDBG funds to assist in the construction, expansion, and/or rehabilitation of other non-City owned community facilities serving the Consortium's low- and moderate-income population and people with special needs. (Refer to Table 38 and Table 39 for specific priorities established by the Town of Apple Valley and Victorville, respectively.)

### Parks and Recreation Facility Improvements (High Priority)

CDBG funds may be used to improve and expand parks and recreation facilities that serve a majority low- and moderate-income population and those with special needs. (Refer to Table 38 and Table 39 for specific priorities established by the Town of Apple Valley and Victorville, respectively.) Specifically, Apple Valley plans to provide installation of park improvements to Thunderbird Park to include ADA compliant playground equipment/structures.

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 2 facility improvement projects Victorville: 5 facility improvement projects
Benefit:	Low and Moderate-Income Area (LMA) Low and Moderate-Income Limited Clientele (LMC)
Geographic Distribution:	Target Areas (Low/Mod Census tracts and block groups)
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Suitable Living (SL)/Availability (1)

## Priority 12: Address public service needs

### Public Services (High Priority)

The Consortium may use CDBG funding to provide a variety of needed services to low- and moderate-income and special needs persons in the community. Priority service needs identified through the public outreach process include homeless and emergency food services, senior services, youth services, and crime prevention.

In addition to the public services mentioned above, two following two programs are administered by the both the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville to provide additional services:

- **Crime Free Multi-Housing:** This program provides increased police services for the crime free multi-housing program in target areas.
- **Graffiti Abatement:** This program provides graffiti abatement services in target areas.

(Refer to Table 38 and Table 39 for specific priorities established by the Town of Apple Valley and Victorville, respectively.)



<b>Apple Valley Five-Year Objective:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Youth: 1,500 persons (300 annually)</li> <li>▪ Seniors: 600 persons (120 annually)</li> <li>▪ Special Needs: 375 persons (75 annually)</li> <li>▪ General: 500 persons (100 annually)</li> </ul>
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Clientele (LMC)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Suitable Living (SL)/Availability (1)

<b>Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Youth: 500 persons (100 annually)</li> <li>▪ Seniors: 625 persons (125 annually)</li> <li>▪ Special Needs: 2,000 persons (400 annually)</li> <li>▪ General: 250 persons (50 annually)</li> </ul>
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate-Income Clientele (LMC)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Communitywide
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Suitable Living (SL)/Availability (1)

### Priority 13: Expand the economic base and promote greater employment opportunities for residents

#### Economic Development (High Priority)

Economic development activities are designed to attract consumers and business in Apple Valley through the construction of infrastructure for commercial/industrial projects and provision of micro-enterprise assistance in Victorville. Economic development needs were identified by residents, service providers, and stakeholders as a high priority throughout the public participation process of the development of the Consolidated Plan. With sustained high unemployment rates in both Apple Valley and Victorville, economic development remains a high priority. (Refer to Table 38 and Table 39 for specific priorities established by the Town of Apple Valley and Victorville, respectively.)

<b>Apple Valley/Victorville Five-Year Objective:</b>	Apple Valley: 20 jobs/10 businesses Victorville: 20 jobs/10 businesses
<b>Benefit:</b>	Low and Moderate Income Areas (LMA) Low and Moderate-Income Jobs (LMJ)
<b>Geographic Distribution:</b>	Target Areas (Low/Mod Census tracts and block groups)
<b>Performance Measure Objective/Outcome:</b>	Economic Opportunity (EO)/Availability (1)

## 53. Basis for Assigning Priority

The Consortium conducted community surveys, held community meetings with residents, held focus group meetings with service providers, and interviewed Town/City departments and local service providers to assess the nature and extent of community development needs, as described in the Citizen Participation Section. Funding priorities were established based on the extent of needs and the availability of other funding sources to address those needs. (See also #22 of the General Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies Section for more thorough discussion on the basis for assigning priorities.) Current and past funding levels for

services and facility improvements are used as gross estimates for the funding needed for the next five years.

## 54. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

One of the main obstacles to meeting underserved community development needs is inadequate funding from the state and federal governments. While appropriations for the CDBG program increased in FY 2009-2010, over the past decade appropriations have decreased significantly, leading to reduced support for local community development programs. With the increasing California budget crisis and reduction in funding from the state, funds are even lower to meet increasing needs. In addition, while CDBG funds can be used to assist with renovations and creation of new public facilities and capital projects in the targeted neighborhoods, other priority community, housing, and human services needs, must also be considered, limiting the amount of CDBG funds available.

### Specific Community Development Objectives

*55. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.*

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction. 24 CFR 91.215(a)(4)

## 55. Specific Long-Term and Short-Term Community Development Objectives

Apple Valley and Victorville have established the following programs/objectives during the five-year Consolidated Plan period to address priority housing needs in the Consortium:

### Summary of Five-Year Objectives

**Table 40** and **Table 41** below summarize the specific housing and community development objectives in this Consolidated Plan. These objectives are established on the assumption of a steady level of funding from HUD. Should funding levels be reduced in the future, the ability of the Town and City to achieve these objectives may be significantly compromised.

**Table 40: Apple Valley Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives (Table 2C – 2A/2B Continuation Sheet)**

Priority #	Specific Objectives	Performance Measure	Five-Year Goal	Outcome/ Objective
<b>Rental Housing Objectives</b>				
2	Section 8 Rental Assistance	# of households assisted	325	DH-2
<b>Owner Housing Objectives</b>				
8	Fair Housing Services (IFHMB)	# of people assisted	400	DH-1
1,3,4,9	Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program (RRLP)	# of households assisted	75	DH-1
1,3,4,9	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction	# of housing units	5	DH-1
2,5	Downpayment Assistance Program	# of households assisted	25	DH-2
1,2,5	Neighborhood Stabilization Program	# of households assisted	10	DH-2
<b>Community Development Objectives</b>				
6	Proactive Code Enforcement (TSIP)/POP Code Enforcement	# of housing units assisted	1,600	SL-1
<b>Public Facilities/Infrastructure Objectives</b>				
11	Infrastructure Improvements	# of projects completed	2	SL-1
10	Facility Improvement Program	# of facilities	2	SL-1
<b>Public Services Objectives</b>				
12	Youth Services	# of people assisted	1,500	SL-1
12	Senior Services	# of people assisted	600	SL-1
12	Disabled Services Program	# of people assisted	375	SL-1
12	General Public Services	# of people assisted	500	SL-1
<b>Economic Development Objectives</b>				
13	C/I* Infrastructure Development (projects)	# of jobs created/ businesses assisted	20 jobs/ 10 businesses	EO-1

**Table 41: Victorville Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives (Table 2C – 2A/2B Continuation Sheet)**

Priority #	Specific Objectives	Performance Measure	Five-Year Goal	Outcome/ Objective
<b>Rental Housing Objectives</b>				
2	Section 8 Rental Assistance	# of households assisted	775	DH-2
<b>Owner Housing Objectives</b>				
8	Fair Housing Services	# of people assisted	400	DH-1
1,3,4,9	Senior Home Repair Program and Owner Occupied Residential Rehabilitation Program	# of households assisted	75	DH-1
2,5	Mortgage Assistance Program	# of households assisted	25	DH-2
1,2,5	Neighborhood Stabilization Program	# of households assisted	3	DH-2
<b>Community Development Objectives</b>				
6	Code Enforcement Program	# of housing units assisted	6,250	SL-1
6	Demolition Program	# of properties demolished or abated	45	SL-1
6	Community Clean-up	# of people assisted in the target areas	18,572	SL-1
<b>Infrastructure/Public Facilities Objectives</b>				
11	Public Facility Improvement Program	# of facilities	5	SL-1
10	Infrastructure Improvement Program	# of projects completed	3	SL-1
<b>Public Services Objectives</b>				
12	Youth Services	# of people assisted	500	SL-1
12	Senior Services	# of people assisted	625	SL-1
12	Disabled Services Program	# of people assisted	2,000	SL-1
12	General Public Services	# of people assisted	500	SL-1
12	Crime Free Multi-Housing	# of people assisted in the target areas	18,572	SL-1
12	Graffiti Abatement	# of people assisted in the target areas	18,572	SL-1
<b>Economic Development Objectives</b>				
13	Micro-Enterprise Assistance	# of jobs created/ businesses assisted	20 jobs/ 10 businesses	EO-1

## **Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas 91.215(g)**

*56. If the jurisdiction has one or more approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas, the jurisdiction must provide, with the submission of a new Consolidated Plan, either: the prior HUD-approved strategy, or strategies, with a statement that there has been no change in the strategy (in which case, HUD approval for the existing strategy is not needed a second time) or submit a new or amended neighborhood revitalization strategy, or strategies, (for which separate HUD approval would be required).*

## **56. Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas**

The Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium does not have any Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas established for the Consolidated Plan, beyond the Target Areas identified as Low- and Moderate-Income areas.

## **Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 [f])**

*57. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

## **57. Strategy to Remove Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Both Apple Valley and Victorville have adopted Housing Elements as part of their state-required General Plans. A key component of the Housing Element is a review of the extent to which government policies act as barriers to housing development (and especially affordable housing development) and the jurisdiction's commitment to eliminating or mitigating the barriers. Such include revising the zoning ordinances to address the provision of housing for persons with special needs; ensuring adequate sites are available to accommodate the jurisdiction's housing needs; and making sure that the land use controls, development standards, and project review/approval processes are not unduly constraining housing development.

State law requires that the Housing Element be updated every four to eight years. The Housing Element, upon each update, is reviewed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for consistency with state law. Apple Valley's current Housing Element (adopted in 2009), and Victorville's current Housing Element (adopted in 2011), were both found to be consistent with state law by HCD.

Apple Valley and Victorville will continue to monitor potential barriers to affordable housing through the Housing Element.

### **Lead-Based Paint (91.215[i])**

*58. Describe the jurisdiction's plan to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.*

## **58. Plan to Evaluate and Reduce Lead-Based Paint Hazards**

California has enacted landmark legislation to prevent childhood lead poisoning. The legislation has established the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch (CLPPB) as part of the state government, providing a children's environmental health program with multi-layered solutions to this complex problem. Local branch offices are located throughout the state.

In San Bernardino County, lead paint hazards are monitored by the San Bernardino County Health Department Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP). The mission of the program is to eliminate childhood lead poisoning by educating the public, identifying and caring for lead burdened children, and preventing environmental exposures to lead. Program staff is available to provide the following services at no cost:

- Case management services by Public Health Nurses to include home visits, counseling, assistance in identifying lead hazards in the home, referrals to WIC, CHDP, and other appropriate resources.
- Nutritional education and assessment by a Registered Dietician
- Home environmental sampling of the paint, soil, and dust by an Environmental Health Specialist.
- Capillary testing training to health care providers, and technical assistance regarding the Centers for Disease Control and the Department of Health Services screening guidelines.
- Community outreach and education via presentations and community event participation.
- Investigation of complaints from agencies, businesses and the public of unsafe renovation and remodeling activities that put a child at risk of lead exposure
- Multilingual lead-related educational materials

In 2011, CLPPP reported a total of 51 new cases in San Bernardino County, including two new cases in Apple Valley and two new cases in Victorville, with blood lead levels of 10 micrograms per deciliter (mg/dL) or higher.

The Center for Disease Control has determined that a child with a blood lead level of 15 to 19 mg/dL is at high risk for lead poisoning, while a child with a blood lead level above 19 mg/dL requires full medical evaluation and public health follow-up. Given the relatively low number of cases for each jurisdiction and the Consortium's newer housing stock, lead-based paint most likely will remain a medium priority during the five-year period.

The Consortium assists homeowners to alleviate lead-based paint hazards through the Residential Rehabilitation and Senior Home Improvement Programs. When lead-based paint is discovered through the rehabilitation of the property, funds are used to remove and dispose of the paint chips and to repaint the house. The Consortium distributes the brochure "How to Protect Your Family from Lead Based Paint Poisoning" with every rehabilitation application.

Apple Valley is planning to expand the limits of its RRLP program from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per home for emergency repairs only. The Town plans on defining “emergency” repairs to include very detrimental health hazards that could include lead-based paint mediation.

### **Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 [h])**

*59. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually).*

*60. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.*

#### **Five-Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:**

## **59. Anti-Poverty Strategy**

In Apple Valley, 3,640 households (16 percent of all households) earned less than 30 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI), according to the CHAS. Of these, 79 percent experienced housing problems such as cost burden or overcrowding. In Victorville, 4,230 households (14 percent of all households) earned less than 30 percent AMI; of these, 79 percent experienced housing problems such as cost burden or overcrowding. The challenges associated with poverty — stress, strained family relationships, substandard housing, lower educational attainment, limited employment skills, unaffordable child care, and transportation difficulties — make it hard for low-income families to obtain and maintain employment, and therefore housing and basic needs. Expanded discussion on income characteristics and housing conditions of the Consortium’s household population can be found in the Housing Market Analysis Section of this plan.

There are many causes of poverty, including low income-earning capability. The two leading causes of poverty, however, are low income-earning capability and low educational attainment or job skills. These top causes can be addressed through programs that combine education and training with job search preparation for individuals.

Apple Valley and Victorville seek to reduce the number of people living in poverty (extremely low-income households earning less than 30 percent of the AMI) by providing a number of programs, including housing assistance, supportive services, economic development assistance, and job training opportunities. This anti-poverty strategy utilizes existing County job training and social service programs to increase employment marketability, household income, and housing options. In addition, the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville will each allocate funds to a variety of public service agencies that offer supportive services in the fight against poverty and other special needs. Specifically, some of these organizations provide direct assistance in the form of food and housing, others provide indirect assistance such as case management and referral services to other service programs. Apple Valley and Victorville will also coordinate with and refer people to programs offered by the County of San Bernardino.

## **60. Poverty Reduction**

Many of the Consolidated Plan programs strive to increase self-sufficiency of low-income families and reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line. The Summary of Specific Housing/Community Development Objectives Tables for both jurisdictions (**Tables 38 and 39**) indicate how many households and individuals in the



Consortium will be assisted by the anti-poverty strategies of providing more affordable housing and public services.

### **Institutional Structure (91.215 [k])**

*61. Provide a concise summary of the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, philanthropic organizations, the Continuum of Care, and public institutions.*

*62. Provide an assessment of the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.*

#### **Five-Year Strategic Plan Institutional Structure response:**

## **61. Institutional Structure**

The Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville strive to foster and maintain relationships with other agencies to establish an institutional structure that maximizes its resources. As such, many organizations play a key role in implementing the Consortium's Consolidated Plan strategy (public agencies, for-profit agencies, non-profit organizations, and private industry).

### **Town of Apple Valley Community Development Department and City of Victorville Finance Department**

The Town of Apple Valley Community Development Department (CD) oversees the programs funded by the Consolidated Plan and prepares, manages, implements, and monitors the Consolidated Plan document. The Apple Valley CD is responsible for administering the CDBG program relative to Apple Valley, while the City of Victorville Finance Department administers the CDBG program for Victorville. The Town of Apple Valley administers the HOME program for both jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction is responsible for preparing its own Annual Action Plan and CAPER. Staff members of the Town of Apple Valley Housing Division and the City of Victorville Finance Department work closely with respective jurisdictional divisions to develop procedures and to coordinate the administration of activities carried out by these divisions.

### **County of San Bernardino and Other Regional Organizations**

To address housing needs, the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville formed a Consortium to receive HOME funds. Both Apple Valley and Victorville work with the County of San Bernardino to provide affordable housing opportunities to extremely low- and low-income renters within the Consortium area. The jurisdictions also work with the San Bernardino County Homeless Coalition and homeless agencies to address homeless issues.

### **Non-Profit Organizations**

Non-profit organizations play a vital role in implementing the Consolidated Plan. Non-profit organizations form a network of resources that address a wide variety of housing and community development needs. These organizations provide a valuable link between the population in need of assistance and the pool of resources available. Both jurisdictions work with a number of qualified service providers that cater to the needs of low- and moderate-income persons and persons with special needs.

## Private Sector

Private sector participants may include lending institutions and for-profit development entities. Lending institutions may be the source of low-cost loans for affordable housing and rehabilitation projects. Developers are the primary providers of the housing stock and are encouraged to participate in affordable housing in a variety of ways, including through density bonuses and participation in the low-income housing tax credit (LIHTC) program.

## 62. Strengths and Gaps in Delivery

The strength of the delivery system structure rests primarily in the diversity of its participants and the depth and breadth of their experience and the expertise they provide. The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville continue to encourage diversity by soliciting the participation of other government agencies, nonprofit agencies, and private firms in the implementation of housing and community development activities.

Often a gap exists in informational outreach to the public. The Apple Valley/Victorville Consolidated Plan is designed to identify appropriate programs and services to provide in the communities and then educate the public on those services and where to find them. The gap relates to lack of knowledge of available resources, services, and programs for lower-income persons and persons with special needs, especially in Apple Valley/Victorville where many services are located “down the hill” in the City of San Bernardino or other cities south of the Consortium area. To overcome this gap, the Consortium will continue to aggressively market available local services as well as 211, the San Bernardino County referral network. The Consortium will continue to meet the needs of target-income and special needs populations through coordinated efforts with other area jurisdictions and the County. The Consortium will continue to work with service providers and local, state, and federal agencies.

A potential gap in any delivery system is the limited availability of funding resources. To this end, in 2007 Apple Valley and Victorville entered into a HOME Consortium agreement to coordinate efforts and receive a direct formula allocation of HOME funds. Prior to the formation of the Consortium, Apple Valley and Victorville had to either apply for HOME funds through the County of San Bernardino or submit competitive applications to the State Department of Housing and Community Development. With the formation of the Consortium, a steady stream of HOME funds is guaranteed as long as Congress appropriation for the HOME program is maintained.

## **Coordination 91.215 (I)**

- 63. Describe the efforts to enhance coordination among the Continuum of Care, public and assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies.*
- 64. Describe the means of cooperation and coordination among the state and any units of general local government in the metropolitan area in the implementation of the plan.*
- 65. Describe efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies, particularly with regard to the development of the jurisdiction's economic development strategy.*
- 66. Describe the jurisdiction's efforts to coordinate its housing strategy with local and regional transportation planning strategies to ensure to the extent practicable that residents of affordable housing have access to public transportation.*

### **63. Coordination**

The Consortium will continue to meet the needs of target-income and special needs populations through coordinated efforts among the Continuum of Care, assisted housing providers, and government service agencies. Specifically, the Consortium will:

- Provide technical assistance workshops during the Request for Funding stages of the Consolidated Planning Process.
- Participate in the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (SBCHP).
- Coordinate with the San Bernardino County Housing Authority to provide Housing Choice Vouchers.
- Coordinate with the County of San Bernardino Health Department, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) to address lead-based paint hazards.

### **64. State and Local Coordination**

The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville actively seek to further develop and coordinate housing and community development strategies. To that end, the jurisdictions coordinate with a variety of State and local agencies, including:

- Participation with other local jurisdictions in the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership (SBCHP)
- Coordination with the California Department of Housing and Community Development regarding the periodic update of the Housing Elements. The next housing element is due to HCD in 2013 and will address changing economic conditions and funding sources to meet affordable housing needs in the jurisdictions. These efforts will directly coincide with implementation of the Consolidated Plan.
- The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville work closely together to accomplish Consolidated Plan goals through their partnership as a Consortium, developing a common Consolidated Plan and coordinating efforts to achieve more affordable housing through the HOME program.
- Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions and the County for any partnering opportunities to address housing and community development needs in the region.

