

INDIO CONSOLIDATED PLAN



ACTUALIZACIÓN DEL PLAN CONSOLIDADO

Draft Consolidated Plan

City Fiscal Years 2024-2028

& Draft Annual Action Plan

**City Fiscal Year 2024-2025 for Community
Development Block Grant Program**

June 2024

Prepared by: The City of Indio

Community Development Department

100 Civic Center Mall

Indio, CA 92201

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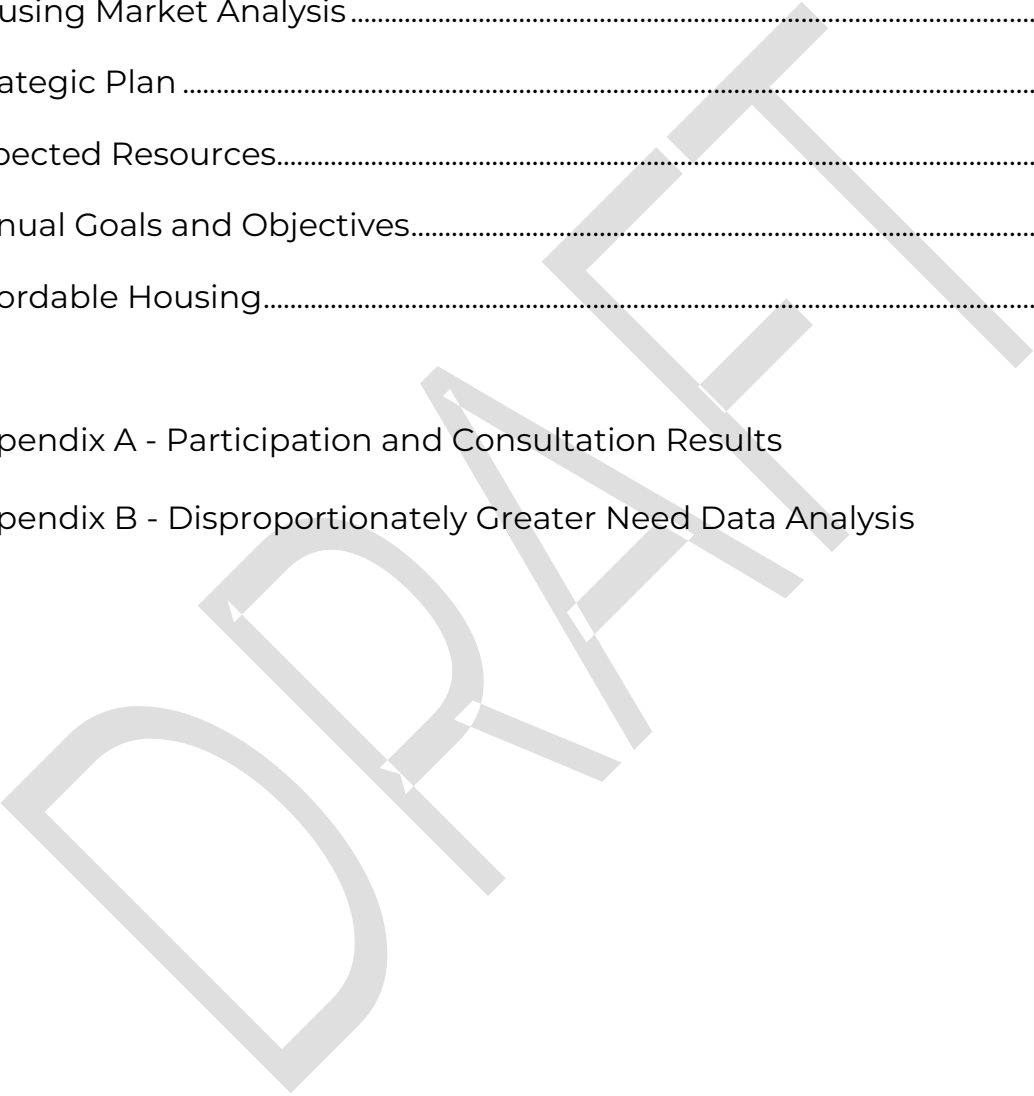
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Executive Summary

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

Introduction

The Consolidated Plan (the “ConPlan”) is a document submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that serves as a comprehensive housing affordability strategy, community development plan and submission for funding under any of HUD’s entitlement formula grant programs. The ConPlan for Housing and Community Development was established through legislation passed by the U.S. Congress in 1990. Under the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, jurisdictions that receive federal entitlement funds for housing and community development activities are required to prepare a comprehensive three- to five-year plan for using those funds.

The entitlement formula utilizes population information, poverty, and overcrowded housing data to establish funding allocations. The City of Indio (the “City”) qualifies as a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement city based on the grant formula. A five-year plan has been developed by the City of Indio that identifies needs, prioritizes the future use of the City’s CDBG funds, and sets goals for the timeframe from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2028. Each year, the City prepares an Annual Action Plan (AAP) to describe the work that the City is expected to undertake with the grant funds based on the goals described in the Consolidated Plan. In addition, the City tracks progress through each program year to identify and address issues, monitor, and assess the number of accomplishments during each program year.

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

The ConPlan is divided into five major parts: 1) the general characteristics of the community and the needs and strategies to address those needs, 2) the housing needs and the current housing market, 3) the needs of the homeless, 4) the goals and prioritization of community and economic development and 5) the strategies that will be used to address non-homeless special needs

populations. Based on those categories, the Needs Assessment identified several target populations:

- Extremely low income and low income households;
- Homeless persons;
- Seniors and frail elderly;
- Youth; and
- Persons with disabilities.

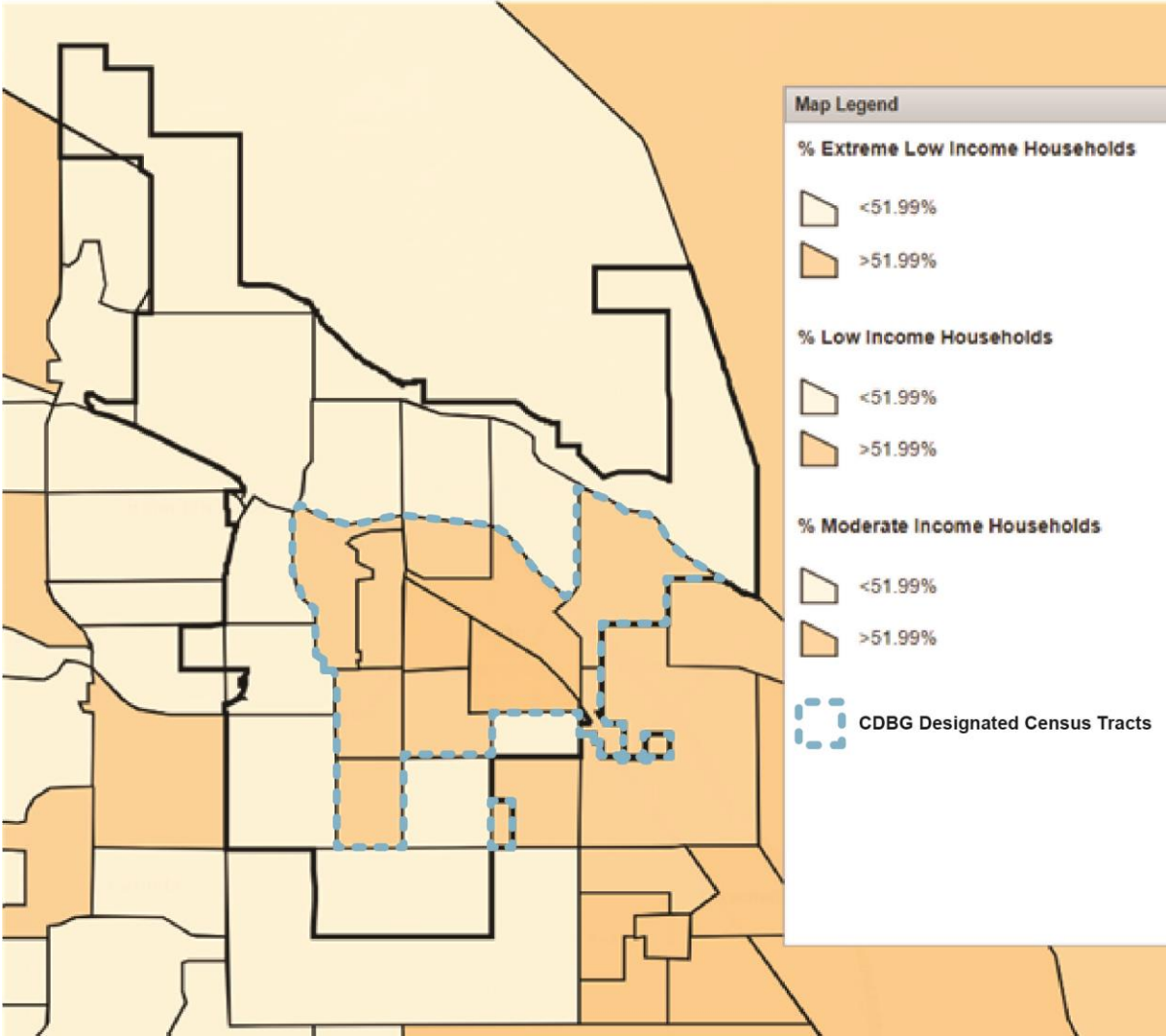
Based on the community, focus group, and interdepartmental engagement conducted to identify priority needs, as well as the needs assessment and housing market analysis, the City of Indio has identified the following priority needs for the next five-year Consolidated Planning period, all of which are high priority:

1. Affordable rental housing
2. Affordable homeownership opportunities
3. Public improvements
4. Public facilities
5. Public services
6. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)
7. Job growth and workforce development

The City will prioritize CDBG funding in the following geographies, which were determined based on (1) identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process, and (2) information gathered from the various data sources, including the U.S. Census and American Community Survey, and existing community documents, including the City of Indio's 2021-2029 Housing Element:

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Low-Mod Income Tracts**, defined as those census tracts where 51% of the residents have incomes that fall below the low- or moderate-income limits as shown in **Figure ES-1**.
- **Citywide**, with a priority on low- and moderate-income persons, defined as persons with incomes below 80% of the area median (AMI) to ensure that this population benefits from the allocated investments.

Figure ES-1: CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts, CPD



The City will receive an annual funding allocation of approximately \$865,050 per year over the ConPlan period. Note that this annual funding allocation is an estimate and is subject to change. The figures proposed for each project are estimates based on the assumptions that CDBG funding, entitlement funding distribution formulas and/or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants will remain constant. Additionally, \$208,940.14 is anticipated to be available to the City from unexpended prior year funds; however, this is subject to change based on a final assessment of the 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan. If any of these conditions change, projected activities and accomplishments are also subject to change.

Goals and outcomes. The five-year goals established to address housing and community development needs in Indio include:

- Goal 1: Increase, protect and preserve affordable rental and homeownership housing opportunities, and ensure there is housing for homeless and special needs populations.
- Goal 2: Provide safe, accessible, and sustainable public infrastructure that improves accessibility and safety for Indio residents and invest in public facilities that enhance quality of life for the community.
- Goal 3: Strengthen neighborhoods by investing in public and social service activities and community programming, with an emphasis on seniors, youth, and homeless and special needs populations.
- Goal 4: Improve workforce development training and increase the diversity of job opportunities in Indio to support local entrepreneurs, expand employment.

Evaluation of past performance

Each year, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) assesses the City of Indio's management of CDBG program funds, the City's compliance with the ConPlan and the extent to which the City is preserving and developing decent affordable housing, creating a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities. Overall, the City has performed satisfactorily in addressing its priority needs and carrying out the programs described in the ConPlan. The City evaluated its performance during the last ConPlan period (2019-2024) in order to set goals and strategies for this ConPlan.

Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

City staff developed a detailed participation plan that is part of this ConPlan. As required by HUD, nonprofits and community residents were provided adequate opportunity to review and comment on the original Citizen Participation Plan and on substantial amendments to the plan, if necessary.

Citizens were engaged through community meetings, surveys, public hearings, and individual meetings. Citizens who participated in the process received extensive information about the ConPlan, the citizen participation process, the HUD requirements for an entitlement city, the amount of

funding that the City anticipates receiving and how those funds can be used by the City. Residents were given the opportunity to provide City staff with their input on the prioritization of community needs through multiple community forums.

Specifically, the City:

- Hosted a pop-up event at the Indio Open-Air Market and Swap Meet to directly meet and engage with the City's residents and community members and solicit feedback.
- Hosted a Community Open House at the Indio Senior Center to solicit feedback from residents and community members.
- Developed an online Community Needs Survey to understand community needs and priorities for federal funding.
- Coordinated interdepartmental outreach to give department staff an opportunity to provide input on how CDBG resources could be used and leveraged to provide services within the city.
- Hosted a focus group with stakeholders, including social service and non-profit organizations to understand the community's needs and available resources and inform development of the plan.
- Held a 30-day public comment period for the draft plan from June 10, 2024, to July 10, 2024, and two public hearings to provide additional opportunities for City Council and community members to share feedback and comment on the draft Consolidated Plan.

The City also consulted with other public agency departments to understand the community's needs and available resources.

The City used a variety of methods and resources to distribute information related to the development of the Consolidate Plan, including but not limited to:

- **City website:** A dedicated webpage provided information on the Consolidated Plan and the Community Development Block Grant program. Information for all outreach and public participation opportunities and events were available on this site. The online Community Needs Survey was available via the project website in addition to the draft ConPlan, which was available for public and review and comment for 30 days, aligned with the Citizen Participation Plan.

- **City social media:** The City routinely provided information on the project and participation opportunities via its social media channels (i.e. Facebook, Instagram, X [formerly Twitter], Nextdoor).
- **Mailer campaign:** The City sent physical postcards with information on the project and community forums to households within priority census tracts.
- **City presence at existing community events:** The City distributed information on the project at existing community events, including Food Truck Fridays and the Indio Farmers Market.
- **Community partners and advocates:** The City collaborated with community partners and advocates to share information about community forums and Consolidate Plan updates to increase visibility and reach additional community members through their existing networks.
- **Newspaper noticing:** The City of Indio published all public hearings and ConPlan summaries in The Desert Sun for public review and comment. The summaries described the contents and purpose of the ConPlan and listed the locations where copies of the entire plan could be examined.
- **City facilities:** Copies of the draft ConPlan were available to the public at City Hall, the Indio Branch Library, and the Senior Center.

5. Summary of public comments

To be developed after the 30-day public review period closes for the Consolidated Plan.

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

To be developed after the 30-day public review period closes for the Consolidated Plan.

Summary

To be developed after the 30-day public review period closes for the Consolidated Plan.

The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	INDIO	
CDBG Administrator	INDIO	Community Development Department

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Indio’s Community Development Department is the lead agency for overseeing the development of the Consolidated Plan. This Department is also responsible for the preparation of the Annual Action Plan, Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), and CDBG program administration.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1. Introduction

Under Indio's council-manager form of government, the City Council appoints and provides policy direction to the City Manager, who is responsible for administering the City's daily operations. As the elected legislative body of the City of Indio, the City Council has overall responsibility for the scope, direction, and financing of City services. In setting policy, the Council works closely with citizen advisory commissions and committees, considers staff information and recommendations, and receives comments from the public during open forums.

In the preparation of the ConPlan, the City has consulted with public and private agencies and social service and non-profit organizations within the region to understand the community's needs and available resources. The City met with several department heads and representatives to provide information about the ConPlan and its processes. Department staff provided input on how CDBG resources could be used and leveraged to provide services. In addition, the City consulted with the County of Riverside.

During the consultation process, the City provided detailed information about the ConPlan and the CDBG process, distribution of CDBG funds, and current projects funded by the City's CDBG allocation. Groups consulted were given opportunities to describe general priority needs as well as priority needs relative to population groups they serve, if applicable.

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

Indio's public housing agency is the Riverside County Housing Authority. The principal provider of community development and economic development programs, housing projects, and financial support will be the City of Indio. The County of Riverside Housing Authority administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) and manages public housing located in the County. According to the County of Riverside Housing Authority, funding to modernize the public housing units to ensure long-term physical and social

viability of the developments is done through the HUD yearly funded Capital Fund Program. Capital Program activities to be undertaken by the Housing Authority are identified in the Public Housing Agency (PHA) 5 Year and One-Year Action Plans. The residents are invited each year to contribute to the drafting the Housing Authority's Plan and planned use of Capital Fund monies. A resident advisory board is formed and meets at least twice each year to review the PHA's strategy and policies for both public housing and tenant-based housing. The City works closely with the Riverside County Housing Authority to qualify Indio residents for the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

In addition, the City and the County have a partnership agreement in place for joint participation in the Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) Program. Under this partnership, the City is eligible to receive a direct allocation of PHLA Grant Program funds administered by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to fund affordable housing development projects and/or create rental, homeownership or other housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. The County of Riverside is responsible for the program administration under this partnership. Specifically, the County programs include the following:

- **Affordable Housing Development Program.** This program would provide gap financing in the form of a loan for the predevelopment, development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of multifamily, residential live-work, rental housing that is affordable to extremely low-, very low-, low-, or moderate-income households. This funding would be available to developers and/or cities intending to develop, rehabilitation and construct affordable rental housing units within the boundaries of the participating Cities.
- **Homebuyer Program (including Down-Payment Assistance).** This program would provide homeownership opportunities through mortgage loans, including, but not limited to, down payment assistance to income-eligible homebuyers with incomes not exceeding 80 % of the HUD-adjusted area median income. The funds will be available on a first-come, first-served basis to qualified homebuyers. The funding will be provided in the form of a silent-second loan in the amount of up to 20% of the purchase price, with a thirty (30) year

affordability period. If the property is not maintained or occupied by the principal buyer, or the property is sold, prior to the expiration of the affordability period, all PLHA direct subsidy funds must be repaid by the homeowner. However, if the homeowner continues to occupy and own the home through the term of affordability period, the home loan will be forgiven and converted to a grant.

In addition, the City works closely with other key health, mental health and service agencies and departments within Riverside County, such as the Riverside County Human Resources Division, Disabled Access Office; Riverside County Department of Public Services, 2018 Homeless Count; and Riverside Housing Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP). Each is consulted during the City's ConPlan and Annual Action plan process.

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

The City of Indio has been part of the County of Riverside Continuum of Care (CoC) in the past and intends to renew membership during the ConPlan cycle period. The CoC partners with cities to provide homeless services throughout the county, including a bi-annual homeless count and periodic meetings to assist in eradicating homelessness.

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

The City of Indio does not receive or allocate Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds. However, the City works with locally based service providers to provide funding to help meet the needs its unhoused population.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Boys and Girls Club
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in public hearings and a 30-day review of plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Coachella Valley Rescue Mission (CVRM)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Needs – Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs – Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in a focus group meeting, public hearings, and 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Food in Need of Distribution (FIND), Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homelessness Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in a focus group meeting, public hearings, and 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Martha's Village and Kitchen
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in a focus group meeting, public hearings, and 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Authority of the County of Riverside
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in a focus group meeting, public hearings, and 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Riverside County Continuum of Care (CoC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in public hearings and a 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Coachella Valley Association of Governments
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in a focus group meeting, public hearings, and 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Coachella Valley Housing Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services – Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in a focus group meeting, public hearings, and 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services – Education Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Agency was invited to participate in a focus group meeting, public hearings, and 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Lift to Rise
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services – Housing Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Agency was invited to participate in a focus group meeting, public hearings, and 30-day review of the plan. The anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved data and planning within the selected sections above.</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Not Applicable

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Riverside County	The County of Riverside is a Continuum of Care applicant and conducts homeless counts, surveys of the homeless population, and strategic planning to end homelessness. Consistent with the goals of the CoC, this Consolidated Plan aims to provide support to nonprofits that meet the social services needs of the City residents with an emphasis on the homeless.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
City of Indio's 2021-2029 Housing Element	City of Indio	Based on the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) set forth by the State of California, the Housing Element is the City's chief policy document for the development of affordable and market rate housing. Consistent with this policy document, the City will maintain and enhance the quality of existing residential neighborhoods through the BNP; promote and encourage fair housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community, regardless of age, sex, ethnic background, physical condition, or family size.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City participates in regional planning efforts with County of Riverside in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan as detailed above. We also work with the State of California Department of Fair Employment and Housing to track reported fair housing data.

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

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

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The City prepared several engagement opportunities as part of its community outreach efforts, including a pop-up event at an existing community event, a community open house at a community senior center, an online Community Needs Survey, and a series of two public hearings.

Social media and a targeted mailing campaign aimed at households within the City's priority census tracts served as tools to inform residents and community members of these engagement opportunities.

Details on individual efforts are provided below:

1. Community Pop-Up Event

On Wednesday, April 17th, 2024, City staff engaged with community members at the Indio Open-Air Market and Swap Meet, a recurring community event. This pop-up event took place in the evening, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., and invited individuals to participate in an activity that was designed to solicit feedback. This activity asked participants which CDBG-eligible improvements they would like to see in the city. These improvements were categorized by four topics:

- Housing
- Public Facilities
- Public Improvements
- Public Services and Economic Development

Each topic was represented by a table (station), each of which features a series of labeled jars to represent CDBG-eligible improvements (i.e. for the Public Facilities table there were jars to represent park and park amenities, Senior Center, Teen Center and childcare centers). Participants were given three (3) tokens for each station and were instructed to insert their tokens in jars that best addressed their needs, desires, and concerns. They were allowed to spend their tokens without restriction; for example, if a participant felt very strongly about wanting more park facilities, they were

allowed to insert each of their three tokens in the jar that represented said option. All information was available in English and Spanish, and a combination of English and Spanish-speaking staff were available at the booth.

Participants were encouraged but not required to participate at each station. Individuals were also given the opportunity to provide additional input or general comments related to the project via a comment card and/or the online Community Needs Survey, which was made available to participants via iPads. Information about the Consolidated Plan and the Community Block Grant Development program was also available via a project fact sheet, available in English and Spanish.

Summary of Feedback

A total of 94 responses were received through the activity. The top three priorities per topic are listed below:

- The Housing station received a total of 21 responses.
 - “Workforce/employee housing” received 7 responses (33%), the highest priority for this topic.
 - “Housing for low-income renters” received 5 responses (24%), the second highest priority for this topic.
 - Emergency shelters and transitional housing for unhoused people received 4 responses (19%), the third highest priority for this topic.
- The Public Facilities station received a total of 29 responses.
 - “Parks and park amenities” received 8 (28%) responses, the highest priority for this topic.
 - “Recreation and community centers” received 7 responses (24%), the second highest priority for this topic.
 - “Teen Center and childcare centers” and “Fire stations and equipment” received 5 responses (17%) each and are tied for the third highest priority for this topic.
- The Public Improvements station received a total of 20 responses.
 - “Public sidewalks and crossings” and “Landscaping and tree maintenance” received 5 responses (25%) each and are tied for the highest priority for this topic.

- “Street lighting” received 4 responses (20%), the third highest priority for this topic.
- The Public Services and Economic Development station received a total of 24 responses.
 - “Food and nutritional assistance programs” received 8 responses (33%), the highest priority for this topic.
 - “Senior programs” received 4 responses (17%), the second highest priority for this topic.
 - “Recreation programs”; “Youth programs”; and “Childcare” received 3 responses (13%) each and are tied for the third highest priority for this topic.

The following themes also were identified through comment cards submitted by participants:

- Heavily trafficked areas and routes require repairs and upgrades (i.e. bridges on Jackson and Monroe Street over I-10, and Avenue 44).
- Communities in Central Indio, specifically those south of I-10 (i.e. Monroe and Jackson Streets, Oleander Avenue, Avenue 44) need improvements.
- Amenities centered around the needs of specific demographics such as seniors and children with disabilities are wanted.

2. Community Open House

On Thursday, April 24th, 2024, the City hosted a community open house at the Indio Senior Center from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. This open house invited community members to participate in an activity identical to the one at the pop-up event. See details on the interactive activity described above. Other resources such as the project fact sheet, the Community Needs Survey, which was made available to participants via an iPad, and comment cards were also available for community members. All information was available in English and Spanish, and a combination of English and Spanish-speaking staff were available at the open house.

In addition to the activity, individuals were given the opportunity to speak directly with staff of the City’s Community Development department at dedicated conversation tables to discuss specific needs and concerns.

Summary of Feedback

A total of 292 responses were received through the activity. The top three priorities per topic are listed below:

- The Housing station received a total of 75 responses.
 - “Emergency shelters and transitional housing for unhoused people” received 12 responses (16%), the highest priority for this topic.
 - “Housing for low-income renters” and “Housing for people with disabilities” received 11 responses (15%) each and are tied for the second highest priority for this topic.
- The Public Facilities station received a total of 70 responses.
 - “Parks and park amenities” received 23 responses (32%), the highest priority for this topic.
 - “Recreation and community centers” received 19 responses (27%), the second highest priority for this topic.
 - “Senior Center” received 16 responses (23%), the third highest priority for this topic.
- The Public Improvements station received a total of 71 responses.
 - “Public streets” received 18 responses (25%), the highest priority for this topic.
 - “Landscaping and tree maintenance” received 12 responses (17%), the second highest priority for this topic.
 - “Traffic calming” received 11 responses (15%), the third highest priority for this topic.
- The Public Services and Economic Development station received a total of 76 responses.
 - “Mental health services” received 14 responses (18%), the highest priority for this topic.
 - “Youth programs” received 12 responses (16%), the second highest priority for this topic.
 - “Recreation programs” received 11 responses (14%), the third highest priority for this topic.

The following themes also were identified through comment cards submitted by participants:

- Public infrastructure needs to be improved in areas that have not received investments and/or require them to serve community needs (i.e. Deglet Noor St, King St, Avenue 44)
- Public facilities (i.e. public safety campus, parks, and youth recreation centers) are needed in the community.

3. Community Needs Survey

The City developed an online Community Needs Survey for residents and community members to identify needs related to housing, public facilities, public improvements, and public services and economic development. Respondents were prompted to select up to three (3) priorities for each topic and were given the opportunity to provide detailed feedback at the end of the survey. The survey was available online from March 29th, 2024, to May 10th, 2024, in English and Spanish; physical copies of the survey were also available at community and City events. The survey was promoted through email blasts, social media channels, a physical mailing campaign, and community partners and organizations. Nearly 300 responses were collected by the survey and are detailed in **Appendix A (Participation and Consultation Results)**.

Summary of Feedback

A total of 292 responses were received through the survey. A summary of the survey results is provided below:

- The survey question on residents' housing experience received 286 responses.
 - 209 respondents (73.1%) own their homes.
 - 48 respondents (16.8%) rent their homes.
 - 83 respondents (29%) who can afford their rent/mortgage payment without any challenges.
- The survey question on priorities for housing and assistance programs received a total of 281 responses.

- “Programs to help first time homebuyers (e.g., down payment assistance)” received 126 responses (44.8%), the highest priority for the type of housing and assistance programs.
- “Housing for seniors (e.g., retirement communities, safety and accessibility retrofit programs for homeowners, etc.)” received 102 responses (36.3%), the second highest priority for the type of housing and assistance programs.
- “Housing for low-income renters (e.g., units accepting Housing Choice Vouchers, units reserved for low-income households in new apartment buildings, etc.)” received 91 responses (32.4%), the third highest priority for the type of housing and assistance programs.
- The survey question on priorities for public facilities received a total of 278 responses.
 - “Parks and park amenities” received 183 responses (65.8%), the highest priority for public facility improvements/expansions.
 - “Recreation and community centers” received 142 responses (51.1%), the second highest priority for public facility improvements/expansions.
 - “Teen Center and childcare centers” received 126 responses (45.3%), the third highest priority for public facility improvements/expansions.
- The survey question on priorities for public improvements received a total of 276 responses.
 - “Public streets” received 202 responses (73.2%), the highest priority for public improvements.
 - “Drainage improvements” received 121 responses (43.8%), the second highest priority for public improvements.
 - “Public sidewalks and crossings” received 97 responses (35.1%), the third highest priority for public improvements.
- The survey question on priorities for improvements/expansion of services and programs received a total of 274 responses.

- “Mental health services” received 120 responses (43.8%), the highest priority for services/programs improvement/expansion.
- “Youth programs” received 108 responses (39.4%), the second highest priority for services/programs improvement/expansion.
- “Childcare” received 87 responses (31.8%), the highest priority for services/programs improvement/expansion.
- When asked to describe other needs or priorities for their community regarding housing, public improvements, public facilities, public service, and economic development, common themes included:
 - Public infrastructure needs to be improved in areas that have not received investments and/or require them to serve community needs (i.e. Deglet Noor St, King St, Avenue 44)
 - Public facilities (i.e. public safety campus, parks, and youth recreation centers) are needed in the community.

4. Focus Group

The City hosted a focus group meeting with stakeholders, including social service and non-profit organizations to understand the community's needs and available resources and inform development of the plan. The meeting was held on April 15, 2024, from 1:30- 3:00 p.m. Prior to the meeting, the City distributed a questionnaire to understand each organization's mission/purpose and if they had received CDBG funding in the past. In addition, the questionnaire included a series of questions to understand needs and challenges within the Indio community, service, or facility gaps, whether each organization would like to serve low- and moderate-income communities, opportunities to collaboration to maximize impact and avoid duplication, and others. To increase participation, interested stakeholder who could not attend the focus group meeting could submit their questionnaire via email.

Summary of Feedback

The full, completed questionnaires are available in **Appendix A (Participation and Consultation Results)**. The following provides a summary of identified feedback themes:

- Providers expressed the need for additional affordable housing and housing services and advocated for additional funding and support (i.e. technical training, workshops, webinars) to increase the availability and quality of these services.
- Providers expressed a lack of economic development initiatives and public services (i.e. public transportation and health services) in the City, which exacerbates issues of poor housing availability and affordability.
- Providers expressed interest in increased coordination between the City and nonprofit organizations, service providers, and stakeholders to foster a collaborative working environment that maximizes the effectiveness of each party.
- Providers expressed interest in being integrated into decision-making processes.
- Providers believe the City should consider the following when allocating federal funds:
 - Economic conditions and specific needs of demographics (i.e. people with limited English capabilities, people with disabilities, seniors) in the City.
 - Flexible and adaptive use of federal funds to be able to respond to emerging and shifting needs.
 - Community housing needs and availability, as well as organizations that have a history of providing quality housing services to the community.

5. Interdepartmental Outreach

The City hosted an interdepartmental meeting with multiple departments including Public Works, Economic Development, Public Information, Community Services, and the City Manager's Office. The meeting was held on April 23, 2024, from 9:30- 11:00 a.m. Prior to the meeting, the City distributed a questionnaire with a series of questions to understand overarching priorities within Indio, existing or ongoing efforts that may relate to the Consolidated Plan's focus, planned investments or initiatives that may relate to the Consolidated Plan's focus, how CDBG resources

could be used or leverage in each respective department, and suggestions for how to improve interdepartmental communication and collaboration as it relates to delivering housing and community development services and facilities. To increase participation, department staff who could not attend the interdepartmental meeting could submit their questionnaire via email.

Summary of Feedback

Representatives from various City departments expressed the following priorities for housing and community development aimed at low- to moderate-income communities:

- Repairs to public facilities with services and programs often utilized by low- and moderate-income community members; these include the Indio Teen Center and the Indio Senior Center.
- Repairs to existing housing, particularly senior-based housing, instead of developing housing as developing housing is more expensive and CDBG funds could be expended to more repairs.
- Additional public infrastructure improvements and city beautification programs such as Indio Lindo Beautification Program and the former Better Neighborhoods Program for community building and neighborhood improvement. Opportunity to explore potential expansion of the Indio Lindo Program.
- Supplementing Public Works efforts to address public infrastructure gaps in Central Indio and older parts of the city, including installing missing sidewalks, street lighting, ADA upgrades, etc.
- Workforce development programs to improve capacity and skills community-wide.
- Continued funding of meal program offered through the Indio Senior Center.
- Explore the establishment of a monthly CDBG meeting to track progress and discuss how to re-allocate funds, if needed

6. Public Hearings

Two public hearings were held at City Council meetings throughout the development of the plan. The City published notices for the two public

hearings in The Desert Sun newspaper and posted the draft plan for public review and comment on the project website.

- **1st Public Hearing (June 5, 2024)** – City Council and the public were given the opportunity to learn about the Consolidated Plan Update including the process and community feedback to date, as well as to provide feedback for the draft plan.
- **2nd Public Hearing (Planned for July 17, 2024)** – City Council will be presented with a final plan and asked to consider its adoption. Members of the public will also be asked to provide additional comments on the plan prior to finalization and submission to HUD.

Summary of Feedback

To be developed after the 30-day public review period closes for the Consolidated Plan.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish non-targeted/broad community	City staff set up a pop-up booth at the Indio Open-Air Market and Swap Meet, an existing community event. City staff engaged with residents and community members through open dialogue and an activity to solicit feedback on desired improvements in the City. A total of 94 responses were received as part of this activity. Community members provided additional feedback through comment cards as well.	Activity participants were supportive of workforce and employee housing opportunities, parks and park amenities, public sidewalks and crossings, landscaping and tree maintenance, and food and nutritional assistance programs. Community members also expressed a desire for the City to improve and repair existing roads and streets and to invest in communities located in Central Indio.	N/A	
2	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish non-targeted/broad community	The City hosted a community open house at the Indio Senior Center where individuals could speak with staff or participate in an interactive activity to provide feedback on desired improvements and/or changes in their community. A total of 292 responses were received as part of this activity. Community members provided additional feedback through comment cards as well.	Among the most desired improvements and needs include emergency shelters and transitional housing for unhoused people, parks and park amenities, public street improvements, and mental health services. Other identified improvements and needs include public infrastructure improvements in disinvested communities in Indio and additional public facilities.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
3	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish non-targeted/broad community	The City presented on Consolidated Plan Update including the process and community feedback to date. City Council and the public were given the opportunity to learn about the plan, as well as to provide feedback for the draft plan.	No public comments pertaining to the CDBG program were received.	N/A	
4	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish non-targeted/broad community	To be filled out following the planned July 17 public hearing.	To be filled out following the planned July 17 public hearing.	To be filled out following the planned July 17 public hearing.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan, in conjunction with information gathered through consultations and the citizen participation process, will provide a clear picture of the City's needs related to affordable housing, community development, and homelessness. From this Needs Assessment, the City identified those needs with the highest priority, which will form the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects to be administered.

The housing needs of the City are assessed by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. Developing a picture of the current needs in the community begins by looking at broad trends in population, area median income, the number of households, etc. The next step is intersecting those data points with a more nuanced analysis of variables such as family and household dynamics, race, and housing problems.

A key goal of the needs assessment is to identify the nature and prevalence of housing problems experienced by the residents of the city. The main housing problems looked at are: (a) cost-burdened households; (b) substandard housing; and (c) overcrowding. Furthermore, these housing problems are juxtaposed with economic and demographic indicators to discern if certain groups carry a disproportionate burden. Are African Americans more cost-burdened than other racial groups? Do low-income households experience higher levels of overcrowding? Do large families have more housing problems than small families? These sorts of questions are empirically answered through data analysis. Understanding the magnitude and incidence of housing problems in the community is crucial in aiding the City to set evidence-based priorities for the CDBG program. The area's public housing needs, homeless, non-homeless special housing needs, and non-housing community development needs, such as public services are also discussed.

The City of Indio has identified priority development areas to meet the greatest needs of residents in the City. Priorities are based on responses to the 2024 Community Needs Survey conducted through this Consolidated Plan Update, information gathered in specific focus groups, interviews with various organizations and service providers in the housing and community development field, and data obtained from the United States Census Bureau, the American Community Survey (ACS), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), and the City's General Plan.

More detailed priorities are presented in the appropriate narrative sections and tables within this document.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The City of Indio has identified priority development areas to meet the priority needs of residents in the city. Priorities are based on responses to the 2024 Community Needs Survey conducted through this Consolidated Plan Update, feedback from the stakeholder focus group, interviews with various local organizations and service providers in the housing and community development field, and data obtained from the United States Census, the American Community Survey (ACS), Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), and the City's General Plan, including the 2021-2029 Housing Element.

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

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2022	% Change
Population	76,512	91,991	20%
Households	24,519	30,593	25%
Median Income	\$36,355.00	\$79,372.00	118%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2010 ACS 1-year (Base Year), 2022 ACS 1-year (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30- 50% HAMFI	>50- 80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	6,265	5,245	6,330	3,435	12,530
Small Family Households	1,625	1,225	1,800	1,635	5,005
Large Family Households	290	685	930	535	1,055
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,080	1,220	1,430	655	3,670
Household contains at least one-person age 75 or older	545	970	1,130	470	1,570
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	800	585	905	795	1,200

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	20	15	10	0	45	0	10	0	15	25
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	70	100	35	30	235	135	265	110	90	600
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	245	65	150	95	555	0	40	155	110	305

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,610	730	140	0	2,480	1,945	1,260	920	100	4,225
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	280	805	640	265	1,990	355	500	1,265	780	2,900
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	260	0	0	0	260	765	0	0	0	765

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,945	910	340	130	3,325	2,080	1,570	1,190	315	5,155
Having none of four housing problems	760	1,170	1,385	855	4,170	1,480	1,590	3,415	2,140	8,625
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	935	515	175	1,625	470	325	545	1,340
Large Related	160	165	40	365	125	375	310	810
Elderly	425	305	175	905	1,220	745	845	2,810
Other	700	675	420	1,795	590	595	595	1,780
Total need by income	2,220	1,660	810	4,690	2,405	2,040	2,295	6,740

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	125	125	305	195	0	500
Large Related	0	0	125	125	110	30	20	160
Elderly	355	175	60	590	1,080	545	330	1,955

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	0	565	315	880	540	0	0	540
Total need by income	355	740	625	1,720	2,035	770	350	3,155

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	245	140	65	75	525	40	145	220	50	455
Multiple, unrelated family households	70	4	110	50	234	100	160	55	150	465
Other, non-family households	0	25	10	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	315	169	185	125	794	140	305	275	200	920

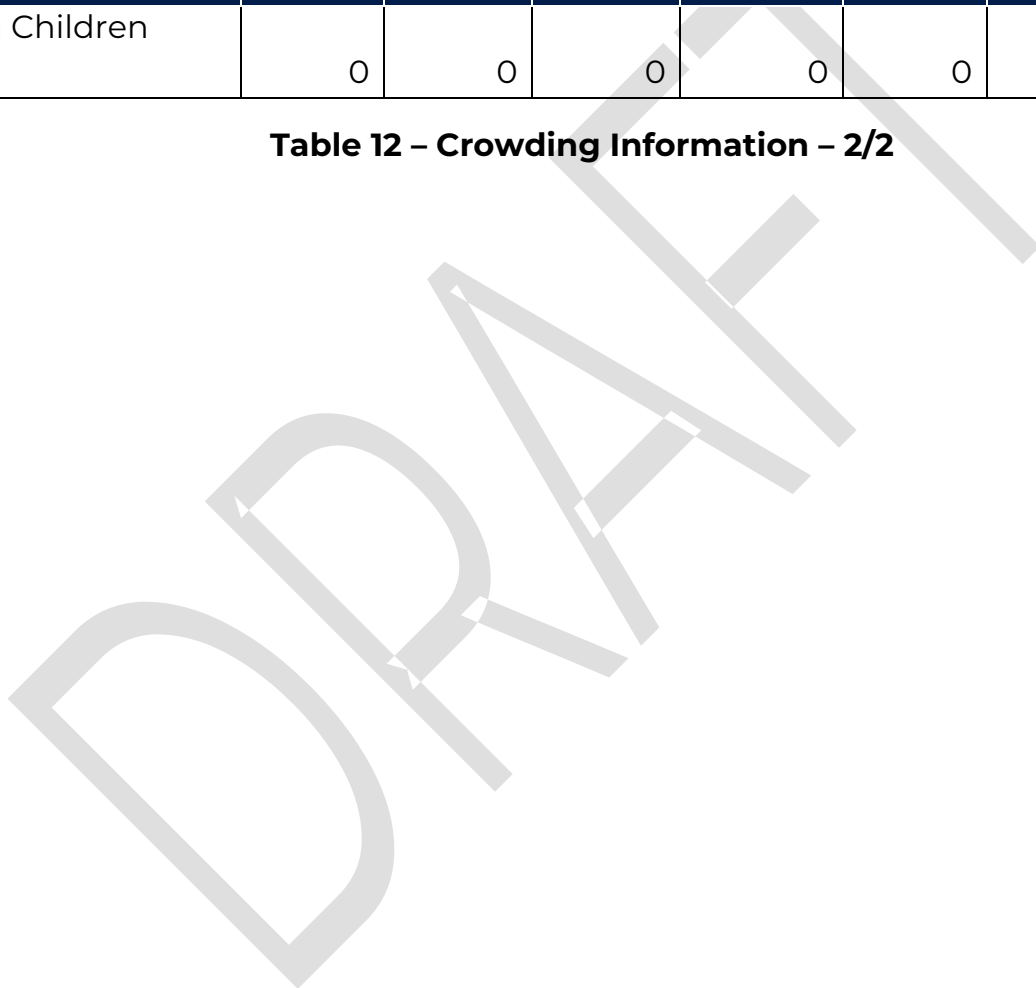
Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:



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

The City of Indio does not collect specific data on the housing needs of single-person households nor is this data provided by HUD. Thus, the number of single person households in need of housing assistance is an estimate informed by data from 2022 1-Year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates.

The ACS analyzes the number of single person households as well as the number of non-family households. Single person households consist of a householder living alone whereas a non-family household may describe a single-person household or a household with multiple people who do not share a relationship with one another such as a roommate.

According to the 2022 ACS, approximately 8,252 non-family households resided in Indio in 2022. Of these non-family households, approximately 6,827 (83%) are single person households and the remaining 1,425 (27%) are households with multiple, unrelated people living together. Overall, single person households account for about 22% of all households in Indio, while other non-family households make up about 5% of Indio households and family households account for 73% of Indio households.

Single person households living below the poverty level can be used to estimate the number of single households who have housing needs, given that poverty-level households tend to experience housing problems. Although the ACS provides information on poverty status for households, it only does so for family and non-family households. In the latter's case, it does not distinguish between single person households and other non-family households.

As such, the estimate for single-person households in need of housing assistance will use the proportion of single-person households (83%) and other non-family households (27%) and apply it to the total number of all non-family households with an income below the poverty level (1,133). This results in about 940 single person households in need of housing assistance in Indio.

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

People with disabilities: The United States Census Bureau defines a disability as a complex process between an individual's physical, emotional, and mental health, and the environment in which they live, work, and play. The Census Bureau asks questions about difficulties with daily activities and other functional limitations to identify people with disabilities. According to 2022 ACS data, there are an estimated 9,845 people with disabilities in Indio, which account for 10.8% of the city's total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Individuals with disabilities are likely to face challenges accessing housing that can accommodate their unique needs. Often, these individuals may require additional features and/or amenities that allow them to move around their home safely and comfortably, such as ramps, wider doorways, and accessible bathrooms. However, homes with such features already installed may not be widely available, making it difficult for individuals with disabilities to find suitable living conditions. Further, installing these features in a home may be costly and therefore inaccessible to those who need accessibility features.

Affordability is also a key concern for those with physical and/or mental disabilities as their circumstances may limit their ability to earn an adequate income, which further exacerbates their ability to find suitable housing.

In Indio, most individuals with disabilities are at least 65 years of age. Specifically, 5,373 individuals with disabilities are at least 65 years old, and make up about 55% of the city's disabled population. The needs of this population are important to consider as older adults may also experience difficulties attaining housing that meet their needs. For example, many live on fixed incomes and/or require convenient access to health services and amenities that allow them to age in place.

It is also important to understand that there are various types of disabilities that may require different housing solutions. Individuals with an ambulatory disability, for example, may require features or improvements that facilitate

mobility within their home whereas other accommodations may need to be made for those with hearing or vision disabilities. Further, individuals may live with more than one disability, making it even more important for housing to meet their needs.

Victims of domestic violence. The California Department of Justice reported a total of 34,464 calls related to domestic violence (DV) that were made to law enforcement in Riverside County between 2018 and 2022. In 2022 alone, 7,219 DV-related calls were made to law enforcement, though it is very likely this number is not accurate as many cases may go unreported for many reasons.

Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2016/2017 Report on Intimate Partner Violence shows 7.3% of women and 6.8% of men experienced sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking within a 12-month period. Applying these rates in Indio, this equates to 3,355 women and 3,130 men who may experience domestic violence within a year.

The report also states that of those who experienced domestic violence, 5.5% of women and 1.4% of men needed housing services as a result of their experiences. In Indio, this equates to 229 individuals -- 185 women and 44 men -- who may require housing services after experiencing domestic violence.

The 2023 Riverside County Homeless Point-in-Time Count (HPITC) identified 427 individuals experiencing homelessness in Indio, 319 of which were sheltered and 108 were unsheltered. HPITC staff and volunteers interviewed 76 of the 108 unsheltered people. Of those interviewed, none cited domestic violence as a primary reason for homelessness. It is important to consider, however, that not all unhoused individuals provided an interview and that stigma associated with domestic violence, among other reasons, may result in underreporting and incomplete data. As such, the estimate for victims of domestic violence in need housing assistance is measured at 229 individuals, based on previously cited national data trends that have been tailored around Indio's population.

What are the most common housing problems?

The cost of housing and housing affordability stands out as the most common housing problem for Indio residents. Households are considered cost burdened when a significant amount of their gross income is used towards housing-related expenses such as rent or mortgage payments and utilities; significant cost burdens may result in repayment problems, deferred maintenance/repairs, and/or overcrowding.

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) measures two types of housing cost burdens: a cost burden greater than 30% of a household's income and a cost burden greater than 50% of a household's income. According to 2016-2020 CHAS data, there were 6,705 households with a cost burden greater than 50% and 4,980 households with a cost burden greater than 30%, meaning that a total of 11,595 households in the city experience a cost burden of any kind.

To put into perspective how common this problem is, the third most common housing problem following cost burdens greater than 50% and cost burdens greater than 30% is zero/negative income. This refers to households that do not make any sort of income and/or households where total expenses exceed their total income. In Indio, there are 1,025 households that suffer from zero or negative income.

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

Both types of housing cost burden affect owner-occupied households significantly more than they do renter-occupied households.

Cost burdens greater than 50% of household income affect 4,225 owner-occupied households compared to 2,480 renter-occupied households, resulting in a 52% difference. Similarly, cost burdens greater than 30% of household income affect 2,900 owner-occupied households compared to 1,990 renter-occupied households – a difference of 37%.

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

According to 2022 ACS data, 10.1% of the city's population, or about 9,258 individuals, live below the poverty level. Of the 10,866 households with at least one child, about 11.9% of families with children (1,293) live below the poverty level. Although the poverty level is defined depending on the number of people in a household, each of these households earn an income that is not sufficient to address essential needs.

Poverty affects both married-couple families and households without a present spouse, but single-parent households are far more likely to be affected by poverty. In Indio, 5.9% of married-couples with families live below the poverty level, while 16.7% of single-parent households live below the poverty level. This imbalance may be explained for various reasons, with one significant one being that single-parent households generally earn less income than married-couple households, where it is very common for both adults to work and thus earn a joint income.

Poverty also disproportionately affects households with a larger number of children, which may be explained by additional costs such as housing, food, clothing that are necessary to sustain a larger household. In Indio, 7.7% of households with one or more children live below the poverty level, which is marginally higher than the 5.5% of households with no children that live below the poverty level. Households with three or more children are most affected by poverty, as 20.7% of households live below the poverty level.

Poverty rates are indicative of homelessness risk due to the linkage between them. Specifically, people living in poverty may find themselves in circumstances where they are unable to pay for essential services such as housing, food, childcare and/or education. Their limited resources make it difficult to cover all their necessities, especially in recent years as the cost of housing has significantly increased following events related to the COVID-19

pandemic. Rising housing costs exacerbate the risk of homelessness for households living in poverty and underscores the importance to help these households.

The Riverside County Continuum of Care (CoC) provides services for the region's unhoused population, including rapid re-housing assistance for families and individuals affected by homelessness. Rapid re-housing assistance provides short-term rental assistance and relocation services to help people obtain housing and remain housed, and it is generally provided without any conditions to further empower individuals. Rental assistance can range from short-term (up to 3 months) to medium-term (4 to 24 months) timeframes, providing beneficiaries with time to find employment, resulting in income streams that are necessary to remain housed once assistance is no longer available.

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

The proportion of the population at-risk of becoming unhoused referenced in the previous section includes those individuals who live below the federal poverty level. Information from the American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables for the year 2022 provided these statistics.

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

As previously mentioned, rising housing costs can exacerbate existing household instability and increase a household's risk of homelessness since individuals may experience difficulties paying for essential services such as housing, food, childcare and/or education. High housing costs are inextricably linked to high-cost burdens, which may result in repayment problems, deferred home maintenance and repairs, and/or overcrowding. In extreme cases, high-cost burdens may also result in homelessness.

Households with cost burdens greater than 50% of a household's income may indicate those households that are at-risk of becoming unhoused. According to CHAS data, there are 4,875 households in Indio with a cost burden greater

than 50%. Of those households, 2,390 are classified as extremely low-income households, meaning their income does not exceed 30% of the city's area median income. The combination of a high-cost burden and an extremely low-income household indicate these households require significant housing assistance to prevent homelessness.

Discussion

See narratives above.

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

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

Introduction

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Per the regulations at 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), and 91.405, a grantee must provide an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. See **Appendix B (Disproportionately Greater Need Data Analysis)** for additional data tables that were developed for this section.

The four housing problems that are referenced in this section include:

- Absence of complete kitchen facilities
- Absence of complete plumbing facilities
- More than one person per room (i.e. overcrowding)
- Cost burden equal to or higher than 30%

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,050	285	825
White	660	100	230
Black / African American	45	0	0
Asian	70	0	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,240	185	580

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,070	650	0
White	705	250	0
Black / African American	45	15	0
Asian	44	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,255	375	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,865	1,945	0
White	1,275	685	0
Black / African American	65	59	0

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Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	100	25	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	2,400	1,155	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,290	1,575	0
White	435	550	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Hispanic	825	975	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

The following discussion addresses disproportionate needs by racial and ethnic groups based on 2016-2020 CHAS data presented in the tables within this section. Note that this discussion of disproportionate needs does not consider households with no/negative income and no other housing problems, and only considers households with one of the four primary housing problems that are referenced at the end of each table.

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. For example, 73% of households with incomes equivalent to 0-30% of the AMI experience one or more housing problem. In this case, racial or ethnic groups with a disproportionate need are identified as those where at least 83% of households experience one or more housing problem.

The following subsections describe racial and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater needs by income level.

0-30% AMI. Of the households with income equivalent to 0-30% of the AMI, 73% of them experience at least one major housing problem. Racial or ethnic

groups that are considered to have a disproportionately greater need include Black/African Americans, Asians, and American Indians/Alaska Natives.

88% of Asian households in this income range, or 70 out of 80 households, have at least one housing problem. Additionally, Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native households experience the most disproportionate need as 100% of both groups' households have at least one housing problem. This translates to 45 Black/African American and 20 American Indian/Alaska Native households experiencing at least one housing problem.

30-50% AMI. Of the households with income equivalent to 30-50% of the AMI, 83% of them experience at least one major housing problem. Asians are the sole racial or ethnic group that have a disproportionately greater need; all 44 households in this income group have at least one housing problem.

50-80% AMI. Of the households with income equivalent to 50-80% of the AMI, 67% of them experience at least one major housing problem. Racial or ethnic groups that are considered to have a disproportionately greater need include Asians and Pacific Islanders. Four out of every five Asian households, or 100 out of 125 households, in this income group have at least one housing problem, and all ten Pacific Islander households have at least one housing problem.

80-100% AMI. Of the households with income equivalent to 80-100% of the AMI, 45% of them experience at least one major housing problem. American Indian/Alaska Natives are the sole racial or ethnic group with a disproportionately greater need. All 30 of the households have at least one housing problem, accounting for 100% of households.

Key Conclusions. This analysis identified Asian households as the racial/ethnic group with the highest frequency of need. Specifically, this group was identified to have a disproportionately greater need in three of the four income brackets, with the exception of the 80-100% AMI bracket. American Indian/Alaska Native households experienced the second highest frequency of need among racial/ethnic groups, specifically those households in the 0-30% and 80-100% AMI bracket. In both circumstances, 100% of these households experienced at least one housing problem.

Also, White and Hispanic households were not identified as groups with disproportionately greater needs in any of the housing income groups, indicating that these households may not have as many housing needs relative to other groups identified in the tables. However, the data does not adequately capture the severity of housing needs for any group and only identifies households with at least one housing problem. It is possible that some groups may have a higher number of housing problems than others, though this is not described in the data.

Additionally, the smaller sample sizes of non-White and non-Hispanic racial/ethnic groups result in data that is more easily skewed. For example, although Asian households were identified as groups with disproportionately higher need in three out of four income brackets, the actual number of White and Hispanic households with at least one housing problems were far higher than Asian households. Thus, it is important to also consider the needs of White and Hispanic households.

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

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

Introduction

Similar to NA-15, disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Per the regulations at 91.205(b)(2), 91.305(b)(2), and 91.405, the City of Indio must provide an assessment for each disproportionately greater need identified. See **Appendix B (Disproportionately Greater Need Data Analysis)** for additional data tables that were developed for this section.

The four severe housing problems that are referenced in this section include:

- Absence of complete kitchen facilities
- Absence of complete plumbing facilities
- More than 1.5 persons per room (i.e. overcrowding)

- Cost burden equal to or higher 50%

These problems are identical to those in the prior section with slight differences. Whereas NA-15 measured overcrowding at more than one person and cost burdens equal to or higher than 30%, this section measures overcrowding at more than 1.5 persons per room and cost burdens equal to or higher than 50%.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,775	555	825
White	615	140	230
Black / African American	45	0	0
Asian	70	0	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	2,010	415	580

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,880	1,840	0
White	460	500	0
Black / African American	45	15	0
Asian	44	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,330	1,305	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,225	3,590	0
White	725	1,235	0
Black / African American	45	80	0
Asian	85	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	1,345	2,215	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	430	2,430	0
White	130	855	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	45	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	305	1,495	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Similar to the discussion of Section NA-15, the following discussion addresses disproportionate needs by racial and ethnic groups based on 2016-2020 CHAS data presented in the tables within Section NA-20. Note that this discussion of disproportionate needs does not consider households with no/negative income and no other severe housing problems, and only considers households with one of the four primary severe housing problems that are referenced at the end of each table.

A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience severe housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a

whole. For example, 67% of households with incomes equivalent to 0-30% of the AMI experience one or more severe housing problem. In this case, racial or ethnic groups with a disproportionately greater need are identified as those where at least 77% of households experience one or more severe housing problems.

The following subsections describe racial and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater needs by income level.

0-30% AMI. Among the 4,155 households with income equal to or less than 30% of the AMI, 67% (2,775) experience at least one major housing problem. Three racial/ethnic groups in this income bracket have a disproportionately greater need than other groups. These include Black/African American, Asian, and American Indian/Alaska Native households. Specifically, 88% (70) of 80 Asian households, and 100% of 45 Black/African American and 20 American Indian/Alaska Native households have at least one or more severe housing problems.

30-50% AMI. Among the 3,720 households with income equivalent to 30-50% of the AMI, 51% (1,880) experience at least one major housing problem. The Black/African American and Asian ethnic/racial groups have a disproportionately greater need than other groups, with 75% (45) of 60 Black/African American households and 100% (44) of Asian households experiencing one or more severe housing problem.

50-80% AMI. Among the 5,815 households with income equivalent to 50-80% of the AMI, 38% (2,225) experience at least one major housing problem. The Asian and Pacific Islander ethnic/racial groups have a disproportionately greater need than other groups, with 68% (85) of Asian households and 100% (10) of Pacific Islander households experiencing one or more severe housing problem.

80-100% AMI. No racial/ethnic group was identified as having a disproportionately greater need.

Key Conclusions. This analysis has identical findings to that of the previous section. Again, Asian households were identified as the racial/ethnic group with the highest frequency of need as this group was identified to have a

disproportionately greater need in three of the four income brackets, with the exception of the 80-100% AMI bracket.

Interestingly, the proportion of Asian households with at least one severe housing problem are also identical to those with at least one housing problem (as measured in Section NA-15) for households in the 0-30% AMI bracket as well as those in 30-50% AMI bracket. This is not the case for Asian households in the 50-80% AMI as the corresponding table in the prior section identified 100 households with one or more housing problems whereas the corresponding table in this section identified 85 households with one or more severe housing problems. This indicates that 15 of these households may experience either a less severe case of overcrowding, a less severe case of cost burden, or both, given that this section measures overcrowding and cost burdens higher than in Section NA-15.

Similar to the previous section, White and Hispanic households were not identified as groups with a disproportionately greater need in any of the housing income groups, despite the fact that these households had the second and first highest number of households with at least one severe housing need, respectively. For reference, about 4,990 Hispanic households had at least one severe housing problem, comprising about 69% of all city households with at least one severe housing problem, and about 1,930 White households had at least one severe housing problem, comprising about 26% of all city households with at least one severe housing problem. Asian households have the third highest number of households with at least one severe housing problem, at 199 households – just 3% of all households with at least one severe housing problem.

Overall, when compared to the findings of the previous section, there was not much variation of ethnic/racial groups that have a disproportionately greater need.

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

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

Introduction

As before, the same methodology applies to calculating disproportionately greater need. A disproportionately greater need exists when the members of racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience a housing cost burden at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. See **Appendix B (Disproportionately Greater Need Data Analysis)** for additional data tables that were developed for this section.

Unlike previous sections, Section NA-25 does not analyze multiple housing problems that a resident may experience but instead analyzes housing cost burdens based on the following categories:

- Less than or equal to 30% of income
- Between 30 and 50% of income
- Greater than 50% of income

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,980	6,070	6,305	830
White	6,995	1,895	2,035	230
Black / African American	205	75	105	0
Asian	350	74	180	10
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	30	20	0
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0
Hispanic	8,295	3,975	3,945	590

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion

This discussion of racial/ethnic groups in relation to cost burden includes cost-burdened households (between 30 and 50% of income), severe cost-burdened households (more than 50% of income), and a combination of the two (equal to or higher than 30% of income). This discussion does not include households with a cost burden equal to or lower than 30% and is solely based on the data presented in **Table 21**.

Cost Burden (30-50% of income). An estimated 21% of all Indio households, or about 6,070 households, experience a cost-burden equivalent to 30-50% of their income. Two racial/ethnic groups have been identified as having a disproportionately greater need than other groups and specifically include American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander households.

Of the city's 75 American Indian/Alaska Native households, 40%, or 30 households, are cost burdened. All 10 of the city's Pacific Islander households are cost-burdened and thus have a disproportionately greater need.

Severe Cost Burden (>50% of income). An estimated 22% of all Indio households, or about 6,305 households, are severely cost-burdened. No racial/ethnic group was identified as having a disproportionately greater need compared to the jurisdiction's total.

Although the Asian racial/ethnic group does not have a disproportionately greater need, this group does have the city's highest proportion of severe cost-burdened households, with 29% (180) of 614 households experiencing severe cost burden. The Pacific Islander racial/ethnic group has the lowest proportion, as none of its 10 households experience severe cost burden.

Any Cost Burden Equal to or Greater Than 30%. About 42%, or 12,375, of Indio households experience a cost burden equal to or higher than 30%, including severe cost burden.

The American Indian/Alaska Native group are one of two racial/ethnic groups that have a disproportionately greater need, as 67% (50) of its 75 households are cost burdened. Of these 50 households, 20 have a severe cost burden equal to or higher than 50%, and 30 have a cost burden equal to 30% to 50%

of their household income. The Pacific Islander also has a disproportionately greater need. As previously stated, all 10 of the city's Pacific Islander households have a cost burden equal to 30% to 50% of their income; none have a cost burden equal to or higher than 50%.

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

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

The following discussion identifies racial/ethnic groups with disproportionately greater needs per income categories based on the following topics: housing problems, severe housing problems, and cost burden. For additional details on these groups, refer to the appropriate section of the Needs Assessment. Also see **Appendix B (Disproportionately Greater Need Data Analysis)** for additional data tables that were developed for this discussion.

Data referenced in this discussion originates from the tables found in the three previous sections: NA-20, NA-25, and NA-30.

Housing Problems (see NA-15)

Of the 4,155 households with incomes equivalent to 0-30% of the area median income (AMI), about 3,050 (73%) have one or more housing problems. The Asian, Black/African American, and American Indian/Alaska Native groups in this income bracket have a disproportionately greater need, as 88% of Asian households and 100% of Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native households have at least one or more housing problem.

Of the 3,720 households with incomes equivalent to 30-50% of the AMI, about 3,070 (83%) have one or more housing problems. The Asian group is the only racial/ethnic group with a disproportionately greater need in this income bracket, as all 44 households have at least one housing problem.

Of the 5,810 households with incomes equivalent to 50-80% of the AMI, about 3,865 (67%) have one or more housing problems. The Asian and Pacific Islander groups in this income bracket have a disproportionately greater need, as 80% of Asian households and 100% of Pacific Islander households have at least one housing problem.

Of the 2,865 households with incomes equivalent to 80-100% of the AMI, about 1,290 (45%) have one or more housing problems. The American Indian/Alaska Native group is the only racial/ethnic group with a disproportionately greater need in this income bracket, as all 30 households have at least one housing problem.

Severe Housing Problems (see NA-20)

Of the 4,155 households with incomes equivalent to 0-30% of the area median income (AMI), about 2,775 (67%) have one or more severe housing problems. The Asian, Black/African American, and American Indian/Alaska Native groups in this income bracket have a disproportionately greater need, as 88% of Asian households and 100% of Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native households have at least one or more severe housing problems.

Of the 3,720 households with incomes equivalent to 30-50% of the AMI, about 1,880 (51%) have one or more severe housing problems. The Black/African American and Asian groups in this income bracket have a disproportionately greater need, as 75% of Black/African American households and 100% of Asian households have at least one severe housing problem.

Of the 5,815 households with incomes equivalent to 50-80% of the AMI, about 2,225 (38%) have one or more severe housing problems. The Asian and Pacific Islander groups in this income bracket have a disproportionately greater need, as 68% of Asian households and 100% of Pacific Islander households have at least one housing problem.

Of the 2,860 households with incomes equivalent to 80-100% of the AMI, about 430 (15%) have one or more severe housing problems. There are no racial/ethnic groups in this income bracket with a disproportionately greater need.

Cost Burden (see NA-25)

This discussion of cost burden considers any cost burden equal to or higher than 30% of a household's income, including severe cost burden. See NA-25 for a discussion of cost burden by tier.

There are approximately 12,375 households in Indio with a cost burden equal to or higher than 30%, accounting for 42% of the City's households. The American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander groups in this income bracket have a disproportionately greater need, as 67% of American Indian/Alaska Native households and 100% of Pacific Islander households experience a cost burden equal to or higher than 30%.

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

No other needs were observed in this analysis.

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

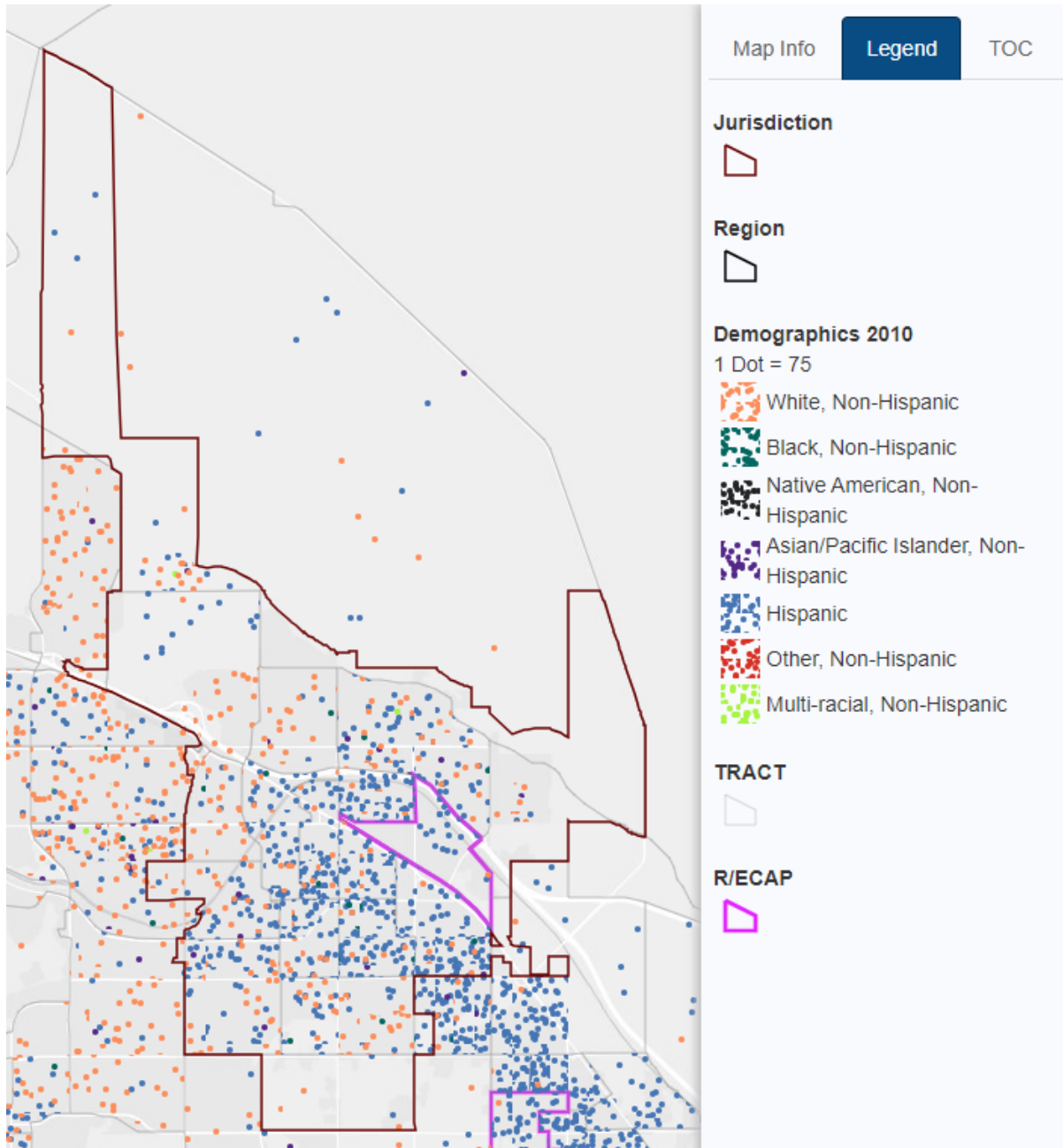
All groups with disproportionate needs (i.e. Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander) comprise a small proportion of the city's total population – less than 10% combined. Data from the 2022 ACS indicates that most of the city's residents are comprised of White and Hispanic individuals, with 24.1% White residents and 67.7% Hispanic residents, accounting for 91.1% of the total demographic.

Because the other racial/ethnic groups in the city account for such a small fraction of the population, it is less likely for there to be large enclaves or neighborhoods where individuals of these groups reside. Despite this, HUD's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tool indicates areas where certain groups reside. Each dot on **Figure 1** represents a cluster of 75 people; each color represents a specific racial/ethnic group. It should be noted that despite being listed as separated groups on tables in this plan, Pacific Islander individuals are grouped together with Asian individuals in this map, likely due to the very small number of Pacific Islander individuals that live in the city. Similarly, American Indian/Alaska Native individuals are categorized as Native American in this map.

The Asian racial/ethnic group is the third largest in the city and, according to **Figure 1**, are evenly dispersed throughout the city with no notable absences except near the city's western boundary south of Indio Boulevard. However, this may be explained due to the relatively low Asian population in the city. Similarly, there are no specific areas or neighborhoods where the city's Black/African American and Native American population resides.



Figure 1: Indio Race/Ethnicity, 2010 – HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Mapping Tool



As previously mentioned, the city's White and Hispanic population comprises a majority of the overall demographic. Although neither group was identified to have a disproportionately greater need in any of the sections above, the Hispanic and White racial/ethnic groups respectively have the largest and

second-largest number of households facing at least one housing problem, facing at least one severe housing problem, and facing cost burden equal to or higher than 30 percent.

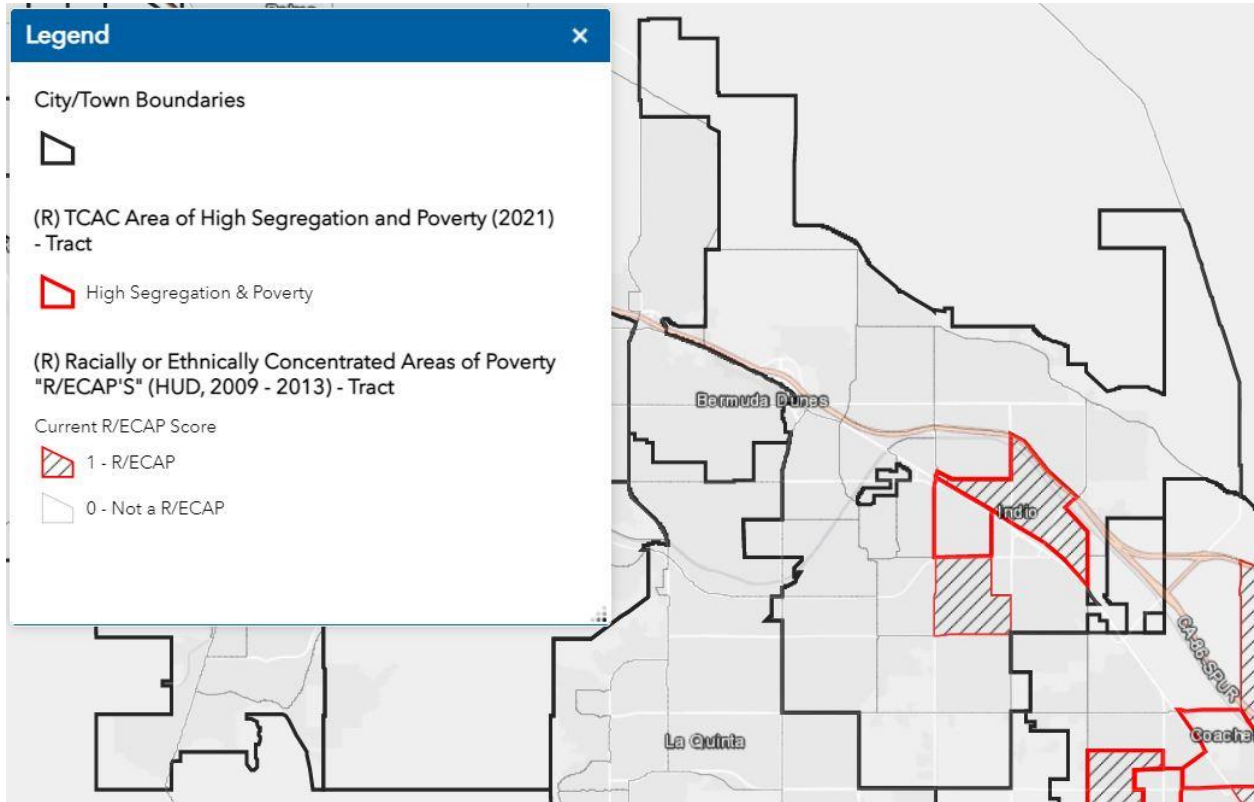
Specifically, Hispanic households account for 7,720 of 11,224 households (69%) with one housing problem whereas White households account for 3,075 (27%) of households with one housing problem. Proportions of households with at least one severe housing problem are similar, where Hispanic households account for 4,990 of 7,284 households (69%) with one severe housing problem, and White households account for 1,930 (26%) of households with one severe housing problem. Lastly, Hispanic households account for 7,920 of 12,344 households (64%) with a cost burden equal to or higher than 30 percent, and White households account for 3,930 (32%) of these households.

Despite neither group having a disproportionately higher need in the relevant categories, it is evidently clear that many of these households may benefit from housing-related assistance and services. Households that are in particularly higher need than others include those in the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) Area of High Segregation and Poverty, as indicated by thick red lines in **Figure 2** below. These areas indicate census tracts that meet consistent standards for poverty, where 30% of the population lives at or below the federal poverty line, and racial segregation, defined as an overrepresentation of people of color relative to the demographics of Riverside County.

Census Tract 453.03, the northernmost TCAC Area of High Segregation and Poverty displayed in **Figure 2**, contains a very high number of Hispanic households. This tract also meets the standards for HUD's Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP), where the non-white population is measured at 50% or higher and where the poverty rate either exceeds 40% or more of the population living at or below the federal poverty level, or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan statistical area. This indicates a high need for those households within this census tract. Other households in need include those directly south of Census Tract 453.03 – Census Tract 455.02 (considered a TCAC Area of High Segregation and Poverty) and Census Tract 455.03 (considered a R/ECAP). Lastly, it should be noted that these census tracts are located in

Central/Southeastern Indio, indicating that many households in this area are in need.

Figure 2: California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) Area of High Segregation and Poverty and HUD Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP)



NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

This section provides a concise summary of the needs of public housing residents.

The City of Indio does not own or operate public housing units. Instead, the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside serves the City of Indio. The agency promotes and provides healthy, drug and crime free environments where all residents may enjoy comfortable living arrangements without discrimination. Activities include facilitating, planning, developing, building, acquiring, managing, renting, selling, financing, maintaining, and improving housing properties intended for low to moderate income families.

The Housing Authority currently distributes 8,748 vouchers through their countywide programs, including 332 special purpose vouchers reserved for veterans, the Family Unification Program, and disabled individuals.

Totals in Use

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

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

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

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	79	456	8,748	36	8,364	135	178
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

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

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

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

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Indio is not a Public Housing Authority (PHA) and as such does not maintain a waiting list for public housing.

According to the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside, there are approximately 137,000 families on the waiting list for its Housing Choice Voucher Program, despite its limited funding capacity to approximately 10,000 families.

There are 2,960 Indio residents on the waiting list, 348 of whom are elderly and 573 of whom are disabled.

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

There are 310 Indio residents that are currently housed and receiving assistance from the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside. Of these, 202 individuals are elderly, and 152 individuals are disabled.

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

Indio is not a PHA.

Discussion

Indio is not a PHA.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

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

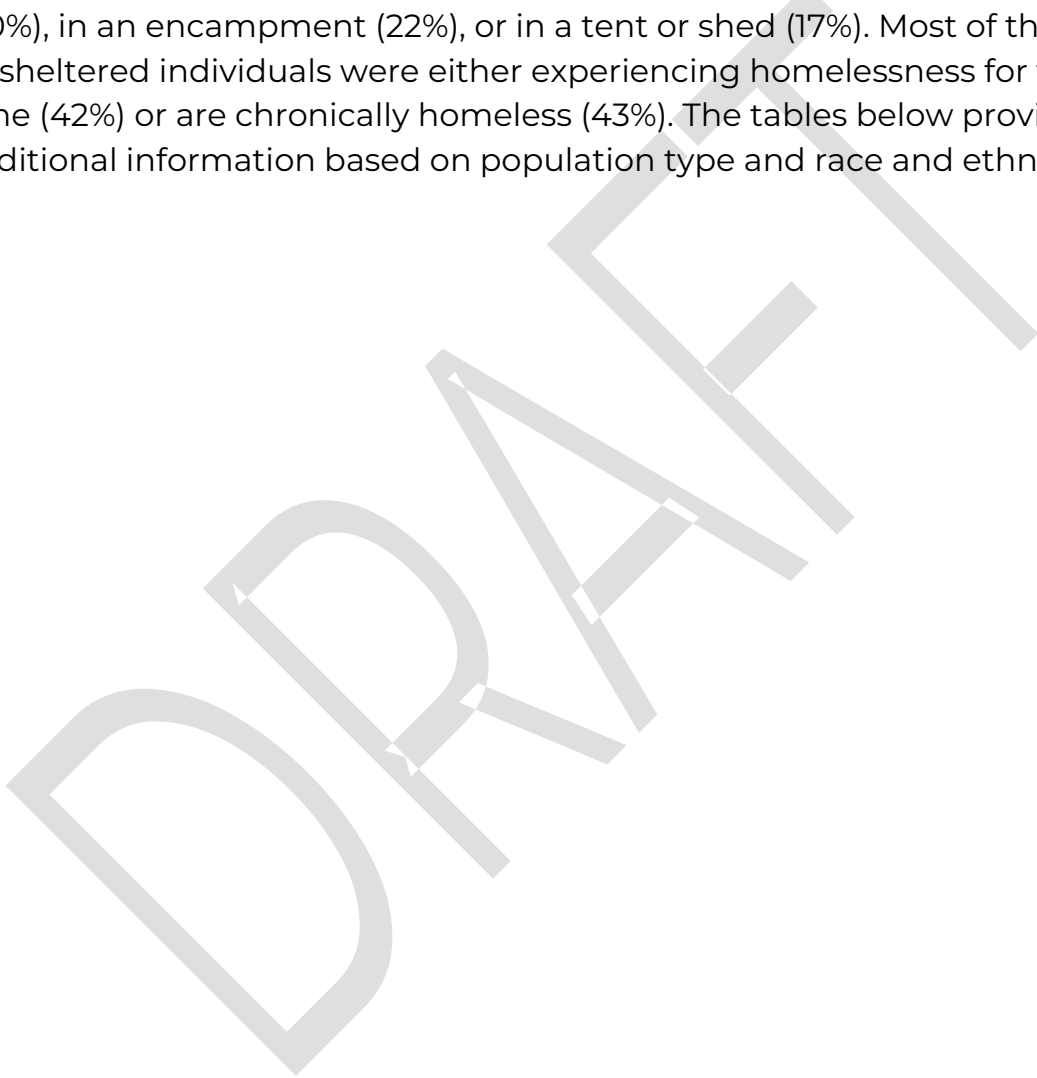
Based on the 2023 Riverside County Homeless Point-in-Time Count (HPITC), there are a total of 427 individuals experiencing homelessness in Indio. Of these individuals, 319 are sheltered, meaning that they are living in a publicly supervised or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements, or those are staying overnight in an emergency shelter. The HPITC identified 108 individuals as unsheltered, meaning these individuals' primary nighttime residence is a public or private space that is not intended to be used as a regular sleeping accommodation such as a car or transit station.