## 65. Private Industry and Service Provider Coordination

The Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville have had, in the past, active Redevelopment Agencies that contributed aggressively to economic development strategies, efforts, and funding in each respective jurisdiction. With the end of Redevelopment in California, a significant resource has been lost. However, both the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville have chosen to remain the Successor Agencies to the Redevelopment Agencies. As such, the cities will complete existing projects and formulate new structures to encourage economic development. The jurisdictions will continue to coordinate with local industry and social service agencies through the provision of technical assistance workshops during the Request for Funding stages of the Consolidated Planning Process, as well as the participation in a variety of local economic summits and chamber of commerce events.

## 66. Regional Transportation and Housing Coordination

As indicated in the 2008 HUD Report, Better Coordination of Transportation and Housing Programs to Promote Affordable Housing Near Transit, "the need for a mix of housing types that is affordable to a range of family incomes in proximity to transit is an important policy concern at all levels of government, including the federal government." That report also notes that the Consolidated Plan can provide an avenue for housing planning to be coordinated with local transportation plans. To that end, the Consortium coordinates with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) through their planning process of developing the Regional Transportation Plan and the Regional Housing Needs Assessment. In 2008, SB 375 was passed in California to link these two important regional planning efforts. Now, in conjunction with a Sustainable Communities Strategy, local governments coordinate with the metropolitan planning organization to assess local needs with regard to both transportation and housing. This legislation is reaching its first production stage, with the Draft 2012 Regional Transportation Plan and RHNA. The Consortium jurisdictions will continue to coordinate with each other and SCAG to further these efforts.

### Monitoring (91.230)

*67. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.*

Five-Year Strategic Plan Monitoring response:

## 67. Monitoring

The Town of Apple Valley's Housing Division, housed in the Community Development Department (CD) and City of Victorville's Finance Department have the prime responsibility for overall program monitoring and compliance for their respective jurisdictions. Staff in both departments monitors the programmatic, financial, and regulatory performance of all entitlement grant activities carried out in furtherance of the Consolidated Plan and each annual funding plan to ensure long-term compliance with the requirements of the programs involved.

Staff in both departments utilize a monitoring system involving desk monitoring and on-site monitoring to ensure that the activities carried out in furtherance of the Consolidated Plan

are done so in a timely manner, and in accordance with the federal monitoring requirements of 24 CFR 570 subpart J and 24 CFR 85 and all other applicable laws, regulations, policies, and sound management and accounting practices. Staff monitors newly funded agencies and/or departments during the program year through desktop audits of each sub-recipient contract file annually. Desk monitoring includes a detailed application review, including national objectives, eligible activities, cost reasonableness, request for payment, environmental review, procurement and contracting, and labor standards.

An on-site monitoring visit with each sub-recipient and/or department is conducted at least once every two years. On-site monitoring ensures consistency with the information in the application and contract. Each monitoring visit is followed up with a formal letter with the results of the monitoring visit. If concerns or findings are found, the sub-recipient or department is given 30 days to either correct the problem, or to provide a corrective action plan.

The Consortium also ensures compliance with all federal and Town/City contracting regulations, including procurement, federal labor standards, Davis-Bacon, equal opportunity, et al. While construction projects are underway, weekly on-site compliance interviews with the workers are conducted.

In addition, the Finance Department of each jurisdiction will ensure compliance with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requirements for conducting single audits, as well as comply with HUD reporting requirements for accomplishment in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS).

The primary objectives of the monitoring procedures are to:

- Ensure that sub-recipients comply with all pertinent regulations governing their administration.
- Ensure that sub-recipients achieve their performance objectives within their program year and budget.
- Assess capabilities and/or any potential needs for training or technical assistance these areas.

The Town of Apple Valley recently renewed its sponsorship of the regionwide Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. The Town annually participates in the Hispanic Chamber sponsored "SBA Day", geared towards providing useful information to minority and small business enterprises.

The Consortium will track and report on its progress toward meeting its housing and community development goals and all pertinent information will be incorporated into each respective jurisdiction's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report.

## **Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)**

68. *Describe the activities to be undertaken with HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.*
69. *Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.*
70. *The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.*
71. *For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).*
72. *Provide an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.*
73. *Describe the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.*

Five-Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

## **68-73. HOPWA Objectives**

No response is required; the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville do not receive or administer HOPWA funds.

## Specific HOPWA Objectives

74. *Identify specific objectives that the jurisdiction intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the tables\* prescribed by HUD.*
75. *Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.*

### Five-Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

No response is required; the Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville do not receive or administer HOPWA funds.

## OTHER NARRATIVES AND ATTACHMENTS

76. *Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section. If optional tables are not used, provide comparable information that is required by consolidated plan regulations.*
77. *Section 108 Loan Guarantee - If the jurisdiction has an open Section 108 project, provide a summary of the project. The summary should include the Project Name, a short description of the project and the current status of the project, the amount of the Section 108 loan, whether you have an EDI or BEDI grant and the amount of this grant, the total amount of CDBG assistance provided for the project, the national objective(s) codes for the project, the Matrix Codes, if the activity is complete, if the national objective has been met, the most current number of beneficiaries (jobs created/retained, number of FTE jobs held by/made available to LMI persons, number of housing units assisted, number of units occupied by LMI households, etc.)*
78. *Regional Connections - Describe how the jurisdiction's strategic plan connects its actions to the larger strategies for the metropolitan region. Does the plan reference the plans of other agencies that have responsibilities for metropolitan transportation, economic development, and workforce investment?*

## 76. Other Narrative

All narrative responses are covered in preceding sections of the Consolidated Plan. Optional Tables have been embedded in the Narrative.

## 77. Section 108 Loan Guarantee

The Consortium does not have an open Section 108 project.

## 78. Regional Connections

As part of the development of the Apple Valley/Victorville FY 2012 – FY 2016 Consortium Consolidated Plan, representatives of public agencies and the public were consulted to assess links to economic development, housing, and supportive service needs. Regional plans, including the County's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness, Southern California Association of Governments Regional Transportation Plan, and other demographic studies were consulted.





## Appendix A: Summary of Public Outreach

The Apple Valley/Victorville 2012-2017 Consolidated Plan has been developed through a collaborative process including participation of residents, service providers, and Town and City staff. Four primary methods were used to solicit public input for the Consolidated Plan:

**Focus group meetings** were held in both Apple Valley and Victorville to solicit input from local service providers and representatives from neighboring jurisdictions. This process aimed at reaching agencies that work with lower-income persons and those with special needs to supplement the survey and public meetings associated with the Consolidated Plan preparation. The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville distributed invitation letters to agencies representing a broad range of local service providers and community groups. In total, eight participants attended in Apple Valley, and nine participants attended in Victorville.

**Community meetings** were held in both jurisdictions in December 2011. On December 8, 2011 in Victorville, four participants attended the community meeting. On December 15, 2011 in Apple Valley, eight participants attended. At the meetings, participants were introduced to the Consolidated Plan process and asked to discuss community needs.

**A community survey**, which assessed housing and community development needs, was created for Apple Valley and Victorville. The survey was posted online (prominently on the front page of both jurisdiction's websites), and hard copies were distributed.

**Interviews** with service providers were completed over the phone to provide additional information on special needs groups in the Consortium area.

### Focus Group Meetings

The Consortium conducted focus group meetings; local service providers and neighboring jurisdictions were invited to provide input from a broad range of special needs groups. This process was intended to reach agencies that work with lower-income and special needs persons to supplement the public meetings and hearings associated with the Consolidated Plan preparation. Service providers and agencies that participated in the focus group meetings included representatives of neighboring jurisdictions, schools, religious institutions, banks and mortgage lenders, domestic violence service providers, food banks, and organizations for minorities.

Summarized notes from the focus group meetings are included in the Consolidated Plan. Lists of agencies, individuals, and organizations that received invitations to the focus group meetings are included below (Table A-1, Table A-2, and Table A-3).

**Table A-1: Apple Valley Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Catherine	Abbott		24000 Waalew Road	Apple Valley
Bob	Adams	First Mortgage Corp.	15040 7th St.	Victorville
Lupe	Alvarado	Performance Realty	15659 Bear Valley Rd	Hesperia
Naty	Alvarado Jr	Mortgage Solutions of CO	15659 Bear Valley Rd	Hesperia
Lynne	Anderson	Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board	City Center Building, 10681 Foothill Blvd., Ste. 101	Rancho Cucamonga
Sharon	Archer		15800 Main St. Suite #240	Hesperia
Alicia	Avila		21074 Laguna Road	Apple Valley
Irma	Ayala	High Tech Lending, Inc.	147 S. East End Ave	Pomona
Ronald	Barbieri	Community Development Citizens Advisory Committee	14737 Riverside Drive	Apple Valley
Phillip	Bertrand	MGR Services, Inc.	15428 Civic Dr	Victorville
Art	Bishop	Apple Valley Fire District	22400 Headquarters Drive	Apple Valley
Rene	Bloch	HMS Realty	600 E. Main St	Barstow
Gayle	Bloomingdale	Comprehensive Housing Services	8840 Warner Avenue	Fountain Valley
Darin	Brawley		11824 Air Expressway	Adelanto
Denise	Brenneise		15411 Village Drive	Victorville
Emmy	Brodell	Alaska USA	15099 Kamana Rd	Apple Valley
Jacqueline	Brown	Community Development Citizens Advisory Committee	19308 Tewa Rd	Apple Valley
Bridgette	Browning		16245 Desert Knoll Dr.	Victorville
Lou	Burgess	Exit Realty	13136 Amargosa Rd.	Victorville
Alvin	Burkett	Prospect Mortgage	9680 Haven Ave	Rancho Cucamonga
Cindi	Burklow		16248 Victor Street	Victorville
Chris	Cardenas	Victor Valley Community Services Council	15208 7th Street, Suite A	Victorville
Frank	Castanos	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	9329 Mariposa Road	Hesperia
Aaron	Christoffersen	Choice Lending	12640 Hesperia Rd	Victorville
Mike	Clark		20700 Standing Rock Road	Apple Valley
Adolph	Collaso	Primary Residential Mortgage, Inc.	18484 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
Adriana	Collett	Agio Real Estate	20440 Hwy 18	Apple Valley

**Table A-1: Apple Valley Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Val	Collins		15377 Apache Road	Apple Valley
Pedro	Cordova	Century 21 Desert Rock	15311 Bear Valley Road	Hesperia
Ken	Courtney	HMS Realty	11776 Mariposa Rd	Hesperia
Michael	Cullum	MetLife Home Loans	8250 White Oak Avenue	Rancho Cucamonga
Mary	D'Ambra	Union Bank	20254 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
Andrew	Davis	Clearinghouse CDFI	23861 El Toro Rd	Lake Forest
Donald	DeBates	Our Lady of the Desert Church	18386 Corwin Road	Apple Valley
Randy	Deshler	Union Bank	173 Orange St.	Redlands
Alejandra	Diaz	Catholic Charities	16051 Kasota Road, Suite 700	Apple Valley
Margaret	Diaz	Victor Valley Domestic Violence	P.O. Box 2825	Victorville
Joel	Dortch	Happy Trails Children's Foundation	10755 Apple Valley Road	Apple Valley
Beverly	Dudley		14218 Burning Tree Drive	Victorville
Beverly	Earl	Catholic Charities	1450 N. D Street	San Bernardino
Nanci	Edwards		19057 Elm Drive	Apple Valley
Darryl	Evey	Community Development Citizens Advisory Committee	17868 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Dee	Feldmeir		11365 Anderson Street	Loma Linda
Joe	Felicione	Southland Home Loans	15450 W. Sand St	Victorville
Donna	Filadelphia	Assistance League	P.O. Box 39	Apple Valley
Candace	Foster	Desert Castle Realty	7207 SVL Box	Victorville
Mickey	Gallivan		686 E. Mill St.	San Bernardino
Jane	Gardner		15037 Miami Road	Apple Valley
Tom	Gay	Mortgage Solutions of CO	12530 Hesperia Rd	Victorville
Diana	Gomez	Bank of America	16990 Bear Valley Rd	Victorville
Sandra	Gordon	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	9329 Mariposa Road	Hesperia
Bo	Goulet	Shear Realty	13295 Spring Valley Parkway	Victorville
David	Greiner	Community Development Citizens Advisory Committee	12992 Stonebrook Road	Apple Valley
Craig	Griffin	Guild Mortgage Company	613 W. Valley Pkwy	Escondido
Barbara	Grode		18081 Ranchero Road	Hesperia

**Table A-1: Apple Valley Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Christopher	Guzman		15527 8th Street	Victorville
Paul	Hanson		P.O. Box 2457	Victorville
Dephilip	Harris	Golden Horizon Mtg, Inc.	520 Capitol Mall	Sacramento
Eric	Hasonoff	First Mortgage Corp.	10670 Civic Center	Rancho Cucamonga
Troy	Hazelip	First Mutual Mortgage	2086 South E St	San Bernardino
Jill	Helzer	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	1265 Corone Pointe Ct	Corona
Curtis	Henderson	Bank of America	16990 Bear Valley Rd	Victorville
T.	Henry	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	20440 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Emmanuel	Henry-John		P.O. Box 1092	Victorville
Allison	Herbert	American Home Advisors, Inc.	25225 Perch Dr	Dana Point
Debbie	Hietala	Keller Williams Realty	12530 Hesperia Rd	Victorville
Mike	Hinson	Coldwell Banker	14322 Main St	Hesperia
Karen	Hirsch	Mountain West Financial, Inc.	1209 Nevada Street	Redlands
Mike	Hodge	Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Inc.	1003 E. Brier Dr.	San Bernardino
Don	Holland		P.O. Box 1389	Victorville
Susie	Hollenbeck	High Desert Homeless Services	14049 Amargosa	Victorville
Denise	Huante	Performance Realty	15459 Bear Valley Rd	Hesperia
Winston	Huereque	Coast Cities Financial	15714 Bear Valley Rd	Victorville
Jaime	Huerta	CitiMortgage, Inc.	1745 W. Florida Ave	Hemet
Kara	Hunter	Child Advocates of San Bernardino County	555 N D St., Suite 100	San Bernardino
Bryan	Iverson	Re/Max	PO Box 6936	Big Bear
Dolores	Jackson		9791 Arrow Route	Rancho Cucamonga
Earlene	Jenkins	Choice Lending	12640 Hesperia Rd	Victorville
Kelly	Johnson		18422 Bear Valley Road	Victorville
Rebecca	Johnson	High Desert Domestic Violence	17100-B Bear Valley Rd	Victorville
Sherriann	Johnson	Countrywide Home Loans	1100 S. Mt. Vernon Ave	Colton
Eric	Johnston		4075 Nielson Road	Phelan
Rafael	Jorge	Agio Real Estate	20440 Hwy 18	Apple Valley

**Table A-1: Apple Valley Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Sara	Kassab	Lee and Associates, Inland Empire	14369 Park Ave	Victorville
Craig	Kelleher	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	20440 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Frank	Kelly		PO Box 289	Apple Valley
Karen	King	Victor Valley Association of Realtors	11890 Hesperia Road	Hesperia
Ann	Klein		P.O. Box 1550	Redlands
J.	LaDuke		14931 Dale Evans Pkwy.	Apple Valley
Jason	Landon	Hamilton Landon GMAC Real Estate	18888 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
Dave	Larson	Department of Economic & Community Development County of San Bernardino	290 N. "D" Street	San Bernardino
Rachel	Lawler	Century 21 Fairway Realty	18484 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
Brent	Lawrence	First Mortgage Corp.	15040 7th St.	Victorville
Bill	Lennartz		P.O. Box 51149	Riverside
Valerie	Lesnikoff	American Financial Network, Inc.	15316 Dos Palmas Rd	Victorville
Mary Jo	Lewis	Shear Realty	18564 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Debbie	Light	Parker Properties	22573 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
Wally	Linn	East West Bank	12530 Hesperia Road	Victorville
Pamela	Llanos	Premier Home Mortgage	16000 Apple Valley Rd	Apple Valley
Susan	Longoria		14255 Gayhead Road	Apple Valley
Robin	Lucas	Premier Home Mortgage	16000 Apple Valley Rd	Apple Valley
Noelia	Luna	High Country Mortgage	17508 Hercules St	Hesperia
Ellen	Lutes	Shear Realty	18564 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Mike	Lynch	Choice Lending Group	12138 Industrial Blvd.	Victorville
Kevin	Mahany	St. Mary's Regional Medical Center	18300 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Dale	Marsden		15597 8th Street	Victorville
Carl	Mason		11873 Apple Valley Road	Apple Valley
Vic	McCain		16292 Lime Street	Hesperia
Mike	McCoy Miller	Keller Williams Realty	12209 Hesperia Rd	Victorville
Samuel	McDaniel		P.O. Box 2116	Victorville
Charles	McDonald		8625 C Avenue	Hesperia
Scott	McGookin	City of Hesperia	15776 Main Street	Hesperia

**Table A-1: Apple Valley Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
John	McGrath	Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino	715 E. Brier	San Bernardino
Dori	McKinney	Shear Realty	18564 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
Mark	McKinney		15576 Main Street	Hesperia
Marta	Melendez	Catholic Charities	16051 Kasota Road	Apple Valley
Don	Meza		PO Box 6127	San Bernardino
Francine	Millender	City of Victorville	P.O. Box 5001	Victorville
Trish	Miller		16248 Desert Knolls	Victorville
Inder	Mohan Singh	MGR Real Estate, Inc.	15428 Civic Dr	Victorville
Judy	Morris	Moses House Ministries	P.O. Box 2033	Victorville
Vicki	Murray	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	9329 Mariposa Road	Hesperia
Tonya	Musolino	College GMAC Realty	14767 Bear Valley Rd	Hesperia
Debra	Nichols	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	9329 Mariposa Road	Hesperia
Midge	Nicosia	Victor Valley Community Services Council	P.O. Box 1992	Victorville
Scott	Nolan	South Pacific Financial Corporation	12180 Ridgecrest Rd	Victorville
Barbara	Nova		570 West 4th Street, Suite 102	San Bernardino
Jerry	O'Connor	Shear Realty	15545 Bear Valley Rd	Hesperia
Theresa	Owen	PMAC Lending Services, Inc.	15325 Fairfield Ranch Rd	Chino Hills
Al	Pasimio	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	9329 Mariposa Road	Hesperia
Janene	Patterson		PO Box 2752	Helendale
Valerie	Paz		19923 Bear Valley Road	Apple Valley
Bob	Pederson	Choice Lending Group	12640 Hesperia Rd	Victorville
Craig	Peterson		1525 N Norma Street, Suite C	Ridgecrest
Darrell	Peterson		15316 Dos Palmas Rd	Victorville
Teri	Phillips		P.O. Box 3554	Apple Valley
Rick	Piercy	Lewis Center for Educational Research	17500 Mana Rd	Apple Valley
Maria	Pisani	Catalyst Lending Inc	PO Box 2833	Apple Valley
Gene	Porter	First Mortgage Corp.	15040 7th St.	Victorville
Debbie	Proper		P.O. Box 2457	Victorville