The number of unhoused individuals in 2023 remained unchanged from the prior year's count. However, there was a slight difference in the types of unhoused people; in 2023, there were 319 sheltered individuals compared to 322 sheltered individuals in 2022. The number of unsheltered individuals increased from 105 sheltered individuals in 2022 to 108 unsheltered individuals in 2023. However, the City of Indio's unsheltered population grew by 27% between 2020 and 2022 and ranked as the fourth highest area of unsheltered homeless persons in the County.

The HPITC does not collect detailed demographic information on sheltered individuals. As such, this analysis will only refer to the demographics of unsheltered individuals that have been collected through the HPITC. Demographically, the unsheltered group in Indio had the same pattern as other communities of adult (61%), White (70%), male (63%). Additionally, Indio also had a higher proportion of youth (18-24) (22%) and Hispanic (50%) and chronically homeless (47%). None of the unsheltered individuals were part of a household with children. Additionally, none of the unsheltered individuals

were children. Youth ages 18-24 were the youngest age group identified by the HPITC and, at four individuals, also comprised the smallest group of unsheltered, unhoused individuals based by age.

The Indio unsheltered population reported family disruption (36%), unemployment (17%) and lack of income (12%) as factors contributing to homeless. Most unsheltered persons in the city were living on the street (30%), in an encampment (22%), or in a tent or shed (17%). Most of the unsheltered individuals were either experiencing homelessness for the first time (42%) or are chronically homeless (43%). The tables below provide additional information based on population type and race and ethnicity.



Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	No data available	86
Black or African American	No data available	12
Asian	No data available	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	No data available	0
Pacific Islander	No data available	0
Multiple Races	No data available	10
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	No data available	63
Not Hispanic	No data available	45

Source: Riverside County Point-in-Time 2023 Homeless Count

Population type	Number of individuals	Percent of total
Chronically homeless	33	43%
Experiencing homelessness for the first time	32	42%
Households with children	0	0%
Veterans	9	8%
Formerly incarcerated	11	14%
Pet owner	10	13%

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

Of the 108 unhoused, unsheltered individuals in Indio, only 8% were veterans. HPITC data does not provide additional information on veterans in Indio. Further, no households with children were identified as unhoused by the HPITC.

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Therefore, there is an estimated need for at least 10 veterans and no estimated need for households and/or families with children. However, based on focus group meeting feedback, the need for emergency shelters for women with children and families has been increasing over time, and there is a need to provide specific facilities to serve this population. For example, the Coachella Valley Rescue Mission has 7 to 8 family rooms to accommodate mothers with young children and a Women's and Family Shelter for 60+ women and children.

Despite these dedicated facilities and services intended for women with children and families, it should be noted that service providers may not have capacity to serve all those in need. During the focus group, representatives of local service providers unanimously voiced concern over the lack of public resources and specifically noted the lack of available, affordable housing units and housing vouchers, making it difficult to serve all those in need. Additionally, the focus group discussions revealed gaps in fair housing education, particularly related to tenant/landlord rights. Addressing these gaps can help these groups better navigate housing-related issues to maintain stable housing and prevent homelessness.

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

Based on the 2023 Riverside County Homeless Point-in-Time Count (HPITC), White individuals represent 80% of unhoused, unsheltered individuals in Indio. At 11%, Black/African American individuals make up the second highest group of unsheltered homeless people, and individuals with multiple races make up 9% of the unsheltered homeless population.

The demographic composition of the City's unsheltered homeless population differs from national data trends, which show that Black/African Americans have the highest rate of homelessness whereas White Americans have some of the nation's lowest rates of homelessness. Based on data from the National Alliance to End Homelessness, areas with high rates of White homelessness tend to exhibit even higher rates of homelessness among Black, Native American, and Hispanic/Latinx residents. However, this is not the case in Indio, where unsheltered homelessness rates are an anomaly.

By ethnicity, Hispanic/Latino people represent 58% of Indio's unsheltered homeless population and non-Hispanic/Latino people represent the remaining 42%. These proportions align with the City's overall demographics, where 65% of the City identifies as Hispanic or Latino and the remaining 35% do not.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

In 2023, about 75% (319 individuals) of Indio's unhoused population was sheltered. This means that these individuals were in emergency shelters or in temporary housing arrangements such as transitional housing on the night of the HPITC. In Indio, organizations that provide shelter for unhoused people include the Coachella Valley Rescue Mission, which provides emergency shelters and residential shelters for over 300 people, and Martha's Village and Kitchen, which provides 130 beds as emergency housing for families with children as well as single adults.

Unsheltered homelessness refers to unhoused individuals who use public or private space not intended to be used as a regular sleeping accommodation, such as a car or transit station, as their primary nighttime residence. The 2023 HPITC identified 108 unhoused individuals as unsheltered in Indio, which account for one-quarter of the City's unhoused population. Staff and volunteers who participated in the HPITC interviewed 76 of these individuals for additional details such as their living situation on the night before the count, their primary reason for homelessness, and challenges and barriers they face to overcome homelessness.

On the night before the count, 30% of unsheltered individuals were living in an encampment, 28% were living on a street, and 16% were living in a tent or shed. Other living situations included private vehicles (9%), abandoned buildings (7%), parks (7%), and under bridges in the City (4%).

Various factors contribute to these individuals' homelessness. The most common primary reasons include family disruption, lack of income, unemployment, and substance abuse. Other primary reasons include mental illness, running away, and medical discharge – each accounting for less than 5% of the primary causes of homelessness.

Unsheltered individuals also shared the challenges and barriers they face in overcoming their homelessness. Substance abuse was identified as a significant challenge, with 32 of the 76 interview participants (42%) citing it as an obstacle. This is particularly significant as only nine individuals (12%) shared that it was their primary reason for homelessness, which suggests that substance abuse may have emerged or become more of a prevalent obstacle after they became homeless.

Physical disabilities and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are also leading challenges faced by unsheltered individuals, each affecting 24% of interviewees. Overall, health-related issues make it difficult for these individuals to overcome homelessness, with many citing mental health, chronic health conditions, developmental disabilities, and brain injuries as obstacles.

Discussion

While most unhoused individuals in the City have found shelter and services to help overcome homelessness, there remains a need to address those who remain unhoused. Many unsheltered individuals face challenges and obstacles that make it difficult to seek and/or benefit from intervention or services from local providers.

Further, local providers alone may not be able to meet the needs of all unhoused individuals due to limited funding, limited capacity (i.e. staffing, facilities), or both, underscoring the importance of public resources that may reduce the strain on service providers and increase overall capacity. This is especially important as feedback from service providers' representatives indicate an increase in human trafficking and an increase in the number of young people facing homelessness, both of which have significant impacts on an individual's health and safety. Additional public services such as mental health services and economic development programs, as well as additional funding for service providers who can provide these services may mitigate the severity of this issue in Indio. Additional housing facilities for specific groups such as households with children and/or single-parent households are also crucial to resolving homelessness for impacted groups.

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

Introduction

Non-homeless special needs refer to the needs of population subgroups that have been identified by HUD as more commonly in need of housing assistance than the general population. Due to their economic, social, mental, and/or physical conditions, these populations have difficulty finding appropriate housing. These groups include:

- The elderly and frail elderly,
- Persons with disabilities,
- Persons with alcohol or other substance abuse
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

This section is intended to identify the nature and extent of these needs as well as strategies being implemented to address these needs. A general description of each special need group is provided below.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

The elderly and frail elderly. Elderly individuals are those of the age of 65 or older; frailty may encompass many characteristics though it is commonly defined as a clinically recognizable state of increased vulnerability resulting from aging-associated decline. According to the 2022 ACS, there are about 16,931 people aged 65 years and over in Indio, accounting for about 18.4% of the total population.

Frailty is not explicitly measured by the United States Census Bureau, though there are two characteristics measured by its datasets that may indicate frailty among elderly individuals in Indio. These characteristics include *independent living difficulty*, which describes individuals who have difficulty doing errands alone due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem, and *self-care difficulty*, which describes individuals who have difficulty bathing or dressing.

According to the 2022 ACS, there are 1,845 individuals aged 65 years or older with an independent living difficulty in Indio, and there are 1,339 individuals in the same age group with a self-care difficulty. This means that Indio's frail elderly population could be as large as 3,184 individuals, though this assumes these characteristics are mutually exclusive.

Persons with disabilities. The United States Census Bureau defines a disability as a complex process between an individual's physical, emotional, and mental health, and the environment in which they live, work, and play. The Census Bureau asks questions about difficulties with daily activities and other functional limitations to identify people with disabilities. According to 2022 ACS data, there are an estimated 9,845 people with disabilities in Indio, which account for 10.8% of the city's total civilian noninstitutionalized population.

The ACS identifies individuals with hearing (3.7%), vision (2.9%), cognitive (3.7%), and ambulatory (5.7%) disabilities, as well as those with a self-care difficulty (2.3%) and those with an independent living difficulty (4.8%). It is very likely that some individuals may have more than one disability given that the proportion of individuals with any of these disabilities equals 23.1%.

Those with developmental disabilities such as cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism may also require accommodations to live and work independently. Though these are not explicitly measured by the ACS, it is important to also consider the needs of these individuals.

Persons with alcohol or other substance abuse. The United States Census Bureau does not collect information on individuals with any kind of substance abuse, thus making it difficult to describe the characteristics and demographics of this group. Although there is no such data available through the Census Bureau, data collected by the United States National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) may help generate an estimate of this group in Indio. Statistics from the 2022 NSUDH indicate that, in the last year, 10.5% of Americans had an alcohol use disorder, 9.7% had a drug use disorder, and 2.9% had both types of disorders simultaneously.

Applying these rates in Indio, this equates to about 9,659 individuals with an alcohol use disorder, 8,923 individuals with a drug use disorder, and 2,668

individuals with both disorders. Because these estimates are based on non-local data, it is highly possible that these estimates do not accurately depict the size of this group in Indio. However, due to the lack of geographic-specific data, these estimates are a good indicator to understand the size of this group in the city.

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

Although these populations are not inherently at-risk of becoming unhoused, they are more vulnerable to conditions such as poverty that can result in homelessness and/or institutionalization without intervention from supportive housing and/or services.

The housing and supportive service needs of these populations were determined by an assessment of United States Census Bureau data and the city's 2021-2029 Housing Element.

The elderly and frail elderly. As the elderly become less independent and require more care, it is important that they have access to a continuum of housing options, including independent unassisted living, congregate or board care facilities with supportive services, and nursing care facilities which provide complete medical care. This becomes increasingly important as some become frail and unable to carry out daily duties without assistance.

Affordability is a key need as many of the elderly population in Indio experience cost burden and severe burden. According to 2016-2020 CHAS data presented in Section NA-10, about 3,715 households headed by elderly individuals experience a cost burden higher than 30% of their income; these households account for 33% of the city's cost-burdened households. The proportion of elderly-headed households with a cost burden greater than 50% is much higher, as these households account for 52% (2,545) of the city's total cost-burdened households. Because a significant number of cost-burdened households are comprised of elderly households, it is important that housing and supportive services be accessible, accommodating, as well as affordable to this population.

Persons with disabilities. Housing and supportive service needs may vary for this population due to different types of disabilities. General housing needs for this population include special exterior and interior design features, such as wider door frames and ramps for individuals who may require the use of a wheelchair. It is uncommon for these features to be included in the original construction of a housing unit and thus often necessitates the retrofitting of the unit to enable unimpeded mobility for individuals with disabilities. However, retrofitting can be quite costly, making it difficult for individuals with disabilities and their families to afford needed improvements.

Thus, it is important that housing units have these special features built into their original design to adequately serve the needs of individuals with disabilities. Further, it is important that such units also be made available at an affordable rate. Supportive services may include outreach support to help individuals access housing units with special design features.

Persons with alcohol or other substance abuse. Housing needs for those with alcohol and/or other substance abuse primarily include supportive, transitional, and/or recovery housing, depending on the need and circumstances of an individual. In addition to a safe and controlled living environment, these providers of these facilities also provide peer and group counseling, treatment, and other services to help individuals recover from abuse.

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

The California Department of Public Health, Office of AIDS publishes an annual surveillance report summarizing information about people living with HIV in California. Data from this report is limited to county-level data. According to the 2022 California HIV Surveillance Report, there were 11,065 individuals living with a diagnosed HIV infection in Riverside County, a 17.4% increase from 2018 statistics.

The Riverside University Health System's 2021 Epidemiology of HIV in Riverside County report provides additional insight to the population of people living with HIV in Indio as it measures the rate of people living with HIV in the Coachella Valley. Specifically, the report estimates 163 people living

with AIDS for every 100,000 people (0.16%) in the cities of Indio and Coachella and the communities of Mecca and Thermal. This means that about 147 individuals in Indio are living with AIDS.

According to the National HIV/AIDS Housing Coalition, people living with HIV/AIDS are usually concentrated in communities with high poverty, low access to affordable housing, and crime. Further, those who do not have access to stable housing or those who are unhoused are more likely to contract HIV as they are more likely to engage in unprotected intercourse and share needles that make them more vulnerable to disease transmission.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

Not applicable.

Discussion:

See narratives above.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Parks and park amenities were identified as the most desired type of public facility in the city. Currently there are 18 parks that are under the City's purview, including the Indio Community Center, the Lights at Indio Golf Course, and other non-park facilities. Other desired improvements and needs identified include additional recreation and community centers, as well as teen and childcare centers.

Feedback from City staff indicates a need for repairs at existing public facilities that are often used by low- and moderate-income community members. These include the Indio Teen Center and the Indio Senior Center, the former of which was identified as a priority by community members.

How were these needs determined?

Needs regarding public facilities were determined through several community outreach and engagement efforts, all of which are outlined in Section PR-15. Common themes that were identified across various activities are included in the narrative above. These activities include a Community Pop-Up event, a Community Open House, and a Community Needs Survey. The same set of questions were asked in each of these events, albeit each in different formats suitable for their respective forum.

Feedback points from the Focus Group and Interdepartmental Outreach are also integrated in the narrative above. See **Appendix A (Participation and Consultation Results)** for a comprehensive list of answers, feedback, and other participation results across all outreach and engagement activities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Public streets ranked as the most desired public improvement by residents and community members, with pothole repairs and street repaving and rebuilding as specific improvements. Drainage improvements such as gutter and storm channel refurbishments, regrading, and the use of green infrastructure are another community priority. The addition of public sidewalks and crossings were also another priority for community members.

City staff expressed public infrastructure improvements and city beautification programs such as Indio Lindo Beautification Program and the former Better Neighborhoods Program may be helpful in building community and improving neighborhoods. Indio Lindo is a formal beautification program led by the City of Indio, devoted to enhancing the city's aesthetic appeal and fostering a deep sense of community pride. Through a variety of initiatives and projects, Indio Lindo endeavors to create a more visually appealing, welcoming, and vibrant environment for all residents and visitors alike. With a strong commitment to community engagement, the program collaborates with local businesses, non-profit organizations, schools, and enthusiastic volunteers to ensure a collective effort in shaping the city's beauty. From community clean-ups to park enhancements, public art installations, and cultural celebrations, The City of Indio aims to weave together the cultural fabric of Indio, celebrating its identity while instilling in

residents a profound love and appreciation for their beloved city. As a beacon of collective spirit and unity, Indio Lindo reflects the city's dedication to creating a place its residents can truly cherish and take pride in.

Public infrastructure gaps such as missing sidewalks, street lighting, and ADA-compliant upgrades in Central Indio and older parts of the city are another priority expressed by City staff.

How were these needs determined?

Needs regarding public improvements were determined through several community outreach and engagement efforts, all of which are outlined in Section PR-15. Common themes that were identified across various activities are included in the narrative above. These activities include a Community Pop-Up event, a Community Open House, and a Community Needs Survey. The same set of questions were asked in each of these events, albeit each in different formats suitable for their respective forum.

Feedback points from the Focus Group and Interdepartmental Outreach are also integrated in the narrative above. See **Appendix A (Participation and Consultation Results)** for a comprehensive list of answers, feedback, and other participation results across all outreach and engagement activities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Mental health services such as counseling and addiction services were identified as the most desired type of public service in the city. An adult mental health clinic operated by the Riverside University Health System (Riverside County) is located in the city and provides services to adults with severe and persistent mental health problems. These services include crisis intervention, recovery management, and medication services. Community members also expressed a need for youth programs, recreation programs, and childcare programs.

Feedback from local organizations aligned with that from community members. Specifically, local organizations expressed the lack of public services, such as health services and public transportation, exacerbate issues of poor housing availability and affordability and should be addressed. City

staff advocated for workforce development programs to help residents and community members develop and improve skills and individual capacity, and one staff member of the Indio Senior Center expressed the need to continue funding meal programs offered at the Indio Senior Center.

In addition, based on feedback during the Interdepartmental meeting, there is an opportunity to explore a partnership with the SunLine Transit Agency to assist those that need to commute to work as well as youth. SunLine has an existing Youth Program that offers a Haul Pass for Coachella Valley high school students, for example.

How were these needs determined?

Needs regarding public services were determined through several community outreach and engagement efforts, all of which are outlined in Section PR-15. Common themes that were identified across various activities are included in the narrative above. These activities include a Community Pop-Up event, a Community Open House, and a Community Needs Survey. The same set of questions were asked in each of these events, albeit each in different formats suitable for their respective forum.

Feedback points from the Focus Group and Interdepartmental Outreach are also integrated in the narrative above. See **Appendix A (Participation and Consultation Results)** for a comprehensive list of answers, feedback, and other participation results across all outreach and engagement activities.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

According to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Local Housing Data, 6th Cycle Housing Element Update the population in the City of Indio has been steadily increasing over time; between 2000 and 2020, Indio had an annual growth rate of 3.1%, compared to 0.7% for the SCAG region (includes Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties). Known as the "City of Festivals," Indio attracts at least 1.4 million visitors annually. Seasonal vacancies are the most prevalent in Indio, comprising 67% of vacant unit types compared to 33.5% in the SCAG region. Overall, because of the seasonal vacancies, the housing market remains stable despite having a high vacancy rate of 16.6 based on SCAG Local Housing Data, 6th Cycle Housing Element Update. According to SCAG's 2020-2045 RTP/SCS growth forecast adopted in 2020 (2020 RTP/SCS), the population of the City is forecast to increase to 129,300 residents by 2045, an increase of approximately 43% from 2020. During the same forecast period, Riverside County is anticipated to increase to 3.25 million residents in 2045, an increase of approximately 33% from 2020.

The average persons per household in Indio has remained relatively steady at 3.2 in 2010 and 3.3 in 2020, which is similar to the County. A total of 72% of households are owner occupied units. The median household income is \$53,434.00. With income being a key indicator of housing affordability, the State of California uses five income categories to determine housing affordability. These categories are as follows:

- Extremely Low-income- 30% or less of the median income;
- Very Low-income- 31% to 50% of the median income;
- Low-income- 51% to 80% of the median income;
- Moderate-income- 81% to 120% of the median income; and,
- Above Moderate-income- greater than 120% of the median income

Most housing units in Indio were built after 1980 which not only contributes to the rising market prices but also to the good condition of the housing stock. It is crucial to examine all the factors that affect the cost of housing to put in place the right strategies to ensure continued affordability of housing particularly for low-income households. This section explores these factors as well as external factors such as age, level of education and employment to show the correlation between these factors and housing. Facilities for vulnerable groups and homeless persons are also considered in this section as the availability of rehousing facilities is also affected by affordability of housing units.

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

Introduction

According to ACS 2016-2020 data, there are 38,885 residential units in Indio, most of which are singular, detached units and represent about 71% of the City's total housing stock. Conversely, singular, attached units account for roughly 2% of the housing stock. The rest of the City's housing is comprised of properties with multiple units and nontraditional housing structures such as mobile homes, RVs, and vans. The distribution of residential properties is detailed in Table 31. As shown in Table 31, the vast majority of owner-occupied units are comprised of 3+ bedroom units (72%), while the breakdown across unit size for renter-occupied units is more distributed (27% are 1-bedroom, 40% are 2-bedroom, and 28% are 3+ bedrooms).

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	27,560	71%
1-unit, attached structure	875	2%
2-4 units	3,075	8%
5-19 units	3,310	9%
20 or more units	1,120	3%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	2,945	8%
Total	38,885	100%

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	240	1%	480	5%
1 bedroom	860	4%	2,520	27%
2 bedrooms	5,740	24%	3,745	40%
3 or more bedrooms	17,565	72%	2,655	28%
Total	24,405	101%	9,400	100%

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

As part of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) estimated that the City will need to develop 7,821 additional units by 2029 to meet household growth. By income level, the new units should be distributed among:

- 896 for extremely low-income
- 897 for very low-income households

- 1,170 for low-income households
- 1,315 for moderate-income households
- 3,543 for above moderate-income households

To reach these goals, Indio will use a mix of federal, state, and local programs.

- **Local programs.**

- Consistent with Cal. Gov't Code § 65915, Chapter 154: Density Bonuses and Other Incentives for Low Income and Senior Housing of the City of Indio Code of Ordinances contains incentives to support the development of housing for lower and very low-income individuals and senior citizens. The purpose of this chapter is to comply with the provisions of requiring the city to adopt an ordinance providing incentives to developers of housing for lower and very lot income individuals and senior citizens (five or more units).
- The City of Indio's Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Asset Fund (LMIHAF) is an existing program that serves as a source of funding for (1) monitoring and preserving long-term affordability covenants of current affordable units, (2) homeless prevention/rapid rehousing, and (3) development of new affordable housing units using housing funds (by affordability).
- In addition, the City is interested in exploring the establishment of a Local Housing Trust Fund dedicated to the creation, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing, transitional housing, and emergency shelters based the Housing Element Program 21 (Local Housing Trust Fund). The fund is expected to prioritize housing opportunities for households with special needs and extremely low-income households.

- **State programs.**

- Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME) purpose is to create and retain affordable housing for cities, counties, developers, including Native American Entities, and nonprofit community housing development organizations (CHDOs). The program is run by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). The City can benefit from

HOME funding to expand affordable housing opportunities via collaboration with the County of Riverside.

- For example, based on the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside's Streamlined Annual PHA Plan, the agency leveraged HOME and other funds for Phase 1 and Phase 2 of JFM Villas in Indio is expected to be completed by July 2025 (25 PBV in a 100-unit development and 25 PBV in a 50-unit development, respectively).
- Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC) - the AHSC Program funds land-use, housing, transportation, and land preservation projects to support infill and compact development that reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions. This is administered by the state of California through the Strategic Growth Council and implemented by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). This is also targeted to low income and disadvantaged communities.
- California Housing Finance Authority (Cal HFA) Homebuyers-CalHFA has first and junior loan options for low to moderate income families, including low to zero interest rate down payment assistance loans. There are also mortgage loans that can help with down payment or closing costs, called junior loans. CalHFA also requires beneficiaries to take a home buyer education course and counselling as part of the process.
- **Federal programs.**
 - The City participates with the Riverside County Housing Authority to connect eligible Indio residential to Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8).

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

According to the 2021-2029 Housing Element, the City has identified 588 units at-risk of converting to market-rate housing during the planning period; 320 units considered to be at "very high" risk and 268 considered to be at "low" risk. At-risk units are considered those whose affordability restrictions are set

to expire within 10 years. The City aims to preserve these at-risk units in through encouraging potential purchasers, including nonprofit organizations and developers. Per state law, owners of assisted housing developments who wish to terminate a subsidy contract or sell the development must contact entities that are qualified to preserve the affordable properties first.

Per the Housing Element, the City aims to work toward maintaining the rent restrictions of at-risk developments by monitoring any changes in ownership, management, and status of deed-restrictions. The agreement for Desert Gardens rental assistance is set to expire in 2030. This property is owned and operated by the Coachella Valley Housing Coalition. This property has been identified as a low risk of expiration because the likeliness that the contract with the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be renewed is extremely high and this property has been owned and maintained as an affordable housing development by the non-profit Coachella Valley Housing Coalition since 1998. The City will contact the Coachella Valley Housing Coalition to discuss strategies for preserving the affordability for Desert Gardens.

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

No. The current annual housing production volumes are substantially below what is needed for the 6th Cycle RHNA. In 2020, the population of Indio was 89,995 people. Total housing units based on ACS 2016-2020 data is 38,885. According to SCAG’s 2020-2045 RTP/SCS growth forecast adopted in 2020 (2020 RTP/SCS), the population of the City is forecast to increase to 129,300 residents by 2045. According to the RHNA, the regional allocation for the city of Indio is 7,821 additional units by 2029 to meet household growth. There is a need for more housing that is diversified across types and affordability, as discussed below, to meet the need of the existing and future population of Indio.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is need for the following specific types of housing:

- More affordable housing units to replace the ones that are at-risk of converting to market-rate housing. As noted above, according to the 2021-2029 Housing Element, the City has identified 588 units at-risk of

converting to market-rate housing during the planning period; 320 units considered to be at “very high” risk and 268 considered to be at “low” risk. Based on the regional housing allocation, a total of 1,793 units needs to be built by 2029 for extremely low-income and very low-income households.

- More diverse housing that includes a variety of sizes and bedrooms to support lower-cost owner-occupied housing. The vast majority of units in Indio are comprised of singular, detached units that represent about 71% of the City's total housing stock. As shown in Table 31, the vast majority of owner-occupied units are comprised of 3+ bedroom units (72%), while the breakdown across unit size for renter-occupied units is more distributed (27% are 1-bedroom, 40% are 2-bedroom, and 28% are 3+ bedrooms).
- Appropriate housing for special needs populations is needed in Indio as summarized in NA-45.
- Housing for below moderate-income households; Indio’s RHNA allocation across extremely low-income, very-low income, and low-income levels totals 2,963 new units by 2029.

Discussion

See above.

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

Introduction

The cost of housing has significantly increased in Indio and follows a trend of rising living costs that has been observed statewide and nationwide.

Although both home values and rent have increased, the rise in median home value is the most significant, with median home values rising from \$196,100 in 2010 to \$447,900 in 2022 – a difference of 128 percent, according to ACS data. Median rents rose by 55% in the same time period, rising from \$761 in 2010 to \$1,177 in 2022.

Further, according to 2016-2020 CHAS data, a plurality (41.7%) of renter households in the city pay anywhere between \$500 and \$999 in rent. Rising living costs are correlated with cost burdens, which are discussed at length in the Needs Assessment. At a glance, about 42% (12,375) of Indio households experience a cost burden equal to or higher than 30 percent, putting them at risk of homelessness and other economic burdens.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2022	% Change
Median Home Value	\$196,100	\$447,900	128%
Median Contract Rent	\$761	\$1,177	55%

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2010 ACS 1-year (Base Year), 2022 ACS 1-year (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,360	14.5%
\$500-999	3,915	41.7%
\$1,000-1,499	2,400	25.5%
\$1,500-1,999	1,350	14.4%
\$2,000 or more	365	3.9%
Total	9,390	99.9%

Table 29 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	705	No Data
50% HAMFI	2,565	1,970
80% HAMFI	6,535	5,980
100% HAMFI	No Data	9,425
Total	9,805	17,375

Table 30 - Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	\$1,014	\$1,132	\$1,487	\$2,095	\$2,523
High HOME Rent	\$1,148	\$1,231	\$1,478	\$1,699	\$1,876
Low HOME Rent	\$897	\$961	\$1,152	\$1,332	\$1,486

Table 31 - Monthly Rent

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Existing housing stock is not sufficient for households at all income levels, especially as rents have increased 55 percent over the past 12 years. These rising living costs significantly impact very-low- and low-income households due to the fact that their incomes typically do not follow cost increases.

For example, the number of units affordable to households earning at least 30% of the household area median family income (HAMFI) is extremely low compared to the number of households earning 30-50% of the HAMFI, as measured in Table 6. For reference, there are 5,245 households earning 30-50% of the HAMFI and only 705 available units for households earning at least 30% of the HAMFI, meaning there is a need for 4,540 affordable units for this income group. This number also does not consider the number of households earning between 0-30% of the HAMFI, of which there are 6,265 households. Table 35 does not include the number of units affordable to households that make less than 30% of the HAFMI, indicating that there is an even greater need for these households.

There are a sufficient number of affordable units only to households that make between 80 and 100% of the HAMFI. Specifically, there are 6,535 rental units that are affordable for those making at least 80% of the HAMFI, and there are a total of 985 renter households with incomes equivalent to 80-100% of the HAMFI, resulting in a surplus of 5,550 rental units. Regarding owner-occupied units, there are 5,980 units that are affordable for those making at least 80% of the HAMFI, and there are a total of 2,450 owner households with incomes equivalent to 80-100% of the HAMFI, resulting in a surplus of 3,530 owner-occupied units.

Combined, there are 9,080 affordable units beyond the need for households making between 80-100% of the HAFMI, whereas there is a deficit of affordable units for households in all other income categories.

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

Assuming trends from the past 12 years remain constant, home values in Indio will continue to rise 10.7% every year and rents will increase 4.6% every year. This will greatly impact affordability of housing, especially as household income will likely not increase at the same rate as that of home values and rent. As such, those who will be most impacted by this change include those households with incomes between 0-80% of the HAMFI; this is due to their lower income as well as the low number of affordable housing units that are available to them.

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

According to recent ACS data presented in Table 33, the median rent in Indio is \$1,177. Unlike HOME and fair market rents, this figure does not consider the number of bedrooms and instead accounts for all rental properties in the city. For the purposes of this analysis, HOME and Fair Market Rent will reference amounts listed under the “3 Bedroom” column as a plurality of Indio residents (29.2%) reside in housing units with three bedrooms.

Fair Market Rents, also known as 40th percentile rents, are determined by housing market demand and supply and are calculated by HUD each year to determine amounts for the Housing Choice Voucher program. In Indio, the fair market rent for a three-bedroom housing unit (\$2,095) is nearly \$1,000 higher than the area median rent in Indio. This means that the housing market demand and supply in Indio is significantly lower than that of the overall Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA metropolitan statistical area.

HOME rents are set by HUD for affordable housing programs and units related to the HOME program. High HOME Rents are calculated at 30% of income for households at 65% of the AMI, and Low HOME Rents are calculated at 30% of income for households at 50% of the AMI. The high HOME rent (\$1,699) for Indio’s respective MSA is a little over \$500 higher than the area median rent, and the low HOME rent of \$1,332 is the closest to the area median rent. This indicated that Indio’s area median income is lower

than that of the overall Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA metropolitan statistical area.

The strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing should keep in mind that the city's area median rent is lower than both HOME rents and Fair Market Rents for a three-bedroom unit likely due to overall lower incomes among the city's households. Thus, affordable units may need to be set at amounts that are lower than HOME and Fair Market Rents for the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA metropolitan statistical area.

Discussion

See narratives above.

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

Introduction

Housing units need to be maintained to ensure reinvestment, safety, and quality of housing. There are 4 conditions examined under the ACS data to determine the need for rehabilitation: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, with 1.01 or more occupants per room, selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30%, and gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30%. Overcrowding is also a key indicator in the condition of housing.

Definitions

According to the California housing law and regulations, a housing unit is considered substandard when its condition endangers “the life, limb, health, property, safety, or welfare of the public or the occupants”. These conditions include inadequate or lack of sanitation facilities such as poor water supply, lavatory, and shower; Structural Hazards such as poor or deteriorating flooring, foundations and walls and poor condition of wiring and plumbing to name a few. The U.S. Census defines overcrowding as at least 1.01 persons per room excluding kitchen, bathrooms, and hallways. Severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	8,800	36%	5,290	56%
With two selected Conditions	520	2%	495	5%
With three selected Conditions	10	0%	4	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	15,075	62%	3,610	38%
Total	24,405	100%	9,399	99%

Table 32 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	12,770	52%	2,080	22%
1980-1999	6,230	26%	3,870	41%
1950-1979	5,135	21%	3,320	35%
Before 1950	265	1%	130	1%
Total	24,400	100%	9,400	99%

Table 33 - Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	5,400	22%	3,450	37%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	3,005	12%	1,770	19%

Table 34 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 35 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Based on Table 32, 62% of owner-occupied units and 38% renter occupied units have no selected conditions. A total of 36% of owner-occupied units have one selected condition compared to 56% renter occupied units. Based on these percentages, there is a fairly good rate of housing rehabilitation and preservation. It is, however, necessary to have more renter units rehabilitated to preserve the units before they have more than one condition.

In addition, there are several Census indicators that are useful in identifying potential dilapidated units in need of replacement or demolition. These indicators include units without heating, or units with incomplete facilities, including units lacking conventional plumbing, or units lacking complete kitchen facilities. The latter variable may also be an indicator of units constructed illegally or legal second units (the City has an adopted second unit ordinance). According to 2019 Census ACS estimates, only 0.1% of occupied housing units (42 units) in the city lacked complete plumbing facilities, and 0.3% lacked complete kitchen facilities. Approximately 5.5%, or 1,789 units, of the City's total households are considered overcrowded by the American Community Survey. Based solely on the age of the housing stock, the maximum number of units in the city that are in need of some sort of rehabilitation is approximately 15,813 housing units. However, these are incredibly large estimates when considering the number of units in the city that are in need of rehabilitation or replacement. Locally available data provides a more accurate estimate of the number of units in the city that are in need of replacement or rehabilitation.

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

Table 39 shows the risk of lead-based paint hazard in Indio, broken down by the total number of units built before 1980 and those with children present. Further, the totals are broken down by owner-occupied and renter-occupied units. A total of 22% of owner-occupied units built before 1980 are present in Indio, while a total of 37% of renter-occupied units are present. Owner-occupied units with children present represent 12% of the total while renter-occupied units with children present represent 19% of the total.

Discussion

See above.

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

Introduction

The City of Indio does not own or operate public housing units. Instead, the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside serves the City of Indio. The agency promotes and provides healthy, drug and crime free environments where all residents may enjoy comfortable living arrangements without discrimination. Activities include facilitating, planning, developing, building, acquiring, managing, renting, selling, financing, maintaining, and improving housing properties intended for low to moderate income families.

The Housing Authority currently distributes 8,748 project and tenant-based vouchers through their countywide programs. 79 units are in the Moderate Rehabilitation program (Mod-Rehab). This program attaches Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) rental assistance to privately owned units. The voucher is attached to the unit itself rather than the tenants. There are 36 project-based Section 8 units which means that the vouchers are attached to the units rather than the tenants. Majority of the vouchers are held by the tenants at 8,364 units. There are special vouchers for veterans at 135 units, 19 for disabled persons and 178 units are for families that have been separated due to homelessness and only require housing to be unified.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	79	456	8,748	36	8,364	135	178	19
# of accessible units			2						

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

Table 36 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments: See above.

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

469 units are in the public housing scheme with 2 of them being accessible for persons with disabilities

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 37 - Public Housing Condition

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

Home maintenance may become a particular problem under the following conditions:

- When the dwelling is above the median county age
- When the dwelling is originally of substandard construction
- When the dwelling is a mobile home
- When the dwelling is a rental unit
- When the dwelling is occupied by elderly persons
- When the owner and occupant is of low or moderate income

Elderly persons are unable to consistently maintain housing units in good condition due to limited funding and other high costs including medical costs. It is also difficult for renters particularly those from extremely low to low-income households to maintain their housing units due to limited income.

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

As previously mentioned, the City of Indio does not own or operate public housing units. Instead, the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside

serves the City of Indio. As a Public Housing Authority (PHA), the County prepares a 5-Year PHA Plan. This plan, adopted in 2020, includes goals and objectives to serve the needs of low- income, very low- income, and extremely low- income families for the next five years. One of the goals is to improve the quality of assisted housing to maintain safe, decent, sanitary units and improve quality of life for residents living in assisted housing. Actions include (1) Obtain and maintain High Performer status for HCV voucher management (SEMAP Score) (2) Provide excellent customer service (3) Annually inspect units to meet Housing Quality Standards with the option to bi-annually inspect units that regularly pass inspection and (4) Allocate project-based vouchers for qualified housing projects.

Discussion:

See above.

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

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides the following definition of homelessness: “A person is considered homeless only when he/she resides in one of the places described below:

- 1) In places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings;
- 2) In an emergency shelter; or
- 3) In transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelter.”

People can become homeless because of social structural issues such as increases in rent, loss of job, and rising health care costs. In addition, personal experiences such as domestic violence, physical disabilities, mental illness, and substance abuse can cause people to become homeless as well. There are cases where the causes of homelessness are intersectional. There is also high mobility of homeless persons as a result of great road services and pleasant weather conditions throughout the year.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	2	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	3	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 38 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Draft data; to be updated in Final.

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

The Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) - created in 1983 to supplement and expand the work of local social service agencies, both nonprofit and governmental, in an effort to help people with economic emergencies. Organizations may only request funding to serve individuals within Riverside County. According to the terms of the grant from the national board, local governmental or private voluntary organizations chosen to receive funds must: (1) be private voluntary non-profits or units of government, (2) have an accounting system, (3) practice non-discrimination, (4) have demonstrated the capability to deliver emergency food and/or shelter programs, and (5) if they are a private voluntary organization, they must have a voluntary board. The Local EFSP board convenes to determine the highest need and best use of funds and to select Local Recipient Organizations (LROs) that will provide emergency food and shelter services based on the needs and changes in the community.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) - A local information technology system used to collect client-level data and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness. Each Continuum of Care is responsible for selecting an HMIS software solution that complies with HUD's data collection, management, and reporting standards. The Department of Public social Services Homeless Programs Unit (DPSS - HPU) is the HUD grantee responsible for administering HMIS for the County of Riverside Continuum of Care and the HMIS Lead Organization.

The Continuum of Care for Riverside County – CoC Program provides homeless assistance by leveraging funding needed through the HUD Consolidated Application, this provides collaboration between providers of housing and homeless assistance programs and other federal programs. The CoC is a network of private and public sector homeless service providers, designed to promote community-wide planning and the strategic use of resources addressing homelessness. Some of the CoC's activities include the annual HUD Continuum of Care Programs Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA), for homeless services and housing programs, the Emergency Food

and Shelter Program (EFSP) NOFA and the biennial Point in Time Count and Survey of homeless individuals in the whole county.

The CalFresh/SNAP Assistance Program provides low-income households with electronic benefits they can use at most grocery stores to ensure they are able to provide a healthy diet for themselves and their family. Benefits can be used to stretch a family's monthly food budget to ensure enough healthy food for the entire family. CalFresh/SNAP benefits are made available through an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) which is very similar to a regular bank account debit card... The amount of the food purchase is automatically deducted from the CalFresh/SNAP EBT account.

CalWORKs Program-The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) is a state assisted initiative that gives cash and services to families in need. The program is for families that have a child/children in the home who has been deprived of parental support or care because of the absence, disability or death of either parent, families with a child/children when both parents are in the home but the principal earner is unemployed or the caretaker relatives of a foster child/children. Initiatives under this program in Riverside County include:

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

The following is a list of homeless and transitions services and facilities located in Indio.

1. ABC Recovery Center, 44-374 Palm Street Indio, CA 92201: Residential treatment and transitional living facilities. Services include:
 - 6 detox beds where people stay 5 to 7days.
 - 40 beds – Transitional living residential village with 10, four-bedroom bungalows. Residents stay up to a year.
 - Average 4–5 beds are available/empty each night.

2. Coachella Valley Rescue Mission, 47-518 Van Buren Street Indio, CA 92201. The Mission is the only drop-in shelter in the Valley. Services include:
 - Emergency shelter with an average count of 90 to 95 beds for people experiencing homelessness or struggling to make ends meet.
 - Residential shelter with 150 beds for people recovering from homelessness, poverty, and other struggles in long-term programs.
 - 7–8 family rooms that accommodate mothers with young children (for 60+ women and children).
 - 2–6 beds available/empty on average every other month.
 - Street outreach to make contact with those out on the streets to provide immediate resources and comfort. Street outreach teams also provide case management and supportive services. Services include housing assessments, medical referrals and assessments, and referrals to other social service needs while providing a compassionate approach for individuals and families who are unsheltered.
 - Rapid rehousing to connect families and individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent Housing. They provide rental assistance, case management, and supportive services for those experiencing homelessness living on the streets, or in emergency shelters.
 - Meal and food assistance for residents and the public.
3. Martha's Village and Kitchen 83-791 Date Avenue Indio, CA 92201 - Emergency residential facility providing housing for homeless adults and children. Services include:
 - Emergency residential facility for families with 120 beds consisting of 95 beds for families with children and 25 beds for singles in 32 rooms (23 rooms for families, 5 rooms for single men, and 4 rooms for single women).
 - Programs and services for non-residents includes a wide range of emergency assistance, including food, clothing vouchers, infant supplies, and more
 - Safe House of the Desert 72-710 East Lynn Street Thousand Palms, CA 92276 760.343.3221 Immediate shelter for youth.

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

Introduction

This section describes the facility and service needs of population subgroups that have been identified by HUD as more commonly in need of housing assistance than the general population. These populations often experience difficulty finding appropriate supportive facilities and services due to their economic, social, mental, and/or physical conditions, and include:

- The elderly and frail elderly,
- Persons with disabilities,
- Persons with alcohol or other substance abuse
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

This section is intended to identify the nature and extent of facility and service needs as well as strategies to address them.

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

The elderly and frail elderly. As elderly populations become less independent and require more care, it is important that they have access to a continuum of housing options, including independent unassisted living, congregate or board care facilities with supportive services, and nursing care facilities which provide complete medical care. This becomes increasingly important as some become frail and unable to carry out daily duties without assistance. The lack of such facilities exacerbates access to needed services for this population.

Beyond housing, this population is also likely to experience difficulty accessing healthcare, which is crucial to healthy aging. Access to health services is paramount to this population, especially as many seniors in Indio have a disability. Specifically, there are 5,373 individuals with disabilities who are at least 65 years old and make up about 55% of the city's disabled population.

Persons with disabilities. Supportive facility and service needs may vary for individuals with disabilities to the different types of disabilities. Additionally, this group may compass several other types of populations such as the elderly and the frail elderly, youth, individuals with substance abuse, and veterans. Generally, this population requires access to affordable housing with basic accessibility features such as wide ingress/egress points and lowered countertops. These features contribute to enhanced quality of life and are essential for seamless mobility.

Additionally, some members of this population may need access to programs and services that consider their needs. These may include specialized recreational and social programs that allow them to participate in activities they may otherwise be unable to participate in. Caregiver programs and therapy are other examples of supportive services.

Persons with alcohol or other substance abuse. In addition to a safe and controlled living environment, supportive, transitional, and/or recovery housing generally provide a range of programs aimed at the rehabilitation of individuals with alcohol and/or other kinds of substance abuse. Providers of these facilities these may provide peer and group counseling, individualized treatment, rental assistance after in-house treatment, and other services to help individuals fully recover from abuse and remain housed.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Access to health care and health care facilities are critical for persons living with HIV/AIDS due to the health effects affiliated with HIV/AIDS. Consistent and early HIV care are linked to successful outcomes and can reduce the impact HIV may have on one's health. Access to safe and affordable housing is also linked to higher access to medical care and supportive services.

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

The Riverside County Department of Mental Health (RCDMH) is a countywide agency that provides community-based services to support those living with a mental illness. It is comprised of three major programs, including the Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse Services, and Public Guardian's Office. Of these, the Mental Health Program is the only one that provides

housing – in addition to peer recovery, medication, education, and other services – to those who have a mental illness. The Oasis Rehabilitation Center, located in Indio, works under contract with the RCDMH to provide vocational and housing support for people who are referred through the county’s mental health system. Specifically, the center assists in obtaining and maintaining affordable housing.

Other centers in the City such as the Indio Mental Health Clinic and the CalWORKs Mental Health Services facility provide non-housing services that help individuals overcome barriers to find employment and establish self-sufficiency.

Further, the Riverside University Health System provides housing services as part of their Homeless Housing Opportunities, Partnership, and Education (HHOPE) and safehaven programs at “The Path” and “The Place” facilities located in Palm Springs and Riverside, respectively. The system’s safehaven programs function as outreach and engagement programs for chronically homeless adults who have rejected and resisted housing support due to serious mental health disorders. Each center operates for 24 hours a day and provides permanent supportive housing for 25 adults.

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

As noted in the Annual Action Plan for Program Year 2024 under AP-20, the City plans to focus on the following goals:

- **Public infrastructure.** Provide safe, accessible, and sustainable public infrastructure that improves accessibility and safety for Indio residents and invest in public facilities that enhance quality of life for the community.
- **Public Services and Community Programming.** Strengthen neighborhoods by investing in public and social service activities and community programming, with an emphasis on seniors, youth, and homeless and special needs populations.

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

Not applicable.

DRAFT

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Governmental constraints are policies, standards, requirements, and actions imposed by various levels of government upon land and housing ownership and development. These constraints may include building codes, land use controls, growth management measures, development fees, processing and permit procedures and site improvement costs.

There are high costs associated with following building policies. For instance, the City requires both on and off-site improvements for new residential construction. These improvements are required as a condition of the subdivision map, or if there is no required map, as part of the building permit. The improvements include streets, sidewalks, street trees, streetlights, landscaping, curb/gutter and drainage facilities, and water and sewer service. These on and off-site improvements are required to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the public. Developers are responsible for providing streets associated with the residential project. The time commitments required to fulfil such requirements can dissuade potential developers from building low income and supported housing units. In the event that they do build such structures, they also include market rate housing to offset the building costs of low-income units.

In terms of housing facilities such as sanitation and drainage, Developer funding/reimbursement agreements are commonly used for new developments. Development/impact fees are also used to fund new improvements. This does not aid the improvement and preservation of rehabilitated units.

The 2021-2029 Housing Element includes programs that will directly remove and mitigate barriers to development include the following: Through Program 23, Minimum Unit Sizes, the City will remove minimum unit size requirements. Through Program 29, Reduced Parking Requirements, the City will reduce parking requirements for multifamily housing, especially housing to serve those with special needs and lower- income households. Through Program 37, Zoning Code Updates for the Removal of Constraints, the City

will comprehensively update its Zoning Code to remove and reduce constraints for residential uses, this includes increasing permitted residential densities and ensuring that densities are achievable under the newly formed standards.

DRAFT

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

Introduction

While affordable housing is greatly dependent on income, the level of income is also influenced by factors such as the age and level of education. The nature of the sectors and business activities in the area also influence the housing needs and determine the income levels of the workforce.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,634	587	6	4	-2
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	6,748	3,351	24	20	-4
Construction	2,083	2,244	7	14	6
Education and Health Care Services	5,130	2,710	18	16	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,113	437	4	3	-1
Information	402	260	1	2	0
Manufacturing	961	282	3	2	-2
Other Services	1,136	542	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,205	308	4	2	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,611	2,394	13	14	2

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers	Share of Jobs	Jobs less workers
			%	%	%
Transportation and Warehousing	643	262	2	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	841	602	3	4	1
Total	25,507	13,979	--	--	--

Table 39 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)



Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	41,820
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	37,880
Unemployment Rate	9.45
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	24.74
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.00

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	6,795
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,130
Service	5,840
Sales and office	8,785
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	5,175
Production, transportation and material moving	3,230

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	26,708	75%
30-59 Minutes	6,854	19%
60 or More Minutes	1,882	5%
Total	35,444	100%

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	5,205	735	3,350
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,995	1,470	3,565
Some college or Associate's degree	9,140	385	2,125
Bachelor's degree or higher	5,250	95	1,475

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	290	540	860	2,925	2,455
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,105	1,395	935	2,650	1,100
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,520	4,610	4,710	7,720	4,510
Some college, no degree	2,045	2,920	2,350	3,605	4,205
Associate's degree	300	1,040	705	1,035	935
Bachelor's degree	310	1,165	1,225	2,285	2,360
Graduate or professional degree	10	345	535	1,265	2,025

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	24,286
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,367
Some college or Associate's degree	39,323
Bachelor's degree	58,016
Graduate or professional degree	81,250

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

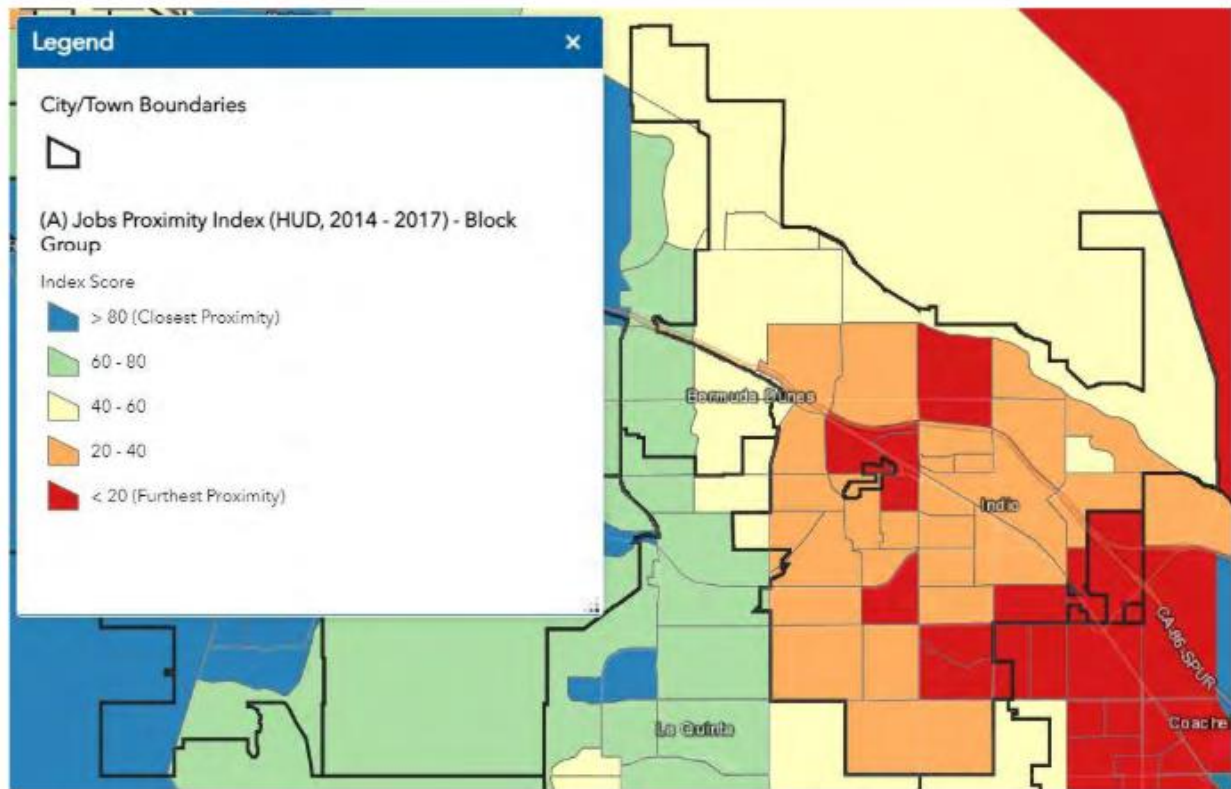
Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The top three major employment sectors in Indio include Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations, Education and Health Care Services, and Retail Trade. The Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations sectors houses the largest share of workers (24%) and jobs (20%) in Indio followed by the Education and Health Care Services sector which employs 18% workers and houses 16% of jobs. Retail Trade employs 13% of workers and 14% of jobs.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

According to Table 48, a total of 75% of the workforce travels less than 30 minutes for work, indicating that workers are employed in Indio or in immediately surrounding jurisdictions. However, based on the 2021-2029 Housing Element, Appendix D: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Analysis, and as seen in **Figure 3** Jobs Proximity Index below, jobs are farthest in the majority Hispanic core of Indio, and closest in the majority White northern portion, although no portions of Indio the City show jobs to be exceedingly close. By being farther from quality jobs, the City's Hispanic population is disadvantaged because they will need to spend more time and money on commuting, which can take away from their ability to spend time and income on other things, like family and leisure. From a broad perspective, according to U.S. Census Bureau "On the Map" data, the City of Indio is more residential than a job center, with nearly 15,000 people working inside the city limits of Indio, but about approximately 25,000 employed individuals living in Indio (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018). Based on this analysis, there is jobs-housing imbalance in Indio and a need for more Indio-based jobs to serve the local population, particularly for the Hispanic population.

Figure 3: Jobs Proximity Index, HUD



In terms of educational attainment, of those that in the labor force and civilians who are employed, most have a high school diploma (38%), followed by some college or Associate's degree (29%) as shown in Table 49. In terms of those in the labor force who are unemployed, over half have a high school diploma (55%) followed by those who have less than a high school diploma (27%). As such, there is an opportunity to upskill the workforce to pursue higher learning and complete skills training which would in turn lead to increased earnings. Moreover, as mentioned above, as the largest major employment sector in the Indio is Arts, Entertainment and Accommodation as well as Education and Health Care Services. These sectors require academic and entrepreneurial skills to have the growth of the workforce. This will encourage more people to become employers and improve already existing businesses.

Based on an interdepartmental meeting that was conducted for the Consolidated Plan update process, there is a need for more workforce development programs for Indio residents. Specifically, employee resource

programs which may provide education and certifications for topics and skills such as leadership, time management, typing, office assistant, preparing for an interview, and coding. In addition, there is a need to support small businesses, including education for food vendors and how to start a business.

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

The City's 2040 General Plan includes an Economic Development Element, which provides a set of goals, policies, and actions that are geared towards promoting sustainable, fair, and equitable economic growth in the City; diversifying the local economy; and improving overall quality of life. The economic strategies are intended to increase prosperity for the City's residents and businesses and stimulate economic investment in the community. The City's Economic Development Element includes goals and policies that support a dynamic economic foundation for Indio the City that is capable of adapting to the everchanging needs of the modern economy and conditions in the Coachella Valley.

The Economic Development Element aims to help improve access to economic opportunity through the following goals:

- Goal ED-1: Vibrant Economy. A vibrant economy that maintains existing businesses and attracts new development.
- Goal ED-2: Employment Base. A growing employment base with a diversity of job opportunities for current and future residents
- Goal ED-3: Workforce Development. A City with a highly-educated, skilled, and adaptable workforce that is growing.
- Goal ED-4: Fiscal Sustainability. A fiscally-sustainable community with opportunities to maximize public revenue.
- Goal ED-5: Infrastructure Financing. A City that uses creative and innovative infrastructure financing options to meet the needs of current and future residents and employees.

- Goal ED-6: Tax Base Diversification. A City with a diversified tax base that allows it to flourish during different market cycles
- Goal ED-7: Retail and Services. A City with the destination hospitality, retail, and entertainment opportunities to meet the needs of visitors and residents.
- Goal ED-8 Jobs-Housing Balance. A City that grows with a balance of jobs and housing to meet the needs of current and future residents.

Check From a County perspective, Riverside County has a Workforce Development Board (WDB), which provides oversight for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) programs in the County and a catalyst to provide seamless services among various workforce programs and provides community leadership around workforce issues. The WDB develops a Local Workforce Development Plan every 5 years, and based on the latest version (2021-2024), the County intends to focus on the following:

- Sector-Based Career Pathways: Continue to develop and measure job seeker success in career pathways for both youth and adults, with a focus on the following sectors:
 - Construction
 - Transportation and Warehousing
 - Healthcare and Social Assistance
 - Manufacturing
 - Retail Trade
 - Administrative Support and Waste Remediation Services
 - Other Services, Excluding Public Administration
- High Road Workforce System: Utilize outcomes of the annual Joint AJCC Partnership meeting to facilitate the necessary partnerships and organizational development among the workforce development boards, WDCs, YOCs, and other key partners to support high road employment.
- Access and Inclusion for All: Work with Core Partners and WDCs/YOCs to improve access to technology, build digital literacy skills, develop population-specific programs and support organizational development that drives equity and high road principles.
- Future of Work: Prepare for and respond to changes or updates in response to automation, gig economy, remote work.

- Response to COVID-19: Comprehensive response to COVID-19, as part of a County culture of adaptiveness, flexibility and acceptance of change

The County of Riverside also develops a Comprehensive Economic Development (CED) Strategy every 5 years, with the latest version available from 2023. Regions must update their CEDS to qualify for U.S Economic Development Administration assistance under its Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs. The strategy notes that the Eastern Region (Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys), of which Indio is included, from a regional economy perspective is multi-faceted. Since 2020, the region is estimated to have had a job growth rate of 7.8%, faster than the county and state. The Coachella Valley has come back from the Covid pandemic with a strong and vibrant recovery. The tourism industry includes world-class events, which draw hundreds of thousands of people to the region and have a significant economic impact. In addition to tourism and hospitality, industries such as health services, environmental technology and light manufacturing remain important industry clusters. The strategy notes that necessities for the eastern region include water distribution, flood control facilities, sewer systems and road improvements. This region is experiencing rapid population growth, and the development of quality jobs is needed to increase the jobs-to-housing balance.

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

In the 65+ age group, persons with some college education but no degree are the majority at 4,205, as shown in Table 50. Majority of workers from all other age groups have high school GED or equivalent. Bachelor's degree holders are the highest in the 65+ age bracket followed by the 45-65 age bracket. Based on this data, the skilled labor force in city falls under the older and senior population. A majority of the younger workforce between 18- 44 years have attained a High school GED or equivalent, equating to 12,840 people who earn \$31,367 in the city. There is therefore a need to develop the skill levels of the workforce through training initiatives for persons between 35-44 years of age to promote higher learning, as well as an emphasis on back-to-school programs that will support work and study programs for persons in the 18-25 age bracket. These programs should target these age groups but be

open to people in the entire workforce to improve skill levels and academic qualifications.

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

The Indio Workforce Development Center, which is run by the County of Riverside, provides a full range of employment services under the Work Investment Act (WIA) program to eligible individuals:

- Career assessment and planning assistance, vocational training, on-the-job training, and resume preparation available.
- Community resources, Riverside County Kiosk Network, reference material library, Cal Jobs job match, and job postings.
- Copy machine, fax, phone bank, internet connection, and mail service are available.

The City of Indio Economic Development Department as noted in their Economic Development Work Plan from 2022 includes several goals, include the following focused on the workforce:

1. Create ecosystem for entrepreneurship and innovation
 - i. Work with Greater Coachella Valley Chamber of Commerce to host regular workshops for new and existing business owners
 - ii. Use business license information to connect with new businesses
 - iii. Partner with Chamber to host a start-up business forum/event
 - iv. Offer site selection assistance for new and existing businesses
 - v. Offer location-based data to businesses
2. Diversify the City's business and employment base and create a variety of job types for our residents.
 - i. Use data to understand Indio's current workforce

- ii. Partner with Indio Workforce Development Center for employment training
- iii. Survey business owners about what is missing in the workforce
- iv. Work with Chamber to host hiring fairs for Indio businesses
- v. Measure and monitor jobs to resident ratio
- vi. Identify feasibility of incentives to encourage Indio businesses to hire Indio residents

Within the City, the Indio Teen Center offers educational focused on vocational training.

programming Community partners noted by the City of Indio Economic Development department which focus on workforce training include:

- **Coachella Valley Economic Partnership (CVEP).** The CVEP's efforts include a variety of initiatives including:
 - **iHubs Program:** Offers business advice from counselors who attract and invest venture capital. CVEP has a 43,000 square foot accelerator campus on the airport grounds where companies can manufacture their products, with a focus on removing barriers to entrepreneurship.
 - **Business Assistance:** CVEP conducts seminars and counseling for businesses across the Coachella Valley with at least a seminar per month, and work with as many as 15 businesses per month to help them move forward. CVEP also holds the annual Economic Summit, providing the business community with crucial economic data to plan for the future.
 - **Bandwidth:** CVEP is working with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) to enhance and extend the fiber in the ground. Fiber is necessary for both 5G and speeds of 1 Gbps+. CVEP has successfully secured a piggyback position to get conduit for fiber included in CVAG's signal synchronization project. Fiber will follow that. The time frame is 2022-2024 to build out the Valley.

- **University:** CVEP, the Greater Palm Springs Convention & Visitors Bureau (GPSCVB), and the City of Palm Desert formed a non-profit 501(c)4 with the sole purpose of securing funding from the state to expand the California State University (CSU) campus.
- **Business Attraction:** CVEP's focus on business attraction is currently high-value telecommuters. There are now many highly skilled coastal tech workers who have learned how to work from home. The pandemic has created an opportunity to improve our workforce by being a less expensive place of beauty to live and work.
- **Coachella Valley Small Business Development Center.** The Coachella Valley SBDC offers no cost business consulting, training, and other resources in a variety of areas like start up assistance, debt and equity funding, attracting and retaining customers, product commercialization and more to aspiring entrepreneurs and current business owners.
- **Coachella Valley Women's Business Center.** The Coachella Valley Women's Business Center offers trainings, counseling, and programs to empower the women of the Coachella Valley to become successful and financially independent through entrepreneurship. Programs include:
 - Accelerate: Take Your Business to the Next Level is a six-week program to help businesses grow by providing intensive guidance, support, and structure. Business owners will identify if it is time to scale their business and the types of growth. This program will also help the business owner prepare to become an employer.
 - It's your time! Program- IYT is a program to help women start and grow their own businesses and become successful entrepreneurs. The 90 day program helps women by completing their business plan, working one-on-one with a business counselor, and attending workshops on topics like effective business management, marketing, financial projections, and accounting. Once all the workshops have been completed, participants are entered to win one of three prize packages that can help get their business off to a great start. The IYT program is offered at minimal cost with investments ranging from \$30 to \$130, depending on income bracket.

- The Marketing Mastery Program is a 10-week program where participants can design a personalized 90-day marketing plan, create powerful campaigns to boost sales, and harness the magic of AI to streamline routine tasks and elevate your copywriting.
- **Greater Coachella Valley Chamber of Commerce (GCVCC).** GCVCC provides a business inventory, assistance with social media, press releases, and events to connect directly with the local community.
 - The Employer Connect Program is a new program in partnership with the Greater Coachella Valley Chamber of Commerce in District 4 of Riverside County, which includes Indio, to work with the Department of Housing and Workforce Solutions Department/Workforce Development Division (HWS/WDD) to assist and aid all businesses within the district area through a new pilot program, called the Employer Connect Program (ECP). After working through the program's enrollment with the GCVCC, qualifying businesses will hire a new full-time employee who will undergo training provided by the HWS Continuum of Care Division (HWS/COC). Workforce Development will reimburse the business for the new hire up to \$20 per hour for the first 90 days of employment with the business with a maximum of 480 hours of reimbursement.

From a state perspective, the following two programs are relevant:

- The California Employment Development Department California Training Benefits (CTB) allow Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants to further their education, upgrade their skills, or learn a new trade by attending an Employment Development Department (EDD) approved school or training program while they receive UI benefits.
- The CalJOBS system is California's online resource to help job seekers and employers navigate the state's workforce services. The enhanced system allows users to easily search for jobs, build résumés, access career resources, find qualified candidates for employment, and gather information on education and training programs.

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

No

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

See discussions above regarding pertinent local and regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Consistent with the 2021-2029 Housing Element, HCD and HUD's definition of a Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Area of Poverty (R/ECAP) is:

- A census tract that has a non-White population of 50 percent or more (majority-minority) or, for non-urban areas, 20 percent, AND a poverty rate of 40 percent or more; OR
- A census tract that has a non-white population of 50 percent or more (majority-minority) AND the poverty rate is three times the average tract poverty rate for the County, whichever is lower.

R/ECAPs overlap with concentrations of areas with multiple housing problems. In Indio, R/ECAPs are located in central and southeastern Indio. As shown in the Needs Assessment, very low- and low-income households disproportionately face cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing issues. The Housing Element maps an index called the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) Area of High Segregation and Poverty, which are households that are in particularly higher need than others, indicated by thick red lines in **Figure 4** below. These areas indicate census tracts that meet consistent standards for poverty, where 30% of the population lives at or below the federal poverty line, and racial segregation, defined as an overrepresentation of people of color relative to the demographics of Riverside County. Some low resource and high poverty overlap with R/ECAPs,

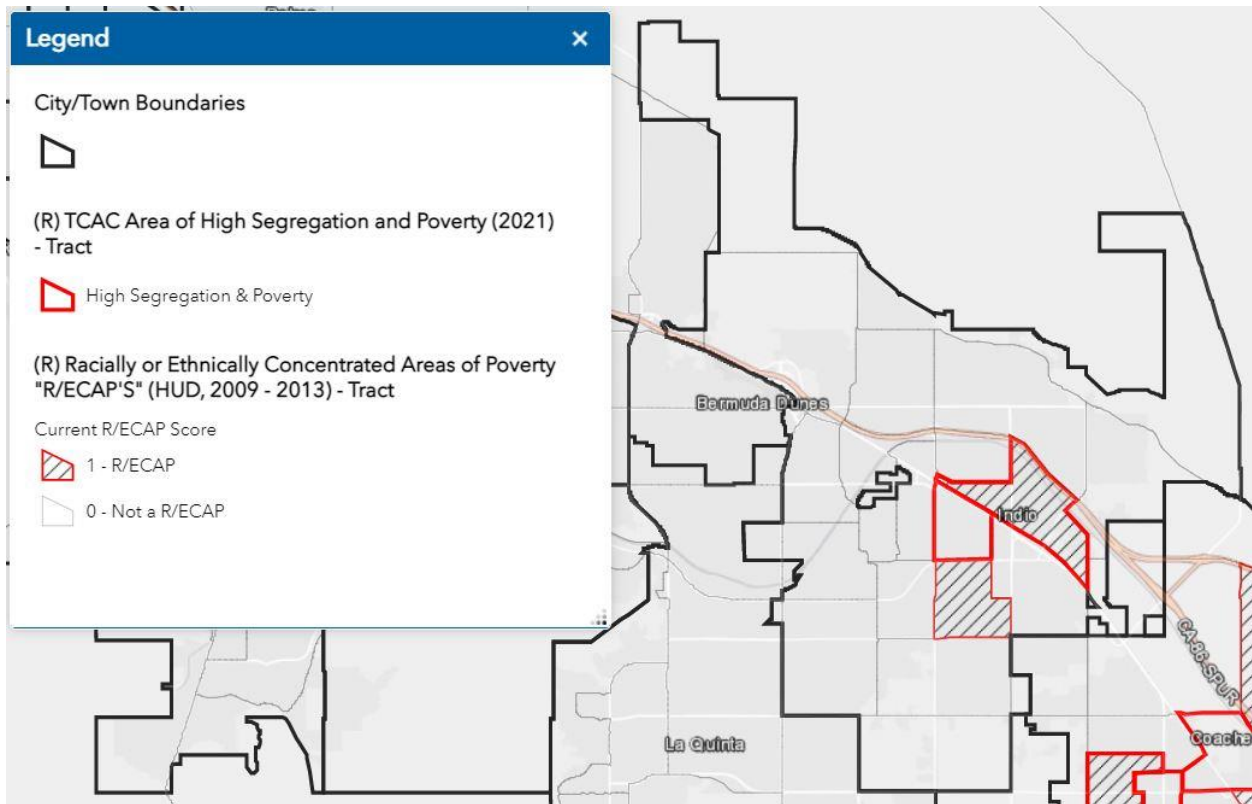
Consolidated Plan

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emphasizing the connection between the concentration of non-White communities, poverty, and housing problems as noted below:

- Census Tract 453.03, the northernmost TCAC Area of High Segregation and Poverty contains a very high number of Hispanic households. This tract also meets the standards for HUD's Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP), where the non-white population is measured at 50% or higher and where the poverty rate either exceeds 40% or more of the population living at or below the federal poverty level or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan statistical area. This indicates a high need for those households within this census tract.
- Other households in need include those directly south of Census Tract 453.03 – Census Tract 455.02 (considered a TCAC Area of High Segregation and Poverty) and Census Tract 455.03 (considered a R/ECAP). Lastly, it should be noted that these census tracts are located in Central/Southeastern Indio, indicating that many households in this area are in need.

Figure 4: California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) Area of High Segregation and Poverty and Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP)



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

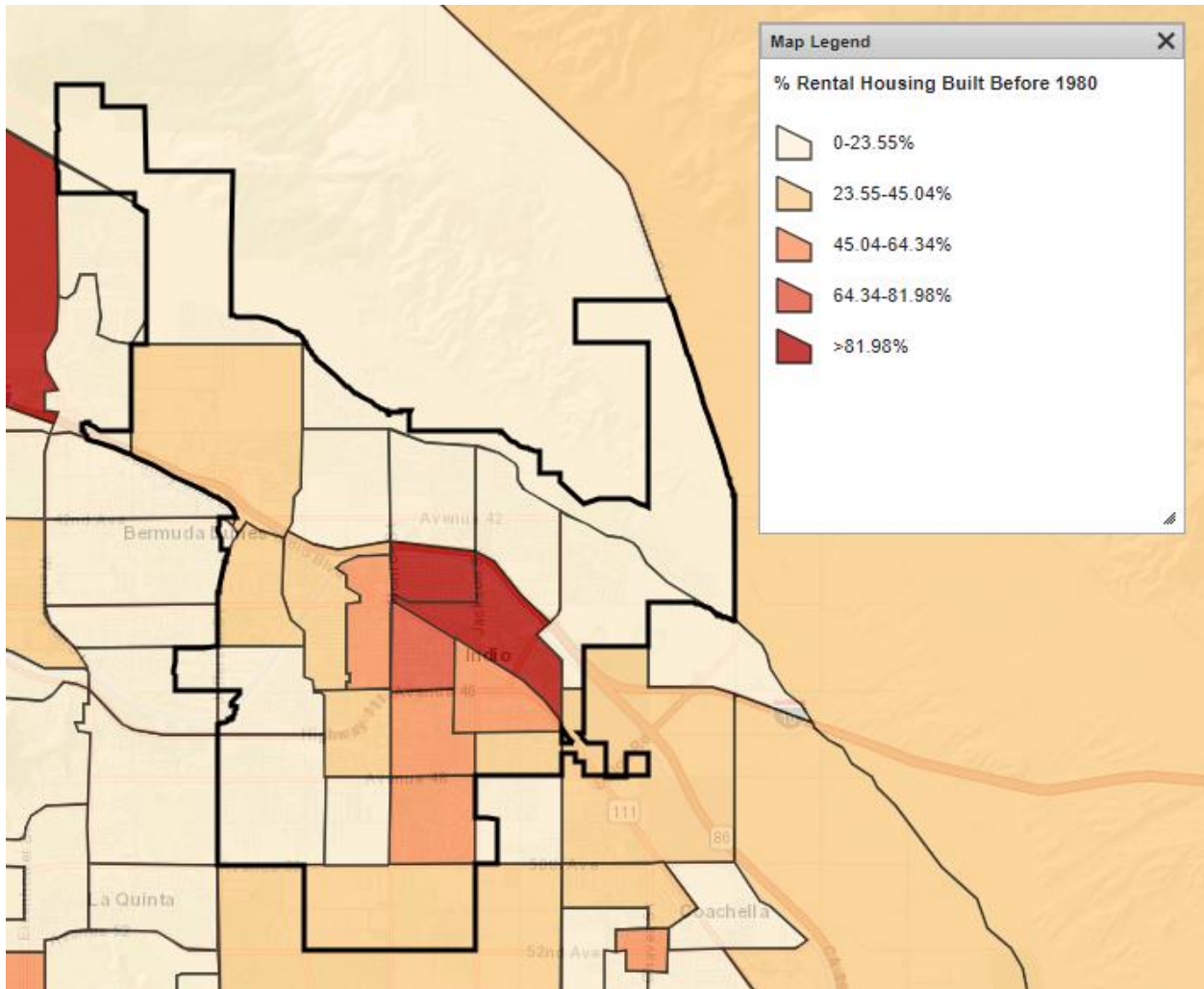
As noted in the previous section, there are several TCAC Area of High Segregation and Poverty and/or R/ECAPs in Indio within the central and southeastern portions of the City. See previous section for the definition each.

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

According to the 2010-2029 Housing Element, in these R/ECAP Census tracts, 53.8% percent of households are renters. According to 2019 ACS Census data, renters in Indio the City make up 29.4% percent of households (US Census Bureau, 2019). Approximately 40% percent of low-income renters in the R/ECAPs are considered to be severely cost burdened by their housing,

meaning they spend more than 50% percent of their income on housing (Public Health Alliance of Southern California 2021). As shown in **Figure 5**, there is a concentration of rental housing in the neighborhoods considered TCAC Area of High Segregation and Poverty and/or R/ECAPs, with the highest percentage of rental housing built before 1980 (>81.98%) in census tract 045303, based on the CPD Map Viewer. Based on the AFFH Data Viewer, census tract 045303 also features a high percentage of affordable renter units (23.76%) as shown in **Figure 6**, defined as affordable to 50% AMI. In addition, overcrowding is especially an issue in the neighborhoods identified as TCAC Area of High Segregation and Poverty and/or R/ECAPs, defined as more than one person per bedroom, as shown in **Figure 7** (all areas have over 20% overcrowded households). Overcrowding signals that the market does not have enough options to accommodate large families or enough affordable options for single people, such as studios or one-bedroom.