**Table A-1: Apple Valley Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Amy	Pullen	First Mortgage Corp.	15040 7th Street	Victorville
Lionel	Punchard	First Mortgage	28570 Margeurite Parkway	Mission Viejo
Alba	Quarello	Agio Real Estate	20440 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Monica	Quintana	Mountain West Financial, Inc.	1209 Nevada Street	Redlands
Roy	Quintanar	Alaska USA	15099 Kamana Rd.	Apple Valley
Arlene	Ramirez Navarro	Alaska USA	15099 Kamana Rd	Apple Valley
Ida	Randle	Holy Apostolic Church of God	21938 Thunderbird Road	Apple Valley
Ron	Rector	City of Barstow	220 East Mountain View Street, Suite A	Barstow
Lisa	Reichert	Exit Blaine Associates	16000 Apple Valley Rd	Apple Valley
Lauren	Rendon	High Tech Lending, Inc.	147 S. East End Ave	Pomona
David	Reyna	Neighborhood Housing Services of the Inland Empire	1390 North D St.	San Bernardino
Sonia	Rivera	Guru Financial	18930 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
Cortney	Robles	Artisan Real Estate	14713 Green Tree Blvd	Victorville
Charlotte	Roddy	Parker Properties	22573 US Highway 18	Apple Valley
Gary	Rogers	Shear Realty	18564 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Bill	Rorick	Community Development Citizens Advisory Committee	19984 Haida Road	Apple Valley
Kenneth	Rose	One 2 One Mentors	P.O. Box 1461	Victorville
Paul	Rozo	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	1265 Corone Pointe Ct	Corona
Gary	Ruiz	Bank of America	5295 Arlington Ave	Riverside
Marilou	Ryder		16350 Mojave Drive	Victorville
Dinorah	Sanchez	Chase Home Mortgage	827 Tri City Center Dr	Redlands
Karen	Sanchez	Hamilton Landon GMAC Real Estate	18888 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
David	Schulte		15490 Civic Drive # 102	Victorville
Darryl	Self	D. C. Self, Inc	29995 Technology Drive	Murrieta
Steve	Self	City of Adelanto	11600 Air Expressway	Adelanto
Roy	Shannon		1595 Spruce Street	Riverside
Dennis	Shaw	Prudential California Realty	14014 Bear Valley Rd	Victorville

**Table A-1: Apple Valley Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Frank	Shaw	First Mortgage Capital	14176 Amargosa Rd	Victorville
Christy	Shoemaker	Keller Williams Realty	1385 Old Temescal	Corona
Darren	Siegrist		18300 Von Karman	Irvine
Tad	Sikora		502 North Chapel Avenue, Unit D	Alhambra
Darlene	Sims	A Door of Hope Outreach Center	P.O. Box 3744	Apple Valley
Cathy	Smith	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	9329 Mariposa Road	Hesperia
Diane	Smith	Victor Valley Association of Realtors	11890 Hesperia Road	Hesperia
Glenn	Smith	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	20440 Highway 18	Apple Valley
Jiles	Smith		P.O. Box 20811-D Bear Valley Road, Suite 243	Apple valley
Joshua	Smith	Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Inc.	1003 East Brier Drive	San Bernardino
Shannon	Smith	Regal Mortgage	18484 Hwy 18	Apple Valley
Tracy	Smith	San Bernardino County Sexual Assault Services	444 N. Arrowhead Avenue Suite 101	San Bernardino
Valerie	Smith	Paul Swick Family Center Yucca Loma School	21351 Yucca Loma Road	Apple Valley
Marsha	Sorboh	Apple Valley Christian Centers	11959 Apple Valley Road	Apple Valley
Elisa	Soria	Prime Lending	450 N. Brand Blvd	Glendale
Lin	Staley	High Desert Meals On Wheels	15075 Hesperia Road	Victorville
Candy	Stallings	San Bernardino County Sexual Assault Services	444 N. Arrowhead Avenue Suite 101	San Bernardino
Mary Anne	Stephens	Mortgage Solutions of CO	14075 Hesperia Road	Victorville
George	Stoffels	High Tech Lending, Inc.	147 S. East End Ave	Pomona
Terry	Stover		21600 Corwin Rd	Apple Valley
David	Summers	High Country Mortgage	17508 Hercules St	Hesperia
Antoinette	Sylvester		PO Box 1452	Apple Valley
Mary	Sypkens		18422 Bear Valley Road	Victorville
Paul	Tan	MGR Real Estate, Inc.	15428 Civic Dr	Victorville
Kimberly	Taylor		204 East 110th Street	Los Angeles
Steven	Taylor	Choice Lending Group	12640 Hesperia Rd	Hesperia
Victor	Thornson		22932 Standing Rock Road	Apple Valley

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<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Sassi	Tillman		P.O. Box 7349 Miliken, Unit 140-59	Rancho Cucamonga
Diane	Torrence		13600 Pawnee Road, Unit 7	Apple Valley
Al	Ugo	Bank of America	1100 S. Mt. Vernon Ave	Colton
David	Vail	Choice Lending Group	12640 Hesperia Rd	Victorville
Gabriela	Valdez	Century 21, the OIE Group	5821 Pine Ave	Chino Hills
Maarten	Verwey	Coldwell Banker	9292 SVL Box	Victorville
Bonnie	Viola-Hughes	First Mortgage Corp.	15040 7th St.	Victorville
Sharon	Vonderohe		13897 Choco Road	Apple Valley
Bart	Wade	Regal Mortgage	17260 Bear Valley Rd	Victorville
Trinity	Wallace-Ellis	Child Advocates of San Bernardino County	555 N D St., Suite 100	San Bernardino
Larry	Weisz	SB. County Library	14901 Dale Evans Parkway	Apple Valley
Maurine	White		15447 Anacapa Rd., Suite 200	Victorville
Diana	Whittington	Paramount Residential Mortgage Group	9329 Mariposa Road	Hesperia
Joseph	Wiggins	Cal State Home Loans	3752 Arlington Ave	Riverside
Delores	Williams		13554 Delaware Rd.	Apple Valley
Guy E.	Williams		14690 Kokomo Road	Apple Valley
Bob	Witt	High Country Mortgage	17508 Hercules St	Hesperia
Ken	Ynzunza		1257 Columbia Avenue	Riverside
Kele	Younger		P.O. Box 580103	North Palm Springs
Chris	Westlake	CA HCD Division of Financial Assistance	1800Third Street	Sacramento
		Inland AIDS Project	357 W. 2nd St	San Bernardino
Karen	Fricke	Apartment Association Greater Inland Empire	10630 Town Center Drive	Rancho Cucamonga
Carol	Fitzgibbons	Inland Regional Center	PO Box 19037	San Bernardino
Vici	Nagel	High Desert Resource Network	P.O. Box 293928	Phelan
		Apple Valley Senior Club	13188 Central Road	Apple Valley
Janice	Moore	Apple Valley Chamber of Commerce	16010 Apple Valley Road	Apple Valley
		Rolling Start	570 West 4th Street	San Bernardino
MaryRose	Wallace	Habitat for Humanity - San Bernardino Area,	P.O. Box 1550	Redlands

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<b>First Name</b>	<b>Last Name</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Street Address</b>	<b>City</b>
		Inc.		
Julie	Mungai	National CORE	9065 Haven Avenue	Rancho Cucamonga
Jasmine	Borrego	TELACU	1248 Goodrich Blvd	Los Angeles
Gary	Malkus	Calvary Chapel Apple Valley	13601 Del Mar Rd.	Apple Valley
		County of San Bernardino Community Development & Housing	290 N. D Street	San Bernardino

**Table A-2: Victorville Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Jennifer Herman	Able 2 Help Services	14931 Palmdale Rd., # A	Victorville
	ALA-NON and ALA-Teen	15421 6th St.	Victorville
	Alternative Legal Services	14359 Amargosa Rd., Ste. D	Victorville
David Bonifilio	American Cancer Society	14815 7th Street	Victorville
Trish Miller	American Red Cross	16248 Desert Knoll Dr.	Victorville
	California Council for the Blind	P.O. Box 3236	Victorville
Old Town Heritage Preservation	California Route 66 Museum	P.O. Box 2151	Victorville
	Child Development Services Resource & Referral Program	16519 Victor St., Ste 401	Victorville
	Child Protective Services	15480 Ramona Ave.	Victorville
	Compassionate Friends	12530 hesperia Rd.	Victorville
	Community Action Partnership	686 East Mill St.	San Bernardino
Carol Waymire	Desert Communitas United Way	15447 Anacapa Rd., Ste 102	Victorville
	Desert Mountain Family Intervention	14360 St. Andrews Dr. # 11	Victorville
	Desert Valley Charitable Foundation	16716 Bear Valley Rd.	Victorville
	Foster Family Network	15490 Civic Drive # 202	Victorville
	Goodwill Industries of Southern California	14580 Seventh St.	Victorville
	Head Start/Preschool Department	14029 Amargosa Rd.	Victorville
Mark Erickson	High Desert Child, Adolescent and Family Services Center	16248 Victor St.	Victorville
	High Desert Foster Parent Association, Inc	P.O. Box 1107	Victorville
Christophe Stewart	High Desert Lodge	13410 Amargosa Rd.	Victorville
Marjori Chambers	High Desert Youth Center	15411 Village Dr.	Victorville
John Salley	Inland Aids Project	16519 Victor St., Ste 203	Victorville
Gina Rabanal	Loving the Lamb Ministries	15437 Anacapa Rd., # 30	Victorville
	Narcotics Anonymous	P.O. Box 1911	Victorville
John Hall	Options for Youth Charter School	16932 Bear Valley Rd.	Victorville

**Table A-2: Victorville Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Suzanne Edson	PAL Humane Society	15632 6th St.	Victorville
	Parents without Partners	P.O. Box 878	Victorville
	Salvation Army Social Services Center	14585 La Paz Drive	Victorville
Brother Gary Hill	Samaritans Helping Hand	15527 8th Street	Victorville
Kristina Nolan	Saras Song of Life Charitable Foundation	15239 Sapphire Ct.	Victorville
	Senior Citizen's Club	14874 Mojave Drive South	Victorville
	Sharon of Rose Life Center	14725 7th St. Ste. 600	Victorville
William Thorton	Shenanigan's Youth Theatre Group	15586 7th St.	Victorville
Bother Gary Hill	St. John of God Health Care Services	13333 Palmdale Rd.	Victorville
Veronica Vaca	The Lord's Table	15512 6th Street	Victorville
	Victim Witness Program	14455 Civic Drive	Victorville
	Victor Valley Adult Reading Program	P.O. Box 753	Victorville
	Victor Valley Community Dental Service Program	15526 7th St.	Victorville
Kathy Davis	Victor Valley Community Hospital Foundation	15248 11th St.	Victorville
Ralph Martinez	Victor Valley Community Services Council	16692 Mojave Dr., Ste A	Victorville
	Victor Valley Rescue Mission	16822 Centre St.	Victorville
James Bess	Victor Valley Toys for Tots	15100 Blackfood Rd.	Victorville
Luther Sweet	Victorville Elks - BPOE 1877	14041 Hesperia Rd.	Victorville
	Visiting Nurse Association of the Inland Counties Hospice Program	12421 Hesperia Rd. # 11	Victorville
Jill Van Balen	Hope Through Housing	9065 Haven Avenue, Suite 100	Rancho Cucamonga
Art Lucero	Unity in Christ	13578 Dean Ave.	Victorville
Chardretta Kessee		14243 Rodeo Dr. Apt 4	Victorville
	Mereno Enterprises		
	Beth Shalom Messianic Congregation	P.O. Box 1383	Victorville
	Bible Baptist Church	12626 First Ave	Victorville
	Burning Bush Baptist Church	P.O. Box 1173	Victorville
	Calvary Chapel Community Center	15081 Center Street	Victorville
	Cross Roads Cathederal	14262 McArt Road	Victorville
	Desert Rock Church	14411 La Paz Drive	Victorville

**Table A-2: Victorville Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>
	El Bethel Apostolic Faith Church	12970 Palmdale Road	Victorville
	Emmanuel Temple Christian	17288 Stoddard Wells Road	Victorville
	Faith Community Church	11783 Amethyst Road	Victorville
	Fellowship Center Church	16885 Union Street	Victorville
	First Assembly of God	15260 Nisqually Road	Victorville
	First Christian Church	17746 George Blvd.	Victorville
	First Church of the Nazarene	13801 Rodeo Drive	Victorville
	First Missionary Baptist Church	15740 First Street	Victorville
	First Southern Baptist Church	16611 Tracy Street	Victorville
	Friendly Temple of Church of God	16570 E Street	Victorville
	Greater Victory Church of God	15548 6th Street	Victorville
	High Desert Church	14545 Hook Blvd.	Victorville
	High Desert Seventh Day	16663 A Street	Victorville
	Highland's Church	16044 Bear Valley Road, # 3	Victorville
	Holy Innocents Catholic Church	13230 El Evado Road	Victorville
	Hope Chest	15498 Village Drive	Victorville
	Hosanna Christian Fellowship	12402 Industrial Blvd. # F-8	Victorville
	Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall	15518 Sunny Vista Road	Victorville
	Jesus and Friends Ministry	15561 7th Street	Victorville
	Living Stones Fellowship	P.O. Box 1514	Victorville
	Lord's Table	15512 6th Street	Victorville
	Mountain View	15518 Sunny Vista Road	Victorville
	Mt. Carmel Community Church	P.O. Box 1098	Victorville
	New Beginning Christian Church	P.O. Box 1694	Victorville
	Oasis Spanish Congregation	15518 Sunny Vista Road	Victorville
	Power House	13890 Palmdale Rd.	Victorville
	Salvation Army	14585 La Paz Dr.	Victorville
	Set Free	16949 N. D St.	Victorville
	Seventh Day Adventist Church	16070 Lorene Dr.	Victorville



**Table A-2: Victorville Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>
	Spirit of Christ Tabernacle	17111 Stoddard Wells Road	Victorville
	St. Benedict's Ecumenical	13334 Sierra Rd.	Victorville
	St. Francis Episcopal Church	16296 Puesta del Sol	Victorville
	St. Joan of Arc	15512 6th St.	Victorville
	St. John Evangelical Lutheran	16700 Green Tree Blvd.	Victorville
	St. John of God	15534 6th St.	Victorville
	St. Mary Coptic Orthodox Church	14647 Bonanza Road	Victorville
	Trinity Lutheran Church	16138 Molino Dr.	Victorville
	United Methodist Church	15150 La Paz Dr.	Victorville
	Victor Valley Bible Church	P.O. Box 1591	Victorville
	Victor Valley Church of Christ	13150 Sycamore St.	Victorville
	Victor Valley Vineyard Christian	14411 La Paz Dr.	Victorville
	Victorville Church of God	16570 E St.	Victorville
	Victory Outreach Church	11572 Maple Valley Rd.	Victorville
	Zion Lutheran Church	15342 Jeraldo Dr.	Victorville
Jerrold Smith	Omni Community Development	285 West Rialto Ave.	Rialto
Arthur Mertz	ANR Industries, Inc.		
Tim Piasky	Victory Development	25 N. Santa Anita Avenue, Suite A	Arcadia
Jill Clark	Inland Pacific Contractors	425 West La Cadena Dr #19	Riverside
Peter Kulmaticki	J.D. Pierce Company	2222 Martin Street #100	Irvine
Steven Romero	Mayans Development	22343 La Palma Ave #132	Yorba Linda
Rachel Couvrey	Mercy Housing California	1500 South Grand Ave., Suite 100	Los Angeles
Joseph Michael	Michael Development Corp	11999 San Vicente Blvd # 201	Los Angeles
Ted Buczkowski	Penguin Air	14156 Amargosa Rd., Suite K	Victorville
Chuck Rucker	Rucker Properties & Development	3829 60th St #A	Sacramento
John O'Toole	Spectrum Home Services	14015 Pioneer Rd.	Apple Valley
Mike Kelley	The Pacific Companies	9929 Hawkview Way	Elk Grove

**Table A-2: Victorville Focus Group Meeting Invitees**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>City</b>
Jack Hall	Western States Development	15647 Village Drive	Victorville
Julio Macedo	Western Developments of Affordable Housing	3638 University Ave #236	Riverside
	High Desert Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	14286 California Ave, Ste 104	Victorville
	African American Chamber of Commerce	14240 St. Andrews Drive, Ste 101	Victorville
	Korean Chamber of Commerce	9562 Garden Grove Blvd	Garden Grove
	High Desert Resource Network	PO Box 293928	Phelan
	Victorville Chamber of Commerce	14174 Green Tree Blvd	Victorville
Veryle Perkins	Victor Elementary School District	15579 8th Street	Victorville
Patricia Johnson	Victor Valley Union High School District	16350 Mojave Dr	Victorville
Chris Westlake	CA HCD Division of Financial Assistance	1800Third Street	Sacramento
	Inland AIDS Project	357 W. 2nd St #16	San Bernardino
Karen Fricke	Apartment Association Greater Inland Empire	10630 Town Center Drive Suite 116	Rancho Cucamonga
Carol Fitzgibbons	Inland Regional Center	PO Box 19037	San Bernardino
Vici Nagel	High Desert Resource Network	P.O. Box 293928	Phelan
	Apple Valley Senior Club	13188 Central Road	Apple Valley
Janice Moore	Apple Valley Chamber of Commerce	16010 Apple Valley Road	Apple Valley
	Rolling Start	570 West 4th Street Suite 107	San Bernardino
MaryRose Wallace	Habitat for Humanity - San Bernardino Area, Inc.	P.O. Box 1550	Redlands
Julie Mungai	National CORE	9065 Haven Avenue Suite 100	Rancho Cucamonga
Jasmine Borrego	TELACU	1248 Goodrich Blvd	Los Angeles
Gary Malkus	Calvary Chapel Apple Valley	13601 Del Mar Rd.	Apple Valley
	County of San Bernardino Community Development & Housing	290 N. D Street Sixth Floor	San Bernardino
	Hi Desert Meals on Wheels	15075 Hesperia Road	Victorville
	High Desert Homeless Services	14049 Amargosa Road	Victorville
	Inland Empire United Way	9644 Hermosa Ave.	Rancho Cucamonga

Table A-2: Victorville Focus Group Meeting Invitees			
Contact	Organization	Address	City
	Legal Aid Society	354 W. 6 <sup>th</sup> Street	San Bernardino
	Moses House Ministries	P.O. Box 2033	Victorville
	One 2 One Mentors	P.O. Box 3309	Victorville
	Sexual Assault Services	444 N. Arrowhead Ave, Ste 101	San Bernardino
	Victor Valley Domestic Violence	P.O. Box 2825	Victorville
	Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board	10681 Foothill Blvd., Ste 101	Rancho Cucamonga
	VVTA	17150 Smoketree Street	Hesperia
	Victor Valley Community College	18422 Bear Valley Road	Victorville

**Table A-3: Homeless Service Provider Focus Group Meeting Invitees**



**San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools**  
**Brenda Dowdy – Homeless Education Program Specialist**  
**(909) 386-2644**



**Homeless Liaison Contact**

<b>District</b>	<b>Liaison</b>	<b>Phone Numbers</b>
Adelanto SD	Robert Guynn, Coordinator of Categorical Programs Angela Smith, Secretary	(760) 246-8691 ext. 10268  (760) 246-8691 ext. 10656
Alta Loma SD	Deidre Moga, Director of Special Education/Pupil Services Shirley Curatolo, Secretary	(909) 484-5151 ext. 2011  (909) 484-5151 ext. 2020
Apple Valley USD	Trenae Nelson, Assistant Supt. of Educational Services Katie Best, Secretary	(760) 247-8001 ext. 1417
Baker Valley USD	Ronda Tremblay, Principal	(760) 733-4567
Barstow USD	Joni James, Director II of Pupil Services Rhonda Powell Administrative Assistant	(760) 255-6028
Bear Valley USD	Diane Hannett, Coordinator of Special Education Tanya Perry, Healthy Start Supervisor	(909) 866 4631 ext. 222  (909) 585-6257
Central SD	Lynda Spicer (interim homeless liaison contact) Interim Director of Special Education Mickey Toomey, Administrative Assistant	(909) 980-3930
Chaffey JUHSD	Bill Bertrand, Deputy Superintendent Lucy Valencia, Outreach Consultant	(909) 988-8511 ext.2818  (909) 985-0966 ext.2726
Chino Valley USD	Laurel Mullally, Director Health Services/Child Development Lilia Martinez, Grant Program Support Specialist	(909) 628-1201 ext. 6769  (909) 628-1201 ext. 8967
Colton JUSD	Todd Beal, Student Services Director Amelia Villalpando, Attendance Clerk	(909) 580-6525  (909) 580-6579
Cucamonga SD	Ric Dahlin, Director Personnel & Pupil Services Claudia Meza, Secretary	(909) 987-8942 ext. 8231
Etiwanda SD	Jean Martin, Administrator of Special Programs Kim Rice, Child, Welfare & Attendance Coordinator	(909) 803-3138

Fontana USD	Bernie Gallagher, Homeless/Foster Youth Liaison	(909) 357-5000 ext. 7089 (909) 587-3681 Work Cell #
Helendale SD	Phillip Tenpenny, Interim Superintendent Kelly Higdon, Administrative Asst.	(760) 952-1180
Hesperia USD	Tom Loomis, Director of Student Services Brenda Hawk, Secretary	(760) 244-4411 ext. 7316
Lucerne Valley USD	Suzette Davis, Superintendent Karol Thompson, Office Manager Lucerne Valley Elementary	(760) 248-6108 ext 4131  (760) 248-7659
Morongo USD	Jolie Kelly, Director of Student Services Wayne Hamilton, Community Outreach Coordinator	(760) 367-9191 ext. 390  (760) 401-0375
Mountain View SD	Mario Gottuso, Director of Student Services	(909) 947-2205
Mt Baldy JUSD	Kevin Vaughn, Superintendent/Principal	909 985-0991
Needles SD	Jim Rolls, Principal/Title I Coordinator	(760) 326-4062
Ontario-Montclair SD	Hector Macias, Executive Director Student & Family Support Services Bonnie Mooney, Coordinator of Family and Collaborative Services	(909) 418-6477   (909) 418-6398
Options for Youth	Raquel Velasco San Bernardino Regional Supervisor	(909) 381-6260
Oro Grande SD	Alma DeSantos Community Liaison	(760) 243-4136
Redlands USD	Jon Best, Director of Student Services Diane Baker, Counselor	(909) 307-5300 ext. 6762  (909) 307-5300 ext. 6726
Rialto USD	Angela Brantley, Child Welfare & Attendance Coordinator	(909) 820-7700 ext. 2352
Rim of the World USD	John Elderkin, Director Special Services Kerry Castillo, Child Welfare & Attendance Office	909 336-4129  (909) 336-4134
San Bernardino City USD	Vicki Lee, Homeless Liaison Telice Ostrinski, Homeless Facilitator	(909) 880-4057
SBCSS-State Preschool	Becky Thams, Manager	(909) 777-0776
SBCSS-Student Services	Vicki Ford, Categorical Coordinator	(909) 777-0778

Silver Valley USD	Micheline Miglis, Assistant Supt. of Education Services Marilyn Mattix, Secretary	(760) 254-2916 ext. 1157
Snowline JUSD	Kathy Sharkey, Director of Communications & Students Services	(760) 868-5817 x7225
Trona JUSD	Charles Raff, Superintendent	(760) 372-2861
Upland USD	Cedric de Visser, Director of Child Welfare & Attendance Rebecca Maynard, Support Services Coordinator	909 985-1864 ext. 258  (909) 949-7804
Victor Elementary SD	Veryle Perkins, Pupil Services Clerk Eva Barriga, Pupil Services Clerk Arlene Cline, Secretary	(760) 245-1691
Victor Valley UHSD	Patricia Johnson, Senior Director Student Services Marla Nye, Administrative Assistant	(760) 955-3200 ext 10292
Yucaipa-Calimesa JUSD	Linda Moffett, Director of K-12 Curriculum Sandra Rutherford, Bilingual Liaison Clerk	(909) 797-0174 ext.129  (909) 797-0174 ext. 214



# Consolidated Plan and Fair Housing Focus Group Meeting



Come join fellow Housing Professionals and Service Providers to share your **fair housing** concerns and comments to identify and discuss **neighborhood needs and priorities**. Your input will help us develop strategies to address them!



## Where:

Victorville City  
Hall  
Conference  
Room D  
14343 Civic  
Drive  
Victorville, CA  
92392

## When:

Thursday  
December 8, 2011  
10:00 AM–12:00 PM

To RSVP or for  
more information,  
contact:

Tamara N. Torres  
(760) 955-5032  
ttorres@ci.victorville.ca.us

▶ The City of Victorville will provide reasonable accommodations toward the inclusion of all participants. Please contact Tamara N. Torres at (760) 955-5032. Ample time is required to determine the needs of each request.







## Sesion de Enfoque para el Plan Consolidado y Equidad de Viviendas



Venga y comparta con profesionales de vivienda y proveedores de servicios sus preocupación y comentarios de **viviendas justas**. Su contribución nos ayudará a identificar y analizar las **necesidades y prioridades del vecindario** y a desarrollar estrategias para hacerles frente!



### Donde:

Victorville City  
Hall  
Cuarto de  
Conferencia D  
14343 Civic  
Drive  
Victorville, CA  
92392

### Cuando:

Jueves  
8 de Diciembre  
del 2011  
10:00 AM-12:00 PM

Para confirmar su  
asistencia o  
para más información  
comuníquese con :  
Tamara N. Torres  
(760) 955-5032  
ttorres@ci.victorville.ca.  
us

La ciudad de Victorville proporcionará ajustes razonables a la inclusión de todos los participantes. Por favor, póngase en contacto con Tamara N. Torres a (760) 955-5032. Suficiente tiempo es necesario para determinar las necesidades de cada solicitud.



## Where:

Conference  
Center  
14975 Dale Evans  
Parkway  
Apple Valley, CA  
92307

## When:

Thursday  
December 15,  
2011  
10:00 AM –  
12:00 PM



# Consolidated Plan and Fair Housing Focus Group Meeting

Come join fellow Housing Professionals and Service Providers to share your fair housing concerns and comments and identify and discuss neighborhood needs and priorities. Your input will help us develop strategies to address them!



Get a Slice of the Apple

To RSVP or for more information, contact:

Shar Toler

Telephone: (760) 240-7000 ext. 7900

Email: [stoler@applevalley.org](mailto:stoler@applevalley.org)



The Town of Apple Valley will provide reasonable accommodations toward the inclusion of all participants. Please contact Shar Toler at (760) 240-7000 ext. 7900. Ample time is required to determine the needs of each request.



## Donde:

Centro de  
Conferencia  
14975 Dale Evans  
Parkway  
Apple Valley, CA  
92307

## Cuando:

Jueves, 15 de  
Diciembre del  
2011

10:00 AM –  
12:00 PM



## Reunión para Grupo de Enfoque Plan Consolidado y Equidad de Viviendas

Venga y comparta con nuestros profesionales de vivienda y proveedores de servicios sus preocupaciones y comentarios de **viviendas justas**. Su contribución nos ayudará a identificar y analizar las **necesidades y prioridades del vecindario** y a desarrollar estrategias para hacerles frente!



Get a Slice of the Apple

Para confirmar su asistencia o  
para más información comuníquese con :  
Shar Toler

Teléfono: (760) 240-7000 ext. 7900

Correo Electrónico: [stoler@applevalley.org](mailto:stoler@applevalley.org)



La ciudad de Apple Valley proporcionará ajustes razonables a la inclusión de todos los participantes. Por favor, póngase en contacto con Shar Toler a (760) 240-7000 ext. 7900. Suficiente tiempo es necesario para determinar las necesidades de cada solicitud.

12/8/11

Victorville Focus Mtg

Name	Organization
Vickie Cabriales	HD Hispanic Foundation
Aileen Cannon	Retired Educator (VSSD)
Jorge E. Duran	CITY OF VICTORVILLE
PATRICIA JOHNSON	VVUHSD
Karen Hardy	City of Hesperia
Jennifer Wendell	City of Hesperia
GARNER MORRIS	SB County
Ashley Stradford	VSS-Victorville
Yemela Bell-Gomez	Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

### CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOCUS GROUP SIGN-IN SHEET

**Project:** 5-Year Consolidated Plan & Analysis to Impediments

**Meeting Date:** December 15, 2011 at 10:00AM

**Facilitator:** Veronica Tam & Associates/Cindy Amagrande

**Place/Room:** DSB Conference Room - South

Name	Title	Company	Phone	Fax	E-Mail
Bill Rorick	CA Comm. Fr		760 242-7281		bmr8/350Verizon.net
Charles Douglas	Church For Whose Ever		760 240-1990		mandian22@kailow.com
BART WARE	REGAL MTG		760 843-3451		bart@regalmortgagehd.com
Wally Linn	VP	DCB	760 217-0754		Wally.Linn@MSIT.org
Lisa Grunow	Union Bank		760 242-7287		Lisa.Grunow@UnionBA
Vicki Murray	Under- Writer	PRM & Mortgage	760 954-6606		vmurray@PRMk.org
Nicole Fraign	Family Asst	Prog. Man	760 843-3070		nicole@familyassist.org
Linda Triska	Executive Director	Feed my Sheep in the High Desert	(760) 242-7701	(760) 242-7777	linda@triska@verizon.net

## Community Meetings

Apple Valley and Victorville conducted community meetings to gather information and solicit input regarding community needs and priorities. The meetings consisted of a facilitated discussion about community needs and priorities, followed by an interactive exercise. Participants at each community meeting were given a fixed amount of “HUD Bucks” to spend at a series of exhibits set up around the room.<sup>1</sup> Exhibit boards represented categories of programs and facilities (such as Housing, Community Facilities, and Economic Development). On each exhibit board, envelopes were labeled with specific programs that could be funded with CPD funds. Participants “voted” on their funding priorities by spending the HUD Bucks on the programs or facilities of their choice. For example, a person interested in nothing but parks could spend all of his/her dollars on “Parks and Recreational Facilities” located on the Community Facilities exhibit. Another person wanting more senior programs and road improvements may elect to distribute his/her spending thusly. Following are the notes taken on flip charts from the facilitated discussion and the summarized results of the interactive exercise. Summarized notes from the meeting are included in the Consolidated Plan.

### Community Meeting (Victorville)

Date: December 8, 2011

Time: 6:30 PM

Location: Victorville City Hall, Conference Room D, 14343 Civic Drive, Victorville

### Facilitated Discussion Notes:

- Senior Citizen Club
  - Dilapidated building
  - Needs to be ADA compliant
  - Kitchen not capable of doing meals and wheels
- Homeless
  - Need center
- Senior center – has a shack that needs to be torn down
- Unemployment
  - Hard to find employment due to prior records
- Affordable housing
  - Senior
- Housing Condition
  - Apartments not maintained

The public meeting was advertised in the Daily Press on December 2, 2011 and December 7, 2011, as well as El Mojave (a Spanish-language newspaper) on December 3, 2011.

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<sup>1</sup> Participants were given \$100 in HUD Bucks at the December 8, 2011 meeting in Victorville. After testing the exercise at the first meeting, it was determined that a larger sum could potentially facilitate more information gathering (as residents could identify more categories in which to fund). Thus, participants were given \$200 in HUD Bucks at the December 15, 2011 meeting in Apple Valley to allocate among the categories of eligible activities.



## Example Interactive Exercise Board:

# CONSOLIDATION PLAN 2012

The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville receive over \$2 million each year from HUD for housing and community development projects. The cities want you to have a voice in how to invest this money. Place your "HUD Bucks" into the envelopes that represent programs that you would most support.

## Community Facilities



Senior Centers



Youth Centers



Child Care Centers



Parks & Recreational  
Facilities



Health Care Facilities



Community Centers



Fire Stations &  
Equipment



Libraries



Education Centers



Youth Activities

**Table A-4: Victorville Community Meeting Interactive Exercise Results**

<b>Community Facilities</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Senior Centers	
Youth Centers	
Child Care Centers	
Parks & Recreational Facilities	
Health Care Facilities	
Community Centers	
Fire Stations & Equipment	
Libraries	
Education Centers	
Youth Activities	
<b>Housing</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Ownership Housing Rehabilitation	\$20
Rental Housing Rehabilitation	\$10
Homeownership Assistance	\$10
Affordable Rental Housing	\$30
Housing for the Disabled	\$30
Senior Housing	\$50
Housing for Large Families	
Fair Housing Services	
Lead-Based Paint Abatement	\$10
Energy Efficient Improvements	\$10
<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Small Business Loans	
Job Creation/Retention	\$50
Employment Training	\$30
Façade Improvements	\$10
Rehab of Commercial Properties	\$10
<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Senior Services & Activities	\$20
Youth Services & Activities	\$10
Child Care Services	
Transportation Services	\$30
Anti-Crime Programs	\$30
Health Services	
Mental Health Services	\$40
Legal Services	\$10
Food Banks	\$20
Educational Services	\$50
<b>Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Flood Drainage Improvement	
Water/Sewer Improvement	
Street/Alley Improvement	
Street Lighting	\$10
Sidewalk Improvements	\$20
Tree Planting	
Code Enforcement	\$30



<b>Special Needs Services</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Centers/Services for Disabled	\$30
ADA Access in Public Facilities	
Domestic Violence Services	\$10
Substance Abuse Services	\$10
Homeless Shelters/Services	\$60
HIV/AIDS Centers/Services	\$10
Neglected/Abused Children Center and Services	\$50



# Fair Housing and Consolidated Plan Public Workshop



The City of Victorville will provide reasonable accommodations toward the inclusion of all participants. Please contact Tamara Torres at (760) 955-5032. Ample time is required to determine the needs of each request.

## Where:

Victorville City  
Hall  
Conference  
Room D  
14343 Civic  
Drive  
Victorville, CA  
92392

## When:

Thursday  
December 8,  
2011  
6:30 PM – 8:30  
PM



For questions or  
additional  
information, please  
contact:

Tamara N. Torres  
(760) 955-5032  
ttorres@ci.victorville.ca.

US



Help identify neighborhood needs  
and priorities and ensure equal  
access to housing in Victorville! Fill out  
our Consolidated Plan and Fair  
Housing Survey at

<http://www.victorvillecity.com/>

And please join us for a workshop to  
share your concerns and suggestions!





# Sesión de Información Público de Viviendas Justas y Plan Consolidado



La ciudad de Victorville proporcionará ajustes razonables a la inclusión de todos los participantes. Por favor, póngase en contacto con Tamara N. Torres al (760) 955-5032. Suficiente tiempo es necesario para determinar las necesidades de cada solicitud.

## Donde:

Victorville City  
Hall  
Cuarto de  
Conferencia D  
14343 Civic  
Drive  
Victorville, CA  
92392

## Cuando:

Jueves,  
8 de Diciembre  
del 2011  
6:30 PM – 8:30 PM



Para preguntas o  
para mas  
información, por  
favor póngase en  
contacto con :  
Tamara N. Torres  
(760) 955-5032  
ttorres@ci.victorville.ca.us



Ayúdenos a identificar **necesidades y prioridades en la comunidad** para garantizar **oportunidades de igualdad y acceso a viviendas** en Victorville! Complete nuestro formulario del Plan Consolidado y Equidad de Viviendas en [www.victorvillecity.com](http://www.victorvillecity.com)

Por favor acompañenos en una sesión de información para compartir sus opiniones, sugerencias o preocupaciones sobre la comunidad!







## Ciudad de Apple Valley Taller Comunitario

*Usted está invitado a ayudar a construir una mejor comunidad.*

El 15 de Diciembre, venga y ayude a la Ciudad de Apple Valley a priorizar cómo se va a gastar el dinero de la comunidad como parte de la actualización de cinco años del Plan Consolidado. Juntos identificaremos las necesidades y prioridades del vecindario y aseguraremos oportunidades de igualdad y acceso a viviendas en Apple Valley. Comparta sus ideas en este importante seminario:

- Participando en discusiones
- Identificando prioridades para la comunidad
- Completando una encuesta corta

Get a Slice of the Apple.

Para mas información, por favor comuníquese con:

Shar Toler  
(760) 240-7000 ext. 7900

stoler@applevalley.org

La ciudad de Apple Valley, proporcionará ajustes razonables a la inclusión de todos los participantes. Suficiente tiempo para determinar necesidades de cada



EL MOTIVÉ  
12/3/11

8 de Diciembre del 2011  
6:30 PM - 8:30 PM  
Centro de Conferencia  
14343 Civic Drive  
Victorville, CA 92307



## Sesión de Información Publico

Ayúdenos a identificar necesidades y prioridades en la comunidad para garantizar oportunidades de igualdad y acceso a viviendas en Victorville! Complete nuestro formulario del Plan Consolidado y Equidad de Viviendas en [www.victorvillecity.com](http://www.victorvillecity.com)

Para preguntas o para mas información, por favor póngase en contacto con:

Tamara N. Torres  
(760) 955-5032

ttorres@ci.victorville.ca.us

La ciudad de Victorville proporcionará ajustes razonables a la inclusión de todos los participantes. Por favor, póngase en contacto con Tamara N. Torres al (760) 955-5032. Suficiente tiempo es necesario para determinar las necesidades de cada solicitud.



Donde:  
Victorville City Hall  
Cuarto de Conferencia D  
14343 Civic Drive  
Victorville, CA 92392

Cuando:  
Jueves, 8 de Diciembre del 2011  
6:30 PM - 8:30 PM



## Public Workshop

Help identify neighborhood needs and priorities to ensure equal access to housing in Victorville! Fill out our Consolidated Plan and Fair Housing Survey at [www.victorvillecity.com](http://www.victorvillecity.com)

And please join us for a workshop to share your concerns and suggestions!

For questions or additional information, please contact  
Tamara N. Torres  
(760) 955-5032  
ttorres@ci.victorville.ca.us

The City of Victorville will provide reasonable accommodation toward the inclusion of all participants. Please contact Tamara N. Torres at (760) 955-5032. Ample time is required to determine the needs of each request.



Where:  
Victorville City Hall  
Conference Room D  
14343 Civic Drive  
Victorville, CA 92392

When:  
Thursday, December 8, 2011  
6:30 PM - 8:30 PM



## Public Workshop

Help identify neighborhood needs and priorities to ensure equal access to housing in Victorville! Fill out our Consolidated Plan and Fair Housing Survey at [www.victorvillecity.com](http://www.victorvillecity.com)

And please join us for a workshop to share your concerns and suggestions!