Figure 5: Percent Rental Housing Built before 1980, CPD Map Viewer



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Figure 6: Percent Affordable Renter Units, AFFH Data Viewer

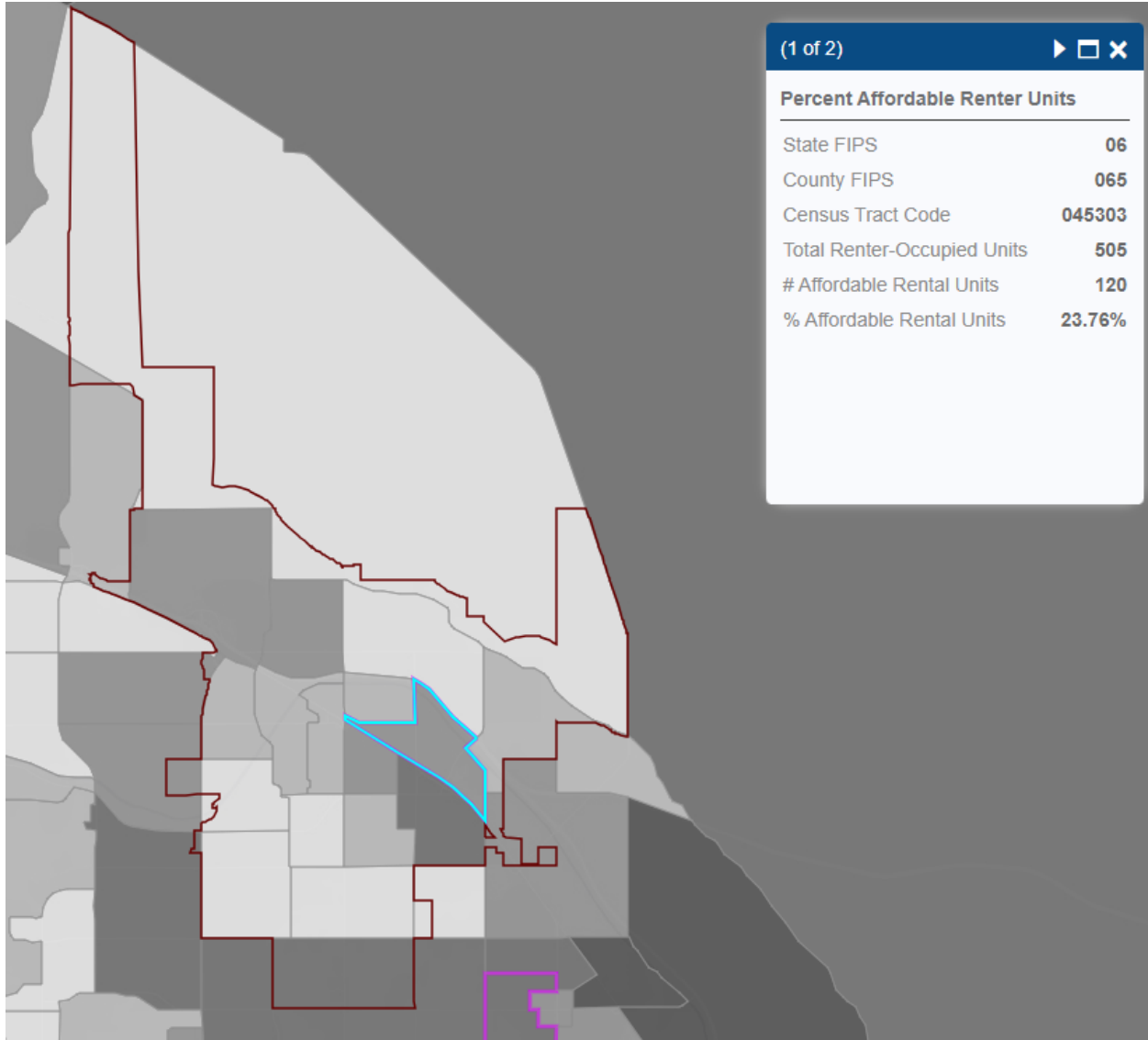
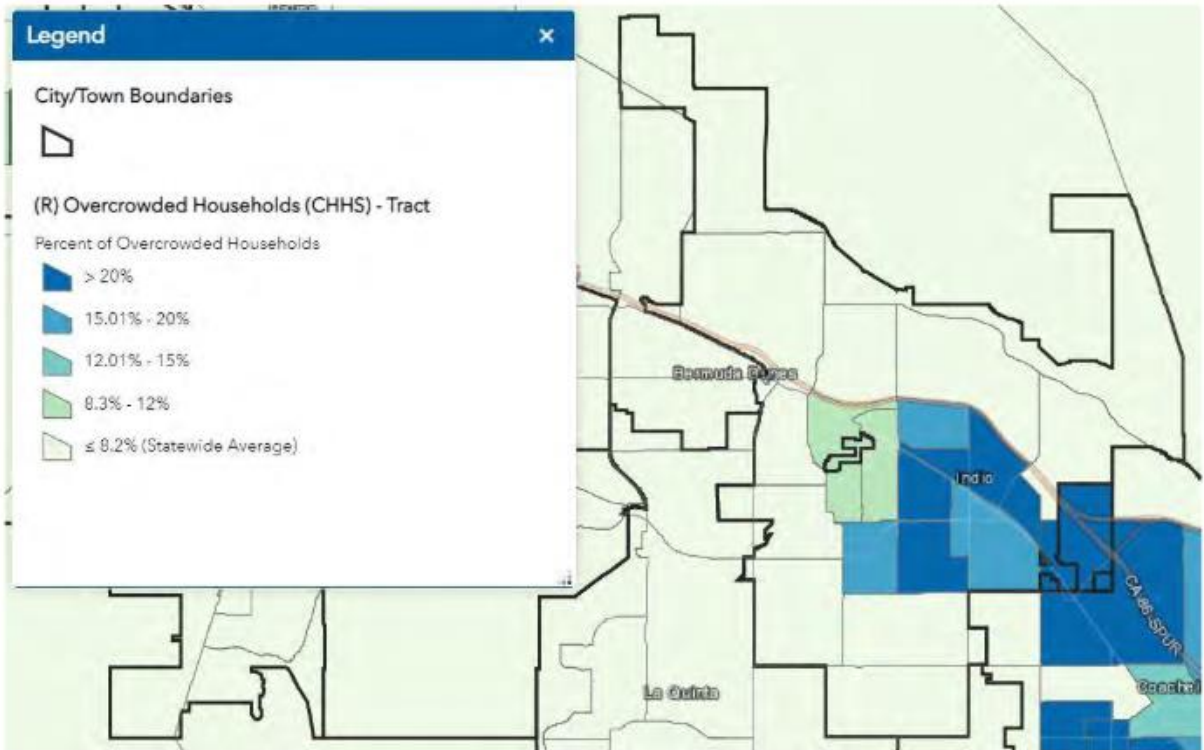


Figure 7: Overcrowded Households (CHHS)



Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

There are a number of community assets in these areas, including parks, recreation centers, museums, libraries, in addition to shopping centers, for example.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Indio Economic Development Department has established an Indio Opportunity Zone that largely correlates with the census tracts identified as R/ECAPs as discussed above. An Opportunity Zone is an economically distressed community where new investments, under certain conditions, may be eligible for preferential tax treatment. Localities qualify as Opportunity Zones if they have been nominated for that designation by the state and that nomination has been certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury via his delegation authority to the Internal Revenue Service.

Under the Indio Opportunity Zone, there are several financial incentives and strategic opportunities as noted below:

- Financial Incentives
 - Defer capital gains taxes until 2026.
 - Reduce payment of deferred taxes by 10% if held for 5 years and another 5% if held for 7 years.
 - Accrue tax-free capital gains if held for at least 10 years
- Strategic Opportunities
 - The Zone has developable land and existing structures for industrial and manufacturing developments; and housing, hospitality, commercial, retail, office and entertainment uses.
 - Indio's Opportunity Zone area includes 80% of its 180-acre industrial area.
 - Electricity costs 30% less in Indio than neighboring cities and counties.

The 2021-2029 Housing Element notes that the City seeks to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH) through designation of sites for affordable housing in areas of opportunity, replace segregated living patterns, and transform R/ECAPs into mixed-income neighborhoods. Specifically, Program 27, Place-Based Strategies, commits the City to identify areas of opportunity for focused planning efforts through a methodology that prioritizes fair housing, further increasing opportunities within R/ECAPs.

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

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

According to ACS 2022 data, 73% of Indio households has a desktop or laptop computer and 91% has a smartphone. The vast majority of Indio residents (92%) have access to some type of broadband service, which 8% of residents do not have an internet subscription.

However, ACS data indicate that access to broadband is much lower for low- and moderate-income households. In Indio, just 2% of households earning \$75,000 or more per year are without any internet subscription compared to 38% of households making less than \$20,000 and 10% of households earning between \$20,000 and \$75,000 per year. Additionally, 60% of households making less than \$20,000 have a broadband internet subscription compared to 90% of those making \$20,000 to \$74,999 and 98% of those making \$75,000 or more.

Programs such as the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP), created by Congress and implemented by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to assist eligible households (those with household income 200% or less than the Federal Poverty Guidelines) are in place to pay for internet services and assist those in need of employment, healthcare, and virtual learning.

The City of Indio developed a Fiber Master Plan with the aim to increase and improve broadband that will expand internet access for residents, support new and future businesses, and help the City remain economically competitive. The Fiber Master Plan guides the development of reliable and cost-effective next-generation broadband and includes strategies for enhancing broadband in the City of Indio to expand innovation and quality of life. The goal of a Fiber Master Plan has both economic and social benefits to the economy through increased opportunities, workforce development training, the narrowing of the digital and/or economic divide, and improved organizational operation efficiencies. Indio's Fiber Master Plan was adopted by City Council on August 17, 2022, via Resolution No. 10323.

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

According to the Federal Communications Commission National Broadband map, Indio is served by 12 fixed broadband providers and 4 mobile broadband providers. Due to the presence of multiple providers, there is not a current need for increased competition.

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

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

Based on the City's General Plan Safety Element, climate change is anticipated to be a risk amplifier for many of Indio's natural hazards, including the increased likelihood of droughts, worsening air quality, increased flooding, and heatwaves. For example, warmer temperatures and changes in precipitation patterns may increase the length, intensity, and frequency of drought. Similarly, the City is projected to experience more frequent, more intense, and longer heat waves. These extreme weather events will place more people, particularly seniors, children, and outdoor workers at increased risk of illness and death.

These climatic changes may result in significant social, economic, and environmental issues and opportunities for residents and businesses in Indio in the long term, including:

- **Public health impacts:** Indio will experience longer, more frequent, and more severe heat waves, increasing the risk of heat-related morbidity in vulnerable populations. An increase in regional wildfires will further worsen air quality.
- **Flood impacts:** Stormwater infrastructure may require costly upgrades and increased maintenance costs in order to accommodate more intense rainstorms.
- **Drought:** Changes to the amount and timing of rainfall and regional groundwater levels may threaten already limited regional water supply. Changes in precipitation can impact the production of staple crops, impacting the quantity and quality that is available, potentially increasing price.

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

Based on the City's General Plan Safety Element, while climate change affects everyone in a community, not all people are impacted equally. People of color, immigrants, and lower-income populations experience increased exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards and a reduced capacity to adapt. The Safety Element includes policies to support vulnerable populations, including continuing to work with the Riverside County Public Health Department and County of Riverside Emergency Management Department to establish social networks and website updates to distribute information on climate change impacts to vulnerable populations including actions they can take to reduce exposure to unhealthy conditions.

In addition, the City's Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area, and trains them in basic disaster response skills such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members are also encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Indio 2024-2028 Strategic Plan identifies 5-year goals and proposes projects and activities to meet the goals and priorities described in the Consolidated Plan (the “ConPlan”). It describes eligible programs, projects, and activities to be undertaken with anticipated funds made available over the next five years and their relationship to identified needs for housing, homelessness, and community and economic development. Each year, assuming funding levels remain the same, more specific projects throughout the city will be identified and implemented via the Annual Action Plans.

The City will receive an annual funding allocation of approximately \$865,050 per year over the ConPlan period. Note that this annual funding allocation is an estimate and is subject to change. The figures proposed for each project are estimates based on the assumptions that CDBG funding, entitlement funding distribution formulas and/or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants will remain constant. Additionally, \$208,940.14 is anticipated to be available to the City from unexpended prior year funds; however, this is subject to change based on a final assessment of the 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan. If any of these conditions change, projected activities and accomplishments are also subject to change.

The Strategic Plan provides information related to the proposed geographic distribution of investment. It includes a general description of the homeless and other community development needs activities to be undertaken and other actions to address obstacles to meet underserved needs and reduce poverty. The plan can also be found at the City’s website at <https://www.indio.org/departments/community-development-department/community-development-block-grant-cdbg>

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

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

The basis for assigning geographic priority areas in Indio is based on:

- Identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process.
- Information gathered from the various data sources, including the U.S. Census and American Community Survey, and existing community documents, including the City of Indio's 2021-2029 Housing Element.

The following geographic areas have been identified for the prioritization of allocating investments in Indio:

1. **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Low-Mod Income Tracts**, defined as those census tracts where 51% of the residents have incomes that fall below the low- or moderate-income limits as shown in **Figure 8**.
2. **Citywide**, with a priority on low- and moderate-income persons, defined as persons with incomes below 80% of the area median (AMI) to ensure that this population benefits from the allocated investments.

Figure 8: CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts, CPD

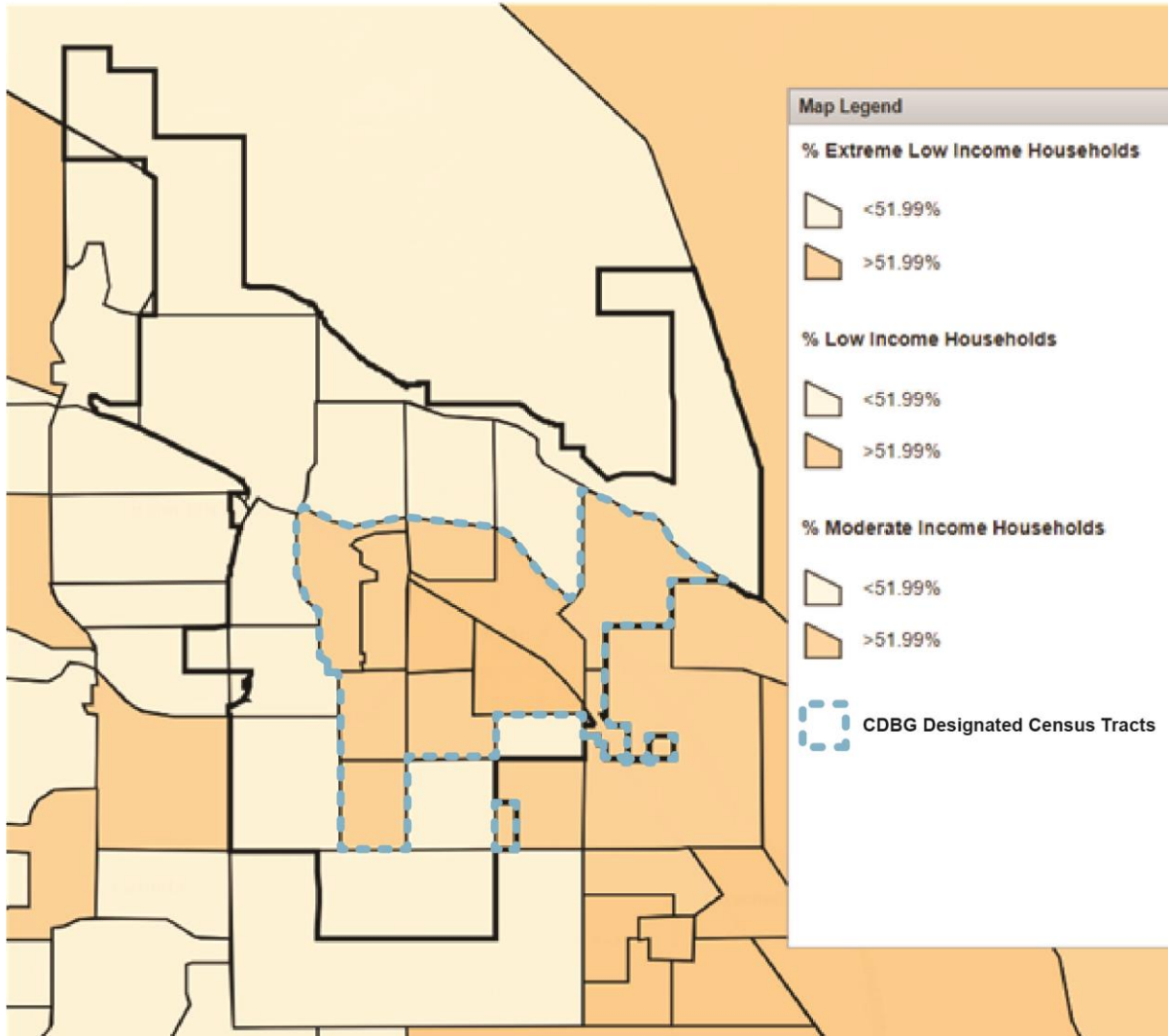


Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts
	Area Type:	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	CDBG Designated Census Tracts
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	See Figure 8. The CDBG Low/Mod Target Area includes all of the concentrated low-income census tracts within the Indio City limits. These tracts include 452.17, 452.09, 453.02, 453.03, 452.07, 452.22, 252.26, 455.01, 455.02, 491.01, 495.01, 9404
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The majority of the target area is residential with a mix of commercial properties.

	<p>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</p>	<p>The target area was identified by using the U.S. Census Bureau data to determine census tracts within the City's service area, where 51 percent or greater of the residents are classified as low- to moderate-income. A majority of the low-to moderate-income population makes the area eligible for use of federal funds. For more details on the consultation and citizen participation process relative to this area, see The Process section.</p>
	<p>Identify the needs in this target area.</p>	<p>See the Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis sections</p>
	<p>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>Housing, public services, public facilities/ improvements, and economic development</p>
	<p>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</p>	<p>The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is limited availability of federal and local funding. The needs of the community are greater than the available funds.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Area Name:</p>	<p>Citywide</p>
	<p>Area Type:</p>	<p>Local Target Area</p>
	<p>Other Target Area Description:</p>	
	<p>HUD Approval Date:</p>	
	<p>% of Low/ Mod:</p>	

Revital Type:	Activity is available to all eligible Indio residents.
Other Revital Description:	
Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The borders of the City of Indio.
Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	This is a general designation that is inclusive of all areas within the City's jurisdiction, including eligible and ineligible CDBG target areas
How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	No consultation necessary - entire City jurisdiction.
Identify the needs in this target area.	See the Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis sections
What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Housing, public services, public facilities/ improvements, and economic development
Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is limited availability of federal and local funding. The needs of the community are greater than the available funds.

General Allocation Priorities

The City of Indio is mindful of the location of facilities, services, and infrastructure enhancements and seeks to ensure equitable distribution of funding to serve families in need across the City. Although the CDBG Low/Mod Income Target Area is the primary service area, additional target areas will be identified. Target areas are identified based on income determination data and revitalization efforts needed. The City allocates funding based on priorities identified in the Needs Assessment and proposals submitted in its annual application process.

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

Priority Needs

Based on the community, focus group, and interdepartmental engagement conducted to identify priority needs, as well as the needs assessment and housing market analysis, the City of Indio has identified the following priority needs for the next five-year Consolidated Planning period, all of which are high priority:

8. Affordable rental housing
9. Affordable homeownership opportunities
10. Public improvements
11. Public facilities
12. Public services
13. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)
14. Job growth and workforce development

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable rental housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Income Level (Extremely Low, Low, Middle, Moderate)
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG
	Associated Goals	Affordable housing/housing for homeless individuals and special needs individuals
	Description	Increase and preserve affordable rental housing for low-to-moderate income households and those with special needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for assigning the priority to each category was based on the identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process. In addition, priorities were determined by information gathered from the Census, a market study and existing community documents, which include the City of Indio' 2021-2029 Housing Element.
2	Priority Need Name	Affordable homeownership opportunities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Income Level (Extremely Low, Low, Middle, Moderate)
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG
	Associated Goals	Affordable housing/housing for homeless individuals and special needs individuals
	Description	Increase and preserve affordable homeownership opportunities for low-to-moderate income households and those with special needs.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for assigning the priority to each category was based on the identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process. In addition, priorities were determined by information gathered from the Census, a market study and existing community documents, which include the City of Indio' 2021-2029 Housing Element.
3	Priority Need Name	Public improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-homeless Special Needs: Non-housing Community Development. Income Level (Extremely Low, Low, Middle, Moderate)
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG
	Associated Goals	Safe, accessible, and sustainable infrastructure and neighborhoods
	Description	Improve a variety of public infrastructure improvements aimed at enhancing resident's quality of life and producing positive outcomes that permanently enhance the character of Indio, with a focus on special needs populations and low-to-moderate income households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for assigning the priority to each category was based on the identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process. In addition, priorities were determined by information gathered from the Census, a market study and existing community documents, which include the City of Indio' 2021-2029 Housing Element.
4	Priority Need Name	Public services

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Income Level (Extremely Low, Low, Middle, Moderate) Homeless (Chronic Homelessness, Individuals, Families with Children, Mentally Ill, Chronic Substance Abuse, Veterans, Persons with HIV/AIDs, Victims of Domestic Violence, Unaccompanied Youth) Non-homeless Special Needs: Elderly, Frail Elderly, Non-housing Community Development)
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG
	Associated Goals	Community services, programs and facilities
	Description	Improve a variety of public services improvements aimed at enhancing resident's quality of life of Indio residents, with a focus on low-to-moderate income households, homeless population, and special needs populations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for assigning the priority to each category was based on the identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process. In addition, priorities were determined by information gathered from the Census, a market study and existing community documents, which include the City of Indio' 2021-2029 Housing Element.
5	Priority Need Name	AFFH
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Income Level (Extremely Low, Low, Middle, Moderate) Non-homeless Special Needs: Elderly, Frail Elderly, Non-housing Community Development)

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG
	Associated Goals	Affordable housing/housing for homeless individuals and special needs individuals
	Description	Improve equal access to housing for all residents with a focus on special needs populations and low-to-moderate income households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for assigning the priority to each category was based on the identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process. In addition, priorities were determined by information gathered from the Census, a market study and existing community documents, which include the City of Indio' 2021-2029 Housing Element.
6	Priority Need Name	Job growth and workforce development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Income Level (Extremely Low, Low, Middle, Moderate)
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide CDBG
	Associated Goals	Workforce development
	Description	Enhance workforce development opportunities in Indio to boost educational attainment and in turn increase earnings which can help improve access to housing and quality of life for residents.

Basis for Relative Priority	The basis for assigning the priority to each category was based on the identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process. In addition, priorities were determined by information gathered from the Census, a market study and existing community documents, which include the City of Indio' 2021-2029 Housing Element.
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SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

The five-year housing goals provide flexibility for the City of Indio to employ the most effective strategies to address housing needs over time. The City recognizes that these needs can change with economic and housing market conditions. The table below summarizes the City's anticipated response to market conditions that will influence the use of funds.

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Rapidly rising rental costs and the need to supplement Housing Choice Vouchers
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rapidly rising rental costs and the need to supplement Housing Choice Vouchers

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	<p>There is an ongoing gap between housing need and supply. According to the SCAG 2024-2050 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) (Connect SoCal 2024) Growth Forecast adopted in April 2024, the households in Indio are forecasted to increase to 47,400 by 2050, an increase of 68.7% from 2019 (28,100). During the same forecast period, Riverside County households are anticipated to increase to 1,062,000 by 2050, an increase of 29.9% from 2019 (744,000). According to SCAG’s Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) for the City of Indio, the City must be able to accommodate 7,812 housing units, of which 1,170 units (15%) must be for low-income households. As such, the production of new units is crucial to meet the forecasted household growth and address the gap between housing need and supply.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>Low-income owners’ and renters’ living in poor condition housing and inability to access credit and make repairs. The City provides housing rehabilitation support to eligible residents through the current Minor Home Repair Program. Eligible homeowners are those who live in CDBG eligible areas within the city, own their homes, meet income requirements, and whose home are in need of urgent habitability repairs. Assistance includes grant funding to complete repairs to plumbing; electrical; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning units; water heaters; roofs; and complete other repairs that are urgently needed to keep homeowners/occupants in their homes. The City intends to continue funding this program, aligned with the 2021-2019 Housing Element (Program 19: Housing Rehabilitation).</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	Of the at-risk units identified in the 2021-2029 Housing Element analysis, 320 were considered to be at “very high” risk of conversion, while another 268 were considered to be at “low” risk. There are many options to preserving units including providing financial incentives to project owners to extend lower income use restrictions, purchasing affordable housing through a non-profit or public agency or providing local subsidies to offset the difference between the affordable and market rate. Scenarios for preservation will depend on the type of project at-risk.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City will receive an annual funding allocation of approximately \$865,050 per year over the ConPlan period. Note that this annual funding allocation is an estimate and is subject to change. The figures proposed for each project are estimates based on the assumptions that CDBG funding, entitlement funding distribution formulas and/or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants will remain constant. Additionally, \$208,940.14 is anticipated to be available to the City from unexpended prior year funds; however, this is subject to change based on a final assessment of the 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan. If any of these conditions change, projected activities and accomplishments are also subject to change.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	865,050*	0	208,940**	1,073,990	4,534,190	The City will receive an annual funding allocation of approximately \$865,050 per year over the ConPlan period. Note that this annual funding allocation is an estimate and is subject to change. Additionally, \$208,940.14 is anticipated to be available to the City from unexpended prior year funds; however, this is subject to change based on a final assessment of the 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan. It is assumed that the expected amount for Program Year 2024-2025 will be \$1,073,990 while the expected amount for Program Years 2025-2028 will be \$865,050. This amount is subject to change if any unexpected funds are available.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

* Note that this annual funding allocation is an estimate and is subject to change.

** Note that the prior year resources are an estimate and is subject to change based on a final assessment of the 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan.

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will leverage City General Funds and/or private sources for any of the following: infrastructure, revitalization, park and public facilities projects. In addition, the following two local funds will be leveraged:

- **Low-Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund.** The City's Low-and Moderate-Income Housing Asset Fund can be used to conduct the dissolution of operations related to housing assets and activities of the former Redevelopment Agency (Housing Successor) of the City of Indio
- **Measure X.** Measure X, the Neighborhood Safety/Essential City Services Improvement Measure, was approved in 2016, imposing a 1% sales tax for 20 years to address essential service priorities and needs in the City of Indio identified through community outreach. Measure X provides locally controlled funding to help the City maintain essential City services including 911 emergency response times, road maintenance and police services including gang and drug enforcement programs. Measure E was approved in 2021 to extend the 1% sales tax indefinitely, thereby generating an estimated \$12 million per year.

HOME Consortium Funds: The City will attempt to leverage HOME Consortium Funds, Grants and other funding when appropriate to meet the goals of the Annual Action Plan. The City is not a direct recipient of HOME Funds so matching funds are not required.

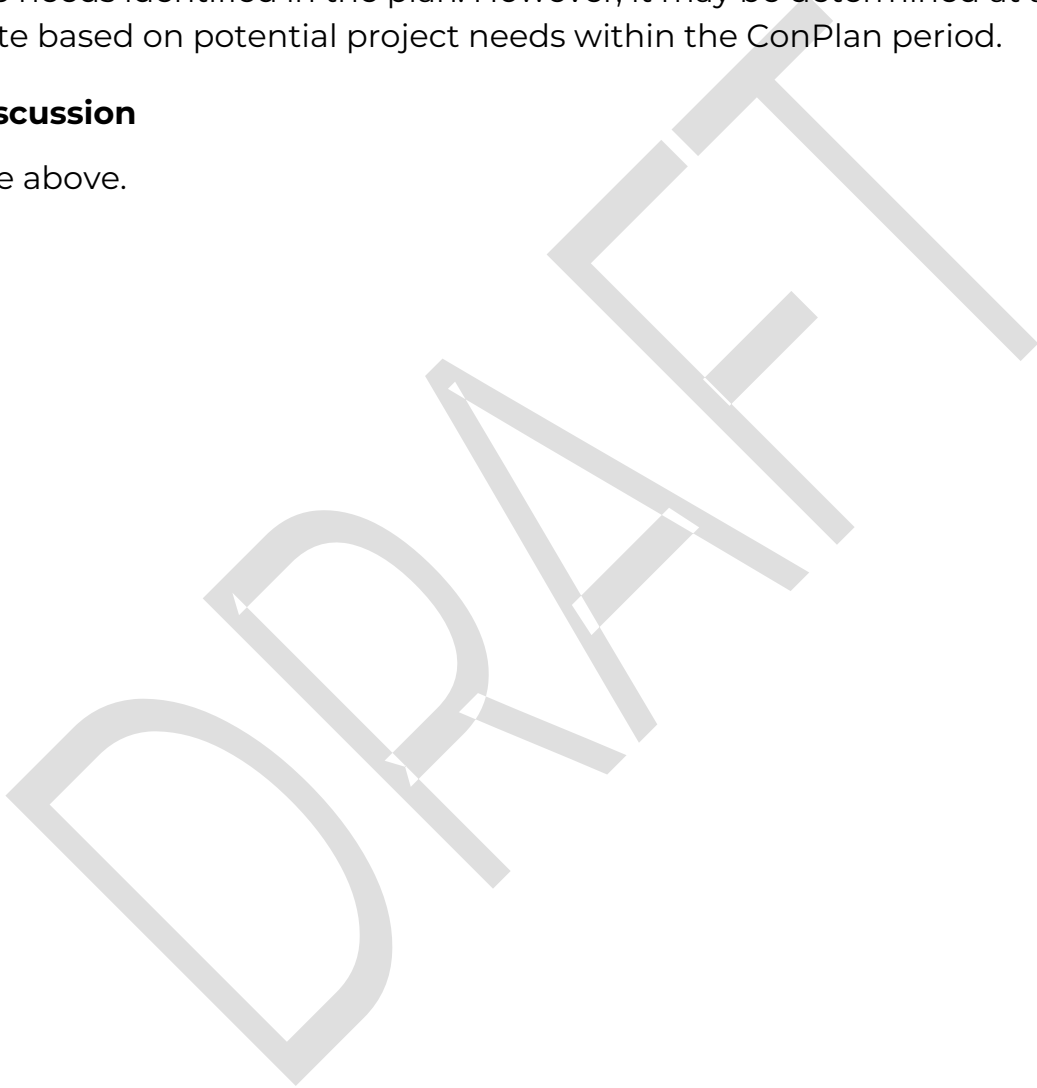
Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC): The LIHTC is the federal government's largest program dedicated to the construction and rehabilitation of affordable rental homes. Both the 4% and 9% LIHTC are dollar-for-dollar credits against federal tax liability.

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

At the time of writing this Strategic Plan, the City is not aware of any publicly owned land or property within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan. However, it may be determined at a later date based on potential project needs within the ConPlan period.

Discussion

See above.



SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Indio	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Coachella Valley Rescue Mission	Non-profit Organizations	Homelessness	Region
Martha's Village & Kitchen	Non-profit Organizations	Homelessness	Region
ABC Recovery Center	Non-profit Organizations	Homelessness; Non-Homeless Special needs	Region
County of Riverside	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs	County

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The strengths in the delivery system are interdepartmental communication and collaboration. City staff from various departments work with one another, as well as with the County of Riverside and local organizations and agencies that assist low-income individuals and with families in Indio. The primary gap in the delivery system is due to inadequate funding resources; the need in the City exceeds the funding resources. As a result, even projects with a high priority may have to wait to be funded as the City continues to seek additional funding sources.

The City of Indio Community Development Department will address gaps and improve institutional structure using the following strategies:

- Identify, work with, and financially support service providers and affordable housing developers;
- Use high level communication and project coordination among City departments and support the City's efforts to revitalize and/or stabilize low- and moderate-income neighborhoods; this includes exploring the establishment of a monthly CDBG meeting to track progress and discuss how to re-allocate funds, if needed; and
- Reduce and/or alleviate gaps in services and expedite the delivery of community development services to eligible residents.

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

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

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The service delivery system in Indio meets the needs of homeless persons through regular and ongoing coordination among partner organizations, local governments, service providers, and interested stakeholders. A combination of resources is used to address the needs of chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, unaccompanied youth and others in need. Moreover, the City intends to renew its membership with the Riverside County Continuum of Care which brings together organizations with a broad range of services, to focus on a variety of target groups that experience homelessness. Regular meetings are supplemented with targeted training sessions and in-depth initiatives, designed to address and end homelessness for veterans, families, and youth.

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

The City of Indio Community Development Department is working to improve coordination with various local public, private, and non-profit groups in the community to address the community's priority needs, especially those of targeted low-income persons and special needs populations. The City strives to partner with public and private agencies to ensure funding priorities are in line with current community development goals, and continues to enhance coordination among housing and service providers to better serve the community.

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

The strategy to address these needs involves an aggressive push to acquire additional resources. The City will continue to actively pursue additional State and federal funding to close the gap that currently exists.

The City of Indio strives to develop and enhance an effective and efficient program delivery system for the use of federal funds. The City continues to monitor, assess, and seek ways to further improve its performance. Solid relationships have been built with public institutions, private and nonprofit partners, to implement activities and projects that require multiple funding sources. The City seeks to establish ongoing coordination with public institutions, private and nonprofit partners to encourage them to share their thoughts on how the delivery system and programs could be improved, as well as how to prioritize annual funding.

DRAFT

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

It is the mission of the City to use Community Development Department resources to assist with businesses, job development, and the provision of safe, affordable housing. In short, we will do our part to maintain Indio as a community its residents are proud to call “home”. Given the aforementioned priorities, the City identified the following five-year goals to address the priority needs mentioned above.

- Goal 1: Increase, protect and preserve affordable rental and homeownership housing opportunities, and ensure there is housing for homeless and special needs populations.
- Goal 2: Provide safe, accessible, and sustainable public infrastructure that improves accessibility and safety for Indio residents and invest in public facilities that enhance quality of life for the community.
- Goal 3: Strengthen neighborhoods by investing in public and social service activities and community programming, with an emphasis on seniors, youth, and homeless and special needs populations.
- Goal 4: Improve workforce development training and increase the diversity of job opportunities in Indio to support local entrepreneurs, expand employment.

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing and Housing for Vulnerable Populations	2024	2028	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts	Affordable rental housing; affordable homeownership opportunities; housing for homeless and special needs populations	\$97,352	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated; Homebuyers Assisted with Direct Financial Assistance; Rental Housing Units Constructed; Homeless Person Overnight Shelter; Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds Added; Homeless Prevention; Households Assisted with Tenant-Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Rehousing
2	Public Infrastructure	2024	2028	Infrastructure; Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts	Public improvements; public facilities	\$2,900,000	Persons Assisted via Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit; Households Assisted via Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit
3	Public Services and Community Programing	2024	2028	Public Services	Citywide CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts	Public services	\$550,000	Public service activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit; Public service activities for Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit
4	Workforce Development and Job Opportunities	2024	2028	Public Services; Economic Development; Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts	Economic growth and job opportunities	\$80,000	Persons Assisted; Businesses Assisted; Jobs Created/Retained

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	CDBG Administration (20% cap)	2024	2028	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development; Infrastructure; Non-Housing Community Development; Public Services; Economic Development; Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts	Affordable rental housing; affordable homeownership opportunities; housing for homeless and special needs populations; Public improvements; public facilities; Public services; Economic growth and job opportunities	\$906,838	N/A

Table 52 – Goals Summary

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Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing and Housing for Vulnerable Populations
	Goal Description	Increase, protect and preserve affordable rental and homeownership housing opportunities, and ensure there is housing for homeless and special needs populations.
2	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Provide safe, accessible, and sustainable public infrastructure that improves accessibility and safety for Indio residents and invest in public facilities that enhance quality of life for the community.
3	Goal Name	Public Services and Community Programing
	Goal Description	Strengthen neighborhoods by investing in public and social service activities and community programming, with an emphasis on seniors, youth, and homeless and special needs populations.
4	Goal Name	Workforce Development and Job Opportunities
	Goal Description	Improve workforce development training in Indio to support higher learning, skill development, local entrepreneurs, thereby expanding job opportunities.

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

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is responsible for allocating housing needs to each jurisdiction in its region, including Indio. A local jurisdiction's "fair share" of regional housing need is the number of additional housing units that will need to be constructed in the jurisdiction to accommodate the forecast growth in the number of households, to replace expected demolitions and conversion of housing units to non-housing uses, and to achieve a vacancy rate that allows for healthy functioning of the housing market. The allocation is divided into the four income categories: Very low, Low, Moderate, and Above Moderate. The allocation is further adjusted to avoid an over-concentration of lower-income households in any

one jurisdiction. Cities must also plan for the needs of extremely low-income households.

As part of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), SCAG estimated that the City will need to develop 7,821 additional units by 2029 to meet household growth, which corresponds to this ConPlan planning period. By income level, the new units should be distributed among:

- 896 for extremely low-income
- 897 for very low-income households
- 1,170 for low-income households
- 1,315 for moderate-income households
- 3,543 for above moderate-income households

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

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

The County of Riverside Housing Authority (HARC) will implement modifications needed, if any, in public housing based on Section 504 Needs Assessment that it completed. Please refer to the HARC Public Housing Authority Annual Plan for further information.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

HARC encourages resident involvement through various methods, particularly focusing on self-sufficiency and enhancing the quality of one's own life. HARC connects residents and participants to services, activities, and other organizations that promote that vision. There are Neighborhood Network Centers (including public computer centers) and community partnerships for residents to utilize. On the HARC website, resident can locate relevant services and service providers in dedicated "resident" and "resident services" sections. Additionally, HARC provides newsletters and reports about the status of its programs and residents for current and future participants.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City’s 2021-2029 Housing Element includes an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints on the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including land-use controls, building codes and their enforcement, site improvements, fees and other exactions required of developers, and local processing and permit procedures. Notable barriers to developing affordable housing in Indio include:

- Market Constraints
- Construction Costs
- Labor and Land Costs
- Governmental Constraints
- Land-Use Controls
- Land-Use Designations
- Geologic and Other Environmental Constraints

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) approved the City’s Housing Element Update in April 2022. The update included an analysis of governmental constraints, which is summarized above. The City’s General Plan and Zoning Code were also amended to encourage affordable and transitional housing. Because of the analysis, the City concluded that its policies and current practices do not create significant barriers to affordable housing. However, because of new State laws, such as SB 2, the City will need to adopt new land use and other standards to facilitate and encourage the production of affordable housing. For example,

development standards for Single Room Occupancy (SRO) housing units will need to be established. In addition, some existing policies – such as density bonuses – will need to be refined to address the requirements of a recently enacted law (SB 1818).

The City is committing to removing or ameliorating the barriers to affordable housing. The full listing of actions can be found in the current Housing Element, which provides a description of each barrier, its significance to affordable housing in Indio, and the actions planned/taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of the barriers.

During the five-year period of the Consolidated Plan, the City will review any new policies and procedures to ensure they do not serve as an actual constraint to the development of affordable housing.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The County of Riverside develops a Point-in-Time Count (HPITC) on an annual basis. The HPITC is critical to identifying homeless needs. The HPITC is part of the County of Riverside's Continuum of Care (CoC) Program which provides homeless assistance by leveraging funding needed through the HUD Consolidated Application, this provides collaboration between providers of housing and homeless assistance programs and other federal programs. The City of Indio intends to renew its membership with the CoC during this Con Plan planning period. The CoC is a network of private and public sector homeless service providers, designed to promote community-wide planning and the strategic use of resources addressing homelessness. Some of the CoC's activities include the annual HUD Continuum of Care Programs Notice of Funds Availability (NOFA), for homeless services and housing programs, the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) NOFA and the biennial Point-in-Time Count and Survey of homeless individuals in the whole county.

Specific to the City of Indio, the City's Police Department includes a Community Outreach Unit (COU) which includes a Quality-of-Life Team which was formed in 2012 in response to increased issues created by our homeless population. The goal of the team is to deal with the root causes of

the existing issues and provide long term solutions, as opposed to the long-standing practice of trying to eliminate the problem through enforcement efforts alone. Officers utilize partnerships with government agencies, businesses, faith-based groups and non-profit service providers in a multi-disciplinary approach to provide life-changing assistance to those in need.

By assigning permanent staff to this team, the homeless population and those they might be impacting are able to get to know the officers on a personal level. These relationships facilitate better communication and eliminate the misconceived fears many homeless previously harbored towards law enforcement. In 2019, the team will be joined full-time by a Behavioral Health Specialist from the Riverside County Department of Mental Health Services. This will further enable the team to properly identify the needs of the people they serve and coordinate the most appropriate services.

A key component to the success of the team is their participation in the Community Outreach Resource Program (CORP). Team members recommend candidates to the program, which allows them to complete a structured program through an authorized service provider. Those who successfully complete a program are able to have fines and low-level crimes forgiven through the cooperation of the District Attorney's Office and the Public Defender. This innovative program, which has garnered national attention, allows participants to resolve issues that previously prevented them from obtaining a driver license or limited their job opportunities, therefore providing them with a permanent path away from homelessness.

The City also partners with and supports local service providers who conduct street outreach and engagement efforts, such as the Coachella Valley Rescue Mission. Such action will continue to focus on identifying chronically homeless persons in need of a housing first approach. Such attention should be given to the most visible and hardest-to-reach individuals. These actions should have the support of various public and private partners who can help identify, house, and provide social services in order to help implement a housing first approach.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Indio plans to provide financial support to local emergency and transition housing programs to assist homeless women, children and victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse. Through case management, multiple services are provided to each homeless individual or family upon entry into the program to assess further needs, such as childcare, transportation, counseling and support groups, legal aide, medical services and education services to promote self-sufficiency. Examples of these programs is Martha's Village & Kitchen, Coachella Valley Rescue Mission and Emergency Overnight Services and FIND Food Bank.

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

The City will continue to work with a multitude of service agencies to assist homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The CoC Program implements a Housing First and a Rapid Re-housing approach that results in the development of permanent supportive housing throughout the county. Housing First is recognized as an evidence-based best practice model by national researchers and policymakers based on years of research and implementation. The implementation of a Housing First Approach has helped jurisdictions across the country significantly reduce their homeless population. Implementation involves moving homeless persons - including chronically homeless individuals - from the streets and directly into housing and providing wrap-around services to ensure housing stability. This approach links chronically homeless persons to permanent supportive housing which provides subsidized housing and appropriate supportive services. This approach is in contrast to a "housing readiness model" which emphasizes that a homeless

individual or family must address other issues such as substance abuse and mental illness through case management in a shelter or transitional housing program prior to entering affordable permanent housing.

Contingent upon receipt of funds, rapid re-housing assistance will be supported through supporting local service providers who provide this assistance, such as the Coachella Valley Rescue Mission. During Program Year 2024, funds will be expended to fund local service providers who can facilitate homeless individuals and families transition to permanent housing. In future program years, the City will continue to support the needs of local agencies that provide transitional housing services to homeless individuals.

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

Indio will continue to work with the County in using their Housing First and Rapid Re-housing approaches that were previously described. The 2023 Riverside County Homeless Point-in-Time Count (HPITC) identified 427 individuals experiencing homelessness in Indio, 319 of which were sheltered and 108 were unsheltered. Of these individuals, 319 are sheltered, meaning that they are living in a publicly supervised or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements, or those are staying overnight in an emergency shelter. The HPITC identified 108 individuals as unsheltered, meaning these individuals' primary nighttime residence is a public or private space that is not intended to be used as a regular sleeping accommodation such as a car or transit station. Additionally, Indio also had a higher proportion of youth (18-24) (22%) and Hispanic (50%) and chronically homeless (47%). Chronically homeless populations are in need of longer-term assistance such as rental assistance and wrap-around social services such as health care, employment services, mental health care, and life skills training. Thus, a Housing First approach is needed. The HPITC data showed that 42% of the unsheltered homeless population is experiencing homelessness for the first time and is likely will likely need shorter-term assistance, such as a few

months of rental assistance, and are not as reliant on social services. Thus, a Rapid Re-housing approach is needed.

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

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

The City works in partnership with the County's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs (CLPPP's). The program provides health education about lead poisoning and assistance in lead removal within homes. To increase awareness of the County's programs, the City will provide a landing page on the City's website to link Indio residents to the County's program website for more information and resources.

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

The age of the housing stock is the key variable for estimating the number of housing units with lead-based paint (LBP). Starting in 1978, the use of all LBP on residential property was prohibited. Since the age of housing stock in Indio is relatively young, most built after 1980, the probability of finding lead-based paint in a unit is low.

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

Under the rule, "child-occupied facilities" are defined as residential, public or commercial buildings where children under age six are present on a regular basis. The requirements apply to renovation, repair or painting activities "at or' these facilities. The rule does not apply to minor maintenance or repair activities where less than six square feet of lead-based paint is disturbed in a room, or where less than 20 square feet of lead-based paint is disturbed on the exterior. Window replacement is not minor maintenance or repair; therefore, the requirements apply to this activity.

Efforts to reduce lead-based paint hazards were integrated into the City's housing rehabilitation programs. However, funds for that program no longer

are available due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency. In order to increase an awareness of lead-based paint hazards, the City will post information on its website alerting homebuyers and renters to the dangers of lean based paint hazards.

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

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

Indio's anti-poverty strategy is closely aligned with the goals and objectives of the overall affordable housing plan. Over the next 5 years, the City will support activities that reduce poverty, create new and rehabilitate existing housing stock to ensure affordability, develop and promote services for at-risk populations, expand job training, and providing public and social services. The City will also continue partnering with organizations to provide a continuum of services addressing the full range of needs of low- and moderate-income families.

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

The Jurisdiction's poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies is principally coordinated through the Community Services Department. The Department serves as the City's liaison with the Community Services Commission, citizen committees, community groups and residents. The Department develops, implements and manages a variety of creative programs for youth, senior citizens, special events and the golf course. In addition, the Department coordinates activities with the Desert Recreation District, school districts, Boys and Girls Club and other non-profit organizations. The Department also coordinates with the below programs to further its anti-poverty goals:

Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8)

The City and the County of Riverside work together to provide the following Section 8 assistance:

- *Housing Choice Voucher Program*. HCV is the County's Section 8

voucher program, which includes other programs and services available to HCV participants, such as Moving to Work. The program is a rental assistance program helps to reduce poverty by supplementing the income of extremely low and very low-income families.

- *Moving to Work*. Moving to Work (MTW) is a demonstration program supported by HUD created to accomplish three (3) goals: 1) promote self-sufficiency among assisted families; 2) achieve program efficiency and reduce costs; and 3) increase housing choice for low-income households.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

The County of Riverside Housing Authority supports the HUD strategic goal of promoting self-sufficiency and asset development of families and individuals.” A key program that implements this strategic goal is the Family Self Sufficiency Program (FSSP). According to a recent study, for participants, the primary benefit of FSS participation appears to be asset accumulation. The program also encourages work and staying employed and, as a consequence, furthers welfare reform goals.

The Housing Authority and the head of each participating family execute an FSS contract of participation that specifies the rights and responsibilities of both parties. The 5-year FSS contract specifies goals and services for each family. Family members must fulfill all requirements in order to obtain full benefits.

TANF

In California, Cal Works Temporary Assistance is the TANF financial help for eligible needy families who have lost or had a reduction in their income. The program is designed to provide families the means to meet their basic needs in times of hardship while helping them to enter or re-enter the workforce and become self-sufficient. The amount of assistance a family can receive each month depends upon many factors. The number of eligible family members, their special needs, the household income and values of real and personal property all affect the cash aid total. Although most of the information needed to determine eligibility must be verified through third

party documentation, it is kept confidential and is not used for any purpose that is not directly related to the administration of the program.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

The City's Community Development Department is responsible for ensuring that the receipt and expenditure of HUD funds comply with program requirements through the monitoring of program performance. Careful evaluation of the housing and public service delivery system can be the most effective tool in detecting gaps and making appropriate modifications. Indio will follow monitoring procedures identified in the City's Sub-recipient Monitoring Plan created in 2013. Other procedures will include an in-house review of progress reports and expenditures, and on-site visits to ensure compliance with federal regulations. The monitoring system will encourage uniform reporting to achieve consistent information on beneficiaries. Monitoring will also aim at resolving any program or accounting findings or other problems that may keep an organization from meeting its contractual obligations. Technical assistance will be provided where necessary.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City will receive an annual funding allocation of approximately \$865,050 per year over the ConPlan period. Note that this annual funding allocation is an estimate and is subject to change. The figures proposed for each project are estimates based on the assumptions that CDBG funding, entitlement funding distribution formulas and/or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants will remain constant. Additionally, \$208,940.14 is anticipated to be available to the City from unexpended prior year funds; however, this is subject to change based on a final assessment of the 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan. It is assumed that the expected amount for Program Year 2024-2025 will be \$1,073,990 while the expected amount for Program Years 2025-2028 will be \$865,050. This amount is subject to change if any unexpected funds are available.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	865,050*	0	208,940**	1,073,990	4,534,190	The City will receive an annual funding allocation of approximately \$865,050 for Program Year 2024-2025. Note that this funding allocation is an estimate and is subject to change. Additionally, \$208,940.14 is anticipated to be available to the City from unexpended prior year funds; however, this is subject to change based on a final assessment of the 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan. It is assumed that the expected amount for Program Year 2024-2025 will be \$1,073,990 while the expected amount for Program Years 2025-2028 will be \$865,050. This amount is subject to change if any unexpected funds are available.

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

* Note that this annual funding allocation is an estimate and is subject to change.

** Note that the prior year resources are an estimate and is subject to change based on a final assessment of the 2023-2024 Annual Action Plan.

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds will leverage City General Funds and/or private sources for any of the following: infrastructure, revitalization, park and public facilities projects. In addition, the following two local funds will be leveraged:

- **Low-Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund.** The City's Low-and Moderate-Income Housing Asset Fund can be used to conduct the dissolution of operations related to housing assets and activities of the former Redevelopment Agency (Housing Successor) of the City of Indio
- **Measure X.** Measure X, the Neighborhood Safety/Essential City Services Improvement Measure, was approved in 2016, imposing a 1% sales tax for 20 years to address essential service priorities and needs in the City of Indio identified through community outreach. Measure X provides locally controlled funding to help the City maintain essential City services including 911 emergency response times, road maintenance and police services including gang and drug enforcement programs. Measure E was approved in 2021 to extend the 1% sales tax indefinitely, thereby generating an estimated \$12 million per year.

HOME Consortium Funds: The City will attempt to leverage HOME Consortium Funds, Grants and other funding when appropriate to meet the goals of the Annual Action Plan. The City is not a direct recipient of HOME Funds so matching funds are not required.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC): The LIHTC is the federal government's largest program dedicated to the construction and rehabilitation of affordable rental homes. Both the 4% and 9% LIHTC are dollar-for-dollar credits against federal tax liability.

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

At the time of writing this Strategic Plan, the City is not aware of any publicly owned land or property within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan. However, it may be determined at a later date based on potential project needs within the ConPlan period.

Discussion

See above.



Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public Infrastructure	2024	2028	Infrastructure; Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts	Public improvements; public facilities	\$700,000	Persons Assisted via Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit; Households Assisted via Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit
2	Public Services and Community Programming	2024	2028	Public Services	Citywide CDBG Low-Mod Income Tracts	Public Services	\$159,192	Public service activities other than Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit; Public service activities for Low-/Moderate-Income Housing Benefit

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure
	Goal Description	Provide safe, accessible, and sustainable public infrastructure that improves accessibility and safety for Indio residents and invest in public facilities that enhance quality of life for the community.
2	Goal Name	Public Services and Community Programming
	Goal Description	Strengthen neighborhoods by investing in public and social service activities and community programming, with an emphasis on seniors, youth, and homeless and special needs populations.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Below is a summary of eligible projects that will take place during the program year that address a portion of the City's priority needs. Specific objectives are detailed in the individual project descriptions below. The Community Development Department captures the accomplishments of its activities and projects through a reporting process which requires City Departments and partner agencies to report on the beneficiaries of HUD-funded activities. All activities listed in the table are expected to be completed no later than June 30, 2025.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	CDBG Program Administration
2	Infrastructure Improvements
3	Public Services

Table 55 – Project Information

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

The above-named projects and their allocations were selected primarily because they were identified as a high need in the ConPlan. While other high priority needs were identified in the ConPlan, the City plans to focus on public infrastructure and community services in Program Year 2024 and in turn focus on other needs in future program years.

All program activities funded with the City's CDBG funds will benefit low- to moderate-income persons. The basis for assigning the priority to each category was based on the identified needs expressed during the consultation and citizen participation process. In addition, priorities were determined by information gathered from the Census, a market study and existing community documents, which include the City of Indio's' 2021-2029

Housing Element.

The primary obstacle to addressing underserved needs is the lack of funding. The City relies primarily on CDBG Entitlement funds, program income and any state funds it can apply for to carry out the programs identified in this Action Plan. According to the County of Riverside Point-in-Time Homeless Count, the City of Indio ranks second highest amongst jurisdictions in the Coachella Valley. Homelessness is a Countywide concern, impacting the unincorporated areas, as well as the cooperating cities and entitlement municipalities. The City has financially supported shelters and programs serving the community and worked with other agencies such as the Continuum of Care (Coc) in order to maintain a coordinated approach to resolving problems of the homeless. The City plans to explore renewal membership within the County's CoC.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

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Project Name	Target Area	Goals Supported	Needs Addressed	Funding	Description	Target Date	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Location Description	Planned Activities
CDBG Administration	Citywide	Public Infrastructure; Affordable Housing and Housing for Vulnerable Populations; Public Services and Community Programing	AFFH; Public improvements; Public services	\$214,798	The Community Development Department has the primary responsibility for the administration, planning, organizing and monitoring of the City's CDBG Program. In addition, the Community Development Department is responsible for implementing required procedures to ensure City compliance with specific U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and other federal regulation	June 30, 2025	Administration will serve all programs and projects	100 Civic Center Mall, Indio, CA	CDBG funds will be used to support full time staff and administrative costs associated with the monitoring and oversight of the CDBG program including contracting, compliance, grant management, monitoring and fiscal related activities. Program administration costs are limited to 20% of the Program Year 2024 CDBG allocation

Infrastructure Improvements	TBD*	Public Infrastructure	Public improvements	\$700,000	Public infrastructure improvements to curb ramps streets, sidewalks, curbs, and ramps to meet current Americans with Disability Act (ADA) standards and to increase accessibility.	June 30, 2025	TBD persons assisted via public facility or infrastructure activities for low/moderate income housing benefit	TBD*	Improvement to public infrastructure for increased accessibility. Including but not limited to: Street rehabilitation/reconstruction, sidewalk installation, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) curb ramp upgrades and/or other improvements that will have a significant impact In a neighborhood and that result in the maximum benefit to the community and residents once addressed
Public Services and Community Programming	Citywide	Affordable Housing and Housing for Vulnerable Populations	Public services	\$159,192	TBD*	June 30, 2025	TBD*	TBD	TBD*

* To be determined based on the results of the 30-day citizen review period.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City geographic areas are Citywide and CDBG. The Citywide geographic priority focuses on activities for income eligible residents (i.e. fair housing services). The CDBG geographic priority is for specific projects requiring an area benefit qualification such as parks and street improvements.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	15
CDBG Low-Mod Tracts	85

Table 56 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Indio will use a place-based strategy during the planning period. The geographic distribution of funding is predicated somewhat on the nature of the activity to be funded. It is the City's intent to fund activities in the areas most directly affected by the needs of low-income residents and those with other special needs. The Annual Action Plan directs investment geographically to an area benefit through the CDBG geographic priority area. The area benefit category is the most commonly used national objective for activities that benefit a residential neighborhood. An area benefit activity is one that benefits all residents in a particular area, where at least 51% of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons. Public infrastructure improvements are an area benefit activity when they are located in a

predominately low- and moderate-income neighborhood.

Discussion

See above.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City will encourage the development of housing units for households earning 30 percent or less of the Median Family Income for Riverside County. Specific emphasis shall be placed on the provision of family housing and non-traditional housing types such as single-resident occupancies, transitional facilities and housing units serving temporary needs. The City will encourage development of housing for extremely low-income households through a variety of activities such as outreach to nonprofit and through discussions with for-profit housing developers, providing in-kind technical assistance for housing developers, financing and funding assistance and expedited processing as appropriate

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

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

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

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

Discussion

According to the SCAG 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) Growth Forecast adopted in April 2012, the population of Indio is forecast to increase to 111,800 residents by 2035, an increase of 47.0 percent from 2010. The also indicates a continued need for affordable housing units in the City of Indio.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

This section describes what actions the City will take in the given program year to carry out the public housing portion of the Strategic Plan. The section will identify the manner in which its plan will address the needs of public housing during the program year. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the City will describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance to improve the operations of the public housing agency to remove such a designation.

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

The City of Indio does not own public housing. The City works in close collaboration with the Housing Authority of the County of Riverside (HARC) to provide public housing within the City. Indio will continue to work independently and closely with the HA and local nonprofits to provide assistance to low-income families. As population demographics continue to change, the City will continue to work with the county housing authority and

local (and regional) nonprofits to develop public housing projects in Indio.

The City and the County of Riverside work together to provide the following Section 8 assistance:

- *Housing Choice Voucher Program*. HCV is the County's Section 8 voucher program, which includes other programs and services available to HCV participants, such as Moving to Work.
- *Moving to Work*. Moving to Work (MTW) is a demonstration program supported by HUD created to accomplish three (3) goals: 1) promote self-sufficiency among assisted families; 2) achieve program efficiency and reduce costs; and 3) increase housing choice for low-income households.

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

HACRC encourages resident involvement through various methods, particularly focusing on self-sufficiency and enhancing the quality of one's own life. HARC connects residents and participants to services, activities, and other organizations that promote that vision. There are Neighborhood Network Centers (including public computer centers) and community partnerships for residents to utilize. On the HACR website, resident can locate relevant services and service providers in dedicated "resident" and "resident services" sections. Additionally, HARC provides newsletters and reports about the status of its programs and residents for current and future participants.

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

HACR is not designated as "troubled."

Discussion

With the completion of the General Plan amendment in 2020, the City anticipates higher density residential development with more affordable units. The possibility exists that a lower-than-anticipated number of lower-income units could be developed on sites identified as either entitled projects. The City will strive to meet its fair share of the regional need for

lower-income units, as well as pursue goal achievement of 6th Cycle RHNA goals.

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

Introduction

This section describes the City’s one-year goals and the specific action steps it will undertake in the program year to carry out the homeless strategy outlined in SP-60 Homelessness Strategy. It will also describe the jurisdiction’s one-year goals and specify the activities it will undertake to serve the housing and supportive-service needs of non-homeless populations who require supportive housing.

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

Goals include:

- 1. Explore Renewing Membership with Riverside County Continuum of Care (CoC). In the past, the** City has partnered with the Riverside County CoC and other social service agencies, in order to accomplish one-year goals objectives. Due to staff limitations, the City has not been a member of the CoC in recent years, but intends to explore membership renewal during the first year.
- 2. Encourage Housing for Extremely Low-Income Households.** The City shall encourage the development of housing units for households earning 30 percent or less of the Median Family Income for Riverside County. Specific emphasis shall be placed on the provision of family housing and non-traditional housing types such as single-resident occupancies, transitional facilities and housing units serving temporary needs. The City will encourage development of housing for extremely low-income households through a variety of activities such as outreach to nonprofit and for-profit housing developers, providing in-kind technical assistance for housing developers, financing and

funding assistance and expedited processing as appropriate.

3. **Outreach by the City's Quality of life (QOL) team.** In addition to reaching out to homeless individuals and households through the work of the local homeless shelters and service providers, the City will be employing the City's Quality of Life Team. The Quality of Life (QOL) Team is made up of uniformed police officers that have been trained and have the capacity to work closely with the homeless community, as well as other local County and service agencies who can provide valuable services to the homeless individuals/households. The QOL Team is also made up of support staff, as well as a licensed social worker, that serves as an additional resource. The social worker not only establishes key relationships with the homeless community, but also makes the necessary connections between the homeless clients and key resources. Since employing this team, the City has improved the level and form of interaction with the homeless community and has improved the quality of life of its residents.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

State Housing Law requires that cities identify sites that can adequately accommodate emergency homeless shelters. Additionally, cities must not unduly discourage or deter these uses. With the adoption of Ordinance Nos. 1633 and 1634, the Zoning Map was amended to designate an Emergency Shelter Overlay Zone District for emergency shelters at specific sites. In addition, Municipal Code definitions related to housing, including emergency shelters, transitional housing and supportive housing were amended such that transitional and supportive housing are residential uses subject to the same regulations and procedures that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. These amendments were requirements of State law (SB 2).

The City intends to provide CDBG funding to support the efforts of the Coachella Valley Rescue Mission (CVRM) and Martha's Village and Kitchen to provide emergency shelter and case management services for the homeless.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals)

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

Martha's Village and Kitchen run a full-service program that helps homeless persons make the transition to independent living. While this program is not directly run by the City, Martha's Village and Kitchen provides the model of their program to the City. In addition, the program has been funded through the City of Indio's CDBG program.

The City intends to support the Senior Meals Program during the 2024-25 fiscal period. The Senior Meals program is part of the solution to homelessness and helps with homeless prevention. Through the Indio Senior Center, the funding provided through the City's CDBG Program funds provides expanded meal services to many low-income seniors 62 years old and over.

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

Rental assistance is a component of the City's strategy to prevent homelessness by individuals and families who are at risk of homelessness. Among this group are extremely low-income renters who are spending more than 50% of their income on housing costs. Also, among the people who are threatened with homelessness, are the persons and families on the Section 8 waiting list. The City will continue to support the County of Riverside Housing Authority's Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8) rental assistance program. In addition, the City will encourage and facilitate the Housing Authority's landlord outreach efforts in Indio. In addition, the City's fair housing provider

will assist those renters and homeowners in jeopardy of losing their housing. They will mediate landlord/tenant complaints and work with the tenant in formulating a plan, such as a rent repayment plan, and mediate with the landlord in accepting the terms so that the tenant is not eventually evicted. Through its default and foreclosure counseling, the Housing Resource Center's first charge is to assist the homeowner in obtaining a loan modification or workout plan that will keep them in their home. Both actions contribute to preventing homelessness.

Discussion

The City's strategy for assisting the homeless, those at risk of becoming homeless, and other special needs groups is focused on funding supportive services and programs in Indio. These include the following:

- Fair Housing Services and Tenant/Landlord Mediation

Activity: Free and confidential fair housing counseling regarding housing rights and responsibilities, discrimination investigation services, and mediation services

- Senior Meals Program (Indio Senior Center)

Activity: Funds will be used to provide meals to low- and moderate-income seniors in the City of Indio.

- FIND Food Bank
- Coachella Valley Rescue Mission

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

Introduction:

The City's 2021-2029 Housing Element includes an analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints on the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including land-use controls, building codes and their enforcement, site improvements, fees and other exactions required of developers, and local processing and permit procedures. Notable barriers to developing affordable housing in Indio include:

- Market Constraints

- Constructions Costs
- Labor and Land Costs
- Governmental Constraints
- Land-Use Controls
- Land-Use Designations
- Geologic and Other Environmental Constraints

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment.

The State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) approved the City's Housing Element Update in April 2022. The update included an analysis of governmental constraints, which is summarized above. The City's General Plan and Zoning Code were also amended to encourage affordable and transitional housing. Because of the analysis, the City concluded that its policies and current practices do not create significant barriers to affordable housing. However, because of new State laws, such as SB 2, the City will need to adopt new land use and other standards to facilitate and encourage the production of affordable housing. For example, development standards for Single Room Occupancy (SRO) housing units will need to be established. In addition, some existing policies – such as density bonuses – will need to be refined to address the requirements of a recently enacted law (SB 1818).

Discussion:

The City is committing to removing or ameliorating the barriers to affordable housing. The full listing of actions can be found in the current Housing Element, which provides a description of each barrier, its significance to affordable housing in Indio, and the actions planned/taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of the barriers.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction

The section will describe the City's planned actions to carry out the following strategies outlined in the Consolidated Plan:

- Foster and maintain affordable housing;
- Evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards;
- Reduce the number of poverty-level families;
- Develop institutional structure; and
- Enhance coordination.

In addition, the City will identify obstacles to meeting underserved needs and propose actions to overcome those obstacles.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The two primary obstacles to meeting the needs of underserved populations in Indio are:

- Limited City Funding for support services,
- Costs associated with acquiring and maintaining affordable housing for low and extremely low (homeless) income residents

The City of Indio will take the following actions to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

- Promote and encourage housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community, regardless of age, sex, ethnic background, physical condition, or family size.
- Maintain and enhance the quality of existing residential neighborhoods, including the rehabilitation of existing housing stock.
- Provide support services to meet the housing and economic needs of the City's residents, specifically homeless households and at-risk youth other special needs groups.
- Improve the quality and increase the quantity of public improvements

that benefit low- and moderate-income residents.

- Provide services to non-homeless special needs populations.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City supports cooperation in the development of affordable housing through financial and/or technical assistance. The City will cooperate with developers to provide housing opportunities for extremely low, very-low, low and moderate-income households. The City shall also evaluate the effectiveness of its partnerships with non-profit housing developers on an annual basis. Based on its findings, the City will seek ways to expand and foster its partnerships as appropriate. The City will assist and encourage housing development for extremely low, very-low, low and moderate-income households through a variety of activities such as providing in-kind technical assistance, funding support, land write-downs, expedited processing, fee deferrals, and incentives and concessions that meet or exceed State density bonus law as appropriate. The City shall also encourage the development of housing units for households earning 30 percent or less of the Median Family Income for Riverside County. Specific emphasis shall be placed on the provision of family housing and non-traditional housing types such as single-resident occupancy, transitional facilities and housing units serving temporary needs. The City will encourage development of housing for extremely low-income households through a variety of activities such as outreach to nonprofit and for-profit housing developers, providing in-kind technical assistance for housing developers, financing and funding assistance and expedited processing as appropriate.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City works in partnership with the County's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs (CLPPP's). The program provides health education about lead poisoning and assistance in lead removal within homes. To increase awareness of the County's programs, the City will provide a landing page on the City's website to link Indio residents to the County's program website for more information and resources.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Indio' anti-poverty strategy is closely aligned with the goals and objectives of the overall affordable housing plan. These goals include reducing poverty, creating new and affordable housing, developing, and promoting services for at-risk populations, expanding job training, and providing public and social services. The City will also continue partnering with organizations to provide a continuum of services addressing the full range of needs of low- and moderate-income families.

All communities share a goal to eradicate poverty. The City recognizes that a goal to reduce poverty will contribute to the economic wellbeing of individuals and families. The families whose income increases above the poverty level will be able to live independent of public and private assistance.

Goal: To reduce poverty level incomes below current levels by 2018. This goal will be monitored – in part - by the results of ACS data.

Policy: To continue to support and coordinate with public and private efforts aimed at preventing and reducing poverty level incomes.

Policy: To conduct outreach with public and private agencies whose mission is to reduce poverty level incomes.

Program: To support and coordinate with the organizations who directly or indirectly contribute to a reduction in poverty such as the Community Action Partnership (CAP) of Riverside County, County of Riverside Housing Authority and Desert Alliance for Community Empowerment.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City maintains primary management of as well as the coordination of the various organizations involved in these processes. The staff within the Community Development Department work closely with other City departments and the community to develop programs and activities that improve low- and moderate-income neighborhoods throughout Indio. The administration of program activities includes housing, public facility and infrastructure improvements, public and social service activities and economic development activities. The City collaborates with public agencies,

for-profit agencies, and non-profit organizations to provide the programming and services.

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

Indio will continue to work closely and partner with the County of Riverside, local organizations, nonprofits, and the HACR to address regional issues that affect the needs of low-income persons, special needs populations and other at-risk groups.

Discussion:

Through the development of the Policy Program, the City has identified six broad housing priorities:

- To assist in the development of housing opportunities and accessibility for all economic levels in the City.
- To remove constraints that hinder the production and conservation of affordable housing units.
- To provide and maintain an adequate supply of sites for the development of new affordable housing. To preserve, rehabilitate and enhance existing housing and neighborhoods.
- To ensure that all housing programs are available without discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, marital status, age, household composition, income, size, disability, or any other arbitrary factor.
- To encourage and enhance intergovernmental, public, and private coordination and cooperation to achieve an adequate supply of housing for all residents of the community.

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

Introduction

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

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

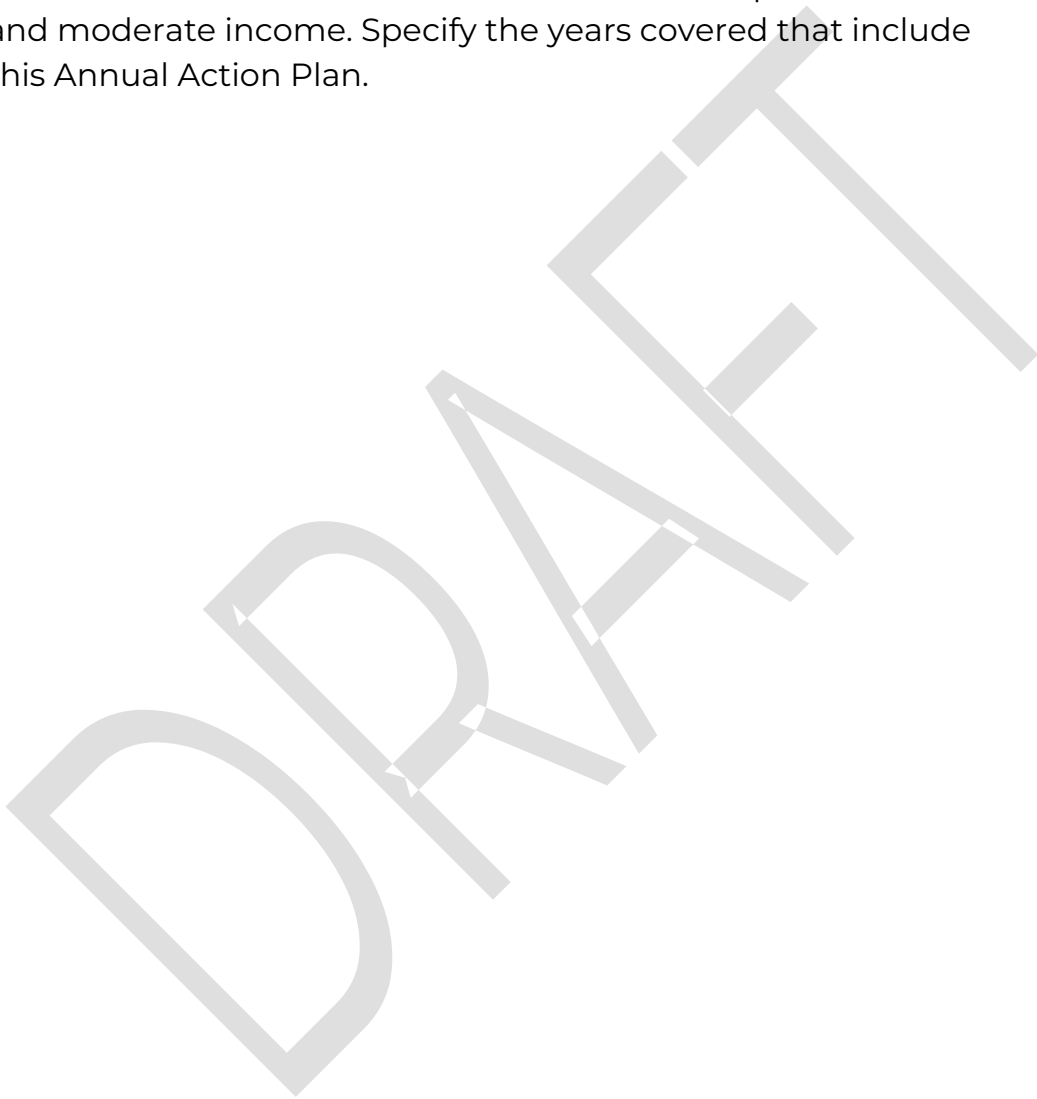
1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified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

Other CDBG Requirements

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

75.00%



Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Total Number of Unsheltered Adults and Breakdown</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>The County of Riverside Department of Public Social Services Homeless Programs Unit</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Total Number of Unsheltered Adults and Breakdown by Subpopulations and Jurisdictions</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as part of its requirements for local jurisdictions to continue to receive Continuum of Care funding for homeless persons, asks local jurisdictional applicants to conduct a “one day point-in-time” homeless count every other year during the last 10 days of January. The County of Riverside is one of more than 400 jurisdictions that submit an annual application to HUD for Continuum of Care funding.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>January 23, 2013</p>

Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

Unsheltered Count and Subpopulation Survey

In order to complete the unsheltered count and subpopulation survey, the following activities were conducted: 1) Organizing the count and subpopulation survey; 2) Coordinating the count and subpopulation survey; and 3) Implementing the count and subpopulation survey.

1. Organizing the count and subpopulation survey

Organizing the count consisted of the following four activities: a) The county was divided into organizational regions; b) The organizational regions were divided into planning communities; c) The planning communities were divided into implementation areas; and d) The implementation areas were divided into count zones.

a. County was divided into Organizational Regions

The County was divided into two Organizational Regions:

- **Eastern Region:** Which encompasses the Coachella Valley and all areas east including the cities of Blythe, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Rancho Mirage, and the surrounding unincorporated areas.
- **Western Region:** Which encompasses the I-15 corridor and all areas west of the Santa Rosa Mountains including the cities of Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Corona, Eastvale, Hemet, Jurupa Valley, Lake Elsinore, Menifee, Moreno Valley, Murrieta, Norco, Perris, Riverside, San Jacinto, Temecula, Wildomar and the surrounding unincorporated areas.

b. Organizational Regions were divided into Planning Communities

The two Organizational Regions were divided into 14 planning communities made up of incorporated cities and/or unincorporated jurisdictions working together to plan and implement the activities below. The County consists of 28 incorporated cities and more than three dozen unincorporated communities. Not all unincorporated territories were included in the 14 planning communities as some of the more rural and mountainous regions were designated as red areas because they

were determined by county key persons as not having any homeless persons that live, congregate, or receive services in those areas. The table below lists the incorporated cities and unincorporated communities within each of the 14 designated planning communities.

Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.

Incorporated Cities & Unincorporated Communities of Riverside County

Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.

Homeless Individuals who are:

- Chronically homeless individuals;
- Chronically homeless families;
- Persons with HIV/AIDS;
- Persons with chronic substance abuse;
- Persons with severe mental illness;
- Unaccompanied youth under age 18;
- Veterans; and
- Victims of domestic violence.
- Other subpopulation data was also collected for:
 - Persons released from a correctional institution during past 12 months after serving a
 - court-ordered sentence;
 - Persons with a physical disability;
 - Persons with a developmental disability;
 - Persons with chronic health conditions;
 - Seniors age 62+;
 - Youth ages 18 to 24

Appendix A - Participation and Consultation Results

PR-15 Citizen Participation - Master Summary of Input

Public Facilities							
Response #	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	Total
Pop-Up	8	7	-	4	5	5	29
Community Open House	23	19	-	16	7	5	70
Survey (English)	180	139	68	59	124	84	654
Survey (Spanish)	3	3	0	2	2	0	10
Total	214	168	68	81	138	94	763

Total Responses (per tool)	
Pop-Up	94
Open House	292
Survey (ENG)	2771
Survey (ESP)	40

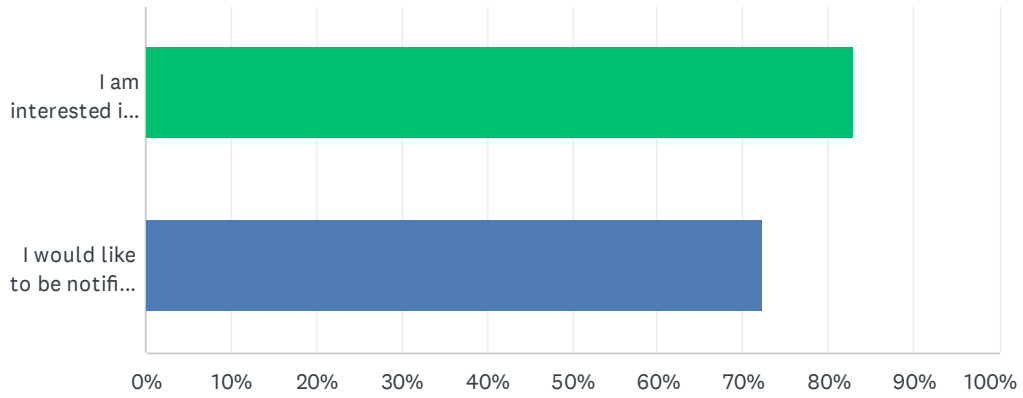
Housing											
Response #	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	Total
Pop-Up	5	0	1	1	4	7	1	0	1	1	21
Community Open House	11	5	8	11	12	8	4	9	4	3	75
Survey (English)	88	124	101	60	74	28	23	66	46	76	686
Survey (Spanish)	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	10
Total	107	131	111	73	91	43	28	76	51	81	792

Economic Development											
Response #	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	Total
Pop-Up	3	2	3	0	4	0	3	8	1	0	24
Community Open House	11	9	12	8	14	3	4	7	0	8	76
Survey (English)	82	63	108	57	117	19	87	55	61	60	709
Survey (Spanish)	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	10
Total	96	78	123	66	138	22	94	72	62	68	819

Public Improvements									
<i>Response #</i>	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	Total
Pop-Up	1	5	0	2	2	4	5	1	20
Community Open House	18	6	8	11	4	5	12	7	71
Survey (English)	199	94	40	84	31	75	79	120	722
Survey (Spanish)	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	10
Total	221	108	48	99	37	84	97	129	823

Q3 Check the boxes below:

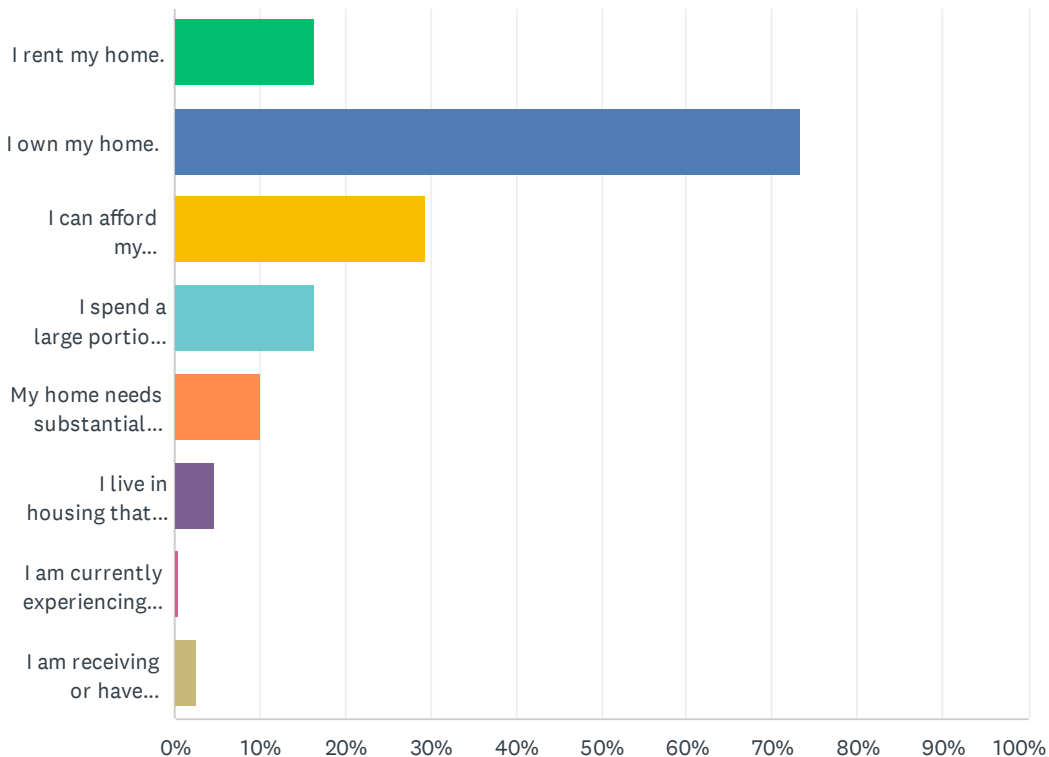
Answered: 187 Skipped: 101



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I am interested in the giveaway.	82.89%	155
I would like to be notified of upcoming community events and activities, or project-related updates.	72.19%	135
Total Respondents: 187		

Q4 Which of the following reflects your experience with housing while living in Indio? Select all that apply.