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Where:  
Victorville City Hall  
Conference Room D  
14343 Civic Drive  
Victorville, CA 92392

When:  
Thursday, December 8, 2011  
6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

**PLEASE SIGN IN**

**City of Victorville Consolidated Plan & Fair Housing Study Community Meeting  
December 8, 2011**

[illegible]

Community Meeting (Apple Valley)

Date: December 15, 2011

Time: 6:30 PM

Location: Apple Valley Conference Center, 14975 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley

**Facilitated Discussion Notes:**

- Fund cultural art program/events
- No new facilities or new construction
- Maintain existing facilities/services in Apple Valley
- Safe, place to go; then people will stay (stays intact)
- No sidewalks in commercial center.
- Maintain community at high level
- Park and recreation facilities
  - Pool for children/families
  - Activity programs (swimming)
- Activity for kids
- Infrastructure → more jobs
- Economic development
  - Job generation
  - Potential



**Table A-5: Apple Valley Community Meeting Interactive Exercise Results**

<b>Community Facilities</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Senior Centers	\$100
Youth Centers	\$20
Child Care Centers	\$20
Parks & Recreational Facilities	\$120
Health Care Facilities	\$20
Community Centers	\$30
Fire Stations & Equipment	\$50
Libraries	\$40
Education Centers	\$40
Youth Activities	\$90
<b>Housing</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Ownership Housing Rehabilitation	\$20
Rental Housing Rehabilitation	
Homeownership Assistance	\$40
Affordable Rental Housing	\$20
Housing for the Disabled	\$20
Senior Housing	\$30
Housing for Large Families	\$10
Fair Housing Services	
Lead-Based Paint Abatement	
Energy Efficient Improvements	\$30
<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Small Business Loans	\$70
Job Creation/Retention	\$210
Employment Training	\$70
Façade Improvements	\$10
Rehab of Commercial Properties	
<b>Community Services</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Senior Services & Activities	\$60
Youth Services & Activities	\$20
Child Care Services	
Transportation Services	
Anti-Crime Programs	\$70
Health Services	\$10
Mental Health Services	\$10
Legal Services	\$10
Food Banks	\$130
Educational Services	
<b>Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Flood Drainage Improvement	\$100
Water/Sewer Improvement	\$50
Street/Alley Improvement	\$20
Street Lighting	\$10
Sidewalk Improvements	\$60
Tree Planting	
Code Enforcement	\$80



<b>Special Needs Services</b>	<b>Total HUD Bucks</b>
Centers/Services for Disabled	\$50
ADA Access in Public Facilities	\$20
Domestic Violence Services	\$100
Substance Abuse Services	\$10
Homeless Shelters/Services	\$50
HIV/AIDS Centers/Services	
Neglected/Abused Children Center and Services	\$70

*Town of Apple Valley hosts*

# Community Workshop

You are invited to help build a better community.

On December 15, come and help the **Town of Apple Valley** prioritize how it will spend community dollars as part of its Five Year Consolidated Plan Update.

Together, we'll identify and prioritize neighborhood needs and ensure equal access to housing in Apple Valley.



Get a Slice of the Apple.

**Thursday, December 15, 2011**

**Food and beverages will be provided at no cost.**

**6:30-8:30 p.m.**

**Apple Valley Conference Center**

**14975 Dale Evans Parkway**

**Apple Valley, CA 92307**



For more information, please contact:

**Shar Toler**

(760) 240-7000 x 7900

[stoler@applevalley.org](mailto:stoler@applevalley.org)



The Town of Apple Valley will provide reasonable accommodations toward the inclusion of all participants. Ample time is required to determine the needs of each request.



## Town of Apple Valley Community Workshop

*You are invited to help build a better community.*

### Get a Slice of the Apple.

For more information, please  
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On December 15, come and help the Town of Apple Valley  
prioritize how it will spend community dollars as part of its  
Five Year Consolidated Plan Update. Together, we'll identify  
and prioritize neighborhood needs and ensure equal access to  
housing in Apple Valley. Share your ideas at this important

workshop by:

- Participating in roundtable discussion
- Identifying community priorities
- Completing a short survey

**Thursday December 15, 2011**

**Food and beverages will be provided at no cost.**

**6:30 PM – 8:30 PM**

**Apple Valley Conference Center**

**14975 Dale Evans Parkway**

**Apple Valley, CA 92307**

<http://epaper.vvdailypress.com/Olive/ODE/DailyPress/server/GetContent.asp?contentsrc...> 12/13/2011



## Ciudad de Apple Valley Taller Comunitario

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favor comuníquese con:

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Suficiente tiempo es necesario  
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El 15 de Diciembre, venga y ayude a la Ciudad de Apple  
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ideas en este importante seminario:

- Participando en discusiones
- Identificando prioridades para la comunidad
- Completando una encuesta corta

**Jueves, 15 de Diciembre del 2011**

Alimentos y bebidas se proporcionará sin costo alguno.

**6:30 PM – 8:30 PM**

**Apple Valley Centro de Conferencia**

**14975 Dale Evans Parkway**

**Apple Valley, CA 92307**



## Community Survey

As part of the 2012-2017 Consolidated Plan, a Housing and Community Needs Survey was conducted to assess community opinions and concerns in a variety of needs categories:

- Community Facilities
- Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements
- Special Needs Services
- Economic Development
- Community Services
- Housing

These needs categories were further divided into specific topics, such as "community centers" (from the Community Facilities category), "street/alley improvements" (from the Infrastructure category), and "senior services and activities" (from the Community Services category). For each topic, the respondent was asked to indicate unmet needs that warrant expenditure of public funds by ranking importance.

In total, 60 surveys were returned, of which 29 were residents of Apple Valley, and 26 were Victorville residents. Respondents who reported addresses outside of the two jurisdictions (five total) were not included in the analysis. The remaining surveys were analyzed to provide input into the development of the needs and objectives in the Consolidated Plan. Appendix A provides a copy of the survey instrument and detailed summary of survey results.

Of respondents who completed the survey, 22 percent were seniors (26 percent indicated that they had a disability). The majority (75 percent) of respondents were homeowners, including 90 percent of respondents from Apple Valley and 62 percent of respondents from Victorville. The highest rated specific needs for Apple Valley and Victorville residents are presented in Table A-6 below.

<b>Table A-6: Community Survey Results</b>	
<b>Need Category</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Housing</b>	
Homeownership Assistance	7.48
Ownership Housing Rehabilitation	6.94
Senior Housing	6.85
Housing for Disabled	6.06
Rental Housing Rehabilitation	5.77
Affordable Rental Housing	5.61
Energy Efficiency Improvements	5.28
Fair Housing Services	4.84
Housing for Large Families	3.76
Lead Based Paint Abatement	3.36
<b>Community Facilities</b>	
Health Care Facilities	6.31
Education Centers	5.90
Youth Activities	5.90
Youth Centers	5.85
Parks and Recreational Facilities	5.83
Fire Stations and Equipment	5.71
Senior Centers	5.39
Community Centers	5.30
Libraries	4.59
Child Care Centers	4.52
<b>Community Services</b>	
Food Banks	6.28
Anti-Crime Programs	6.16
Senior Services and Activities	6.02
Youth Services and Activities	6.02
Health Services	5.77
Educational Services	5.70
Transportation Services	5.37
Child Care Services	5.08
Mental Health Services	5.00
Legal Services	4.17
<b>Special Needs Services</b>	
Neglected/Abused Children Center and Services	5.81
Homeless Shelters/Services	5.02
Domestic Violence Services	4.46
Centers/Services for Disabled	3.90
Substance Abuse Services	3.40
ADA Access in Public Facilities	3.08
HIV/AIDS Centers and Services	2.45



<b>Table A-6: Community Survey Results</b>	
<b>Need Category</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
<b>Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvement Projects</b>	
Flood Drainage Improvement	4.87
Street/Alley Improvement	4.63
Water/Sewer Improvement	4.59
Street Lighting	4.30
Sidewalk Improvement	3.78
Code Enforcement	3.40
Tree Planting	2.43

Top priorities varied slightly between Apple Valley and Victorville respondents, as indicated in the following tables. Generally, needs related to senior were given higher priority in Apple Valley, and needs related to youths were given higher priority in Victorville. Many top needs were reflected in both jurisdictions' survey responses, including homeownership assistance, senior housing, basic needs (food banks), and health care facilities. Top three priorities by jurisdiction are included in the Consolidated Plan.



Get a Slice of the Apple.

## Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville Housing & Community Development Needs Survey



The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville receive approximately \$2.2 million in federal funds each year for housing and community development projects. The cities want you to have a voice in how to invest this money. As you fill out this survey, please consider the following: 1) Consider the needs in your community and how they can be improved; 2) Rank the importance level for each of the following items within the section.

Please provide your ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_.

Senior? (65+) \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have a disability? Y/N \_\_\_\_\_ Do you rent or own your home? \_\_\_\_\_

In each section, use the blank space to the right of each item to rank in order of most importance to you in Apple Valley and Victorville. (1 indicates the most important need, 2 indicates the second most important need, etc.)

Community Facilities	Rank (From 1-10)	Community Services	Rank (From 1-10)
Senior Centers		Senior Services & Activities	
Youth Centers		Youth Services & Activities	
Child Care Centers		Child Care Services	
Parks & Recreational Facilities		Transportation Services	
Health Care Facilities		Anti-Crime Programs	
Community Centers		Health Services	
Fire Stations & Equipment		Mental Health Services	
Libraries		Legal Services	
Education Centers		Food Banks	
Youth Activities		Educational Services	
Housing	Rank (From 1-10)	Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements	Rank (From 1-7)
Ownership Housing Rehabilitation		Flood Drainage Improvement	
Rental Housing Rehabilitation		Water/Sewer Improvement	
Homeownership Assistance		Street/Alley Improvement	
Affordable Rental Housing		Street Lighting	
Housing for the Disabled		Sidewalk Improvements	
Senior Housing		Tree Planting	
Housing for Large Families		Code Enforcement	
Fair Housing Services		Special Needs Services	Rank (From 1-7)
Lead-Based Paint Abatement		Centers/Services for Disabled	
Energy Efficient Improvements		ADA Access in Public Facilities	
Economic Development	Rank (From 1-5)	Domestic Violence Services	
Small Business Loans		Substance Abuse Services	
Job Creation/Retention		Homeless Shelters/Services	
Employment Training		HIV/AIDS Centers/Services	
Façade Improvements		Neglected/Abused Children Center and Services	
Rehab of Commercial Properties			

Please write in any needs that are not listed above or include any comments you would like considered:

Please return surveys by **January 15, 2011** to:  
 Town of Apple Valley  
 ATTN: Shar Toler  
 14955 Dale Evans Parkway  
 Apple Valley, CA 92307



Get a Slice of the Apple.

## Ciudad de Apple Valley y Victorville Encuesta de Necesidades para Viviendas y Desarrollo Comunitario



La ciudad de Apple Valley y la ciudad de Victorville reciben aproximadamente \$ 2.2 millones en fondos federales cada año para proyectos de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario. Las ciudades quieren que usted participe y nos ayude a decidir cómo mejor invertir este dinero. Al llenar esta encuesta, por favor considere lo siguiente: 1) Considere las necesidades de su comunidad y cómo pueden ser mejoradas, 2) Clasifique el nivel de importancia para cada uno de los siguientes elementos dentro de la sección.

Por favor incluya su Código Postal \_\_\_\_\_.

¿Es usted una Persona Mayor (65+)? \_\_\_\_\_ ¿Tiene una discapacidad? (Si/No) \_\_\_\_\_ ¿Usted alquila o es dueño de su casa? \_\_\_\_\_

En cada sección, use el espacio en blanco a la derecha para clasificar cada elemento en orden de mayor importancia para usted en Apple Valley y Victorville. (1 indica la necesidad más importante, 2 indica la segunda necesidad más importante, etc)

Instalaciones de la Comunidad	Clasifique (De 1-10)	Servicios a la Comunidad	Clasifique (De 1-10)
Centros para personas mayores		Servicios y actividades para personas mayores	
Centros para jóvenes		Servicios y actividades para la juventud	
Centros de cuidado infantil		Servicios de cuidado infantil	
Parques e instalaciones recreativas		Servicios de transporte	
Centros de atención médica		Programas anti-criminal	
Centros comunitarios		Servicios de salud	
Estaciones y equipo de bomberos		Servicios de salud mental	
Bibliotecas		Servicios legales	
Centros educativos		Bancos de alimentos	
Actividades para la juventud		Servicios educativos	
Viviendas	Clasifique (De 1-10)	Infraestructura y Mejoramiento de la Vecindad	Clasifique (De 1-7)
Rehabilitación de viviendas para dueños de casa		Control de inundaciones y mejoramiento de las condiciones de drenaje	
Rehabilitación de viviendas de alquiler		Mejoramiento de agua y alcantarilla	
Ayuda para compra de viviendas		Mejoramiento de calles y andén	
Viviendas de alquiler asequible		Alumbrado público	
Vivienda para personas con discapacidad		Mejoramiento de aceras	
Viviendas para personas mayores		Plantación de árboles	
Viviendas para familias grandes		Aplicación de las reglas o el código de ética	
Servicios de vivienda justa		Servicios de Necesidades Especiales	Clasifique (De 1-7)
Reducción de pintura con plomo		Centros y servicios para personas con discapacidad	
Mejoramiento de la eficiencia energética		Acceso para personas discapacitadas en establecimientos públicos	
Desarrollo Económico	Clasifique (De 1-5)	Servicios de violencia doméstica	
Préstamos para pequeñas empresas		Abuso de sustancias	
Creación y retención de trabajos		Refugios y servicios para personas sin hogar	
Entrenamiento de empleo		Centros y servicios para personas con VIH y SIDA	
Mejoramiento para la apariencia de edificios		Centro de servicios para niños descuidados y abusados	
Rehabilitación de locales comerciales			

**Por favor escriba cualquier necesidad que no esté en la lista o incluya cualquier comentario que usted dese sea considerado:**

Por favor devuelva las encuestas para el 15 de Enero del 2011 a:  
Town of Apple Valley  
Atención: Shar Toler  
14955 Dale Evans Parkway  
Apple Valley, CA 92307





Get a Slice of the Apple.

## Town of Apple Valley and City of Victorville Housing & Community Development Needs Survey



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Please provide your ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_.

Senior? (65+) \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have a disability? Y/N \_\_\_\_\_ Do you rent or own your home? \_\_\_\_\_

In each section, use the blank space to the right of each item to rank in order of most importance to you in Apple Valley and Victorville. (1 indicates the most important need, 2 indicates the second most important need, etc.)

Community Facilities	Rank (From 1-10)	Community Services	Rank (From 1-10)
Senior Centers		Senior Services & Activities	
Youth Centers		Youth Services & Activities	
Child Care Centers		Child Care Services	
Parks & Recreational Facilities		Transportation Services	
Health Care Facilities		Anti-Crime Programs	
Community Centers		Health Services	
Fire Stations & Equipment		Mental Health Services	
Libraries		Legal Services	
Education Centers		Food Banks	
Youth Activities		Educational Services	
Housing	Rank (From 1-10)	Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements	Rank (From 1-7)
Ownership Housing Rehabilitation		Flood Drainage Improvement	
Rental Housing Rehabilitation		Water/Sewer Improvement	
Homeownership Assistance		Street/Alley Improvement	
Affordable Rental Housing		Street Lighting	
Housing for the Disabled		Sidewalk Improvements	
Senior Housing		Tree Planting	
Housing for Large Families		Code Enforcement	
Fair Housing Services		Special Needs Services	Rank (From 1-7)
Lead-Based Paint Abatement		Centers/Services for Disabled	
Energy Efficient Improvements		ADA Access in Public Facilities	
Economic Development	Rank (From 1-5)	Domestic Violence Services	
Small Business Loans		Substance Abuse Services	
Job Creation/Retention		Homeless Shelters/Services	
Employment Training		HIV/AIDS Centers/Services	
Façade Improvements		Neglected/Abused Children Center and Services	
Rehab of Commercial Properties			

Please write in any needs that are not listed above or include any comments you would like considered:

Please return surveys by **January 15, 2011** to:  
City of Victorville  
ATTN: Tamara N. Torres  
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Victorville, CA 92392



Get a Slice of the Apple.

## Pueblo Apple Valley y Ciudad de Victorville Encuesta de Necesidades para Viviendas y Desarrollo Comunitario



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Por favor incluya su Código Postal \_\_\_\_\_.

¿Es usted una Persona Mayor (65+)? \_\_\_\_\_ ¿Tiene una discapacidad? (Sí/No) \_\_\_\_\_ ¿Usted alquila o es dueño de su casa? \_\_\_\_\_

En cada sección, use el espacio en blanco a la derecha para clasificar cada elemento en orden de mayor importancia para usted en Apple Valley y Victorville. (1 indica la necesidad más importante, 2 indica la segunda necesidad más importante, etc)

Instalaciones de la Comunidad	Clasifique (De 1-10)	Servicios a la Comunidad	Clasifique (De 1-10)
Centros para personas mayores		Servicios y actividades para personas mayores	
Centros para jóvenes		Servicios y actividades para la juventud	
Centros de cuidado infantil		Servicios de cuidado infantil	
Parques e instalaciones recreativas		Servicios de transporte	
Centros de atención médica		Programas anti-criminal	
Centros comunitarios		Servicios de salud	
Estaciones y equipo de bomberos		Servicios de salud mental	
Bibliotecas		Servicios legales	
Centros educativos		Bancos de alimentos	
Actividades para la juventud		Servicios educativos	
Viviendas	Clasifique (De 1-10)	Infraestructura y Mejoramiento de la Vecindad	Clasifique (De 1-7)
Rehabilitación de viviendas para dueños de casa		Control de inundaciones y mejoramiento de las condiciones de drenaje	
Rehabilitación de viviendas de alquiler		Mejoramiento de agua y alcantarilla	
Ayuda para compra de viviendas		Mejoramiento de calles y andén	
Viviendas de alquiler accesible		Alumbrado público	
Vivienda para personas con discapacidad		Mejoramiento de aceras	
Viviendas para personas mayores		Plantación de árboles	
Viviendas para familias grandes		Ejecución de código/ responsables de hacer cumplir o respetar la ley	
Servicios de vivienda justa		Servicios de Necesidades Especiales	Clasifique (De 1-7)
Reducción de pintura con plomo		Centros y servicios para personas con discapacidad	
Mejoramiento de la eficiencia energética		Acceso para personas discapacitadas en establecimientos públicos	
Desarrollo Económico	Clasifique (De 1-5)	Servicios de violencia doméstica	
Préstamos para pequeñas empresas		Abuso de sustancias	
Creación y retención de trabajos		Refugios y servicios para personas sin hogar	
Entrenamiento de empleo		Centros y servicios para personas con VIH y SIDA	
Mejoramiento para la apariencia de edificios		Centro de servicios para niños descuidados y abusados	
Rehabilitación de locales comerciales			

Por favor escriba cualquier necesidad que no esté en la lista o incluya cualquier comentario que usted desee sea considerado:

Por favor devuelva las encuestas antes del 15 de Enero del 2012 a:

City of Victorville  
Atención: Tamara N. Torres  
14343 Civic Drive  
Victorville, CA 92392

## Service Provider Interviews

As part of the Consolidated Plan outreach process, service providers were interviewed to assess housing and community development needs in Apple Valley and Victorville. This process was intended to reach agencies that work with lower income persons and those with special needs to supplement the public meetings and hearings associated with the Consolidated Plan preparation.