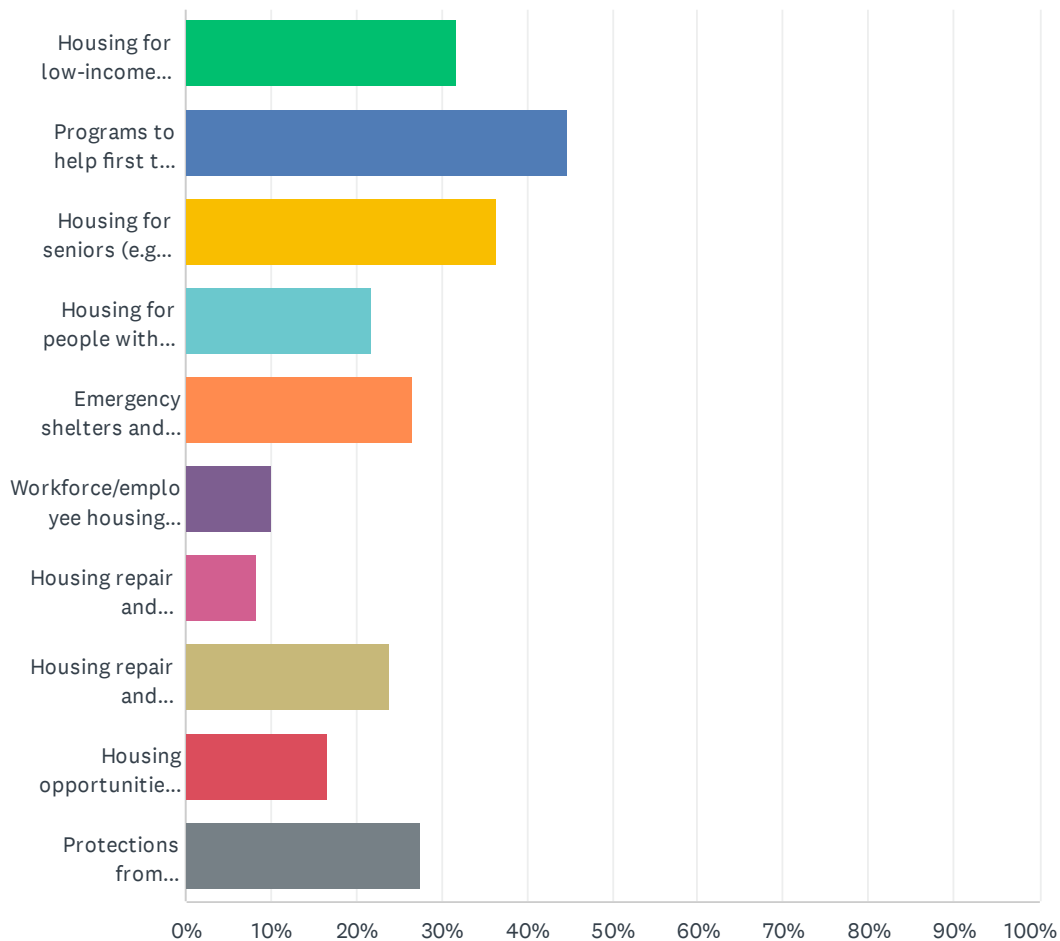
Answered: 282 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I rent my home.	16.31%	46
I own my home.	73.40%	207
I can afford my rent/mortgage payment without any challenges.	29.43%	83
I spend a large portion of my income on rent/mortgage and find it hard to afford other necessities like food and transportation.	16.31%	46
My home needs substantial upgrades/repairs such as new roofing, windows, plumbing, or pest/mold removal, but I cannot afford them or to move into another home.	9.93%	28
I live in housing that is too small for my family or share my housing with people outside of my immediate family because I cannot afford a larger home/my own home.	4.61%	13
I am currently experiencing or have experienced homelessness within the last 5 years.	0.35%	1
I am receiving or have received housing assistance (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers, down payment assistance, utility payment assistance, rent payment assistance, etc.).	2.48%	7
Total Respondents: 282		

Q5 Which of the following types of housing and assistance programs should the City of Indio focus on improving or expanding? Select up to three (3).

Answered: 277 Skipped: 11

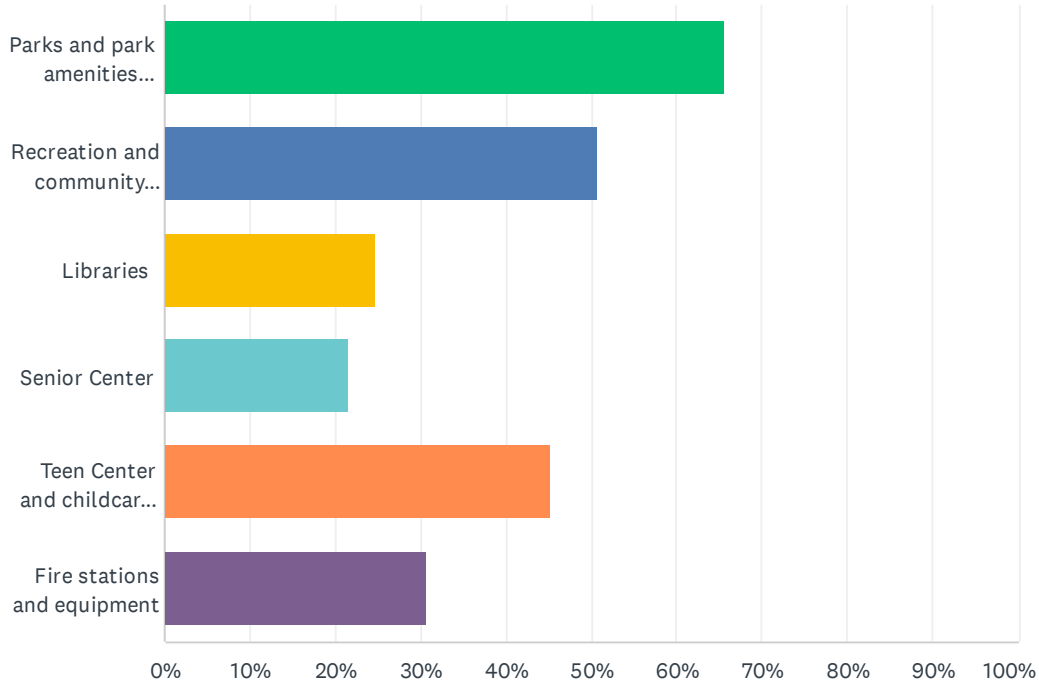


City of Indio Consolidated Plan Update - Community Needs Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Housing for low-income renters (e.g., units accepting Housing Choice Vouchers, units reserved for low-income households in new apartment buildings, etc.).	31.77%	88
Programs to help first time homebuyers (e.g., down payment assistance).	44.77%	124
Housing for seniors (e.g., retirement communities, safety and accessibility retrofit programs for homeowners, etc.).	36.46%	101
Housing for people with disabilities (e.g., housing retrofits to enable wheelchair access).	21.66%	60
Emergency shelters and transitional housing for unhoused people (e.g., housing with mental health, substance abuse, employment development, and other services).	26.71%	74
Workforce/employee housing (e.g., housing intended for farmworkers).	10.11%	28
Housing repair and rehabilitation assistance programs for low-income renters (e.g., roof and window repair, pest and mold removal, plumbing systems, etc.).	8.30%	23
Housing repair and rehabilitation assistance programs for low-income homeowners (e.g., roof and window repair, pest and mold removal, plumbing systems, etc.).	23.83%	66
Housing opportunities for households with unique needs (e.g., domestic violence survivors, single parent households, etc.).	16.61%	46
Protections from significant rent increases (e.g., rent stabilization programs that set limits on increases in rent each year).	27.44%	76
Total Respondents: 277		

Q6 Which of the following public facilities do you think the City of Indio should focus on improving or expanding? Select up to three (3).

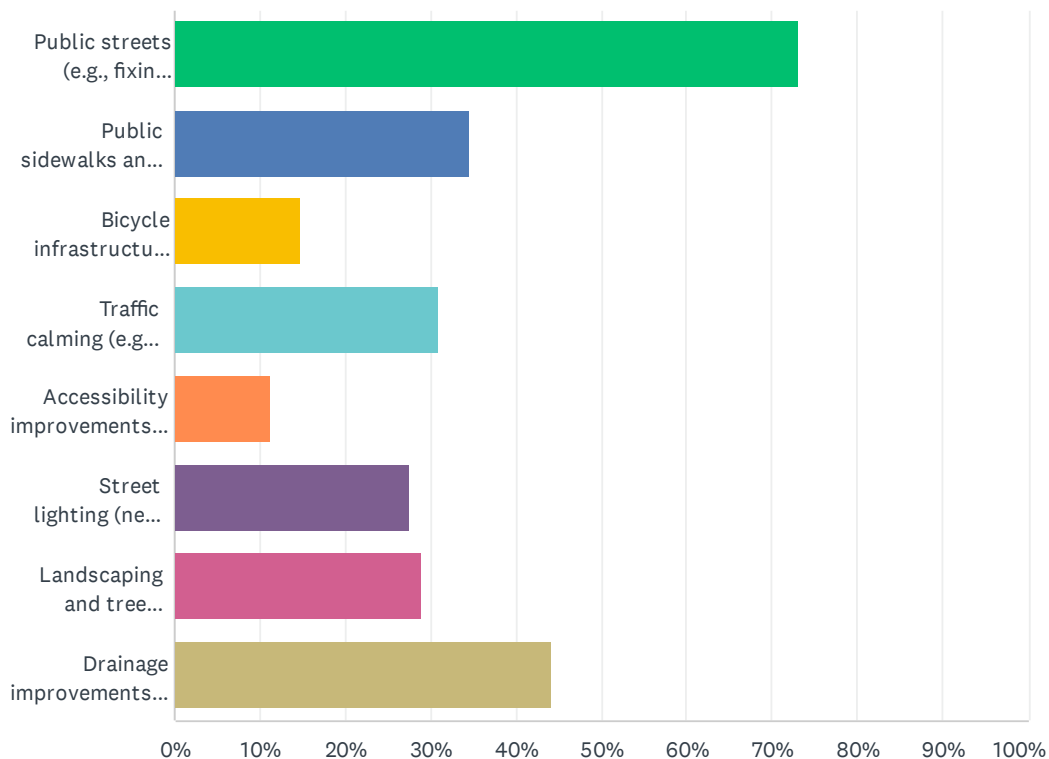
Answered: 274 Skipped: 14



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Parks and park amenities (e.g., sports facilities, benches, shade, trees, etc.)	65.69%	180
Recreation and community centers	50.73%	139
Libraries	24.82%	68
Senior Center	21.53%	59
Teen Center and childcare centers	45.26%	124
Fire stations and equipment	30.66%	84
Total Respondents: 274		

Q7 Which of the following public improvements do you think the City of Indio should focus on? Select up to three (3).

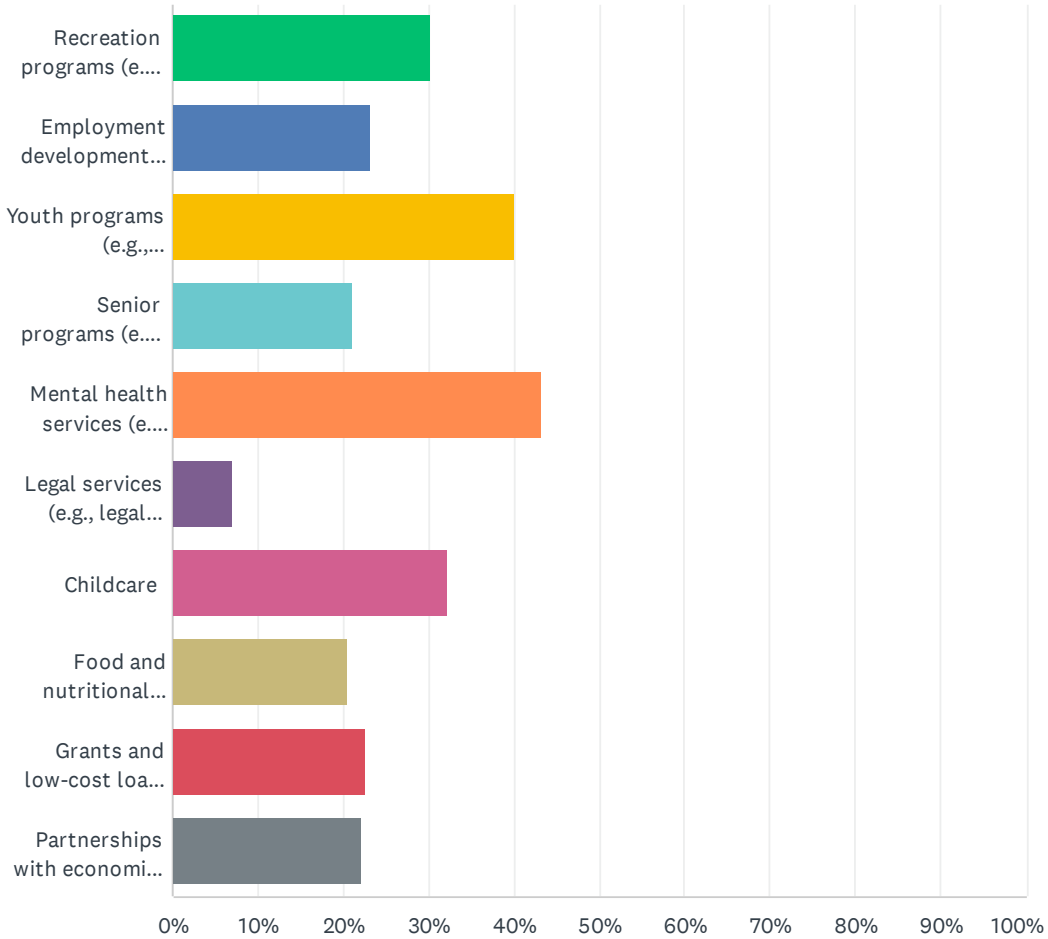
Answered: 272 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Public streets (e.g., fixing potholes, repaving, re-building streets, etc.)	73.16% 199
Public sidewalks and crossings (e.g., fixing cracks and uneven surfaces, repainting crosswalks, etc.)	34.56% 94
Bicycle infrastructure (e.g., bicycle lanes and paths, parking, etc.)	14.71% 40
Traffic calming (e.g., road diet to reduce street widths, pedestrian safety improvements at intersections, high visibility crosswalks, flashing beacon at crosswalk, etc.)	30.88% 84
Accessibility improvements (e.g., curb ramps, audible crossing signals, etc.)	11.40% 31
Street lighting (new lights, replacing old lights with LED, etc.)	27.57% 75
Landscaping and tree maintenance (e.g., tree trimming, native and drought-tolerant landscaping, etc.)	29.04% 79
Drainage improvements (e.g., cleaning gutters and storm channels, regrading, green infrastructure, such as bioretention areas and bioswales, etc.)	44.12% 120
Total Respondents: 272	

Q8 Which of the following services and/or programs do you think the City of Indio should focus on improving or expanding? Select up to three (3).

Answered: 270 Skipped: 18



City of Indio Consolidated Plan Update - Community Needs Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Recreation programs (e.g., sports programs, programs at community centers)	30.37%	82
Employment development programs (e.g., resume workshops, career fairs, programs to help special needs populations enter/reenter the workforce)	23.33%	63
Youth programs (e.g., educational and sports programs, teen center programs)	40.00%	108
Senior programs (e.g., meal, exercise, and social programs at Indio Senior Center)	21.11%	57
Mental health services (e.g., counseling, addiction services provided by community-based partners, etc.)	43.33%	117
Legal services (e.g., legal counseling, immigration services and assistance)	7.04%	19
Childcare	32.22%	87
Food and nutritional assistance programs (e.g., Find Food Bank, Meals on Wheels)	20.37%	55
Grants and low-cost loans for small businesses (e.g., assistance with upfront costs, renovations, etc.)	22.59%	61
Partnerships with economic development-focused nonprofit organizations (e.g. the Indio Chamber of Commerce, economic development corporations which can provide assistance, training, and other services to both individuals and businesses)	22.22%	60
Total Respondents: 270		

Q9 Do you have any other needs or priorities for your community regarding housing, public improvements, public facilities, public service, and economic development? Describe below.

Answered: 141 Skipped: 147

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Senior transportation	5/10/2024 10:26 PM
2	Trees, trees, trees and more parks! We need to make Indio more green and maintain and expand our park offerings!	5/10/2024 6:28 PM
3	Continue to engage community, creates trust and moves towards empowerment and transparency	5/10/2024 4:43 PM
4	I would like to see the continued development of the downtown area and perhaps a little more retail and food service availability for more upscale consumers	5/10/2024 3:12 PM
5	Need more Police Officers	5/10/2024 2:21 PM
6	Affordable childcare	5/10/2024 11:29 AM
7	I10 bridge lane expansion from single lane to double lane	5/10/2024 11:11 AM
8	Putting in sidewalks and pedestrian crossings to make it possible to get around without a car is needed	5/10/2024 9:09 AM
9	More trees In Indio , streets need to be paved.	5/10/2024 8:27 AM
10	Continue to rehabilitate downtown Indio and attracting new businesses (i.e. sit down restaurants) in North Indio	5/10/2024 7:46 AM
11	Indoor activity areas for families - an indoor playgrounds and indoor pool. Summers are just too darn hot to take the kids to the park.u	5/10/2024 7:37 AM
12	More bicycle paths on streets	5/10/2024 7:20 AM
13	It would be interesting and informative to see high level proposed budgets and possible choices presented graphically.	5/10/2024 6:26 AM
14	I live on East Circle Dr. And every time we have a heavy rain about 7 houses flood. The drainage has always been a problem. We have 2 small drains for 3 streets. Ever since the CV link project started in this area we are getting the runoff water that started coming across Jackson Street. That didn't happen before CV link. My neighbors are trying to save enough money to move. They can't take it anymore. It's every discouraging to have water coming in the front door and going out the back. Last August we were flooded twice in 2 weeks. When I called the city for help I was told they were aware of the problem but there's nothing that can be done. The non emergency police dispatcher told me not to call back unless my life was in danger. Something really needs to be done. It was reported to public works but that's all we heard. Nothing.	5/10/2024 5:01 AM
15	As traffic increases, especially in south Indio, more traffic lights or roundabouts are required.	5/10/2024 1:02 AM
16	Focus on traffic violations, primarily red light and stop sign runners.	5/9/2024 11:52 PM
17	I'd like to see some commercial development along Hwy 111 between Clinton and Jefferson. I've lived near Madison and Hwy 111 for 33 years and there is not one big name fast food place. Everything is going in up in North Indio or La Quinta but there are a lot of residents who'd like to see some development in Southwest Indio so we don't have to go to LQ.	5/9/2024 10:48 PM
18	Our neighborhood playground was taken out without explanation and we'd like to know if they will rebuild it (Antigua Dr in the Villa Montego community)	5/9/2024 10:19 PM
19	Clean up the homeless. Get them away from the library, all the gas stations and other areas.	5/9/2024 10:01 PM

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It's a horrific problem that is getting worse. We cannot sit or walk thru a park without being assaulted by a homeless person!!

20	A splash pad at a local park. Similar to La Quinta Park but bigger and with more shade.	5/9/2024 9:00 PM
21	I think the street and landscaping needs attention— many great new venues and improvements in Indio but it still looks rundown - some old abandon buildings, housing that need improvement are an eyesore. Need to beautify the access points to businesses and venues, similar to what La Quinta has done.	5/9/2024 8:46 PM
22	Monroe and Jackson bridge improvement	5/9/2024 8:30 PM
23	No	5/9/2024 8:23 PM
24	N/A	5/9/2024 7:59 PM
25	Make every road that crosses over the wash by the I10 or the I10 itself at least two lanes in each direction. Jackson and Monroe especially.	5/9/2024 7:54 PM
26	More officers for Indio PD !	5/9/2024 7:48 PM
27	Help funding for music/art programing.	5/9/2024 7:46 PM
28	1) Traffic light restructuring. Lights in the city need to be synchronized. Traffic is out of control. The light sequence makes me avoid indio all together and go shops in la Quinta and palm desert instead. 2) bridge widening Monroe and Jackson/i10 overpasses. Road extension on Ave 42 westbound from Jackson to Monroe, and nb/sb Monroe north of Ave 42 to Ave 41. Turn lanes at the intersection of 42 and Monroe just back up traffic. 3) City needs to do more to bring in businesses and activities for kids and families (miniature golf/movie theatre/waterpark/outdoor hockey rinks/etc). 4) Why is everything catered to homeless and low income families? We are a middle income family and we are struggling to put food on the table. Expand infrastructure so this city isn't so miserable to drive in	5/9/2024 7:44 PM
29	Public pools	5/9/2024 7:16 PM
30	No	5/9/2024 7:09 PM
31	Senior transportation	5/9/2024 6:55 PM
32	Refurbishing Pawley pool. Or building a new community pool.	5/9/2024 6:48 PM
33	More security at strip malls	5/9/2024 6:39 PM
34	I think there needs to be more direct help for lower income people. There's so much tape to cross that it discourages people asking for help. Our drainage needs immediate improvement with the influx of rain we have been having. I think having/encouraging food gardens will be a nice way to help supplement food for people that are food insecure. I would propose to plant food bearing trees in community spaces.	5/9/2024 2:48 PM
35	More trees , I love trees	5/9/2024 1:49 PM
36	You are doing a great job - as a relatively new resident of 2 years, I am proud to say I am a resident of Indio	5/9/2024 12:56 PM
37	Encourage IID to replenish water ponds around Desert Wildlife Center. This will provide educational environmental opportunities for all ages.	5/9/2024 11:44 AM
38	We also need housing for people re-entering the community from prison so they can get jobs and on their feet again without going straight back out into the street and committing more crimes because they feel there is no other way. It also helps the community in the long run.	5/9/2024 9:29 AM
39	Fix the streets. Expand some streets. Make indio look nice	5/9/2024 8:11 AM
40	Work with SCAG to streamline the affordable housing metrics and timelines.	5/9/2024 7:55 AM
41	City Fees, Less Red tape when it comes to the City permits! Indio is known as the city that delays on permits not an easy process. Help the residence by allowing them to build ADU and NOT have so many fees. Showing all fees for ADU and helping residents with these fees. We would be helping the low demand in housing with ADU structures.	5/9/2024 7:42 AM
42	Make housing or owning a home affordable and attainable for everyone not just low income	5/9/2024 6:39 AM

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43	We need an aquatic center like Palm Desert. Indio has nothing .	5/9/2024 2:32 AM
44	More law enforcement	5/9/2024 1:47 AM
45	Rehabilitate the mall and create free third spaces for community to thrive. Keep kids off the streets with free/low cost activities. Malls can be converted into affordable housing as well. Thank you! (Indio native, Rajah for life)	5/8/2024 10:11 PM
46	The unhoused population and those struggling with BBC addiction and mental health issues need to be addressed thee needs to be more programs and assistance for them	5/8/2024 10:09 PM
47	More affordable housing for first time homebuyers. More variety and better quality grocery stores in North Indio (Ralphs, Trader Joe's)	5/8/2024 9:25 PM
48	Indio parks are so beautiful but kids can't go because so many homeless are always there.	5/8/2024 8:49 PM
49	N Jefferson is frequently a traffic nightmare and safety hazard. It would benefit from widening and adding a signal to the SHHS sports parking lot.	5/8/2024 7:24 PM
50	No	5/8/2024 6:57 PM
51	Complete building the police department.	5/8/2024 6:54 PM
52	More parks in north Indio	5/8/2024 6:35 PM
53	Rent stabilization, new construction houses should offer a variety of models (townhomes, condos, single-family homes, etc), free recreation actives	5/8/2024 6:32 PM
54	I believe there are different areas of improvements where the city can really digest into researching the traffic flow in the need of traffic lights or stops. For example, where I live on golf Center in 44th there's definitely a need for stop or light in front of Terra Lago entrance across MONTE VINA. No one by the Speed limits and often times homeowners need to be extremely careful with traffic going each way as there is no stop between golf center and Dillon at all	5/8/2024 5:37 PM
55	More indoor facilities for the youth during off school months for free (pools, arcade, arts)	5/6/2024 12:21 PM
56	Art and art projects supported by the city with city artists involved. The bicycle pathway is difficult to get to due to crossing the freeway in North Indio, there should be safer access, especially riders from North Indio and for adult tricycles, due to crossing the Freeway. Fixing the road at Avenue 42, over the river which was destroyed by the flood. Having some more parkland in north Indio.	5/6/2024 11:01 AM
57	Affordable/ Free traditional & alternative preventive medical health care and education	5/5/2024 7:38 AM
58	Police engagement with motorists who greatly exceed speed limits, blow through red traffic lights and stop signs, all of which seem to be regarded as just whimsical suggestions. Those of us obeying the maximum speed limits, stopping for stop signs and not running red lights are regularly subjected to one-finger salutes, arms being thrown up in the air in disbelief, drivers behind me slamming on their brakes, and verbal threats. I have lived in Indio for five years and never have I seen such flagrant disregard for traffic laws, and I have driven all across this country, including 40 years in the Los Angeles area. I have been rear ended by one driver (so far) that just could not believe I did not run a red light, because there was no cross traffic. Please help.	5/4/2024 10:42 AM
59	No	5/4/2024 7:47 AM
60	Waterpark.	5/3/2024 6:48 PM
61	In the past few years, the city has focused on seniors and youth facilities, but Lil is done for the working class young active adults. I would like to see some sort of incentives or programs for the working class. we the working class at times struggle to make ends meet financially due to high taxes from food, gas and entertainment. A workforce or workshop I feel would be important for the young adults looking to purchase a new home or for the young adults entering adulthood. Much is needed in this department, thank you .	5/3/2024 4:50 PM
62	none	5/3/2024 4:21 PM
63	I've been here for 5 years now and come from a housing background in Washington state. I think the need for more low income seniors should be a priority.	5/3/2024 3:28 PM

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64	Keep our city clean and safe	5/3/2024 3:15 PM
65	Be sure to get input from School re: Youth issues & needs	5/3/2024 3:01 PM
66	new traffic surveys are needed. Posted Speeds are too high for the occupancy and traffic patterns. Enforce the traffic laws, especially in SCHOOL ZONES. Install more three way traffic signals along Jackson Street.	5/3/2024 2:27 PM
67	Glad the Indio Library is a priority as well as the public safety campus.	5/3/2024 2:23 PM
68	I think the City needs to try to get Ikea to move to our city. Jobs. Sales tax income. Win win.	5/3/2024 2:11 PM
69	The City of Indio needs to construct much better bicycle infrastructure; protected bike lanes. Using bikes as a primary or secondary mode of transportation promotes a healthy lifestyle and is better for the environment. It would be much better to take out the main street/thoroughfare (for cars and parking) in the new downtown Indio and have it just for pedestrians/cyclists. Cars can park on the outer streets and those people can walk from the parking to the main shopping street.	5/2/2024 9:18 PM
70	Some parks have shade structures over their playgrounds and other do not. I have seen children get skin burns from playing on playground equipment without any shading.	5/2/2024 7:00 PM
71	Do something about the homeless.	5/2/2024 5:53 PM
72	No	5/2/2024 4:23 PM
73	Expand golf cart lanes to more of the city.	5/2/2024 3:20 PM
74	Expand the police department	5/2/2024 3:20 PM
75	I do not.	5/2/2024 3:05 PM
76	Expand the police department.	5/2/2024 3:02 PM
77	more affordable housing	5/2/2024 2:41 PM
78	None	5/2/2024 2:14 PM
79	Emphasis on planting trees throughout the city to reduce overall temperature; provide shade covers and solar fans at all bus stops!	4/29/2024 4:30 PM
80	1. Moratorium on building new homes: • I support a temporary halt on new home construction to evaluate the impact on infrastructure and ensure sustainable development. • I believe a moratorium could allow for better urban planning and consideration of environmental concerns. 2. Improving traffic congestion: • Implementing better public transportation options could alleviate traffic congestion and reduce carbon emissions. • Investing in smart traffic management systems and infrastructure upgrades could improve traffic flow and reduce commute times. 3. More greenways and parks: • Increasing green spaces and parks enhances community well-being, provides recreational opportunities, and promotes biodiversity. • Developing more greenways can encourage active lifestyles and improve air quality in urban areas. 4. Improving shopping: • Revitalizing existing shopping areas and supporting local businesses can contribute to economic growth and community .	4/26/2024 6:59 AM
81	North west indio more development retail grocery store	4/25/2024 4:26 PM
82	The city needs a full-time Emergency Operations Center manager developing disaster response methodologies, volunteer growth, ongoing local CERT training, etc.	4/25/2024 12:45 PM
83	Have a dedicated transportation service that circulates throughout Indio area	4/25/2024 11:31 AM
84	I'm only responding because I won't be attending the meeting. I'm not supportive of most of the issues in the survey , especially the last question.	4/25/2024 11:22 AM
85	We need another park with trees.	4/25/2024 10:13 AM
86	Improvements to perimeter landscaping in communities located in South Indio require attention like in the new North Indio area. Many of the communities have deteriorating or discolored paint on their perimeter block walls, as well as plants and trees that never have been replaced. These communities serve as gateways into Indio and should have significantly enhanced upkeep and maintenance that is consistent with the City's vision and mission as a destination city! Additionally, for major intersections in South Indio (ie Monroe / 48 - Jackson/ 48) where	4/24/2024 7:56 PM

City of Indio Consolidated Plan Update - Community Needs Survey

there are single family housing developments who have housing units on those corners, should consider safety bollards to be installed. There have been many accidents with vehicles going through the block wall into resident's yards/homes.

87	Safety - traffic is becoming a nightmare - planning is approving unsafe intersections - widening some streets is NOT addressing the whole issue because some wide streets are already overwhelmed every morning - speeding on streets used by pedestrians is rampant - running of stop signs at high speed is rampant - the word traffic is not even in the city plan	4/24/2024 1:18 PM
88	Expand Monroe and Jackson bridges! They are dangerous!	4/24/2024 6:11 AM
89	City needs more parks or to start procuring land to build future parks on	4/23/2024 10:14 PM
90	Low cost, long term dementia care for seniors.	4/23/2024 9:45 PM
91	A larger variety of weekly events	4/23/2024 9:13 PM
92	Entertainment options for teen and young adults.	4/23/2024 9:10 PM
93	Keep working on streets, byways, etc to fix/improve the quality for traffic...valley-wide problem. Indio Police Dept is best in Valley; need more traffic police. No one who reads this need to be told that red light running is the most popular sport here. "Petty" crimes (not to those impacted!) need more attention to	4/23/2024 7:19 PM
94	The survey is rigged to support always bigger government. Shame on you. Govt. is responsible for homelessness by making it illegal to live within one's means.	4/23/2024 7:09 PM
95	Need more rentals and homes for purchase for lower income residents. remove barriers to new development.	4/23/2024 3:29 PM
96	To improve the brand of the city of Indio, we need to address the homeless issue. That should be a main priority.	4/22/2024 6:10 AM
97	Housing zoning	4/21/2024 1:40 PM
98	Consequences for failing basic home upkeep	4/21/2024 12:05 PM
99	Access for homeless to eat & shower & cool down	4/20/2024 6:46 PM
100	Traffic speed control on my street. Speed humps. More police patrol. Fix the playground the city removed from Villa Montego.	4/20/2024 12:35 PM
101	Proper management and oversight of landscaping and lighting districts. Need sidewalks on ave 48 between monroe st and oasis st. Better management of coachella fest attendees intruding in local neighborhoods. Sound and traffic management on ave 48 and Monroe.	4/19/2024 11:01 AM
102	Major need for housing in Indio	4/18/2024 4:00 PM
103	High-quality, accessible, affordable childcare	4/18/2024 1:27 PM
104	Childcare	4/18/2024 5:15 AM
105	N/A	4/17/2024 4:46 PM
106	affordable childcare	4/17/2024 4:31 PM
107	Child Care Benefits like upwards	4/17/2024 4:10 PM
108	Childcare services	4/17/2024 3:25 PM
109	N/A	4/17/2024 2:24 PM
110	childcare	4/17/2024 1:35 PM
111	none	4/17/2024 1:26 PM
112	n/a	4/17/2024 1:24 PM
113	Childcare is expensive, we need help, It takes at least 30%-50% of our income	4/17/2024 1:19 PM
114	CHILDCARE - Subsidy programs!	4/17/2024 12:51 PM
115	Make public spaces accessible to house less people. A weekly/daily meal or community out	4/16/2024 7:38 AM

City of Indio Consolidated Plan Update - Community Needs Survey

reach at a park could create a better living environment for the unhorsed and housed. The need food,water, and shelter. When they are left to find those resources on their own, it often ends in failure thus creating more poverty. Summer is coming. Please stop letting houseless people die/be hospitalized bc of the heat.

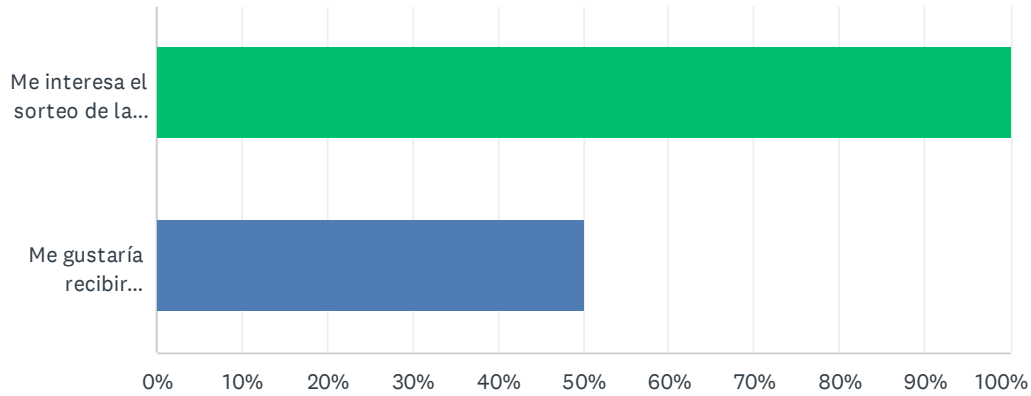
116	We need more childcare options for working families, there should be support programs for these businesses to operate successfully and thrive.	4/12/2024 3:15 PM
117	Childcare is such a big problem, and hard to keep work because lack of care available.	4/12/2024 3:08 PM
118	The City needs to look at Jeffeson and Monroe Aves. near the freeway as they are getting extremely congested and will lead to more accidents.	4/9/2024 2:37 PM
119	We need to clean all public parks, our kids can't even go to parks anymore because they are full of homeless people.	4/5/2024 12:20 PM
120	Training services for small businesses	4/5/2024 5:43 AM
121	Community pool like palm desert	4/4/2024 11:21 PM
122	The community needs more indoor play area for kids during the summer. The only one is the Kids Clubhouse in La Quinta. Also we need a mall for younger families. No good stores to shop especially for young families	4/4/2024 8:11 AM
123	Public safety; law enforcement	4/4/2024 6:38 AM
124	No more gas stations on Monroe. No more fast food restaurants on Highway 111.	4/3/2024 7:35 PM
125	Homelessness is getting out of control in Indio. Monroe at night has homeless everywhere, north indio has 1 lady that lives at a bus stop for almost 1 year. this really needs to be addressed.	4/3/2024 3:27 PM
126	We need a proper sidewalk & bike lane connecting shadow Hills high school to the Talavera community. lots of kids walk, ride their bikes, and skateboard to school, we have to make sure that this area is properly maintained at this time. There are tons of cracks and not enough space for them to do so!	4/3/2024 11:35 AM
127	Fixing roads would be the most beneficial but not the same roads that get redone every 3 years, actually old, beat up ones, such as HWY 111 or Indio blvd	4/3/2024 10:49 AM
128	Over 55 communities need assistance	4/3/2024 10:34 AM
129	Monroe and Jackson freeway interchanges, as well as the corridors between I-10 and Hwy 111 are failing and require prompt attention.	4/3/2024 10:25 AM
130	Keep up on housing for middle class working families who unfortunately still cannot afford today's astronomically high rents.	4/3/2024 9:06 AM
131	none	4/2/2024 8:38 PM
132	I think Indio is doing a good job at constructing new buildings. I.E. New COD campus, apartments etc. The more of this you do or clean up older buildings in the older part of Indio, the better the town will look and prosper.	4/2/2024 7:21 PM
133	Indio blv makeovermotels give a bad vibe..need a clean up here...railroad there also needs to hide somehow...in front of IHS there needs a deterrent for fast cars...widen bridges off I 10...Mike's is looking good!	4/2/2024 3:56 PM
134	Local small shuttles will be helpful with low fares	4/2/2024 3:55 PM
135	While homelessness wasn't the focus of my survey response, I strongly advocate for providing essential services to support those in need. Additionally, it's imperative to address drainage infrastructure to mitigate the challenges posed by rainy seasons. Indio faces a pressing need for affordable housing for homeowners, particularly in light of the downtown revitalization plan. We must prioritize the development of housing options that align with the median income of our city residents, ensuring that homeownership remains realistic and attainable.	4/2/2024 2:46 PM
136	PLEASE rehabilitate the Indio Fashion Mall! Needs to be redesigned to include enclosed shopping--including clothing,souvenirs, grocery store/farm stand/health food?, park, apartments	4/2/2024 7:35 AM

City of Indio Consolidated Plan Update - Community Needs Survey

137	Make sure all lights are working at the fields (baseball; soccer ect.) upkeep is important to keep our kids safe, meaning proper maintenance. We need a Dave & Busters type place in Indio.	4/1/2024 9:01 PM
138	Crime and homeless people sleeping on the streets. It is not humane	4/1/2024 8:30 PM
139	More community events	4/1/2024 6:55 PM
140	Our city needs better quality restaurants and stores along to 10 corridor. Though the new Citrus plaza is in Indio, it is really La Quinta adjacent. All older establishments need a face lift. The city managers want us to support the city but there is nit much here to support.	4/1/2024 6:34 PM
141	flow of traffic improvements on Monroe Street	4/1/2024 6:19 PM

Q3 Seleccione de las siguientes opciones:

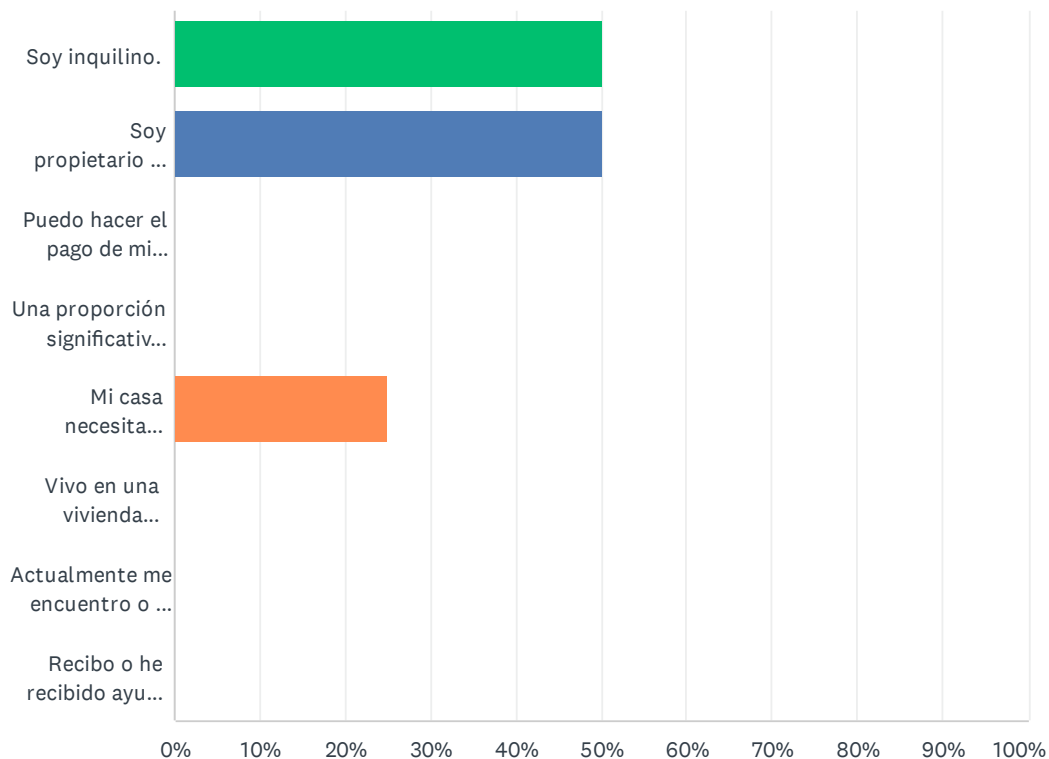
Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Me interesa el sorteo de la tarjeta de regalo.	100.00%	4
Me gustaría recibir notificaciones de los próximos eventos y actividades en la comunidad, y/o actualizaciones relacionadas con el proyecto.	50.00%	2
Total Respondents: 4		

Q4 ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones refleja su experiencia con la vivienda en la ciudad de Indio? Seleccione todo lo que corresponda.

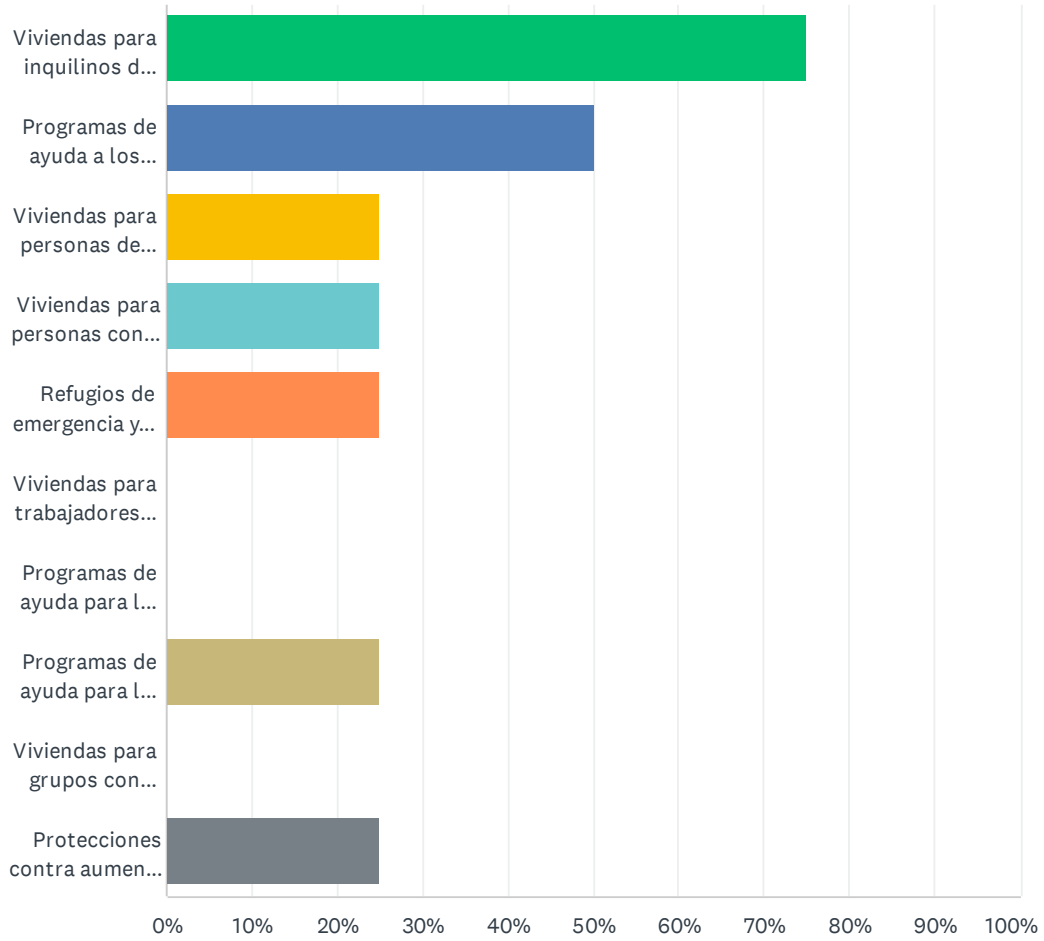
Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Soy inquilino.	50.00%	2
Soy propietario de mi vivienda.	50.00%	2
Puedo hacer el pago de mi hogar/hipoteca sin ningún problema.	0.00%	0
Una proporción significativa de mis ingresos se destina a pagar el alquiler o la hipoteca y me resulta difícil cubrir otras necesidades como la alimentación y el transporte.	0.00%	0
Mi casa necesita mejoras/repificaciones sustanciales, como un techo nuevo, ventanas nuevas, plomería o eliminación de plagas/moho, pero no puedo pagarlos ni mudarme a otra casa.	25.00%	1
Vivo en una vivienda demasiado pequeña para mi familia o comparto mi vivienda con personas fuera de mi familia inmediata porque no me alcanza a pagar una casa más grande o mi propia casa.	0.00%	0
Actualmente me encuentro o he experimentado la falta de vivienda en los últimos 5 años.	0.00%	0
Recibo o he recibido ayuda para la vivienda (por ejemplo, Vales de Elección de Vivienda, ayuda para el enganche de una casa, ayuda para los gastos de utilidades, ayuda para el alquiler, etc.).	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 4		

Q5 ¿Cuál de los siguientes tipos de programas de vivienda y asistencia debería mejorar o ampliar la ciudad de Indio? Seleccione hasta tres (3).

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0

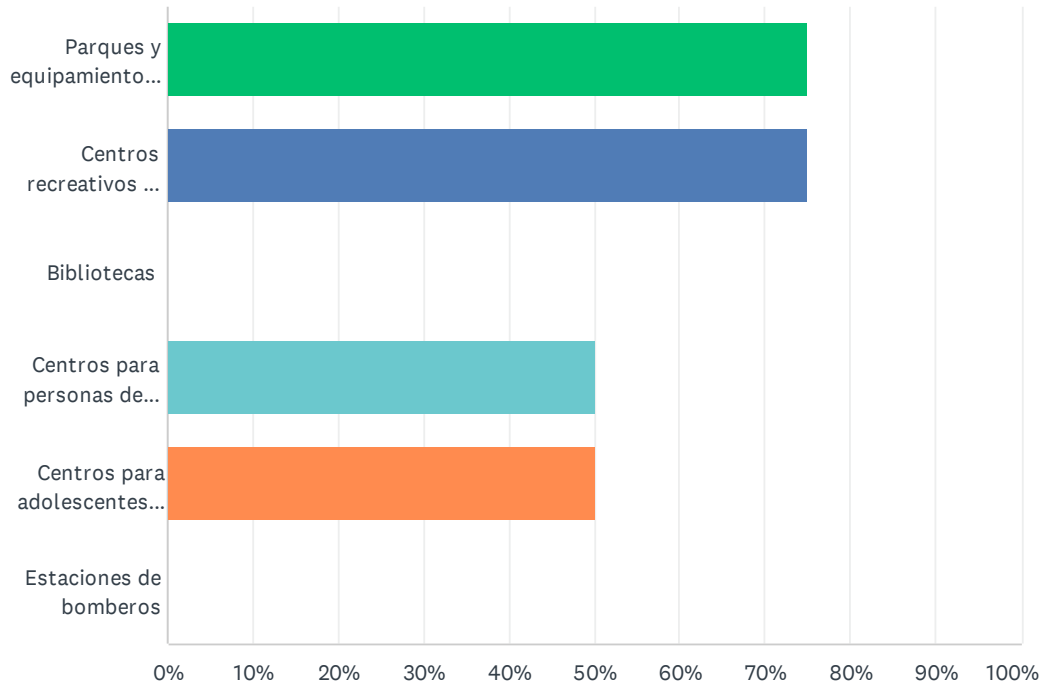


Actualización del Plan Consolidado de la Ciudad de Indio - Encuesta de Necesidades de la Comunidad

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Viviendas para inquilinos de bajos ingresos (por ejemplo, viviendas que aceptan Vales de Elección de Vivienda, viviendas reservadas para familias con bajos ingresos en nuevos edificios de apartamentos, etc.)	75.00%	3
Programas de ayuda a los compradores de vivienda por primera vez (por ejemplo, ayuda para el enganche de una casa).	50.00%	2
Viviendas para personas de tercera edad (por ejemplo, casas de retiro, residencias de ancianos, programas de reformas de seguridad y accesibilidad en las viviendas, etc.).	25.00%	1
Viviendas para personas con discapacidades (por ejemplo, remodelación de viviendas para permitir el acceso de sillas de ruedas).	25.00%	1
Refugios de emergencia y viviendas de transición para personas sin vivienda (por ejemplo, vivienda con servicios de salud mental, abuso de sustancias, desarrollo profesional y otros servicios).	25.00%	1
Viviendas para trabajadores/empleados (por ejemplo, viviendas para trabajadores agrícolas).	0.00%	0
Programas de ayuda para la reparación y rehabilitación de viviendas para inquilinos con bajos ingresos (por ejemplo, reparación de techos y ventanas, eliminación de plagas/moho, sistemas de tuberías, etc.).	0.00%	0
Programas de ayuda para la reparación y rehabilitación de viviendas para propietarios con bajos ingresos (por ejemplo, reparación de techos y ventanas, eliminación de plagas/moho, sistemas de tuberías, etc.).	25.00%	1
Viviendas para grupos con necesidades específicas (por ejemplo, sobrevivientes de violencia doméstica, hogares monoparentales, etc.).	0.00%	0
Protecciones contra aumentos significativos del alquiler (e.g., programas de estabilización de alquileres que establecen límites a los aumentos de alquiler cada año).	25.00%	1
Total Respondents: 4		

Q6 ¿Cuál de las siguientes instalaciones públicas debería mejorar o ampliar la ciudad de Indio? Seleccione hasta tres (3).

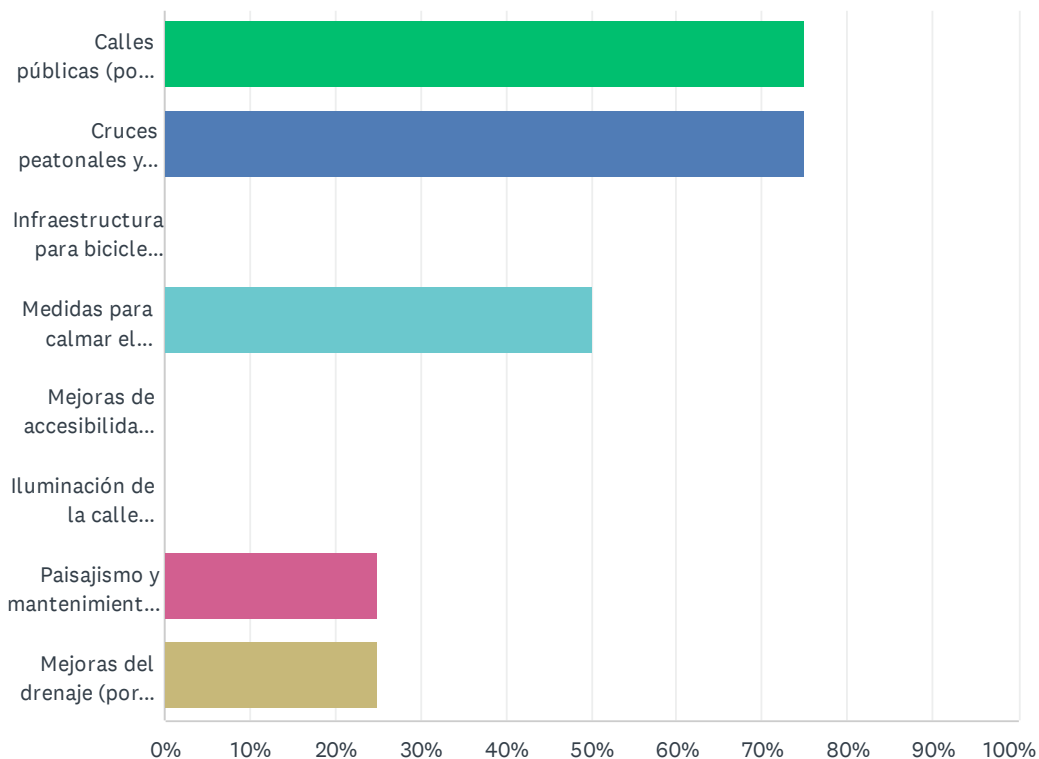
Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Parques y equipamiento de parques (por ejemplo, instalaciones deportivas, bancos, sombra, árboles, etc.)	75.00%	3
Centros recreativos y comunitarios	75.00%	3
Bibliotecas	0.00%	0
Centros para personas de tercera edad	50.00%	2
Centros para adolescentes y el cuidado de los niños	50.00%	2
Estaciones de bomberos	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 4		

Q7 ¿Cuál de las siguientes mejoras de las infraestructuras públicas debería mejorar la ciudad de Indio? Seleccione hasta tres (3).

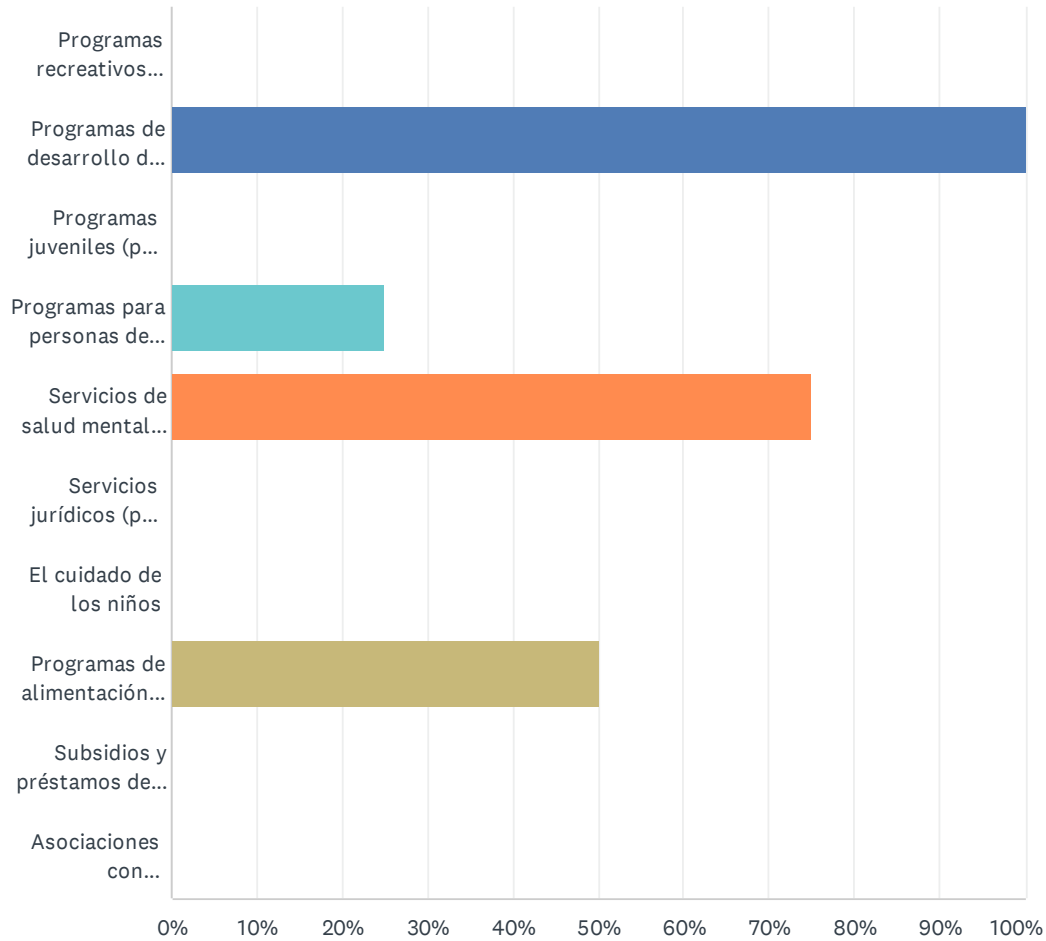
Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Calles públicas (por ejemplo, arreglo de baches, repavimentación, reconstrucción de calles, etc.)	75.00% 3
Cruces peatonales y banquetas (por ejemplo, arreglar grietas y superficies desiguales, repintar cruces peatonales, etc.)	75.00% 3
Infraestructura para bicicletas (por ejemplo, carriles y vías para bicicletas, estacionamiento, etc.)	0.00% 0
Medidas para calmar el tráfico (por ejemplo, dietas viales para reducir las dimensiones de las calles, mejoras de seguridad en las intersecciones, cruces peatonales muy visibles, semáforos o faros intermitentes en cruces peatonales, etc.)	50.00% 2
Mejoras de accesibilidad (por ejemplo, rampas en las banquetas, señales acústicas de cruce, etc.)	0.00% 0
Iluminación de la calle (postes de luz nuevos, reemplazo de luces viejas con luces LED., etc.)	0.00% 0
Paisajismo y mantenimiento de árboles (por ejemplo, poda de árboles, plantas autóctonas, paisajismo tolerante a la sequía, etc.)	25.00% 1
Mejoras del drenaje (por ejemplo, limpieza de cunetas y canales pluviales, infraestructura verde, como zonas de biorretención y drenajes sostenibles, etc.)	25.00% 1
Total Respondents: 4	

Q8 ¿Cuál de los siguientes servicios y/o programas debería mejorar o ampliar la ciudad de Indio? Seleccione hasta tres (3).

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



Actualización del Plan Consolidado de la Ciudad de Indio - Encuesta de Necesidades de la Comunidad

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Programas recreativos (por ejemplo, programas deportivos, programas en centros comunitarios)	0.00%	0
Programas de desarrollo del empleo (por ejemplo, talleres sobre el currículum, ferias de empleo, programas para ayudar a las poblaciones con necesidades especiales a incorporarse o reincorporarse a la fuerza laboral).	100.00%	4
Programas juveniles (por ejemplo, programas educativos y deportivos, programas para adolescentes)	0.00%	0
Programas para personas de tercera edad (por ejemplo, programas de almuerzo, ejercicio y actividades sociales en el Indio Senior Center)	25.00%	1
Servicios de salud mental (por ejemplo, terapia, servicios de apoyo a las adicciones ofrecidos por organizaciones comunitarias, etc.)	75.00%	3
Servicios jurídicos (por ejemplo, asesoramientos jurídicos, servicios de inmigración, etc.)	0.00%	0
El cuidado de los niños	0.00%	0
Programas de alimentación y nutrición (por ejemplo, FIND Food Bank, Meals on Wheels)	50.00%	2
Subsidios y préstamos de bajo coste para pequeñas empresas (por ejemplo, ayuda para los costes iniciales, renovaciones, etc.)	0.00%	0
Asociaciones con organizaciones sin ánimo de lucro centradas en el desarrollo económico (e.g por empleo, la Cámara de Comercio de Indio, organizaciones de desarrollo económico que pueden proporcionar capacitación y otros servicios a individuos y empresas.)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 4		

Q9 ¿Tiene otras necesidades o prioridades para su comunidad con respecto a las viviendas, instalaciones públicas, infraestructuras públicas, servicios públicos y desarrollo económico? Descríbelos aquí.

Answered: 1 Skipped: 3

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	los puentes que cruzan sobre el I-10 necesitan ampliarse, ambos puentes tienen el tráfico cada vez peor, simplemente cruzarlo en carro viviendo junto a ellos puede tomar hasta 15 minutos, el puente en Monroe últimamente se siente mucho las vibraciones y el otro día note que una parte se está desquajando por arriba del lado de la construcción de el camino de bicicletas.	5/5/2024 8:57 AM

Comment Cards from Swap Meet Pop-Up

Note: comments 3-7 are all from the same individual

1. "Monroe and Jackson bridges to be widened."
2. "Bridge repair (Avenue 44) should be a priority – people use it to get to school."
3. "Would like for the City to cater to the community instead of thinking of party town."
4. "Would like a park like La Quinta with the water area. Would also like a butterfly garden."
5. "I would like to see Coachella fest go away!!! Would like to see more activities of sensory and swings for children with disabilities."
6. "Would also like areas for seniors in the park. Would like the City not to be a party town."
7. "Make more activities for community. Please make a park that is for seniors."
8. "Oleander St, keep it clean. Make that whole area look nice."

General Themes:

1. Heavily trafficked areas and routes require repairs and upgrades (i.e. bridges on Jackson and Monroe Street over I-10, and Avenue 44)
2. Communities in Central Indio, specifically those south of I-10 are in need of improvements. (Specific areas include Monroe and Jackson Streets, Oleander Avenue, Avenue 44)
3. Need for amenities centered around needs of specific demographics such as seniors and children with disabilities.

From Community Open House

Note: Comments 1-3 are all from the same individual

1. "Streets are abused due to events. Investment in Downtown needs to be extended. Caps and curbs on Deglet and King"
2. "New sidewalks, curbs on Deglet Steet, Caps need to be removed; street has not been improved"
3. "Rebuild retaining walls, new infrastructure, new caps and date trees."

4. "Traffic at Ave 44 and Golf Center Pkwy is already awful, and new housing will make it vastly worse, need to change stoplights [cannot transcribe] GCP. Also 35 MPH on Ave 44

5. "Public safety campus? Can this be funded"?

6. "compost. Table for container for leftovers. Recycle."

7. "parks and recreation for youth in North Indio"

General Themes:

1. Public infrastructure needs to be improved in areas that have not received investments and/or require them to serve community needs (i.e. Deglet Noor St, King St,)
2. Need for public facilities (i.e. public safety campus, parks, and youth recreation centers)

Overall General Needs/Themes:

1. Repairs to critical public infrastructure (i.e. bridges, streetlights)
2. New public infrastructure and repairs in areas that have not received investment and/or require investment.
3. Public facilities that are focused on serving the community and residents (i.e. parks, public safety campus)

PR-15 Citizen Participation – Focus Group Meeting Summary of Input

Organizations Represented:

1. Coachella Valley Housing First (1)
2. Coachella Valley Housing Coalition (2)
3. Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board (3)
4. Coachella Valley Rescue Mission (4)
5. Martha's Village & Kitchen (5)

By Question:

1. Pressing needs and challenges? How is the organization addressing needs?

1. Affordable housing and a lack of housing vouchers; working with Riverside County
2. Housing affordability: working to develop affordable housing and seek funds for low-income renters.
3. Access to fair housing services, also education about these laws; org providing education on these topics.
4. Affordable housing; working with Lift to Rise, CVRM, Housing Dept., and JFS [Jewish Family Services]
5. Homelessness, lack of affordable housing access, food insecurity, unemployment, and limited access to healthcare and supportive services.

Shared theme:

Concerns over the lack of affordable housing and fair housing services, as well limited access to these resources.

2. Gaps or deficiencies?

1. N/A
2. Financing gap to complete funding of affordable housing projects + rental assistance
3. Need for fair housing services.
4. Employment opportunities of at least 35 hrs; affordable housing; 24/7 transportation services
5. Shortage of affordable housing options for those who need it, including emergency shelters and transitional housing. Lack of mental health services and investment in economic development initiatives (i.e. job training, workforce development)

Shared themes:

- Gaps in funding for affordable housing and rental assistance, as well as a lack of emergency shelters and transitional housing
- Lack of economic development and public services (i.e. transportation, mental health services, fair housing)

3. Populations served?

1. Chronically homeless.
2. Low-income served through affordable housing and resident programs.
3. Low-moderate income
4. Low-moderate income; single-parent households
5. Low-moderate income, and those experiencing homelessness and/or at-risk of homelessness.

All orgs serve identical communities/populations.

4. Ideas on how City can collaborate?

1. Regular meetings with stakeholders; log/database of these meetings.
2. Provide funding to organization that provide affordable housing.
3. City to refer people in-need to nonprofit organizations.
4. Funding to build housing.
5. Partner with nonprofit orgs, service providers, and stakeholder and involve them in decision-making processes to direct funding in a coordinated and effective manner; encourage partners to work collaboratively.

Shared themes:

- Regularly meet with nonprofit organizations, service providers, and stakeholders to integrate them into decision-making processes and foster a collaborative environment that maximizes the effectiveness of each organization.
- Provide additional funding and support to these organizations.

5. Specific resources/support needed to enhance capacity of your org?

1. Networking opportunities and learning forums
2. Funding for rental assistance and resident services programs
3. Funding for fair housing services
4. Food, housing, and mental and medical services
5. Technical assistance and training (i.e. workshops, webinars, one-on-one consultation), as well as financial support to cover administrative costs

associated with managing federal funds (i.e. hiring staff, new technology, infrastructure, and more outreach)

Shared themes:

- Technical assistance and training (i.e. workshops, webinars, one-on-one consultation) to increase effectiveness of programs provided by service providers.
- Funding to support operations of organizations and enhance individual capacities.

6. Emerging trends/issues to consider when allocating federal funding?

1. Dedicated staff position to address issues of homelessness and increase services.
2. Increased cost of living; disproportionate share of income used for housing.
3. Access to services for people with limited English proficiency.
4. Affordable housing for seniors, people w/ disabilities, mental health issues
5. Demographic shifts, economic conditions (i.e. employment rates, income), and social dynamics (i.e. migration patterns, cultural diversity)

Shared themes:

- Changing economic conditions (i.e. cost of living, employment rates) should be considered.
- Unique needs of different demographics (i.e. people with limited English capabilities, people with disabilities, seniors) should be considered.

7. Other considerations when allocating funds?

1. Flexibility of funding and what it can be spent on.
2. Reputable nonprofit organizations with a record of providing quality services.
3. Availability of affordable housing.
4. Housing for all populations.
5. Prioritize flexible and adaptive use of funds to be able to respond to emerging and/or shifting trends.

Shared themes:

- Consider flexible and adaptive use of funds to be able to respond to emerging and shifting needs.

- Consider housing needs and availability, as well as organizations that have a history of providing quality services to the community.

Overall themes and feedback:

- Organizations expressed the need for additional affordable housing and housing services, and advocate for additional funding and support (i.e. technical training, workshops, webinars) to increase the availability and quality of these services.
- Organizations expressed a lack of economic development initiatives and public services (i.e. public transportation and health services), which exacerbates issues of poor housing availability and affordability.
- Organizations expressed interest in increasing coordination between the City and nonprofit organizations, service providers, and stakeholders to foster a collaborative working environment that maximizes the effectiveness of each organization.
- Organizations expressed a deep interest in being integrated into decision-making processes.
- When it comes to allocating funds, organizations believe the City should consider:
 - the economic conditions and specific needs of demographics (i.e. people with limited English capabilities, people with disabilities, seniors) in the City.
 - flexible and adaptive use of funds to be able to respond to emerging and shifting needs.
 - community housing needs and availability, as well as organizations that have a history of providing quality services to the community.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – Interdepartmental Meeting Summary of Input

Departments Represented:

1. Community Development
2. Community Services
3. Economic Development
4. Public Works
5. City Manager
6. Public Information

Question #1: What overarching priorities relative to housing and community development should the City consider when allocating federal funds to low- to moderate-income communities and why?

Community Services: Issues around water and repair in existing Senior Housing developments; many have long needed help. Need to focus on repairs. Second is the Senior food program. The City's existing supplemental food assistance program is working well - Indio Senior Center Meal Service. CDBG funding supplements for the weekend meals; 60-70 people every day. Some meals had to be cut on the weekends due to funding. The City's Teen Center could be another focus. A lot of kids at the Teen Center are from low-income families. Could do a targeted focus there. Overall, there are facility issues at the Senior Center and Teen Center since the facilities are aging. Previously, funding was allocated to this but the bids that were received were too high, so the funding was re-allocated. Programming to Teen Center could also be funded; there is also a program that serves low- and moderate-income group at the Indio Performing Arts Center run by the Desert Theater Group. CDBG grant funding can help fund this if it is a focused program for low- and moderate-income individuals. Jim will send more info.

Public Information: Housing availability and cost is the biggest need based on feedback from the public; second is transportation. Could explore a partnership with Sun Line to help those that need to commute for work or to assist youth with transportation as they have a specific Youth Line. The City's Better Neighborhoods Program was well received. Lighting at night is another need, particularly for youth.

Community Development: The Indio Better Neighborhoods Program dissolved as funding stopped and priorities/funding started to focus more on infrastructure. The program was also had supplemental General Fund money. However, the program was very labor intensive. 5-15 staff. This is a consideration.

Public Services: The City has an existing beautification effort - Indio Lindo - which is funded through the General Fund. Saturday morning for 4-5 hours. Program has some stability. Potential to explore expansion of this program.

Public Works: Focus is continuing infrastructure. Central Indio is older; therefore the City's Street rehabilitation program is critical, especially for filling in missing sidewalks. The City is working on an existing project out of the City Manager's office focused on Arabia Street east of Riverside Fairgrounds. However, it is not an easy project to add sidewalks since the infrastructure is old and there is uneven right of way lines. Could be a good fit to supplement CDBG funds if it makes sense from a timing standpoint. In addition, curb ramp upgrades are still needed in line with ADA compliance. The City is in the middle of upgrades.

Economic Development Department: Workforce Development Programs are needed. The City of Moreno Valley has Employment Resource Programs that could be an example of an effort to fund. The program includes LinkedIn learning, digital certificates on leadership, time management, typing, office assistant, prepare for an interview, coding, etc. It is a very popular program. Their entire center was funded by CDBG funds, too. In addition, funding is needed for small businesses. In particular, educating and supporting food vendors in operations. In Moreno Valley, the City offers a certificate program. CDBG funds paid for instructor to come and how to start a business as part of a 4-5-week program, which includes Spanish-speaking workshops.

Question #4: How can CDBG resources be used and leveraged in your department to provide services and fund projects?

Discussed above.

Question #5: Do you have any suggestions to improve interdepartmental communication and collaboration as it relates to delivering housing and community development services and facilities in Indio?

Community Services: The City does a good job at interdepartmental communication; important to continue this and involve the City Manager.

Community Development. We could explore a monthly CDBG meeting to track progress. If allocation funds are not being used, we can discuss how to re-allocate during a collaborative monthly meeting.

Public Information: The Public Information office can work with other departments to highlight work that is underway. For example, the ADA curb ramps can focus on what the City is doing to improve pedestrian friendliness, SRTS, walkability, accessibility for everyone, beautification. The department can highlight where the City is focusing on the older areas in the City, for example via social media.

Appendix B - Disproportionately Greater Need Data Analysis

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – Table Analysis

0-30% of AMI						
Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Total	Percentage with at least one housing problem	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,050	285	825	4,160	73%	N/A
White	660	100	230	990	67%	NO
Black / African American	45	0	0	45	100%	YES
Asian	70	0	10	80	88%	YES
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0	20	100%	YES
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	2,240	185	580	3,005	75%	NO

30-50% of AMI						
Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Total	Percentage with at least one housing problem	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,070	650	0	3,720	83%	N/A
White	705	250	0	955	74%	NO
Black / African American	45	15	0	60	75%	NO
Asian	44	0	0	44	100%	YES
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	2,255	375	0	2,630	86%	NO

50-80% of AMI						
Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Total	Percentage with at least one housing problem	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,865	1,945	0	5,810	67%	N/A
White	1,275	685	0	1,960	65%	NO
Black / African American	65	59	0	124	52%	NO
Asian	100	25	0	125	80%	YES
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	10	100%	YES
Hispanic	2,400	1,155	0	3,555	68%	NO

80-100% of AMI						
Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Total	Percentage with at least one housing problem	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,290	1,575	0	2,865	45%	N/A
White	435	550	0	985	44%	NO
Black / African American	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Asian	0	45	0	45	0%	NO
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0	30	100%	YES
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	825	975	0	1,800	46%	NO

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – Table Analysis

0-30% of AMI						
Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Total	Percentage with at least one housing problem	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,775	555	825	4,155	67%	N/A
White	615	140	230	985	62%	NO
Black / African American	45	0	0	45	100%	YES
Asian	70	0	10	80	88%	YES
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0	20	100%	YES
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	2,010	415	580	3,005	67%	NO

30-50% of AMI						
Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Total	Percentage with at least one housing problem	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,880	1,840	0	3,720	51%	N/A
White	460	500	0	960	48%	NO
Black / African American	45	15	0	60	75%	YES
Asian	44	0	0	44	100%	YES
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	1,330	1,305	0	2,635	50%	NO

50-80% of AMI						
Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Total	Percentage with at least one housing problem	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,225	3,590	0	5,815	38%	N/A
White	725	1,235	0	1,960	37%	NO
Black / African American	45	80	0	125	36%	NO
Asian	85	40	0	125	68%	YES
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	10	100%	YES
Hispanic	1,345	2,215	0	3,560	38%	NO

80-100% of AMI						
Severe Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems	Total	Percentage with at least one housing problem	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	430	2,430	0	2,860	15%	N/A
White	130	855	0	985	13%	NO
Black / African American	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Asian	0	45	0	45	0%	NO
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	30	0	30	0%	NO
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	305	1,495	0	1,800	17%	NO

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – Table Analysis

All Housing Cost Burdens							
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)	Total	Percentage with any type of housing cost burden	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,980	6,070	6,305	830	29,185	42%	N/A
White	6,995	1,895	2,035	230	11,155	35%	NO
Black / African American	205	75	105	0	385	47%	NO
Asian	350	74	180	10	614	41%	NO
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	30	20	0	75	67%	YES
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0	10	100%	YES
Hispanic	8,295	3,975	3,945	590	16,805	47%	NO

Housing Cost Burden							
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)	Total	Percentage with cost burden	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,980	6,070	6,305	830	29,185	21%	N/A
White	6,995	1,895	2,035	230	11,155	17%	NO
Black / African American	205	75	105	0	385	19%	NO
Asian	350	74	180	10	614	12%	NO
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	30	20	0	75	40%	YES
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0	10	100%	YES
Hispanic	8,295	3,975	3,945	590	16,805	24%	NO

Severe Housing Cost Burden							
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)	Total	Percentage with severe housing cost burden	Disproportionate?
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,980	6,070	6,305	830	29,185	22%	N/A
White	6,995	1,895	2,035	230	11,155	18%	NO
Black / African American	205	75	105	0	385	27%	NO
Asian	350	74	180	10	614	29%	NO
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	30	20	0	75	27%	NO
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0	10	0%	NO
Hispanic	8,295	3,975	3,945	590	16,805	23%	NO