The following list of service providers, supplied by both Apple Valley and Victorville, were contacted to conduct one-on-one interviews:

<b>Table A-7:Service Providers</b>		
Agency	Contact	Interviewed
<i>Apple Valley</i>		
<b>Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board</b>	<b>Jess Torres</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Apple Valley Chamber of Commerce	---	No
The Ramsay Group	Darrel Stamps	No
Millionaire Mind Kids	Delores Williams	No
<b>Moses House Ministries</b>	<b>Matt Coughlin</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>High Desert Homeless Services</b>	<b>Maria Hollenbeck</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Assistance League of Apple Valley</b>	<b>Marilyn Anderson</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Victor Valley Community Services</b>	<b>Midge Nikosia</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Community Action Partnership	Marlene Merrill	No
<i>Victorville</i>		
<b>Victor Valley Domestic Violence</b>	<b>Margaret Diaz</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>City of Victorville: Code Enforcement and demolition programs</b>	<b>Jorge Duran</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>City of Victorville: After School Programs</b>	<b>Cheryl Durant</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino</b>	<b>Deborah Davis</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services</b>	<b>Candy Stallings</b>	<b>Yes</b>

Sources: Christopher Moore, Town of Apple Valley and Lilliana Collins, City of Victorville.



A total of nine service providers from both Apple Valley and Victorville who were contacted were available to provide an interview. A summary of comments from the service provider interviews is included below. The notes are divided by service provider.

### **Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board, *Jess Torres***

Jess revealed that funding is an ongoing issue of concern as funding cuts experienced by the City leaves agencies at the bottom of the food chain, such as theirs, with little to work with. The definite decrease in funding has led the agency to tell the City that the same level of service cannot be expected with such little means. For instance, Apple Valley in the FY of June 2010 to July 2011 contracted their agency to provide landlord-tenant services for 303 persons. The agency actually served 1,021 persons with such services, over three times the contracted amount. During the same year the City of Victorville established a contract with the agency for service to 757 people, when in actuality over 1,602 were served. He stated that across the board they do not have enough staff to handle these large numbers, which leads them to plea to the City their inability to function properly at such a pace. The problem compounds when the City does not want to take in persons who cannot be served by the agency. The agency can direct people to the Department of Consumer Affairs, but he stated that doing so is like sending them into a black-hole of service issues, creating a lose-lose situation for both as clients become upset with the agency. Overall, this issue has been occurring over the last eight or nine years as cities have been facing budget cuts for many years, but it is reaching a point that the agency cannot continue to operate. An increase in the demand for services has occurred over time, but there has not been too much of a difference in the type of people served by the agency. He said that the agency does not have an active budget for an outreach program, as they do typical outreach, but nothing too out of the ordinary. If the agency did have an expansive advertising program it could be expected that they would encounter even larger numbers of people requesting their services than they already experience. Issues the agency comes across most frequently include dealing with people requesting help with reasonable accommodations, as well as claims dealing with familial status. He suggested that the City can overall better assist agencies and went on to discuss current efforts the agency is making to create more effective teamwork to provide services. The agency has encouraged the growth of partnership with cities to provide more accessible advertising venues. The City can play a stronger role by advertising the agency's programs, for example, by including flyers in mailings they issue, providing the opportunity to create and inject their information adjacent to a City news article at minimal cost, or placing the agency on a City mailing list. Such efforts would serve to maximize the agency's outreach efforts without costing the City too much. Sanctioning the agency's services as HUD approved would also provide legitimacy credit to the agency's services and ensure community members that they are not a scam operation. He stated that the agency really attempts to streamline their services in order to use every dollar as efficiently as possible and that future collaboration with other agencies could prove useful. The partnerships could be fostered by the City, as they provide the opportunity to disseminate information through events and to maintain a list of agencies needed to direct people to services they don't provide. In order for the agency to better perform, more funding for their programs would be helpful. Also, he said that providing locations for public meetings and workshops is helpful. The City often used to perform such tasks on their own, but nowadays they are scrambling to stay on top of other priorities instead. Working through the issues requires that the agency maintains better communication and increasing efforts to report to the City on services available and needed; something that all service agencies could benefit from doing. These efforts would serve to create efficient and more developed education throughout the service arena.

### **Moses House Ministries, *Matt Coughlin***

Over time the amount and type of clientele that the agency serves have stayed the same in both Apple Valley and Victorville, with no significant changes having occurred. Housing is an issue that the agency encounters most frequently, including issues such as clients living in overcrowded housing, substandard housing, and having no housing. He stressed that the need for low-income housing was prevalent and that programs such as Section 8 were beneficial, but often difficult to get people on. City facilitation in the future could aid with CDBG funds directed towards housing projects, something directly specific for sustainable low-income housing. To help with facilitation, he stated that the agency would perform a role as a liaison to educate low-income families about aid options available, such as applying for low-income housing and subsidized housing, through a lot of case management work. For years the agency has wanted to move into an atmosphere to have transitional housing available for clients, but no such funding sources have been available. His final suggestion was to reassess the focus in the past, which has largely been on addressing rebuilding programs. The need in the area has always been for more stable housing and the focus should be less about beautification at this point.

### **High Desert Homeless Services, *Maria Hollenbeck***

Maria said that the agency has experienced a definite decrease in the amount in the amount of funding allocated to the agency. She stated that as CDBG funding decreased the City was not capable of giving out the same amount as previously allocated. A couple of years ago, they had hoped that some of the funding that was allocated, but not utilized by other agencies, could be re-disbursed by the City. However, this did not happen, leading to another loss of potential funding. Maintaining their funding supply in the future is crucial as the agency serves a large area and has been experiencing an increase in the number of people seeking their services. Additionally, those seeking their services are utilizing the aid for increasing periods of time as there is a large struggle to find jobs. Over time the agency has seen an increase in the amount of people from a middle-income bracket seeking their services. People from this bracket are devastated by their current financial situations and often are not able to maintain their jobs. With the increase in the amount of people of higher income seeking their services, they are also seeing an increase in the amount of families that come in. The concern for kids that are part of the families that come in has led them to reassess how they handle clientele, such as developing programs for youth. This influx of a changing clientele again reflects their need for more funding and staff. Job loss is the primary issue that brings people in to seek their services, as for example, many smaller businesses in the area continue to go under. This can lead to the inability to pay rent and the break-up of families, who in such cases become homeless and have nowhere else to go. The agency also frequently deals with issues such as seniors who have lost their places to stay. To facilitate help the Cities need to find ways to get allocate more money, which is an absolute necessity to keep their shelters open. She revealed that agency is constantly struggling to maintain funding supplies, but realizes that the process is very competitive as many similar agencies are trying to get the same type of money. The City of Apple Valley could also aid the agency by helping with transportation of clientele, as most of them do not have cars. The agency does not have a budget to transport people to their services and could really use the City's help in making people aware of their services and getting them to it. In the City of Victorville, the issue of transportation is not as large of a concern as most of the time clientele will walk to their locations. They have only one van that is used minimally in emergency situations or to pick up food donations. The van is on its last-leg and financially the agency does not have money to get a new vehicle. The Cities could help by supplying to the agency any vehicle that they are going to retire at a minimal cost. Lastly, she added that the agency is constantly reassessing new sources of funding as

they realize it is not reasonable to put all of their demands on the Cities. Through such struggles they have maintained a 70-75 percent success rate with people that finish their program, something that they are very proud of under the conditions portrayed above.

**Assistance League of Apple Valley, *Marilyn Anderson***

Marilyn stated that over time there has been a definite decrease in the amount of funding, which has hurt how the agency functions. The agency still serves the same amount of clientele, though it has experienced an increase in the number of requests. The type of clientele the agency serves, which is low- and very-low income students who need clothing, has stayed the same on the whole, with a slight increase in the amount of homeless served. In regards to the agency's operations, transportation is an issue that is encountered frequently, as people have trouble getting to their services. This often leads to the need for clients to reschedule their appointments, which is a difficult task for their one employee whom is assigned to scheduling to keep pace with. The City of Apple Valley could facilitate help by allocating more funding as this would allow them to expand operations, such as hiring more staff and ensuring that clothing stock stays full. The City could provide help by supporting expansion in the future that would add much needed storage space for the agency. She explained that the agency was looking into developing land behind their building and that support for such a campaign from the City would be beneficial. Ensuring that more storage space becomes available is important as currently they are limited as to what stock they can hold, which, in turn, limits the amount of kids they can serve. Lastly, she added that the agency appreciated the efforts made by the City of Apple Valley to visit their operation sites in order to find out hands-on what they are doing. This reflects the City's genuine interest and also serves to spread the word about what the agency is doing to help their community, which they are very proud of.

**Victor Valley Community Services Council, *Midge Nicosia***

Over time there has been a definite increase in the amount of clientele, as a lot of people are seeking and applying for senior programs. Other non-senior clientele often request assistance with medical services. Issues that the agency encounters most frequently includes seniors who require help with problems such as home repair maintenance, weed abatement, hoarding situations, in which they might be fined by the city, but they are not able to act without assistance. Additionally, many of the homes in the area are very old, increasing the occurrence of common house repairs needed by seniors. The agency performs a variety of repair work, such as plumbing and electrical repair and installation of senior accessibility ramps. However, the agency lack funding to repair larger problems encountered, such as fixing entire rooftops. The City of Apple Valley is aware of all of the services provided through CDBG funding; therefore they could help agencies better get the word out to citizens about the aid that is available to them. She suggests that it is possible to service more people if people actually knew there were services available, which could be done through a fuller promotion of services, such as holding public meetings to detail services and to point citizens in the direction of CDBG funded agencies. She stressed that a cooperative situation in working with City agencies is helpful and that it would be reassuring to know that people who face challenges would be referred to agencies that can help, instead of the issue festering into a larger problem. As for the agency's role in facilitating such efforts made by the City, a trusted and larger volunteer staff would be helpful as this would provide them better opportunity to outreach. In order to better serve the community, she suggested that the City needs ensure that accurate responses are generated from needs assessment data collection, such as surveys. It would be more beneficial to get surveys into the hands of people who are the users needing the funding and not just to the agencies, which have self-interest for funds. Also, in attempts to reach underserved individuals she suggested that the City be more mindful to the means of access

people by which may be limited by. For example, seniors and lower income households might not have access to the internet and therefore cannot easily reach online surveys. It is important to get out to the areas where people who are looking for services are located, in places such as unemployment offices and libraries or send such surveys home with children from school.

### **Victor Valley Domestic Violence, *Margaret Diaz***

Margaret stated that the agency has experienced a large decrease in the amount of funding it receives. They did receive funding from the City of Victorville last year, but they did not get any from the Town of Apple Valley. The agency has experienced an increase in the number of people seeking their services to which she assigned blame to the overall downturn in the economy. The increase in clientele has led to the agency sheltering more women and children, transitional housing at capacity, as well as educational classrooms at capacity. The type of people seeking their services has not altered much over the last few years; however, she noted that they have witnessed quite a few more men looking for aid. Transportation is a large issue that the agency comes across most frequently, along with the continual needs for food, clothing, shelter and housing. To facilitate help she stated that the City of Victorville could provide more funding to the agency and not much else. In the future the agency would like to do more education prevention, but they do not have the funding to do so. She emphasized that everything comes back to money and that there is never enough to go around in order to accomplish everything. Lastly, she added that it is important that cities take into consideration the length of time that a service agency has been operating. Their agency has been successfully operating in the high-desert area for over 20 years and she feels that it is these types of agencies that should be rewarded as they are the agencies that are working to improve communities.

### **City of Victorville: Code Enforcement and Demolition Programs, *Jorge Duran***

Jorge emphasized that the City of Victorville is a reactive city, aiming to swiftly respond to complaints they encounter. Most of the complaints are made by those who live near the increasing amount abandoned or foreclosed homes. Problems encountered include squatting and providing a place for youth to hangout, being an eye-sore for the community, leading to overall neighborhood safety concerns as community members complain a lack of patrol of these properties exists. Generally the City's protocol is to notify the owner, which is often the bank, or whoever has control of a property as occasionally ownership may be in limbo between an owner and a bank. Within approximately the last 18 months during the current housing crisis, banks have been fairly reactive as are their asset managers, such as realtors. Realtors are currently engaging first contact with City Code Enforcement to get vacant homes up to code as soon as possible, with the aim to also prevent further decay. The Police Department has played a crucial role in communicating squatting and loitering issues that occur in these vacant properties to the City. The efforts of the Police Department in these cases includes securing the properties of trespassers and following up with the City to ensure that Code Enforcement is responding to the problems by contacting property owners. The efforts being made in light of the increasing amount of property vacancies are aimed to create a process of full-circle awareness between City agencies, with the goal to prevent issues from occurring.

### **City of Victorville: After School Programs, *Cheryl Durant***

The after school programs provide services such as help with homework, arts and crafts, and recreation daily until 5:30 PM. The programs serve children that come from low- to extremely low-income families. The City of Victorville currently operates these services at

two locations within the City, which includes Brentwood Elementary and Sixth Street Prep Elementary School. Cheryl stated that parent involvement is a current issue within the programs; however, she noted that within the last year Sixth Street had experienced a noticeable increase in efforts being made by parents. Also within the last year there has been an increase in the amount of grandparents responsible for raising their grandchildren. In addition to the daily programs the City receives funding from the Department of Justice to operate gang intervention services at Brentwood, which have been successful. The programs currently have a large waiting list of people who want the services provided, especially at Brentwood. The program sites are capable of serving 45 children when three staff members are employed, however, due to funding shortages the City was only able to staff 2 workers at each site. In the past the City has operated three sites, but again due to a lack of funds the third site, which normally operates at 45 children, was not able to open. Within the last year 35 children had been accepted into the Brentwood program, 21 of which came from low- to moderate-income families, and 14 of which came from very-low-income families.

### **Legal Aid Society of San Bernardino, *Deborah Davis***

Deborah revealed that funding has been the agency's primary issue of concern over the last few years, noting that the decision made by San Bernardino County for the 2011-2012 contract year to not use CDBG funds for public services cost the agency approximately \$69,000. In addition, the termination of the Redevelopment Agency is not helping the situation, which has led to another loss of a funding source for the agency. One of the primary funders for the agency is The State Bar of California, which is required to utilize money it receives from banks of the interest earned on attorneys trust accounts for public services. In the past the interest rate received by the agency was around two or three percent, but now the agency is begging for any interest rate it can get, which again reflects the impacts of detriments to funding. In the process of serving clientele the agency only count new and unduplicated people one time in a given grant year, although a person may utilize their services many more times in order to finish a case. There has been an increase in the amount of people needing help from the agency that have never needed help in the past as many people who have always been self-supporting for many years, suddenly can no longer do so. She blamed the declining economy for the increase in people seeking their services as the types of issues that the agency engages has expanded. The economy is forcing more people of older ages to move back home, which has led to more stressful household environments and in some cases an increase in domestic violence. The agency has experienced an increase in the need for services targeting the elderly population as people are living longer, which in some cases leads family members to seek legal authority in order to improve decision making regarding health. Unfortunately, the elderly have also increasingly become victims of abuse, both economically and physically, of people who are combining in households and placing strain on available resources. The agency has experienced an increase in the need for Spanish speaking staff in many of the West-end communities that they help, which mostly is found within the increase of elderly Hispanics within such areas. In the City of Victorville the agency has seen an increase in a broader spectrum of problems needing console, specifically on consumer and income issues. The City has aided the agency with an operating site to which they pay \$100 for custodial services to utilize, but the agency has a need for an improved location. In the future, she noted that the City could help by providing a better site in order to create a better processing flow as well as to deal with the increase in the amount of people they serve. The agency's role in helping the City reflects the realistic view that careful consideration must be made to balance available funding. The agency's programs allow their residents to tackle problems from several angles, such as housing issues, income issues, and more peaceful living environments. For example, if the agency aids a resident in obtaining a court order

for an issue the police can access the order, which saves protects them from having to engage a situation. This means more savings in time, money, and especially safety for the City as police often maintain large areas. She emphasized that they are the only agency that does paperwork for the most desperate of people who often have educational, intellectual, and comprehension barriers preventing them from getting entirely through legal processes. It is this all encompassing service provided by the agency that set's is apart for other programs and makes it valuable. Based on her own work experience with the agency of 15 years and many more spent volunteering before that, Deborah expressed that in the County of San Bernardino the agency is increasingly dealing with an expanding population of the poorest of the poor and the most desperate of the most desperate people and that the agency's role in helping to tackle their issues is critical as it prevents an overwhelming build up problems that could potentially have even more significant impacts on the City. In 2011 they had a need to help people renting properties going into foreclosure, who were paying rent while the owners did not pay their mortgage. The occurrence of this issue has decreased so far in 2012, but the agency still experiences issues with people who become caught up in scams promising loan modifications, especially within the Spanish speaking population. A lot of people that they serve still live in uninhabitable conditions to which the agency helps clients navigate the legal process in order to get a court order requiring the landlord to make repairs. In addition a lot of people simply can't pay for their housing as their income drops, in which case the agency makes an effort to clue people in on reality in order to take proactive steps and prevent issues that may arrive in court and lead to homeless families on the street.

### **San Bernardino Sexual Assault Services, *Candy Stallings***

Candy stated that the agency has experienced decreases in the amount of funding it receives at all jurisdiction levels. The agency experienced a \$90,000 hit last year after approved grants were processed. The City of Victorville has allocated less money to the agency over the last few years and they no longer receive funding from the Town of Apple Valley. Over time the agency has experienced an increase in the demand for services, with more clients needing access to a larger variety of services. It has become a difficult situation as the agency does what it can do with the limited staff they have available. The agency has seen a slight change in the type of people seeking their services as people with a variety of problems have sought help beyond only victims of violent crimes. For example, people with mental health issues who are not able to get help with the agencies that should be servicing them are forced to search for alternative sources of care, which has led such persons to the agency. She said that when these situations are encountered the agency performs an assessment and tries to refer out the individuals as best as possible. One of the larger issues the agency has dealt with over the last few years has been maintaining the effectiveness of their wrap-around services given the increase in demand. Transportation is a concern for the agency as clientele must be capable of reaching their services for follow up evaluations. In the process of counseling minors the agency often runs into problems when legal guardians are not able to take off work to provide transportation to the agency. The agency's solution has been to provide on-site counseling at schools, however, due to budget strains they have had to streamline back these services quite a bit. This is an issue that represents the agency's primary struggle over the last few years. They are the only crisis response agency in the area that deals with sexual assault and budget cuts have impacted their ability to perform effectively in crisis situations. She suggested that the City of Victorville could help the agency by providing more funding and also by promoting awareness of sexual assault crimes and what various types of services are accessible. Finally, she stated that what really would help the agency is to make victims of violent crimes a priority issue, which would serve to acknowledge that these programs are worthwhile.



## **Public Hearing Notices**

### **Draft One:**

#### **TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

#### **Development of the FY 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan First -Year Action Plan for FY 2012-2013 and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for FY 2012-2016**

**THE PURPOSE OF THIS PUBLIC HEARING IS TO OBTAIN PUBLIC INPUT REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN'S 2012-2016 FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN – FIRST -YEAR ACTION PLAN AND ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE FOR FISCAL YEARS 2012-2016.**

**THE TOWN NEEDS YOUR INPUT:** The Town of Apple Valley announces it will be holding a public hearing at 6:30 p.m., on Tuesday, February 14, 2012, at the Town Council Chambers, located at 14955 Dale Evans Parkway, in the Town of Apple Valley. The Town is soliciting public comments from interested citizens, public agencies and other interested parties regarding the proposed use of Federal funds in the preparation of its 2007 – 2012 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, First-Year Action Plan and the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) for submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Town of Apple Valley has formed a consortium with the City of Victorville in order to meet the threshold of obtaining Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) entitlement status with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The formation of the consortium resulted in an annual allocation of HOME funds to both communities. The consortium has identified the Town of Apple Valley as the lead agency and the City of Victorville as a participating jurisdiction.

#### **PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN**

The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive five-year strategy (2012 - 2016) that addresses the use of Federal grant/entitlement funds, such as the Community Development Block Grant and Section 108 Guaranteed Loan Program, for the purpose of meeting the goals of providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

The Consolidated Plan is composed of three parts: 1) The first section of the Consolidated Plan evaluates the Housing and Community Development Needs of the Town of Apple Valley. This includes an assessment of housing needs for low- and moderate-income families, including the needs of homeless individuals and families; 2) Based on this information, a five-year strategic plan will be developed which will include priorities, objectives and accomplishments that are expected to be achieved in the next five years; 3) The First-Year Action Plan will provide a 2012-2013 one-year investment plan which outlines intended uses of resources, descriptions of activities to be undertaken and the specific objectives and priority needs to be addressed. The First-Year Action Plan is now in the process of development for Fiscal Year 2012-2013.

## FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### **Community Development Block Grant**

The Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, provides Federal Community Development Block Grant funds for projects that promote the development of viable, urban communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environments and expanding economic activities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income. For the 2012-2013 fiscal year, which begins July 1, 2012, the Town of Apple Valley expects to receive *approximately* \$581,607. All CDBG funded projects must meet one of the following national objectives:

- 1) Principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons;
- 2) Eliminate slums and blight; or
- 3) Meet an urgent need

The types of projects and programs which may be considered for funding, subject to National Objectives compliance, include acquisition, disposition, public facilities and improvements, clearance activities, public services, interim assistance, removal of architectural barriers and special economic development activities.

### **HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME)**

HOME is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. HOME funds may be used to develop and support affordable rental housing and homeownership affordability through acquisition (including assistance to homebuyers), new construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities, including real property acquisition, site improvements, conversion, demolition, and other expenses, including financing costs, relocation expenses of any displaced persons, families, businesses, or organizations; to provide tenant-based rental assistance, including security deposits; to provide payment of reasonable administrative and planning costs; and to provide for the payment of operating expenses of community housing development organizations (CHDOs).

For the 2012-2013 fiscal year, the Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium anticipates receiving a total of *approximately* \$508,873. Of that amount, Apple Valley and Victorville will receive an *estimated* \$225,293 and \$283,580 respectively. Although applications for HOME funding are not being solicited at this time, public comment regarding housing needs that may be supported by HOME funded activities are welcomed.

### **THE ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE STUDY (AI)**

Pursuant to Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) regulations, each entitlement community must prepare an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice Study (AI) once in every five-year planning cycle. As part of the Consolidated Plan required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), grantees must submit a certification that it is: (1) Affirmatively furthering fair housing by conducting an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice; (2) Taking appropriate actions to overcome the effects of impediments identified through that analysis; and (3) Maintaining records that reflect the analysis and actions.

The AI consists of the following components: (1) A comprehensive review of the Town's laws, regulations, and administrative policies, procedures, and practices, (2) An assessment of how these laws affect the location, availability, and accessibility of housing, and (3) An

assessment of conditions, both public and private, affecting fair housing choice, including conclusions and general recommendations for actions. The Town must take steps to implement the recommended actions in order for HUD to determine that the Town is taking appropriate affirmative action to further fair housing. The AI will be prepared for the Apple Valley HOME Consortium and will provide separate assessments, conclusions and recommended actions for each of the respective jurisdictions.

As required by HUD, this will be the first of two public hearings to be held during the citizen input process. The second hearing to review the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan for 2012-2016 the one-year Action Plan for 2012-2013, and the AI for fiscal years 2012 – 2016 will be held on May 8, 2012.

The Town of Apple Valley is soliciting public comments from interested citizens, public agencies, private non-profit entities and other organizations regarding housing and community development needs, as well as potential or existing impediments to fair housing choice. These concerns may be addressed in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the AI. Comments may be submitted in writing or by telephone. Written comments may be sent to:

Town of Apple Valley  
Economic Development Department  
14955 Dale Evans Parkway  
Apple Valley, CA 92307

Telephone contacts should be directed to the Economic Development Department at (760) 240-7000, extension 7900. All written and telephone comments must be received no later than 12:00 p.m., on Tuesday, February 14, 2012.

#### **ANNUAL PROJECT FUNDING AND SOLICITATION OF APPLICATIONS**

The Town of Apple Valley is now accepting applications for CDBG funding. The Town expects to receive approximately \$581,607 for fiscal year 2012 - 2013. All eligible organizations and agencies must submit a completed application **no later than 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 1, 2012**. Applications are available on the Town's website [www.applevalley.org](http://www.applevalley.org) or call the phone number noted above to request an application.

For further information regarding this notice, please contact the Economic Development Department at (760) 240-7000, extension 7900.

**Draft Two:**

# **TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY**

## **NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING CONCERNING THE PROPOSED 2012-2016 FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND THE FIRST-YEAR ACTION PLAN AND DRAFT ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE**

**YOU ARE INVITED** - All interested citizens and agencies are invited to attend a public hearing on May 8, 2012, at 6:30 p.m. at the Town of Apple Valley Council Chambers, 14955 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307, to comment on the proposed 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan and First-Year Action Plan as well as the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The Town is soliciting public comments from interested citizens, public agencies and other interested parties regarding the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan as well as the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The Town of Apple Valley formed a consortium with the City of Victorville in order to meet the threshold of obtaining Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) entitlement status with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The successful formation of the consortium resulted in an annual allocation of HOME funds to both communities. This action requires the Consortium to prepare a joint Consolidated Plan that incorporates community needs assessments, strategies and action plans of both jurisdictions into one coherent plan. Both jurisdictions have also agreed to prepare a joint Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The consortium has identified the Town of Apple Valley as the lead agency and the City of Victorville as a participating jurisdiction.

**CONSOLIDATED PLAN SUMMARY** - The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive five-year strategy (2012-2016) that addresses the use of Federal grant/entitlement funds for the purpose of meeting the goals of providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

The Consolidated Plan combines the application and reporting requirements for four Federal formula grant programs. It replaces the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and consolidates the applications for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Act (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

The Consolidated Plan is composed of three parts: 1). The first section of the Consolidated Plan evaluates the Housing and Community Development needs of the Consortium. This includes an assessment of housing needs for extremely low, very low, and, low- and moderate-income families, including the needs of homeless individuals and families. In addition, a housing market analysis was completed that includes a review of housing; 2). Based on this information, a five-year strategic plan has been developed which includes priorities for assisting categories of residents by income level, objective statements, proposed programs, as well as accomplishments that are expected to be achieved in the next five years; 3). An annual Action Plan provides a one-year investment plan, which outlines the intended use of resources, descriptions of activities to be undertaken, and the specific objectives and priority needs to be addressed.

### **FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS**

#### **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)**

The Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, provides Federal Community Development Block Grant funds for projects that promote the development of viable, urban communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environments and expanding economic activities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income.

## **CDBG ANNUAL PROJECT FUNDING**

**Proposed Funding:** The Town expects to receive \$581,334 in CDBG grant funds for FY 2012-2013.

**Proposed Projects:** The estimated amounts for the following proposed CDBG projects for 2012 - 2013 are outlined below:

• High Desert Homeless Services - Homeless Shelter Program	\$14,716
• Catholic Charities - Emergency Rental/Mortgage Assistance	\$10,716
• Assistance League of Victor Valley	\$14,716
• Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board - Fair Housing Services	\$13,033
• Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board - Landlord Tenant Mediation	\$8,008
• Feed My Sheep Ministries - Food Distribution Program	\$8,000
• San Bernardino County Library - Literacy Program	\$5,000
• Victor Valley Community Services Council	\$13,011
• Town of Apple Valley - Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program (RRLP)	\$100,000
• Town of Apple Valley - Thunderbird Park Improvements	\$54,000
• Town of Apple Valley - Village Neighborhood Street Improvements	\$139,520
• Town of Apple Valley - Rehabilitation Administration	\$84,348
• Town of Apple Valley - Program Administration	\$116,266
Total	<hr/> \$581,334

**Benefit:** At least 70 percent of the total funds received each year must be involved in activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The Town expects to spend 70 percent of its funds to benefit low- and moderate-income individuals during the 2012-2013 program year.

**Past Use of Funds:** Information on the current Fifth-Year Consolidated Plan and the Town's past use of funds for the CDBG program may be reviewed at the Town of Apple Valley Community Development Department office as well as on the Town's website located at [www.applevalley.org](http://www.applevalley.org)

**Displacement:** No local public action is currently contemplated which would result in the displacement of low- and moderate-income households. If displacement occurs, the Town will implement and fully comply with State and Federal relocation and acquisition statutes.

## **HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME)**

HOME is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended. HOME funds may be used to develop and support affordable rental housing and homeownership affordability through acquisition (including assistance to homebuyers), new construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities,

including real property acquisition, site improvements, conversion, demolition, and other expenses, including financing costs, relocation expenses of any displaced persons, families, businesses, or organizations; to provide tenant-based rental assistance, including security deposits; to provide payment of reasonable administrative and planning costs; and to provide for the payment of operating expenses of community housing development organizations (CHDOs).

For the 2012-2013 fiscal year, the proposed Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium anticipates receiving a total of \$513,588. Of that amount, Apple Valley and Victorville will receive \$215,476 and \$298,112 respectively.

**Apple Valley Proposed Funding:** The Town expects to allocate \$513,588 in HOME grant funds for FY 2012-2013 for the period beginning July 1, 2012 and ending June 30, 2013.

**Proposed Apple Valley Projects:** Proposed HOME projects with estimated amounts for 2012-2013 are outlined below:

• Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program (RRLP)	\$149,839
• Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)	\$ 29,968
• Program Administration	\$ 35,669
Total	<hr/> \$215,476

**Proposed Victorville Projects:** Proposed HOME projects with estimated amounts for 2012-2013 are outlined below:

• Owner Occupied Rehabilitation	\$100,000
• Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP)	\$ 35,352
• Senior Housing Repair Program (SHRP)	\$100,000
• Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO)	\$ 47,070
• Program Administration	\$ 15,690
Total	<hr/> \$298,112

**Document Availability:** At this time, the Town has developed a draft 2012-2016 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and a draft First-Year Action Plan for fiscal year 2012-2013. These documents will be available for public review and comment from April 6, 2012 through May 8, 2012 at the following locations:

- Apple Valley Library: 14901 Dale Evans Parkway
- Apple Valley Development Services Building.: 14975 Dale Evans Parkway
- Town of Apple Valley Town Clerk's Office: 14955 Dale Evans Parkway
- Website: [www.applevalley.org](http://www.applevalley.org)

**CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN** - The Town of Apple Valley is required to adopt a Citizen Participation Plan that sets forth policies and procedures for citizen participation with regard to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant/entitlement programs. The Town's Citizen Participation Plan has been adopted in conformance with the provisions of the Consolidated Submission Final Rule Section 91.105. Copies of the adopted Citizen Participation Plan are available for review at the same locations specified above for the Consolidated Plan.

## **ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE (AI)**

The AI reviews and analyzes the following types of information and issues/concerns:



1. Analysis of the community profile to include demographic profile, income distribution, housing stock characteristics, and access to public transportation to determine the development of housing patterns in relation to race, ethnicity, income and other characteristics.
2. Evaluation of fair housing complaints and violations to identify trends and patterns.
3. Analysis of public and private activities that may impede fair housing choices including, but not limited to housing brokerage services and financing assistance, public policies and actions affecting the construction of affordable housing, and administrative policies concerning community development and housing activities.
4. Assessment of current public and private fair housing programs and activities.
5. Provision of conclusions and recommendations to further fair housing choice

**Public Hearing:** The Town of Apple Valley encourages the participation by all residents in the process of developing the 2012-2016 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Comments and input regarding needs and strategies to be addressed in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan or Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice may also be submitted in writing or by telephone.

The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville will each hold a public hearing regarding the proposed uses of each communities respective CDBG and HOME allocations along with the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice at the following locations:

May 8, 2012 at 6:30 p.m.  
Town of Apple Valley  
Town Council Chambers  
14955 Dale Evans Parkway  
Apple Valley, CA 92307

May 1, 2012 at 7:00 p.m.  
City of Victorville  
City Council Chambers  
14343 Civic Drive  
Victorville, CA 92392-2399

Comments regarding the draft 2012-2013 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the draft First-Year Action Plan as well as the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice as it pertains to Apple Valley for fiscal year 2012-2013 may be submitted in writing and sent to:

Town of Apple Valley  
Community Development Department  
14975 Dale Evans Parkway  
Apple Valley, CA 92307

All written comments must be received by 5:00 P.M. on Monday, May 8, 2012.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you require special assistance to participate in this meeting, please call Christopher Moore 48 hours prior to the meeting to ensure that the Town will be able to make reasonable arrangements.

**Questions concerning this notice can be answered by contacting Christopher Moore at the Town of Apple Valley (760) 240-7000 extension 7921.**

Published in the Apple Valley News  
April 6, 2012

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Bernardino

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the publisher of the DAILY PRESS, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the City of Victorville, County of San Bernardino, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, under the date of November 21, 1938, Case number 43096, that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

January 13

All in the year 2012.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this: 13th day of January, 2012.

Signature  
Leslie Jacobs

### This space is the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

### Proof of Publication of NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING	PROPOSED DESCRIPTION
Development of the FY 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan First Year Action Plan for FY 2012-2013 and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for FY 2012-2016.	Community Development Block Grant. The federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, provides federal Community Development Block Grant funds for projects that promote the development of viable, urban communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environments and expanding economic activities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income.
THE PURPOSE OF THIS PUBLIC HEARING IS TO OBTAIN PUBLIC INPUT REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN'S 2012-2016 FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN, FIRST-YEAR ACTION PLAN AND ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE FOR FISCAL YEARS 2012-2016.	For the 2012-2013 fiscal year, which begins July 1, 2012, the Town of Apple Valley expects to receive approximately \$581,607. All CDBG-funded projects must meet one of the following national objectives: 1) Principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons; 2) Alleviate blight and blighted areas; 3) Meet an urgent need.
THE TOWN NEEDS YOUR INPUT. The Town of Apple Valley anticipates it will be holding a public hearing at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 14, 2012, at the Town Council Chambers, located at 14855 Dale Evans Parkway, in the Town of Apple Valley. The Town is soliciting public comments from interested citizens, public agencies and other interested parties regarding the proposed use of federal funds in the preparation of its 2012-2016 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, First-Year Action Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). For submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).	The types of projects and programs which may be considered for funding, subject to national objectives compliance, include acquisition, disposition, public facilities and improvements, clearance activities, public services, interim assistance, removal of architectural barriers and special economic development activities.
	HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (HOMI)
	HOMI is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Connors National Affordable Housing Act of 1990. HOMI funds may be used to develop and support affordable rental housing and homeownership (including assistance to homebuyers), new construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities, including real property acquisition, use improvements, conversions, demolition, and other expenses, including financing, costs, relocation expenses of any disabled persons, families, businesses, or organizations, to provide tenant-based rental assistance, including security deposits, to provide payment of reasonable administrative and planning costs, and to provide for the payment of operating expenses of community housing development organizations (CHDO).
	For the 2012-2013 fiscal year, the Apple Valley-Victorville Consortium anticipates receiving a total of approximately \$508,873. Of that amount, Apple Valley and Victorville will receive an estimated \$225,293 and \$283,580, respectively. Although applications for HOMI funding are not being solicited at this time, public comment regarding housing needs that may be supported by HOMI-funded activities are welcomed.
	THE ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE STUDY (AI)
	Pursuant to Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership Program (HOMI) regulations, each entitlement community must prepare an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice Study (AI) once in every five-year planning cycle. As part of the Consolidated Plan required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), grantees must submit a certification that it is: (1) Affirmatively furthering fair housing by conducting an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice; (2) Taking appropriate actions to overcome the effects of impediments identified through that analysis; and (3) Maintaining records that reflect the analysis and actions.
	The AI consists of the following components: (1) A comprehensive review of the town's laws, regulations, and administrative policies, procedures, and practices; (2) An assessment of how these laws affect the location, availability, and accessibility of housing; and (3) An assessment of conditions, both public and private, affecting fair housing choice, including conclusions and general recommendations for actions. The Town must take steps to implement the recommended actions in order for HUD to determine that the Town is taking appropriate affirmative action to further fair housing. The AI will be prepared for the Apple Valley-HOMI Consortium and will provide separate assessments, conclusions and recommended actions for each of the respective jurisdictions.
	As required by HUD, this will be the first of two public hearings to be held during the citizen input process. The second hearing to review the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan for 2012-2016, the one-year Action Plan for 2012-2013, and the AI for fiscal year 2012-2016 will be held on May 8, 2012.
	The Town of Apple Valley is soliciting public comments from interested citizens, public agencies, private non-profit entities and other organizations regarding housing and community development needs, as well as potential impediments to fair housing choice. These concerns may be addressed in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the AI. Comments may be submitted in writing or by telephone. Written comments may be sent to:  Town of Apple Valley Economic Development Department 14855 Dale Evans Parkway Apple Valley, CA 92307  Telephone contacts should be directed to the Economic Development Department at (760) 240-7000, extension 7900. All written and telephone comments must be received no later than 12:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 14, 2012.
	ANNUAL PROJECT FUNDING AND SOLICITATION OF APPLICATIONS
	The Town of Apple Valley is now accepting applications for CDBG funding. The Town expects to receive approximately \$581,607 for fiscal year 2012-2013. All eligible organizations and agencies must submit a completed application no later than 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, March 1, 2012. Applications are available on the town's website: <a href="http://www.applevalley.org">www.applevalley.org</a> or call the phone number noted above to request an application.
	For further information regarding this notice, please contact the Economic Development Department at (760) 240-7000, extension 7900.
	Published in the Daily Press January 13, 2012 (P-137)

# Valley Wide Newspapers

Apple Valley News  
P.O. Box 1147  
21940 Hwy 18 Unit B  
Apple Valley, CA 92307  
(760) 242-1930  
Adjudication No. 69754

Hesperia Resorter  
P.O. Box 400937  
16925 Main St  
Hesperia, CA 92345  
(760) 244-0021  
Adjudication No. 114788

RECEIVED  
APR 09 2012

Adelanto Bulletin  
P.O. Box 678  
7767 Adelanto Rd. #B  
Adelanto, CA 92301  
(760) 246-6822  
Adjudication No. VCV006222 & VCV012959

County Legal Reporter  
P.O. Box 2728  
15490 Civic Dr. Suite 204  
Victorville, CA 92393  
(760) 243-8022  
Adjudication No. VCV019015

Main Accounting Office: P.O. Box 400937, Hesperia, CA 92340

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Bernardino

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the:

ADELANTO BULLETIN  
✓ APPLE VALLEY NEWS  
HESPERIA RESORTER  
COUNTY LEGAL REPORTER

newspapers of general circulation published every Thursday or Friday in Adelanto, Apple Valley, Hesperia, or Victorville, California, County of San Bernardino, and which newspapers have been adjudged newspapers of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, under the dates of: ADELANTO BULLETIN: July 11, 1995, Case Number VCV012959, and for the City of Adelanto, Case Number VCV00222; APPLE VALLEY NEWS: January 13, 1997, Case Number 69754, Case Number VCV011254; HESPERIA RESORTER: July 23, 1997, Case Number 114788; COUNTY LEGAL REPORTER: March 30, 1998, Case Number VCV019015; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than non-pareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspapers and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

April 6, 2012

all in the years 2012  
I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.  
Dated at Hesperia,

California, this 6th day of April, 2012

*Standa Harley*  
Signature



This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY  
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING  
CONCERNING THE PROPOSED  
2012-2016 FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND THE FIRST-YEAR ACTION PLAN  
AND  
DRAFT ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE

YOU ARE INVITED - All interested citizens and agencies are invited to attend a public hearing on May 8, 2012, at 6:30 p.m. at the Town of Apple Valley Council Chambers, 14955 Date Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307, to comment on the proposed 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan and the First-Year Action Plan as well as the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The Town is soliciting public comments from interested citizens, public agencies and other interested parties regarding the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The Town of Apple Valley is the lead agency and the City of Victorville is a participating jurisdiction.

**CONSOLIDATED PLAN SUMMARY**  
The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive five-year strategy (2012-2016) that addresses the use of Federal grant/entitlement funds for the purpose of meeting the goals of providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. The Consolidated Plan combines the application and reporting requirements for four Federal formula grant programs. It replaces the Comprehensive Housing Affirmative Strategy (CHAS) and consolidates the applications for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Act (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). The Consolidated Plan is composed of three parts: 1) The first section of the Consolidated Plan evaluates the Housing and Community Development needs of the Consortium. This includes an assessment of housing needs for extremely low, very low, and low- and moderate-income families, including the needs of homeless individuals and families. In addition, a housing market analysis was completed that includes a review of housing; 2) Based on this information, a five-year strategic plan has been developed which includes priorities for assisting categories of residents by income level, objective statements, proposed programs, as well as accomplishments that are expected to be achieved in the next five years; 3) An annual Action Plan provides a one-year investment plan, which outlines the intended use of resources, descriptions of activities to be undertaken, and the specific objectives and priority needs to be addressed.

**FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS**  
**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)**  
The Federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, provides Federal Community Development Block Grant funds for projects that promote the development of viable, urban communities by providing decent housing and suitable living environments and expanding economic activities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income.

**CDBG ANNUAL PROJECT FUNDING**  
**Proposed Funding** - The Town expects to receive \$581,334 in CDBG grant funds for FY 2012-2013.  
**Proposed Projects** - The estimated amounts for the following proposed CDBG projects for 2012 - 2013 are outlined below:  
High Desert Homeless Services - Homeless Shelter Program \$14,716  
Catholic Charities - Emergency Rental/Mortgage Assistance \$10,716  
Assistance League of Victor Valley \$14,716  
Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board - Fair Housing Services \$13,000

Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board - Landlord/Tenant Mediation \$8,508  
Feed My Sheep Ministries - Food Distribution Program \$8,000  
San Bernardino County Library - Literacy Program \$5,000  
Victor Valley Community Services Council \$13,011  
Town of Apple Valley - Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program (RRLP) \$100,000  
Town of Apple Valley - Thunderbolt Park Improvements \$54,000  
Town of Apple Valley - Village Neighborhood Street Improvements \$39,520  
Town of Apple Valley - Rehabilitation Administration \$84,348  
Town of Apple Valley - Program Administration \$116,266  
Total \$581,334  
**Benefit:** At least 70 percent of the total funds received each year must be involved in activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The Town expects to spend 70 percent of its funds to benefit low- and moderate-income individuals during the 2012-2013 program year.

**Past Use of Funds:** Information on the current Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the Town's past use of funds for the CDBG program may be reviewed at the Town of Apple Valley Community Development Department office as well as on the Town's website located at [www.applevalley.org](http://www.applevalley.org).

**Displacement:** No local public action is currently contemplated which would result in the displacement of low- and moderate-income households. If displacement occurs, the Town will implement and fully comply with State and Federal relocation and acquisition standards.

**HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (HOME)**  
HOME is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended. HOME funds may be used to develop and support affordable rental housing and homeownership (including assistance to homebuyers), new construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities, including real property acquisition, site improvements, conversion, demolition, and other expenses, including financing costs, relocation expenses of any displaced persons, families, businesses, or organizations, to provide tenant-based rental assistance, including security deposits, to provide payment of reasonable administrative and plan costs, and to provide for the payment of operating expenses of community housing development organizations (CHDOs).

For the 2012-2013 fiscal year, the proposed Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium anticipates receiving a total of \$513,368. Of that amount, Apple Valley and Victorville will receive \$215,476 and \$298,112 respectively.

**Apple Valley Proposed Funding:**  
The Town expects to allocate \$513,368 in HOME grant funds for FY 2012-2013 for the period beginning July 1, 2012 and ending June 30, 2013.  
**Proposed Apple Valley Projects:**  
Proposed HOME projects with estimated amounts for 2012-2013 are outlined below:  
Residential Rehabilitation Loan Program (RRLP) \$149,839  
Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) \$ 29,968  
Program Administration \$ 35,669  
Total \$215,476

**Proposed Victorville Projects:**  
Proposed HOME projects with estimated amounts for 2012-2013 are outlined below:  
Owner Occupied Rehabilitation \$100,000  
Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP) \$ 35,352  
Senior Housing Repair Program (SHRP) \$ 47,070  
Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) \$100,000  
Program Administration \$ 15,890  
Total \$298,112

**Document Availability:** At this time, the Town has developed a draft 2012-2016 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and a draft First-Year Action Plan for fiscal year 2012-2013. These documents will be available for public review and comment from April 6, 2012 through May 8, 2012 at the following locations:  
Apple Valley Library: 14901 Date Evans Parkway  
Apple Valley Development Services Building: 14955 Date Evans Parkway  
Town of Apple Valley Town Clerk's Office: 14955 Date Evans Parkway  
Website: [www.applevalley.org](http://www.applevalley.org)  
**CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN**  
The Town of Apple Valley is required to adopt a Citizen Participation Plan that sets forth policies and procedures for citizen participation with regard to:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant/entitlement programs. The Town's Citizen Participation Plan has been adopted in conformance with the provisions of the Consolidated Submission Final Rule Section 91.105. Copies of the adopted Citizen Participation Plan are available for review at the same locations specified above for the Consolidated Plan.

**ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE (AI)**  
The AI reviews and analyzes the following types of information and issues/concerns:  
1. Analysis of the community profile to include demographic profile, income distribution, housing stock characteristics, and access to public transportation to determine the development of housing patterns in relation to race, ethnicity, income and other characteristics.  
2. Evaluation of fair housing complaints and violations to identify trends and patterns.  
3. Analysis of public and private activities that may impact fair housing choices including, but not limited to, housing brokerage services and financing assistance, public policies and actions affecting the construction of affordable housing, and administrative policies concerning community development and housing activities.

4. Assessment of current public and private fair housing programs and activities.  
5. Provision of conclusions and recommendations to further fair housing choice.  
**Public Hearing:** The Town of Apple Valley encourages the participation by all residents in the process of developing the 2012-2016 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Comments and input regarding needs and strategies to be addressed in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan or Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice may also be submitted in writing or by telephone.

The Town of Apple Valley and the City of Victorville will each hold a public hearing regarding the proposed uses of each community's respective CDBG and HOME allocations along with the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice at the following locations:  
May 8, 2012 at 6:30 p.m.  
Town of Apple Valley  
Town Council Chambers  
14955 Date Evans Parkway  
Apple Valley, CA 92307  
May 1, 2012 at 7:00 p.m.  
City of Victorville  
City Council Chambers  
14341 Civic Drive  
Victorville, CA 92392-2399  
Comments regarding the draft 2012-2013 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and the draft First-Year Action Plan as well as the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice as it pertains to Apple Valley for fiscal year 2012-2013 may be submitted in writing and sent to:

Town of Apple Valley  
Community Development Department  
14955 Date Evans Parkway  
Apple Valley, CA 92307  
All written comments must be received by 5:00 P.M. on Tuesday, May 8, 2012.  
In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you require special assistance to participate in this meeting, please call Christopher Moore 48 hours prior to the meeting to ensure that the Town will be able to make reasonable arrangements.  
**Questions concerning this notice can be answered by contacting Christopher Moore at the Town of Apple Valley (760) 240-7000 extension 7921.**  
Published in the Apple Valley News April 6, 2012 A-341

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Bernardino

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the publisher of the DAILY PRESS, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the City of Victorville, County of San Bernardino, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of San Bernardino, State of California, under the date of November 21, 1938, Case number 43096, that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

April 12

All in the year 2012.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this: 12th day of April, 2012.

Signature

Leslie Jacobs

This space is the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

### Proof of Publication of NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

CITY OF VICTORVILLE  
NOTICE OF PUBLIC  
HEARING CONCERNING  
THE PROPOSED  
2012-2017 FIVE-YEAR  
CONSOLIDATED PLAN  
AND THE FIRST-YEAR  
ACTION PLAN  
AND  
DRAFT ANALYSIS OF  
IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR  
HOUSING CHOICE

YOU ARE INVITED - All interested citizens and agencies are invited to attend a public hearing on May 1, 2012, at 7:00 p.m. at the City of Victorville, 14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92392, to comment on the proposed 2012-2017 Consolidated Plan and First-Year Action Plan as well as the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The City is soliciting public comments from interested citizens, public agencies and other interested parties regarding the proposed Five-Year Consolidated Plan as well as the draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The City of Victorville formed a consortium with the Town of Apple Valley in order to meet the threshold of obtaining Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) entitlement. The successful formation of the consortium resulted in an annual allocation of HOME funds to both communities. This action requires the Consortium to prepare a joint Consolidated Plan that incorporates community needs assessments, strategies and action plans of both jurisdictions into one coherent plan. Both jurisdictions have also agreed to prepare a joint Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The Consortium has identified the Town of Apple Valley as the lead agency and the City of Victorville as a participating jurisdiction.

**CONSOLIDATED PLAN SUMMARY** - The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive five-year strategy (2012-2017) that addresses the use of federal grant/entitlement funds for the purpose of meeting the goals of providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

The Consolidated Plan combines the application and reporting requirements for four Federal formula grant programs. It replaces the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and consolidates the applications for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Act (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

The Consolidated Plan is composed of three parts: 1). The first section of the Consolidated Plan evaluates the Housing and Community Development needs of the Consortium. This includes an assessment of housing needs for extremely low, very low, and low- and moderate-income families, including the needs of homeless individuals and families. In addition, a housing market analysis

- Inland Empire United Way \$2,500
- Inland Fair Housing & Mediation Board \$14,000
- Legal Aid Society \$5,000
- Moses House Ministries \$2,500
- Sexual Assault Services \$5,000
- Victor Valley Domestic Violence \$17,500
- City of Victorville - Community Services Dept. - 6th Street After School Program \$20,000
- City of Victorville - Community Services Dept. - Brentwood After School Program \$20,000
- City of Victorville - Public Works Dept. - Graffiti Abatement \$12,611
- City of Victorville - Police Dept. - Crime-Free Multi Housing \$5,000
- Victorville Senior Citizens Club - Handicapped Accessibility Improvements \$45,000
- Victorville Senior Citizens Club - Roof Repair \$25,000
- City of Victorville - Community Services Village Park picnic shelter \$122,430
- City of Victorville - Development Dept. - Code Enforcement \$300,000
- City of Victorville - Development Dept. - Demolition \$110,383
- City of Victorville - Program Administration \$185,481
- Total \$927,405

**Benefit:** At least 70 percent of the total funds received each year must be involved in activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons. The City expects to spend 70 percent of its funds to benefit low- and moderate-income individuals during the 2012-2013 program year.

**Past Use of Funds:** Information on the current Fifth-Year Consolidated Plan and the City's past use of funds for the CDBG program may be reviewed at the City of Victorville Economic Development Department's office as well as on the City's website located at [www.victorvillecity.com](http://www.victorvillecity.com).

**Displacement:** No local public action is currently contemplated which would result in the displacement of low- and moderate-income households. If displacement occurs, the City will implement and fully comply with State and Federal relocation and acquisition statutes.

#### HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME)

HOME is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Connally National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, as amended. HOME funds may be used to develop and support affordable rental housing and homeownership affordability through acquisition (including assistance to homebuyers), new construction, reconstruction or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities. Including real property acquisition, site improvements, conversion, demolition, and other expenses, including financing costs, relocation expenses of any displaced persons, families, businesses, or organizations; to provide tenant-based rental assistance.

**Document Availability:** At this time, the City has developed a draft 2012-2017 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and a draft First-Year Action Plan for fiscal year 2012-2013. These documents will be available for public review and comment from April 9, 2012 through May 8, 2012 at the following locations:

- Victorville Library - 15011 Circle Drive
- City of Victorville City Clerk's Office: 14343 Civic Drive
- Website: [www.victorvillecity.com](http://www.victorvillecity.com)

**CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN** - The City of Victorville is required to adopt a Citizen Participation Plan that sets forth policies and procedures for citizen participation with regard to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant/entitlement programs. The City's Citizen Participation Plan has been adopted in conformance with the provisions of the Consolidated Submission Final Rule Section 91.105. Copies of the adopted Citizen Participation Plan are available for review at the same locations specified above for the Consolidated Plan.

#### ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE (AI)

The AI reviews and analyzes the following types of information and issues/concerns:

1. Analysis of the community profile to include demographic profile, income distribution, housing stock characteristics, and access to public transportation to determine the development of housing patterns in relation to race, ethnicity, income and other characteristics.
2. Evaluation of fair housing complaints and violations to identify trends and patterns.
3. Analysis of public and private activities that may impede fair housing choices including, but not limited to housing brokerage services and financing assistance, public policies and actions affecting the construction of affordable housing, and administrative policies concerning community development and housing activities.
4. Assessment of current mobility programs and activities.
5. Provision of conclusions and recommendations to further fair housing choice.

**Public Hearing:** The City of Victorville encourages the participation by all residents in the process of developing the 2012-2017 Five-Year Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. Comments and input regarding needs and strategies to be addressed in the Five-Year Consolidated Plan or Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice may also be submitted in writing or by telephone.

The City of Victorville and the Town of Apple Valley will each hold a public hearing regarding the proposed uses of each community's respective CDBG and HOME allocations.

## Public Hearing Minutes

### CITY COUNCIL MEETING MAY 1, 2012

#### MINUTE ORDER

#### PUBLIC HEARING ITEM #11:

A PUBLIC HEARING CALLED TO 1) RECEIVE CITIZEN AND AGENCY COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT FY 2012-2013 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND 2012-2016 CONSOLIDATED PLAN, 2) APPROVE AND ADOPT THE PLANS AS PRESENTED FOR SUBMITTAL TO DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD), AND 3) AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE ALL NECESSARY DOCUMENTS FOR SUBMITTAL TO HUD RELATED TO FY 2012-2013 FOR \$1,228,675

Mayor McEachron opened the public hearing and asked if anyone wished to speak for and against the draft Annual Action Plan.

A consultant for HUD spoke and gave an explanation of this item. Discussion ensued.

Susie Hollenbeck, High Desert Homeless, thanks Council and the city for the funds received for the shelter.


There being no further public testimony, Mayor McEachron duly closed the public hearing.

It was moved by Councilmember Kennedy, seconded by Councilmember Valles to 1) receive citizen and agency comments regarding the Draft FY 2012/2013 Annual Action Plan and 2012/2016 Consolidated Plan; 2) approve and adopt the plans as presented for submittal to Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and 3) authorize the City Manager to execute all necessary documents for submittal to HUD related to FY 2012/2013 for \$1,228,675; motion carried with Councilmember Rothschild and Mayor Pro Tem Cabriaes absent.

I, Carolee Bates, City Clerk of the City of Victorville, do hereby certify that this document is a true and correct copy of an excerpt from the unofficial minutes of the meeting of the City Council of the City of Victorville on May 1, 2012, the original of which is on file in the City Clerk's office.

Dated: May 3, 2012

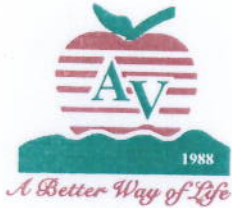
Attest:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK  
CITY OF VICTORVILLE









# *Town of Apple Valley*

14955 Dale Evans Parkway • Apple Valley, California 92307

**EXCERPT OF MINUTES**  
**TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, TOWN COUNCIL**

**REGULAR MEETING**  
**May 8, 2012**

**To:** Whom It May Concern

**From:** La Vonda M-Pearson, Town Clerk

**Date:** May 9, 2012

**Subject:** **Town Council Meeting – Excerpt Of Minutes for the Meeting of May 8, 2012 – Final Public Hearing – Draft FY 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan First-Year Action Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice**

**9. Final Public Hearing – Draft FY 2012-2016 Consolidated Plan First-Year Action Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice**

Mayor Stanton opened the public hearing at 7:36 p.m.

Emily Wong, Consultant, presented the staff report as filed with the Town Clerk. She informed the Town Council that Veronica Tam, Consultant would make a report to the Town Council followed by commented from the Chairman of the Community Development Citizen's Advisory Committee.

Veronica Tam, Consultant, presented a PowerPoint presentation that outlined the process used for preparing the first year action plan.

Darryl Evey, Chairman, Community Development Citizen's Advisory Committee, thanked the Town Council and his appointee, Council Member Roelle, for allowing him to serve on this committee. Mr. Evey introduced the members of the committee for the benefit of the public. He commented on the numerous applications received that far exceeded the funding available for allocation. He commended the committee for their hard work during this process and their dedication as they made difficult decisions when recommending funding.

Al Rice, Apple Valley, commented on the process used for notifying the public of the workshops which assisted the public in preparing the applications.

Jimmy Waldron, High Desert Homeless Services, thanked the Town Council and the committee for their continued support of his organization.

Barbara Payne, Apple Valley Faith Center Food Bank, respectfully requested that their organization be awarded funding for its food bank program.

Linda Triska, Feed My Sheep in the High Desert, thanked the committee for its recommendation to award funding to their organization. She commented on the services they provide to residents in Apple Valley.

Nancy Miller, Church of the Valley Crisis Ministry Food Pantry, stated that their organization has been overwhelmed with individuals in need due to the economy. She respectfully requested funding for their food pantry.

Lorraine Snyder, High Desert Food Bank, commented on the services that they provide to the community.

David Mueller, highdesertpolitics.org, expressed concern regarding the amount of administrative fees charged to administer this program. He also expressed concern regarding various funding recommendations listed in the report.

There being no additional requests to speak, Mayor Stanton closed the public hearing at 8:03 p.m.

Ms. Wong explained how the allocated funds can be expended and the caps associated with the expenditures.

Mayor Stanton asked, and Ms. Wong responded, to a series of questions regarding the drafting, completion and responses obtained when preparing the Draft Consolidation Plan.

### **MOTION**

Motion by Council Member Roelle, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Coleman, to:

- A. That the Town Council approve the 2012-2016 Draft Consolidated Plan to include the First Year Action Plan containing recommendations for 2012-2013 funding; and authorize the Town Manager to execute all necessary HUD documents on behalf of the Town for submission to HUD.
- B. That the Town Council adopts the 2012-2016 Draft Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

Vote: Motion carried 5-0-0-0

Yes: Councilmember's Emick; Nassif; Roelle; Mayor Pro Tem Coleman; Mayor Stanton.

Absent: None.

I, La Vonda M-Pearson, Town Clerk of the Town of Apple Valley, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, under penalty of perjury, that the foregoing is a true and correct excerpt of the **DRAFT** minutes of a regular meeting of the Apple Valley Town Council which was held on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May 2012.

**LA VONDA M-PEARSON, TOWN CLERK  
TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

